

being held in Washington today on the subject of food supplies for the hungry people in the rest of the world. This conference was called at the instance of President Truman, and several outstanding Americans have been invited to attend. The subject of the conference, as indicated by the President, will be to find ways and means to curtail food consumption by the American people, so that additional food will be made available for destitute people in other countries. I am sure that the rank and file of our fellow Americans want to do what they can to help all starving men, women, and children.

This morning I received a telegram from a prominent constituent of mine who made a very unique and worthwhile suggestion of how many carloads of choice food could be saved in this country, and since the suggestion is very timely, I will read his message to the House:

MARCH 1, 1946.

Apropos Truman White House conference today to develop program of voluntary cooperation for Americans to eat less food would suggest President set example of maintaining, as he expresses it, "Our national self respect," by canceling all Jackson Day dinners scheduled throughout the United States. Would mean many carloads of choice foods for starving countries.

We understand that these Democratic Jackson Day dinners are at the rate of \$100 per plate. One hundred dollars per person will surely buy a lot of food. If the Democrats would call off the dinner and use the \$10,000,000, which amount they expect to raise, for the purchase of food for starving people, it truly would set a splendid example of human sacrifice.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

ATOMIC BOMB

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I had intended to review very briefly the splendid address delivered by Secretary of State Byrnes in New York last night. That is a rather touchy diplomatic question, and I will not do that now. I merely want to say for the benefit of my good friend the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], particularly, that the House Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill that is on the calendar dealing with the question of atomic energy and the atomic bomb. My remarks are addressed chiefly to the floor leader, for the reason that his time had expired before I could be permitted to ask him a question as to when that will come up. The committee will insist on consideration of that bill as soon as the leadership can make it possible.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DOMENGEAUX asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article of interest to his constituents.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to include a resolution in the remarks he expects to make on the housing bill today.

PROHIBITING CERTAIN COERCIVE PRACTICES AFFECTING RADIO BROADCASTING

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 63) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I object, Mr. Speaker.

LAWS ENACTED BY THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 2 (a) (11) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," I transmit copies of laws enacted by the First Congress of the Philippines. Included are Commonwealth Acts Nos. 679 to 726 and Joint Resolution No. 6, which were passed by the First Congress during its second, third, fourth, and fifth special sessions in 1945.

HARRY S. TRUMAN,

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 1946.

FOREIGN-LOAN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On July 31, 1945, the Bretton Woods Agreements Act became law. In that legislation the Congress established the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems "in order to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the Fund and the Bank and of all agencies of the Government which make or participate in making foreign loans or which engage in foreign financial, exchange, or monetary transactions." The Congress provided that the membership of the Council should consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, as Chairman; the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Chairman of

the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

On August 9, 1945, the Secretary of the Treasury submitted for my approval a proposal as to the manner in which the National Advisory Council should proceed in performing the task assigned it. The essence of this proposal is contained in the following excerpt from the communication which the Secretary of the Treasury sent to me:

As you can see from the attached memorandum, the United States Government is now extending financial assistance to foreign governments through a large number of programs, administered by different departments and agencies, and with different procedures for interagency consultation. In order for the Council to carry out the functions assigned to it, it seems to me necessary that the Council should have a picture of the over-all program of financial transactions which it is proposed to carry out in the next period. On such a basis, we can make decisions in a rational way, strike the best bargains with foreign countries, and save money for the taxpayer.

On August 10, 1945, I expressed my complete approval of the proposal and requested the Council to proceed along the lines indicated. Promptly thereafter the Council completed its organization and commenced to function without delay. Since that time the Council has labored unremittingly in the performance of its duties.

I have now received from the National Advisory Council a document containing significant conclusions concerning the entire problem of foreign lending. The Council, in submitting the document to me, stated:

At an early date the Council undertook to consider proposals and applications for foreign loans, and to study the problems and broad implications of foreign lending. The statement which is now submitted to you is an outgrowth of these activities of the Council and represents our present views. The Council will continue to study these matters and will report further to you as the rapidly changing conditions at home and abroad may require.

This document, which is based upon the careful study and direct experience of the body established by the Congress to coordinate the foreign financial activities of this Government, I now transmit to the Congress for its information and consideration. The document is attached hereto.

I fully endorse the recommendations of the National Advisory Council. Furthermore, I wish to emphasize that in my judgment, the successful execution of this policy, including the implementation of the financial agreement with the United Kingdom, which I transmitted to the Congress on January 30, 1946, is of basic importance in the attainment of the objectives of the economic foreign policy of the United States. The international economic cooperation which is the keynote of our economic foreign policy must accompany international political cooperation, and we must achieve both if world peace is to be enduring.

The statement of the National Advisory Council concerning foreign loans reaches the conclusion that the Export-Import Bank will require during the next fiscal year additional lending authority of \$1,250,000,000. I endorse this conclu-

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

THE FOOD SITUATION

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, the food situation in the country is getting worse and worse. This is borne out by the fact that the President has called to the White House some of the great food experts of the Nation. I trust that all of them will come and I hope that the President will pay some attention to their advice. I understand though that Chester Davis and Dr. Myers will not be present. That will leave ex-President Hoover as about the only man who knows the food business and in whom the people have confidence.

I call attention to the fact that the corn situation in the country is desperate. Much, probably more than half, of the corn in the country is in the black market today. In my district there is a foundry which employs between six and seven hundred men. You would hardly believe that a foundry uses corn; however, this foundry to which I refer uses about a carload of corn meal a month. Corn is the Nation's most important food and feed product and corn products are widely used. The foundry's supply of corn is now down to about 10 days and if they cannot get any more corn meal within the next week or 10 days six or seven hundred men may have to lay down their tools on account of the lack of corn.

The Republican congressional food study committee has for the past 3 years pointed out the incompetency of the numerous food agencies of the administration, especially the OPA. I hope the President takes steps to abolish these conflicting agencies.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the majority leader as to what the program will be for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the program for next week is as follows:

If the pending bill is disposed of today, on Monday the Consent Calendar will be called, after which the House will take up the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, which will be followed by the second supplemental rescission appropriation bill. The civil-service retirement bill will follow.

This is the program for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Tuesday there will be call of the bills on the Private Calendar.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman think we can finish consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill in that short time?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not so sure, but that is the order anyway. That will be the order of consideration without regard to what happens.

The next bill to be considered will be the agricultural appropriation bill. After we finish consideration of that bill, the second supplemental rescission bill will come up for consideration, following which we will take up the civil-service retirement bill. Of course, there will be the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar.

There is a bill out of the Naval Affairs Committee relating to atomic tests and there is also another bill out of the Naval Affairs Committee relating to ships for the Republic of China. Conference reports will be in order at any time agreeable to the leadership on both sides.

So far as the pending bill is concerned, this is an important bill and I may say that a lot of Members are interested in it. I hope there will be no tendency to try to cut off any Member from expressing his views.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Suppose we do not finish the bill today, then what happens?

Mr. McCORMACK. It will come up on Monday and the program I have announced will follow in the order I mentioned. I reiterate, and I hope the chairman of the committee is listening, also the ranking member—this is an important bill. The debate has been on a very high level in the main. Many Members are particularly interested and I think they ought to be given an opportunity to speak on the bill, to express their views.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman does not expect to finish the bill today?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

RUSSO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, one of the most crying needs in the world today is for the adoption and enunciation of an American foreign policy in which our objectives and our actions are in harmony. Once that foreign policy is formulated and clarified so that the average American citizen knows what it is, the White House and the State Depart-

ment should begin pursuing a course which leads toward the objectives which have been fixed. We have too long followed too closely the example of the whirling dervish in our foreign policies.

Russia is a case in point, Mr. Speaker. We have tried appeasement, amity, arrogance, and austerity toward Russia all within a 5-year cycle. It sometimes appears as though we try all four avenues of approach within the period of a 5-day week.

What we need and what the world needs is for the adoption of a clear-cut statement of American foreign policy toward Russia and toward other nations and then an adherence in the field of action to the policy set forth in the realm of articulation.

Based on the observations and studies which a group of us from the House Foreign Affairs Committee made in Russia and its neighborhood last fall I believe that the path to permanent peace and workable and respectable relations with Russia is a six-lane highway: First, be firm; second, be fair; third, be definite; fourth, be friendly; fifth, be realistic; and sixth, be American in our foreign policies in her part of the world. In my opinion we are today failing completely to be consistent in the application of any of these recommendations in our Russo-American relations.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; in one to include an address delivered by Hon. Clarence Cleveland; in the other, a letter addressed to him by a farmer in Vermont.

Mr. LEFEBVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HERTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by his colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LAFOLLETTE].

Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 30, on February 21, I am recorded as not voting on the passage of the school-lunch bill. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

ONE-HUNDRED-DOLLAR-PER-PLATE
JACKSON DAY DINNER

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, a very important conference is