

ing vehicles, but in no event shall the price so paid for any such vehicle exceed the maximum price for such vehicle established by the Office of Price Administration.

RECOGNITION OF SERVICES OF CIVILIANS IN CONSTRUCTION OF PANAMA CANAL

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 553, Rept. No. 2571), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1481) to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

INVESTIGATION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS BY COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 550 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Civil Service, acting as a whole or by subcommittee or subcommittees appointed by the chairman of said committee, is authorized and directed (a) to conduct thorough studies and investigation of the policies and practices relating to civilian employment in the departments and agencies of the Government including Government-owned corporations; (b) to study and investigate the effect of such policies and practices upon the conduct of the war, with the view of determining whether such policies and practices are efficient and economical; (c) to determine the number of employees in each department or agency (including Government-owned corporations), whether such number of employees is necessary, and whether their skills are used to the best advantage; (d) all other matters relating to the recruiting and the efficient and economical use of the civilian employees; and (e) to make such inquiry as said Committee on the Civil Service may consider important or pertinent to any matter coming within the jurisdiction of said committee.

For the purposes of this resolution, the said committee or any subcommittee thereof is hereby authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses, and the production of such books or papers or documents or vouchers by subpoena or otherwise, and to take such testimony and records as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, or by any person designated by him, and shall be served by such person or persons as the chairman of the committee or subcommittee may designate. The chair-

man of the committee or subcommittee, or any member thereof, may administer oaths to witnesses.

That the said committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present Congress the results of their studies, inquiries, and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this resolution has been unanimously reported by the Rules Committee after hearing the chairman of the Civil Service Committee, our beloved and respected colleague, in whom we all have the utmost confidence. We are of the opinion that under his direction this will be a fair, unbiased investigation that will bring about, as we believe, extremely favorable results so far as economy and efficiency are concerned and will bring about the elimination of unnecessary employees in many of the departments of the Government as there are now, so it has been stated.

Mr. Speaker, for years the House has refused, with few exceptions, to authorize the creation of investigating committees on the theory that such investigating committees merely served as junketing trips for members and little or no good in the way of beneficial remedial legislation resulted from such investigations. However, since the Teapot Dome investigation and one or two later investigations by House and Senate committees, Congress is realizing that investigations fairly and properly conducted, where the law is followed and the committee had no axes to grind, have been helpful and beneficial.

It has been testified in the hearings before the Committee on Rules that some departments and agencies are overloaded with employees, that unnecessary transfers from one department or agency to another have been made at higher compensations, and that persons have been appointed without an assignment to actual work or duties for 2 and 3 months and, in some instances, for even a longer period. The attention of the committee has been directed to the charges made by persons both in and outside of the departments and agencies that they have observed many employees loafing on the job, duplicating work, and performing "red tape." I appreciate that many of the charges that have been made cannot be substantiated but, surely, all the people who have complained cannot be wrong in reporting that many employees are not working or that many of the offices are overloaded with unnecessary help.

Some gentlemen assert that the President could issue an Executive order to bring about the elimination of unnecessary employees, but there is a question as to that because under the law the vast majority of appointments are made upon the requests of the departments and agencies from the civil-service registers. I know that on several occasions the President has urged that employment be limited to actual needs and that strict economy be practiced. Unfortunately, many of the heads of the various bureaus and divisions in the departments and agencies have been under civil service for

many years and, despite the President's suggestions and recommendations, they insist that the employees serving under them are necessary and in some departments, since war has been declared, they have called for additional help which, commensurate with the work they are doing, is not necessary. Unfortunately, many of the heads are Republicans and it is difficult to obtain their cooperation to a fair policy of employment.

Some newspapers frequently charge that Members of Congress are responsible for the appointment of many of these employees, but I am satisfied that such is not the case. It is true we appropriate the money, but I venture to say that not one in one thousand has been appointed on the recommendation of Members. The appropriation acts and the laws creating the new agencies specifically require appointments from the civil-service registers and it comes with poor grace to charge Members with being responsible for appointments.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service informed the Committee on Rules that 2,357,932 workers are on the Federal pay roll and the purpose of the resolution before us is, as I have stated, to determine whether there is an overloading of employees in certain departments and if their services may be properly dispensed with. For the enlightenment of the House and country, I shall insert at this point that part of the resolution, as follows:

(a) To conduct thorough studies and investigation of the policies and practices relating to civilian employment in the departments and agencies of the Government, including Government-owned corporations; (b) to study and investigate the effect of such policies and practices upon the conduct of the war, with the view of determining whether such policies and practices are efficient and economical; (c) to determine the number of employees in each department or agency (including Government-owned corporations), whether such number of employees is necessary, and whether their skills are used to the best advantage; (d) all other matters relating to the recruiting and the efficient and economical use of the civilian employees; and (e) to make such inquiry as said Committee on the Civil Service may consider important or pertinent to any matter coming within the jurisdiction of said committee.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I wish to say that there is also a demand that the Committee on Rules approve a resolution to investigate, as is claimed, the large unnecessary number of men who have been commissioned in the Army and Navy, some of whom it is claimed have been commissioned to save them from induction in the service. Of course, I know that many of the men should have received commissions, having left posts which paid them two or three times a greater compensation than the grade to which they were commissioned. Still, I feel that through certain outside influences, not congressional, please, some such appointments have been made.

It is also charged that many of the heads of some of the departments have been importuned and influenced in certifying some employees to the draft board as essential in their assignment and that therefore they have been deferred and

excused from military service. I am satisfied that these matters will be looked into in a fair and thorough manner.

These two matters do not come within the province of the Ramspeck resolution, but our committee intend to obtain further information with respect to these matters and if conditions warrant we may take appropriate action in having one of the House committees go into the matter.

Mr. Speaker, I have been informed by the majority leader that he has agreed that no controversial matters will be taken up. In view of that fact, and in view of the fact that the ranking minority member does not wish to say anything because he has already made his statement favoring the resolution, the same as other Members, I am going to move the previous question.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. What the chairman of the Committee on Rules has stated is correct, but I have just received a request to make a few remarks.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman from Michigan knows that I would be the last man to deny any request coming from him, because I know he has the welfare of the Nation and of the House always at heart. Consequently, I yield to him as much time as he may desire.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am heartily in favor of the pending resolution. I know its execution is entrusted to competent hands and to a competent committee. I think if anybody can do a real job on this matter it is the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK], who knows the civil-service picture quite well. My only regret is that he does not go far enough and we do not set up a permanent agency to make continuous and systematic investigations through the agencies of government. There are probably 150 such agencies today.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. This resolution gives the committee the power to investigate not only the regular agencies of the Government but any corporation wholly or partially owned by the Government.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I recognize that fact.

The thing I want to make clear is that there must be a permanent agency that is staffed with experts and that does this work continuously. The overstaffing of Federal agencies is not new. It is only because this thing has become so excessive it seems, and assumed such proportions, that it becomes a genuine emergency with which we must deal at once. But we should be dealing with it day after day. Exploring inefficiency, overstaffing, and unnecessary functions should be continuous.

There is an agency of government that could be staffed, whose authority could be expanded for that purpose, and that is the General Accounting Office. When it was created under the so-called budgetary system in 1921 we made the Comptroller General accountable to the Congress, and he can be removed only by a joint resolution of this body. He is independent. He holds office for 15 years. We have a great Comptroller General today, a man with integrity, ability, and character, who was once a Member of this House. He, if provided with funds and personnel, could and would do this job.

In my judgment, it is essential in the interest of real efficiency and real economy that we implement the General Accounting Office and the hands of the Comptroller General so that he can constantly go through these agencies with experts, week in and week out, then make recurring reports to the Congress indicating in what respect functions can be abolished and in what respect employees can be superseded, and so really get some efficiency into the executive branch.

I have prepared a bill which I am going to introduce this week. It will set up a department in the General Accounting Office; maybe we will call it the Federal Efficiency Service. I want to see the Comptroller General get several million dollars additional every year. I want him to have some experts in every field of government and then send them into the agencies and let them come back and make their reports, let the chips fall where they may. When the Congress and the General Accounting Office are implemented with that kind of an instrumentality, there is no question about what will happen. There will be efficiency, there will be economy, there will be the curtailment and the abolition of expendable functions in the interest of the general welfare.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I do not want to be just in the position of paying a compliment to the gentleman while he is making this splendid presentation, but I had intended days ago to write him a letter saying that the recent speech he made on the subject of the responsibility of the Members of Congress to streamline its procedure in the manner the gentleman has indicated is in my opinion one of the fine contributions the gentleman from Illinois has made to this body.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank my friend from West Virginia. I am going to do my best to have some kind of an instrumentality set up to arm the Congress, for otherwise we are going to come dangerously close to the violation of the power of the legislative branch.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. I was here at the time and helped draft the law setting up a Budget system and the General Accounting Office. As stated by the gentle-

man, the Comptroller General is presumed to be responsible to the Congress; he is the agent of the Congress, just as the Director of the Budget is responsible to the Executive. It seems to me that the bill now before us provides that a certain task be performed now which could not possibly be performed by the General Accounting Office in time to be of any assistance now. The General Accounting Office is just as busy as it can be determining whether or not the money which the Congress has appropriated is paid out in accordance with the laws the Congress has passed. That is its principal function but it is an entirely different function from that proposed by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I quite agree with the gentleman from Michigan that this resolution must be adopted; that this is an emergency matter and needs attention now. But I find on examining the statute which created the General Accounting Office that there are certain powers that ought to be delegated and certain provisions made for more experts who are chosen purely on the basis of fitness, if we are going to have these systematic and concerted examinations of the operations of the Government.

When all is said and done, there is but one way to achieve real economy, and that is through the judicious and intelligent use of the power of the purse, which is lodged in the Congress. But that power cannot be wisely utilized in the interest of efficiency unless the Congress is advised concerning the functions of government which can be streamlined or abolished or modified, the number and kind of personnel necessary to the discharge of those functions, and the employment of the best and most efficient techniques in the operations of government. To ascertain these facts requires careful investigation. It requires more than that. It requires careful investigation by experts skilled in the art of administration and management who can be assigned to the various agencies for sustained and constant study of their processes. I know of no better place in Government to lodge this power than to place it in the General Accounting Office, with an expanded staff and adequate powers. In my judgment, such a step is imperative to balanced government, efficient service, economical operation, and to full participation by the legislative branch.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. BLAND]. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I hold here in my hand a little volume entitled, "The Illustrious Dunderheads," edited by Rex Stout and illustrated by William Gropper. This volume proceeds to list the voting records of a number of my colleagues in Congress and to lift sentences and phrases

from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to make it appear that they are Nazi propagandists and should be removed from the Halls of Congress.

What a team Mr. Stout and Mr. Gropper make. For the information of the House and the accused "Dunderheads," I should like to inform you that Stout and Gropper have assisted in the preparation of other volumes equally as silly; namely, the official Communist publication—the New Masses. If you will examine the June 1928 issue of New Masses, you will find listed as owner, Rex Stout. You will also find him listed as a contributing editor of this official publication of the Communist Party, as well as being a member of the executive board.

An examination of any of the issues of the Daily Worker or the New Masses will show the artistic talents of Mr. Gropper spread throughout its pages. I could set forth in the record the other Communist affiliations of these two individuals, but I think that this should serve to enlighten the membership as to the source of this attack.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON.]

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I got a special order to address the House for 1 hour today. The subject of that speech is The Biggest Bottleneck in Our War Effort, the heart of our capital, the situation here in Washington.

As some of you will recall, 7 months ago I introduced a resolution, practically the same as that introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] to investigate and determine the facts about the situation in Washington as they were then. Of course, my resolution was not agreed to, but we are running true to form today, just as we were with respect to the rubber situation, 10 months late—we are about 8 or 9 months behind time with this investigation—as I say, just about true to form.

I hope this resolution will be adopted. My resolution called for a special committee to make this investigation and to determine the facts in regard to the matter, but I have every confidence in our colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] and I believe that his committee will make honest findings and propose such remedial measures as are necessary to put Washington on the beam and thus expedite an earlier victory, saving many lives and many, many heartaches.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself time to make just one observation. We all have that confidence in the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] to which the previous speaker has referred.

I do want again to call attention to the fact that time is of the essence with respect to any action that may be taken by this committee. The evils do exist. The gentleman from Georgia has thoroughly convinced the Rules Committee of that fact. The gentleman knows where they exist. I was hopeful that an Executive order of the President would make an investigation unnecessary, but the evil must be stopped and time for debate has passed. Let us let the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] go to work and

expect him to get results and bring something back here soon. I said, soon.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, all I wish to say in answer to my colleague from Illinois and the other gentlemen is that the Rules Committee has been considering a rule for a joint House and Senate investigating committee, but we came to the conclusion that it would not be satisfactory and that time is of the essence and, consequently, having all the confidence in the world, as everybody has, in the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] we thought this would bring about immediate results and we reported the resolution unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HAINES] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, in Public Law 603, a law entitled "An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interest of successful prosecution of the war," the House wrote the following language when it adopted an amendment that was offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]:

In any case in which a small business concern or group of such concerns has been certified by or under the authority of the Chairman of the War Production Board to be a competent Government contractor with respect to capacity and credit as to a specific Government procurement contract, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury, and all other officers of the Government having procurement powers are directed to accept such certification as conclusive, and are authorized to let such Government procurement contract to such concern or group of concerns without requiring it to meet any other requirements with respect to capacity and credit.

That language is very plain, I think. But the contracts have not been spread in accordance with it.

The speech I have asked time to make today is not an easy one for me to make, but there are certain things that I feel need very much to be said. The first thing I want to say is that I think there still remains much too great a tendency to let the whole of certain huge contracts to one or two concerns.

The second thing is that in order to secure the maximum speed of production, and if possible some genuine competition as to price, the work should be spread among just as many competent producers as possible, and every contract so di-

vided. If I understand correctly the intent of Congress from the language which I have just read, that was precisely what it was intended to bring about. I think we may as well admit that in spite of the fact that Congress has passed three or four bills in an attempt to bring about the maximum possible saving of small business in this war that so far they have not done very much good. Recently we heard an announcement from the War Production Board to the effect that within a period of months a great number of small businesses will be deliberately deprived of their machinery and equipment, and that that will be concentrated in other hands. Such a move I want to say plainly and flatly has to be justified, if taken, on the very best possible grounds, on the ground that such a move is utterly necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. And if such a program is to be followed, the loss ought to be spread and carried by all industry and all the Nation, not just by some of these little fellows who are blotted out. In my judgment every one of these small businesses that may be put out of business through no fault of their own ought now to be compensated in some fair manner by means of War bonds or some other form of payment, or else there should be developed at once a program which can give absolute assurance to those businesses that when this war is finally won, they will be given a new lease on life and an opportunity to go ahead. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, we shall confront a problem so serious that it may lead to great difficulty in perpetuating our so-called free economic system, for unless one has competition, unless one has a situation where there is more than one business in a given field, it is quite impossible to do that.

I for one am not ready to accept this death sentence to small business. The distinction ought not to be as between small and large businesses, but it should be as between capable and efficient business and unsuccessful and inefficient business. Sometimes that has not been the case. For example, I cannot understand why it should be necessary to deprive 198 firms of an opportunity to make certain items of clothing the Government is now ordering, and to concentrate all of that business in the hands of two firms. Neither can I understand why a tiny amount of steel to complete a steel producing plant should not be immediately granted by the War Production Board.

I am making this speech today because I want to say earnestly that I think monopoly is still a danger to our war effort, and that we have to recognize that fact. I have said over and over that I believe the dollar-a-year man idea is a mistake. I do not believe that governmental and public policy should be determined by people who are parties at interest. I think that many of the very men who are now in charge of many parts of this program are good men to do the job, but I certainly think they ought not to receive one cent of salary except from the Government Treasury.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes. I am glad to yield to my fine and earnest colleague from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman has said he thinks monopoly is still a danger to our war effort.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I do.

Mr. MURDOCK. Would not the gentleman be more nearly correct if he said that events today have aggravated monopoly, and that the danger is greatly enlarged through our war effort.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I believe very sincerely that the gentleman is correct. I believe that one of the things needed in connection with the prosecution of this war is for Congress, even as it considers the question of manpower mobilization to "draft" every patent there is in existence for the use and welfare of the Nation. For in my humble judgment patents are not yet being released as they should be for the use of all manufacturers. I think that technical and scientific information, all matters of that kind, have to be thrown open for use by anyone who can make use of them at the present time for production in connection with the war. In some cases the people whose past and present connections are with the great corporations of this country in a certain field, oil, steel or whatnot, are the very people who make decisions in regard to those commodities in the War Production Board, and under those circumstances those gentlemen should lean over backward and we should insist that they do so, to make certain that if little businesses are not given contracts or an opportunity to live, it is only because those businesses are really of no benefit to the war, and not in any case because it may present a challenge to monopolistic control.

Great credit is due to the really great accomplishments that have been made by the people who have organized our war production program. I give that credit freely. But to some degree, at least, an inner circle of our great corporations have held sufficient influence to bring about this concentration of the great bulk of war business in the hands of only a few concerns. I am convinced this is a source of weakness and not of strength. Whole orders are still sometimes given to one or two concerns when that is not really necessary.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Does not the gentleman think it significant that the chairman of the General Electric Co. retired from the War Production Board and was promoted to go to England, and that he drew a salary of \$10,000 a month, and that immediately following the Chairman of the War Production Board placed as his assistant the president of the General Electric Co., Mr. Wilson?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What the gentleman has to say is an illustration of what this problem is that I am trying to point out.

I make no charge against any individuals as not having done the job the best way they know how, but I do say that a man who has been schooled all his

life in the experience of dealing with a great corporate structure, has to be caught up from time to time by somebody who has the nerve to say that the eyes of America are upon him, and to make certain that he follows exclusively the welfare of this whole Nation and gives an opportunity to his competitors to participate in helping America win this war. I believe that the truth is that even such outstanding producers as Mr. Higgins, of New Orleans, and Henry Kaiser, of the Pacific coast, just do not belong to the inner circle I have mentioned, and that that is one reason that in certain cases they have had difficulty in being able to go forward with their production as fast as they should have, could have, and were eager to do.

And now I come to another theme.

America is not going to lose this war. America is going to win the war. It is not the function of the Congress to try to decide military questions. We must have and we do have confidence in our military commanders and leaders, though we may wish most earnestly for more unification and centralization of command.

But as to groups of people in our population—all groups, labor, farmers, businessmen, politicians, everyone—I think they have to think about their position with regard to our country today in the light of a story that I am sure you are all familiar with. It is a story about three men who were working on a cathedral. The first man was asked, as he used his hammer and chisel on the stone, "What are you doing?" He said, "I am making 2 shillings a day." The second man was asked, as he was using his hammer and chisel on precisely the same kind of a job, "What are you doing?" And he answered, "I am chipping this stone so it will be in proper shape." The third man was asked what he was doing when he was doing the same job, and he stood up, and his face lit up, and he said, "I am building a cathedral." That third man's spirit is the kind of spirit that can win this war, the kind of spirit that can win the peace after this war. It must be a spirit in which every group, every person, especially in a position of public trust, uses his job and his work not as an opportunity for his own advancement or an opportunity for padding his own pocket-book—and I say that, regardless of whether it be capital, labor, or anybody else—but as an opportunity to produce more of the things that America needs to fight this battle for freedom; more of the food that is necessary to feed the nations of this world, or to furnish more of the business executive ability without which we cannot possibly carry on the war, as everybody knows. It is not a case of who gets the contract, after all, so much as it is a case of whether the things are produced that America needs.

All I have had to say is with that idea in mind.

Finally, I want to say one more thing, and that is that in my judgment it is only a profound and vital religious faith that can carry people through the fire and tragedy of a time like this. War brings out the worst and the best in people. It breeds hate inevitably; it also causes

millions of plain people, unheralded and unsung, to perform acts of completely unselfish heroism and sacrifice. It gives the world the heroism of the private-soldiers and the greed of the racketeer and profiteer. It leads some to see only an opportunity to take advantage of their fellow man, even of their nation, whereas in others it produces a love of country deeper than they have ever known before. The suffering and sacrifices of war either cause people to see a far deeper meaning to life than they have seen before, or else it destroys all that is best in them. The first of these things must happen. It is not enough to do honor to the men who bear the burden and heat of the battle and to make heroes of them. It is not enough to resolve to defeat the evil forces against which we fight. It will only suffice if we look without fear upon the vision of a new day—a day in which God's will will be done as never before on earth. And that means a day of greater brotherhood, a day of greater mercy, a day of greater concern for the welfare of the poor and the oppressed.

It is required of us today that each bear his share of the burden of this war. It will be required of us tomorrow that we be not either afraid or ashamed of the principles of the Kingdom of God on earth and that we build a world on the rock of cooperation in which monopoly will no longer bar the door of business opportunity to the little man, in which no returning soldier, nor his father nor his brother nor his son will seek in vain for work and constructive employment, in which no farmer will lose his farm because he has tilled the soil too skillfully and produced too bounteous a harvest. It will be required of us tomorrow that we build a world in which nation will not rise against nation; in which a lasting peace will prevail. No less than this will do. No less than a profoundly religious ideal about the whole struggle is worthy of us or of our country.

[Here the gavel fell.]

(By unanimous consent Mr. VOORHIS of California was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] is recognized for 1 hour.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous consent request?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after other special orders of the day are disposed of I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN WASHINGTON

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, quite naturally I am a very happy man today. Last February 3 I started a movement here in the city of Washington to clean house in the Government departments