

title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; and

Whereas S. 2548 as amended and passed by the United States Senate on March 8, 1954, contains the following long-needed declaration of congressional policy, to wit: "Sec. 12. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of this act, shall give full consideration to the safeguarding of all resources and uses made of these lands, including grazing, mining, recreation, timber, watershed conservation, and wildlife", which provision—

1. Is in the interest of the public generally and all users of such lands;

2. For the first time recognizes wildlife indigenous to such lands, and recreational resources which are becoming increasingly important to the public; and

3. Includes a clear-cut congressional recognition of the multiple-use principles for which this association has long contended; and

Whereas the title to said bill has been changed to read as follows, to wit: "A bill to facilitate the administration of the national forests and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture; to provide for the orderly use, improvement, and development thereof; and for other purposes," and undesirable features of the original bill have been deleted: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, That the enactment into law of S. 2548 as amended and passed by the Senate on March 8, 1954, be hereby approved: Provided, That as a matter of equity and in order to conform said bill to the legislative intent of the Senate, two additional amendments are made, viz:

1. Amend section 2 to provide for compensation to all other use and occupancy privilege holders for loss of improvements placed upon such lands in the same manner and upon the same basis as provided for reimbursement to grazing privilege holders. The entire objective of this amendment may be simply accomplished as follows: In section 2, lines 7 and 9, after the words "grazing", place a comma and insert the words "use and occupancy", and in line 16, strike out the words "such range."

2. In section 4, line 6, delete the words "or range." This is necessary because it is obvious that range improvements on lands owned by the Federal Government should not, under any condition, be recognized as base property to qualify any person to obtain privileges on lands to which this bill applies; and be it further

Resolved, That for the reasons above stated, and conditioned upon inclusion of the two above listed amendments, which we recommend to the House Committee on Agriculture, the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners approve the passage of S. 2548 as amended and passed by the Senate on March 8, 1954; and be it further

Resolved, That our endorsement of this amended bill as passed by the Senate is without prejudice. We will vigorously oppose any amendments which would weaken the amended bill in favor of any profit use of such public lands to the detriment of the public uses thereof.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 345 OF REVENUE ACT OF 1951—AMENDMENT

Mr. FERGUSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 6440) to amend section 345 of the Revenue Act of 1951, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, August 4, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 3 (legislative day of July 2), 1954:

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Paul Emmert Miller, of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the remainder of the term of 14 years from February 1, 1954.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Earl L. Butz, of Indiana, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE

Elbert Parr Tuttle, of Georgia, to be United States circuit judge for the fifth circuit.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Paul W. Cress, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the western district of Oklahoma.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Charles Swann Prescott to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal and ever-blessed God, we rejoice that Thy divine love and strength will never fail or forsake us as we face difficult tasks.

We humbly confess that we are daily holding counsel together to consider what is best for our beloved country but our efforts still seem so futile and fruitless.

Grant that we may place our faith and hope in Thee for Thou art the God of all wisdom and in the doing of Thy will is our peace.

Give us a clear vision of that which is important and vital and may we find the secret of living contentedly, happily, and victoriously.

Hear us in the name of the Christ, who is the way, the truth, and the life. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 30, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 3546) entitled "An act to provide an immediate program for the modernization and improvement of such merchant-type vessels in the reserve fleet as are necessary for national defense"; requests a con-

ference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BUTLER, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MAGNUSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CERTIFICATIONS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to sundry resolutions of the House he did, on Friday, July 30, 1954, make certifications to the United States attorney, eastern district of Michigan, as follows:

H. Res. 693. The refusal of Paul Dorfman to answer questions before the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. Res. 694. The refusal of Allen Dorfman to answer questions before the Committee on Education and Labor.

KLYCE MOTORS, INC.—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 484)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

AUGUST 3, 1954.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office on August 2, 1954, and said to contain veto message on the following:

H. R. 5185. An act for the relief of Klyce Motors, Inc.

Respectfully yours,

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the veto message.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 5185, for the relief of Klyce Motors, Inc.

The bill proposes to pay Klyce Motors, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn., the sum of \$91,000 for alleged losses sustained in connection with the purchase, on May 25, 1946, of 109 surplus trucks from the War Assets Administration. The evidence discloses that these trucks were represented to be new, disassembled, and boxed for export. When the trucks were uncrated for assembly, it was discovered that certain parts were rusted and otherwise damaged in a manner necessitating repair or replacement. Government inspection personnel confirmed that the condition of these trucks did not conform to the warranty made to the purchaser by the disposal agency. A settlement agreement for breach of warranty was entered into in the amount of \$20,710, and the Government was released from further liability.

There must come a time in all negotiations leading to settlement between parties when final commitments can be made and thereafter relied upon by both parties. In this case, however, equitable considerations indicate that the Government should not insist upon strict adherence to its legal rights.

The records show that when the company, on April 17, 1947, accepted the settlement of its claim in the amount of \$20,710 (5 percent of the purchase price), they had already incurred a loss of over \$30,000 exclusive of assembly costs. On the other hand, the tabulation of loss elements which was inserted in the committee's hearings appears to include losses for which the Government is not responsible and for which it should not pay. The figures presented clearly do not justify the \$91,000 payment authorized by the bill.

Under the circumstances, I am compelled to withhold my approval from this bill. I believe, nevertheless, that a compromise adjustment is warranted. I suggest that the claim be reconsidered by the Congress. I would approve a measure which appears to be more realistic and which makes a more equitable adjustment and apportionment of the rights of both the Government and the company.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 2, 1954.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal and, without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Thursday next and on Monday of next week, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today and tomorrow, following the legislative business and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted, and also to revise and extend his remarks and include certain extraneous matter.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY NASH, RETIRED DEAN OF THE CAPITOL GUIDES

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, administrations under the Capitol Dome have come and gone but Harry Nash, recently retired dean of the United States Capitol guides, remained for 40 years. Mr. Nash has been a part of the Capitol since 1914. He has witnessed the administrations of 7 Presidents and has served through 20 Congresses, from the 63d to the 83d.

Mr. Nash has been devoted to his job. He has carried with it a dignity and warmth. Hundreds of thousands of citizens of the United States and those from foreign lands, who have visited the Capitol, have carried away with them a lasting impression of the Congress. A for-

mer Senate Sergeant at Arms once said that the Capitol guides "have the feet to tramp the marble halls all day long, the gift of gab to hold squirming high-school kids, the knowledge to make it stick, and the dignity to match the scenery." Mr. Nash has more than fulfilled these requirements.

Harry Nash has explained the wonders of the Capitol rotunda, the whisper over the echoing stone in Statuary Hall—the old House Chamber where John Quincy Adams was stricken by a fatal stroke, and Abraham Lincoln sat as a Representative from Illinois—has pointed out the great and near-great in the two Chambers, tramped many miles a day, and answered hundreds of questions. Often tourists have returned to Washington and reminded Mr. Nash that his graphic words have "stuck" through the years and that they have remembered.

It has been said that Mr. Nash has regarded the "Order of the Guides" as several steps ahead of a Yale honor society. Under his watchful eyes new applicants for guide positions have been carefully screened. He has believed a critical mastery of classical art, knowledge and understanding of American history and the proper degree of dramatic interpretation, are essentials in bringing to life the traditions of our great Capitol.

Harry Nash, whose profile and manner of speaking are much like John Barrymore, was offered the curatorship of a theatrical museum several years ago. Most of the theatrical folk who come to Washington look him up. Harold Lloyd told him a few years ago, "You've got a longer hit record than I have. When I first went through the Capitol with you, I was climbing up the side of buildings. You're even better now." Mr. Nash tells of the time Senator Ashurst recited Hamlet's soliloquy for him and remembers it as "Beautiful—beautiful."

One of Mr. Nash's favorite tales is about the Solomon Islands potentate, Chief Kata Ragosa. While the chief's bare feet padded on the marble floors of the Halls of Congress, Harry Nash was trying to figure out what kind of pidgin English to use when the chief addressed him. But that problem was soon solved. In a faultless Oxford accent, the chief said, "I say, I should like to see Brumidi's frescoed canopy I have read so much about."

On another occasion Mr. Nash was a little perplexed as to how to approach the famous Brumidi mural of a stern George Washington demanding surrender from Cornwallis at Yorktown, as Winston Churchill was in his group. But Sir Winston spied it and with enthusiasm said, "Let's look at it. It's Yorktown, isn't it?" He then turned to Nash and remarked proudly, "You know I have some interest in the Capitol. My mother was an American."

It is not only the Oxford-educated chiefs or royalty or the world's great statesmen that Mr. Nash remembers. He remembers numerous experiences with hundreds of thousands of American schoolchildren and adult citizens. It is with genuine pride that we extend to Harry Nash our deepest thanks for the

vivid and lasting interpretation of these sacred halls he has left with the multitudes. He knows, as do we, that these multitudes have helped, and will continue to help, make this Capitol an everlasting monument to American democracy.

WHAT'S GOOD FOR GENERAL MOTORS

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the Members two headlines which appeared in the New York Times a few days ago, the first is: "Westinghouse Volume Up 4 Percent, Net Jumps 27 percent to New Peaks."

The other headline is: "General Motors Net Earnings Soar to \$425,250,383 in Half."

The Times article further states that a year earlier the profit was \$312,854,787, which shows an increase in profits over the same period a year ago of \$112,395,596.

But most important of all the article goes on to explain that the increase in net profits was due in great measure to a reduction in Federal taxes of \$306,498,000. The question naturally arises, "Is what is good for General Motors, good for the country?"

FREE FOOD FOR JOBLESS IN PITTSBURGH

Within the past few weeks we have witnessed thousands upon thousands of unemployed being reduced to standing in line in order to apply for food for themselves and their families. In area after area in the greatest industrial State of the Union, Pennsylvania, in order to supplement the food basket and allay the hunger of literally many thousands, the Federal Government is doling out free food.

General Motors is doing good but do the increasingly large lines of relief supplicants indicate that, "What's good for General Motors is good for the country"?

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

AUTHORIZING TAX REFUNDS ON CIGARETTES LOST IN FLOODS OF 1951

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4319) to authorize tax refunds on cigarettes lost in the floods of 1951.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.