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FDR, Congress Agree, Differ

Legislators Back Him on Foreign Policies, but Oppose His Domestic Plans

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WASHINGTON, Mar. 23.—Congress is moving a little closer to President Roosevelt on foreign policies, but is approaching a head-on clash with him over domestic policies.

The recent trend toward the President's viewpoint on foreign issues has been marked by two things:

¶ The almost unanimous approval for extension of the Lend-Lease act, without any crippling amendments.

¶ The bi-partisan move, headed by Sens. Ball (R., Minn.), Burton (R., O.), Hill (D. Ala.) and Hatch (D., N. M.), to put the Senate on record as favoring international action to maintain peace after the war.

The resolution sponsored by the four Senators faces rough going. The old die-hard isolationists are out against it, they may have enough strength to block it.

An Encouraging Trend

But the fact that the initiative for such action has come from the Senate, rather than from the White House, and that the campaign is being led by a Republican from a supposedly isolationist state, has encouraged Administration officials. They hope that a new era in the Senate, long the stronghold of isolationism, may not be far off.

But there is no such tendency in Congress toward Roosevelt's domestic policies. With the Republicans almost solidly opposed to FDR on domestic issues, Congress is pushing through a legislative program that may bring a whole series of vetoes and force a showdown of power between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

Vetoes Seen Ahead

Here are some of the measures well on their way toward Congressional enactment which may bring Presidential vetoes unless they are modified:

¶ The Pace bill, lifting farm prices by including cost of labor in computing parity which would increase the cost of living and upset the stabilization program.

¶ The Bankhead bill, for a blanket draft deferment of agricultural workers, whether or not they are engaged in necessary production.

¶ The Kilday bill, prohibiting the draft of fathers until all single men have been taken into the service.

¶ The Bankhead bill, lifting farm prices by excluding from parity calculations the Government's benefit payments to farmers.

¶ The Appropriation bill, prohibiting Government movement of farm labor from a county without the consent of the county agent, or from a state without the consent of the state agricultural commissioner.

¶ The Debt Limit bill, repealing FDR's \$67,200 salary limitation order.