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Senate - Labor and
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**NOMINATION OF EWAN CLAGUE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
TO BE COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR
STATISTICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

GOVERNMENT
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HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

ON
NOMINATION OF EWAN CLAGUE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO
BE COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JULY 29, 1955

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



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NOMINATION OF EWAN CLAGUE, OF PENNSYLVANIA
TO BE COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR
STATISTICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

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NOMINATION OF EWAN CLAGUE

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**NOMINATION OF EWAN CLAGUE, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
TO BE COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STA-
TISTICS, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1955

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to notice, in room P-63 of the Capitol, Senator Lister Hill (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hill (presiding), Neely, Lehman, Kennedy, McNamara, Smith, Ives, Purtell, Goldwater, and Allott.

Also present: Stewart E. McClure, staff director; Roy E. James, minority staff director; John S. Forsythe, general counsel of the committee; William G. Reidy, Michael J. Bernstein, and Frank V. Cantwell, professional staff members; and Grover C. Smith, chief clerk.

Chairman HILL. The committee will be in order.

There is for the consideration of the committee this morning the nomination of Ewan Clague to be Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mr. Clague, we would like to have you make a statement giving us a brief sketch of your background, your training, your experience and matters that go to your qualifications for this position.

**STATEMENT OF EWAN CLAGUE, OF PENNSYLVANIA, NOMINATED
TO BE COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Mr. CLAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I was born in the State of Washington, and my father was one of the early pioneers out there. I received my education in that State at the high schools and at the University of Washington in Seattle. After that, and after my war service, I went back and did some graduate work at that university, and then I won a scholarship to the University of Wisconsin where I studied with Prof. John R. Commons and a number of other professors at the university.

My first professional job, after my graduate work was completed, was in 1926, when I came down to work in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, at the invitation of the Commissioner at that time, Mr. Ethelbert Stewart. At that time James J. Davis was Secretary of Labor and it was in the Calvin Coolidge administration. I worked for about 2½ years at that time.

We had a special fund for that particular work, and when that work was completed I took a job with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

where I worked for about 2 years in economic research with the economist, Dr. Berry. After that I went down to Yale University, the Institute of Human Relations, where I made a study of employment growing out of the shutdown of the United States Rubber Co. plants in Hartford and New Haven, Conn. That is where I first met Mr. Ching, who was personnel director of the United States Rubber Co. and who was interested in that study.

Following that I went to Philadelphia, where I became professor of research in the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, which is now affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania.

At that time also I did research work in unemployment for the so-called Lloyd Committee on Unemployment Relief.

In 1936 I was appointed to the Social Security Board from a civil-service examination which I had taken in 1934. I served 10 years in the Social Security Board, first as Director of Research for the Board, and then for 6 years I was Director of the Bureau of Employment Security, which is the organization that administers the unemployment insurance system.

In 1946 I was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics and again in 1950 I was reappointed as Commissioner, and the nomination you now have before you is the third nomination for this post.

Mr. Chairman, I think that is a brief summary of my career.

Senator SMITH. How many years all told have you been in this work?

Mr. CLAGUE. I have been in this kind of work for about a quarter of a century, really, and in fact I would really say since I began in 1926. It is almost 30 years now.

Chairman HILL. Mr. Clague, I have a letter here addressed to me as chairman of this committee under date of May 16, from our good colleague, Senator Martin, of Pennsylvania, in which there were two questions raised. I think it would be well to put the entire letter in the record.

(The letter is as follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
May 16, 1955.

Hon. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Labor and Public Welfare Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR LISTER: This letter is with reference to the nomination of Ewan Clague, to be Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor, which nomination is now before your committee.

You will recall that when his name was first proposed for reappointment during the 2d session of the 83d Congress I indicated to the Secretary of Labor that I would oppose his nomination.

His nomination was not submitted at that time. Since then, I have had many requests to withdraw my objections. I am not entering any formal objection to his confirmation, in view of the fact that I have indicated to the Secretary of Labor that if he insisted upon the nomination, I would not lead the opposition.

Since, however, I have been requested to state the basis of my previous objection, and out of a sense of responsibility to my colleagues in the Senate and to the members of your committee, I am attaching photostats of two of the principal items which were brought to my attention and upon which I based my original objection:

First, you will find a clipping from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin under date of May 12, 1933, the original of which is in the library files of the Philadelphia Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., and from which this photostat was made. I might add that the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has quite an extensive file on Mr.

Clague during the period he was in Philadelphia. There are a number of other quotations in a similar vein.

Second, you will find a photostatic copy of the Commonwealth College Fortnightly, Mena, Ark., dated May 1, 1931, in which, on page 3, Mr. Clague is listed as a maintenance fund contributor. You will recall that Commonwealth College, of Mena, Ark., was designated as a Communist institution by the Attorney General, on April 21, 1949, under Executive Order 9835, and again under Executive Order 10450. The original of this publication is the property of the Library of Congress.

I am certain that the members of your committee will want an explanation, and in all fairness, I believe that Mr. Clague will welcome the opportunity to explain on the record the material hereto attached.

Very sincerely,

EDWARD MARTIN.

Chairman HILL. There are two questions raised with reference to the nomination. One deals with a clipping from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin under date of May 12, 1933, the original of which Senator Martin advises me is in the library files of the Philadelphia Bulletin, in Philadelphia, Pa., and from which this photostat was made. He enclosed the photostat with his letter.

Now, that clipping had to do with a speech which you made in Philadelphia on May 12, 1933. Are you familiar with this clipping?

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes, sir; I am.

Chairman HILL. The photostat is not very clear. The title of the clipping is "Speaker Makes Forecast at Wellesley Institute Plan's Presentation." Then it quotes you as saying:

I think the economic future of this country is to be state socialism.

That is the quotation.

Then the story of the clipping goes on as follows:

That statement was made by Ewan Clague, research director of the Community Council here, speaking at the University Club. The occasion was the presentation of the plan of the Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress.

"I feel," said Mr. Clague, "that the economic system of the future will be something very different from what it is today. What is going on in Washington is only a suggestion, I think, of what the new economic system will be. I do not think that even the best brains of the country know definitely where we are going."

That was the end of the quotation of you, Mr. Clague. Then the clipping goes on to say:

The newly inaugurated Wellesley Summer Institute, to be held at Wellesley, Mass., from July 1 to 15, has as its purpose the examination of social problems by a selected cross section of people.

Admission to the institute is limited to 130, with only 12 persons from Philadelphia admitted. All professions and businesses will be represented.

That is from the Philadelphia Bulletin of May 12, 1933.

Now, do you wish to make some comment on that alleged quotation of your statement or speech before the Wellesley Institute?

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I welcome the opportunity to discuss that question. I would like to say in general answer to it, two things: First of all, I was not then and am not now a Socialist; and secondly, that quotation I think does not definitely make clear that I was. I would like to explain the circumstances under which that quotation was made.

In the first place, this was a planning meeting for the Wellesley Institute of Social Progress. I had been asked to be one of the conference leaders, and the Wellesley Club of Philadelphia was holding a meeting in order to attract some persons who might want to attend

the conference. The result was that I made a luncheon speech, I think, at which I spoke to this group, encouraging them to come to hear about the social problems which you mentioned. So my talk was not to answer any questions or to say what was going to happen in this country. It was to stimulate interest in the problems.

I had no written speech of any kind, and I talked extemporaneously. My fault is that I talk too fast when I talk extemporaneously. I will say in all justice to that reporter I do not know how he could have caught that exactly as I said it.

I am positive, although I have no records to sustain it, that in general I was challenging that things might go this way and things might go that way, and come to Wellesley and find out.

Now, I wanted to make a more positive answer than that, because this is in quotation marks, and so I have several exhibits here which I have to present to the committee, which indicate what I did think at that time. First of all, I have a written statement that I would like to give to the reporter for the record, and I would like to review just briefly a few points with you.

In the first place, I was there at that time working as I said as a professor of research in a school, but I was also statistician for the Lloyd Committee for Unemployment Relief. This Mr. Lloyd was Mr. Horatio G. Lloyd, Sr., the president of Drexel & Company Bank, an affiliate of J. P. Morgan in New York. He was raising money for the administration of unemployment relief in that city. I worked as statistician very closely with Mr. Lloyd over a period of 2 years, 1931 and 1932. After that I was in Philadelphia for 3 more years before I came to Washington, and I made speeches before all kinds of groups. I wrote articles and I talked about problems and I have a long exhibit of the kind of things that I said at that time.

I would like particularly to mention to you one special item which I think shows my general attitude. I was appointed in 1933 as a member of a committee of three by the Philadelphia County Relief Board, which was the organization administering relief in that city. It was a committee of three to examine the method of distributing relief by means of commissaries, that is to say by the city buying the food and distributing it by hand to the people who were on relief. I was asked to make a survey in the Middle West to find out how commissaries worked. I made that survey and I have a dog-eared copy of my report. I can summarize it for you, Mr. Chairman, by saying I recommended against the use of commissaries for relief, and I recommended cash relief to the county board. One of the reasons I advanced was the fact that grocers had been lending credit to these people and I felt that we should put our administration of relief through regular business channels.

I have a quotation here from that report which indicates my general philosophy at that time. I might say that the county board accepted my recommendations, and that is the way we operated.

The last word I would like to mention is this: When I came to Washington in 1936 with the Social Security Board, I had a good many years of contact with labor and management. Since I have been Commissioner of Labor Statistics, I have had again close association with both groups. There are established in the Department of Labor advisory committees of labor and of management to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I think that those people have asso-

ciated with me over a long period of time, and know me very well. They know my economic views and I think some of you have letters from some of them in your files.

I think, Mr. Chairman, unless there are further questions, I will stop at that point and submit this statement.

Chairman HILL. Will you submit that for the record?

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes, sir.

(The statement is as follows:)

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALISM

(By Ewan Clague)

The attention of the committee has been called to a newspaper story in the Philadelphia Bulletin on May 12, 1933, in which I am quoted as saying that the future of the United States is to be state socialism. The implication is that I must have been at that time an advocate of a Socialist economic system for this country.

In summary, my reply is that I was not then and am not now a Socialist; and further, that the quotation does not indicate that I had any Socialist sympathies or leanings. I want to submit the following points in support of this conclusion.

1. In the first place, while the Bulletin story appears as a quotation, I did not in fact have a prepared written address; my remarks were brief and extemporaneous.

The circumstances under which I spoke were as follows:

Wellesley College in Massachusetts inaugurated a summer institute that year and I was selected as one of the institute leaders. The Wellesley Club of Philadelphia arranged a luncheon meeting for alumni and friends in order to stimulate interest in and attendance at the institute. I agreed to make a brief talk outlining the kinds of problems which might be discussed at the institute. I was challenging the audience to think about social problems, but I was not trying to supply the answers. The answers, if any, would come at the institute; that would be a reason for attending.

I had no written speech; I am a very fast talker; I spoke very briefly. The very best of reporters would have had a hard time catching every word. The significance of the quotation should be gaged in the light of these circumstances.

Furthermore, a careful reading of the newspaper statement does not indicate that I was advocating socialism. The most obvious and most likely interpretation of my remarks is that I was simply making a forecast of possible future developments. It will be recalled that this was the time when the Federal Government in Washington was considering many new pieces of legislation—AAA, NRA, etc. I had no connections whatsoever in Washington at that time, but any observer could see that a marked increase in the responsibility and activity of the Federal Government was in prospect.

2. Secondly, the nature of my work at that time constitutes further evidence of my real economic views. At that period of my career I was employed in Philadelphia. In early 1931 I was appointed professor of research at the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, which was affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, I served as director of research for the Community Council of Philadelphia. One of my duties was to act as statistician for the Philadelphia Committee on Unemployment Relief, known also as the Lloyd committee, because its chairman was Mr. Horatio G. Lloyd, Sr., the president of Drexel & Company Bank, an affiliate of J. P. Morgan in New York. The Lloyd committee was a private emergency relief agency consisting of the leading businessmen of Philadelphia. During the early 1930's they raised millions of dollars in private voluntary contributions which were distributed through the private social agencies of the city. As statistician for the committee, I worked closely with Mr. Lloyd himself and with the business groups who supported the emergency program. During that time I made many speeches before business, labor, public, social work, and university groups, with not a word of adverse comment from any of my sponsors. If I had been advocating socialism, I am sure that some of these businessmen would have called it to my attention. I stayed in Philadelphia until 1936, when I came to Washington as a civil-service appointee of the new Social Security Board.

3. I have much more positive evidence of my economic thinking at about that time. In going through my records, I have found a copy of the report which

I made to the Philadelphia County Relief Board on the subject of the use of commissaries in unemployment relief.

It was in February and March 1933. Private giving could no longer carry the heavy load of relief, so the Lloyd committee had had to turn the problem over to the local government. A new relief board was established under the chairmanship of Mr. Philip C. Staples, president of the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Co. The city government was hard-pressed financially, and suggestions were made to the board that money could be saved by establishing a city commissary which would buy food at the source and distribute it cheaply to relief families.

Mr. Staples, as chairman of the relief board, appointed a committee of three to investigate the operation of commissaries in other cities throughout the country and make a report to the board. I was appointed chairman of this investigating committee. In addition to studying the subject generally, the three of us made a field trip through the Middle West to survey commissaries in actual operation. As a result, our committee recommended against the establishment of a commissary system in Philadelphia. I wrote the committee report, with the full concurrence of my fellow members. The relief board accepted our report and our recommendations.

If I had been socialistically inclined I could have exercised by influence in favor of the commissary system. Our committee visited the city of Milwaukee, which then had a Socialist government and was operating an efficient commissary system.

But instead, I recommended against it. There were many reasons, most of which are not important to this argument. But there was one reason which is important here—namely, that it would be better for the community to use the grocers and other retailers in distributing relief through normal private business channels. Attached is a quotation from my report (exhibit 1). This is clearly the economic philosophy of a believer in free enterprise.

4. No one statement or quotation can adequately express the ideas of a scientific thinker. During the decade from 1930 to 1940 I made many speeches, published many articles, and wrote several books. I conducted many research projects and I tried to interpret for the public the results of my efforts. My writings and speeches were open and aboveboard. On the attached memorandum (exhibit 2) I have listed more than a dozen magazine articles which I published during the depression. I have supplied brief quotations from a few of them (exhibit 3), but they are all available in full.

A consistent economic philosophy runs through these articles and throughout the decade. I was (and am) a firm believer in social security—public assistance, old age insurance, unemployment insurance. Again and again I argued that reasonable protection for individuals and families was essential for the preservation of a free-enterprise economic system. If we protect people, the Government won't have to try to manage industry or control the economy. Furthermore, within social security I was in favor of a contributory system (contributions from both employers and workers) because I think that system encourages individual responsibility and self-help. I submit that today in 1955 these views are in line with the thinking of the vast majority of Americans.

5. Finally, there is available to your committee the record of more recent years. For 10 years (1936-46) in the Social Security Board I had frequent contact with labor, business, professional, and public groups. In 8 years (1946-54) as Commissioner of Labor Statistics I had constant and prolonged negotiations with both labor and management. There are about 30 members of the Business Research Advisory Committee, representing all major segments of American business and all sections of the country. These men know me well and can testify as to my performance in Government and my ideas on economics. The Labor Research Advisory Committee represents most of the major labor unions of the country. They too can testify as to their long experience with me and my work. If your committee has any doubts about me, I would urge that these groups be consulted.

EXHIBIT 1

REPORT TO THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY RELIEF BOARD ON THE OPERATION OF COMMISSARIES IN UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF, 1933

By Ewan Clague, Director of Research, Community Council of Philadelphia

9. The effect upon business of a commissary system must also be taken into consideration. The established retail groceries form an important business group in the community. In many sections a large part of their business consists of the filling of grocery orders. That the establishment of a commissary system

would have an unfortunate influence upon other business has been borne out by the experience of a number of different cities. The system is especially unfair to local grocers who have given credit to the families for a long time, and who have then been deprived of the trade as soon as the family was able to pay for it.

Note on costs.—Special university and governmental studies which have been made of the costs of retailing tend to show that the retail price of chain stores will normally be 18–20 percent above the wholesale cost, with the independent stores often running somewhat higher. It has been found that special price arrangements with grocers can often bring about all the savings claimed for the commissary plan. In a number of places there is an arrangement by which prices are fixed by the retailers at a certain percentage above wholesale cost, with biweekly pricing. The grocers have generally shown themselves willing to give price concessions on a reasonable basis. This system requires constant revision of prices and continuous checking against the bills submitted. It has been suggested, however, that this method will in the long run turn out to be more economical, more satisfactory to the family and less disturbing to business generally than the commissary plan.

EXHIBIT 2

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF EWAN CLAGUE, 1930–40

1. Survey Graphic, February 1931
When Shutdown Came—A Dismissal Wage in Practice
2. Survey Midmonthly, November 1931
Philadelphia Studies Its Breadlines
3. Survey Midmonthly, November 1932
What Then Do They Eat?
4. Survey Graphic, May 1934
The Permanent Problem of Unemployment
5. Paper read at joint meeting of American Statistical Association and American Association for Labor Legislation, December 27, 1934
The Problem of Unemployment and the Changing Structure of Industry
6. Survey Midmonthly, January 1937
Social Work and Social Security
7. Survey Midmonthly, May 1938
The Insurances and Social Work
8. Social Security Bulletin, June 1938
The Relationship between Unemployment Compensation and Relief from a National Point of View
9. Social Security Bulletin, July 1940
Labor Supply and the Defense Program
10. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, October 1940
The Aging Population and Programs of Security
11. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 1940
Why We Need a Social Security Program
12. Employment Security Review, November 1942
Problems Ahead

EXHIBIT 3

[Survey Graphic, February 1931]

WHEN SHUTDOWN CAME—A DISMISSAL WAGE IN PRACTICE

(By Ewan Clague and W. J. Couper)

We have no hesitation in saying that, given the necessity for shutdown, the dismissal-wage policy adopted in New Haven was successful in facilitating the readjustment of many workers. With all its admitted defects, it made a strong appeal to the workers' sense of justice and left an impression of equitable treatment which all the various consequent misfortunes have not impaired in the slightest degree. Among the 1,200 workers interviewed in the course of this investigation, less than a dozen gave any evidence of resentment at their treatment by the company, while the vast majority, even of those not receiving a dismissal wage, went out of their way, at the time of our interviews, to express their appreciation of the company's policy and to voice their own good will toward their former employers. The United States Rubber Co., therefore, may take its place among the industrial leaders in America, as yet all too few, which have in their several ways rendered specific contributions toward at least partial solutions of the problem of unemployment.

[Survey Graphic, May 1934]

THE PERMANENT PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

(By Ewan Clague)

Our real task is to provide economic security for all the people. The only method is to make available the normal employment opportunities, buttressed and supplemented by such services as unemployment insurance; old-age pensions; emergency work, relief and medical care; and so on * * *

Revolutionary? Destroying initiative? Not at all. The establishment of a baseline has never yet prevented people from trying to rise above it. Given a minimum security, there would still be wide opportunity for private initiative, and the overwhelming majority would make use of it. Initiative is not so easily undermined. Un-American? Socialistic? On the contrary, such a program would give new life to traditional institutions and would enable private enterprise to develop new strength. On the other hand, if we fail to provide basic economic security for all, then there is every possibility that another shock, after what we have already endured, will precipitate a mad rush for safety. Seeing our living standards crumble, our refuge is likely to be not capitalistic democracy, but a very different economic and social structure.

Chairman HILL. I will ask you about another matter and then of course any member of the committee who wants to ask you about these will have an opportunity to do so.

The second matter involved in Senator Martin's letter refers to the Commonwealth College Fortnightly, and I will quote from Senator Martin's letter:

Second, you will find a photostatic copy of the Commonwealth College Fortnightly, Mena, Ark., dated May 1, 1931, in which, on page 3, Mr. Clague is listed as a maintenance fund contributor. You will recall that Commonwealth College, of Mena, Ark., was designated as a Communist institution by the Attorney General, on April 21, 1949, under Executive Order 9835, and again under Executive Order 10450. The original of this publication is the property of the Library of Congress.

Now, this Commonwealth College Fortnightly, or this photostat, was taken from a copy of the paper in the Library of Congress. On page 3 there is a list of contributors to this Commonwealth College, and your name is listed as making a contribution of \$25. Do you have a comment to make on that, sir?

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. I did make a contribution to Commonwealth College as is indicated there. The contribution was made or really the pledge was made in the spring of 1928.

This was a college which was set up to operate on the basis of self-help. It was designed to provide an education for poor boys and girls who could not attend a regular college, and who could work their way through.

If you look at their creed, as stated in their document, you will see that they emphasize that both faculty and students work their way through this college. If you will permit me to go back to my own career, I may say I had a hard time getting an education. I spoke about my father being a pioneer, and I had to earn my own way through high school and through college. I walked 3 miles each way to high school for 4 years, and I milked cows night and morning before breakfast and after supper in order to get a high school education. When I went to college, I worked my way through there.

I have a deep sympathy for people trying to get an education who have difficulty in getting it. As you know, back in those days, it was not so easy for every person who wanted it to get an education. It was this aspect of the college which appealed to me, and which led

me in the spring of 1928 to make a 3-year pledge of \$25 each year in order to get the college set up.

I may say that at that time there was no indication that I know of that this was in any way a communistic college. Its creed states that it was designed to have a straight college education without dogma and without any bias of any sort.

I would like to mention that one of the people who made a contribution to that college was Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court. It happened that Justice Brandeis was a good friend of mine, and often had me to his house, and I had many conversations with him about it. Those of you who know Justice Brandeis' economic philosophy know that he was against bigness in every form, in business or in government. He was the kind of person who believed in self-help and individualism. I am sure that that was dominant in his mind in making this contribution.

I would like to say one more word. I stopped my contributions in 1931, but even at that time I had no impression that there was any aspect of communism or leftwingism about this organization. In actual fact, I think the college failed on other grounds. They had a lot of internal troubles with faculty and students, lack of discipline, and there was also trouble in getting the people to do their appropriate share of the work. There was so much factionalism and difficulty that I lost interest in it and I stopped in 1931.

I think Mr. Chairman that summarizes my general statement on that point, and I have this in writing which I can put for the record.

Chairman HILL. Your contribution in 1931 was the last contribution that you made?

Mr. CLAGUE. I owed a pledge which I made in 1928 and I made good on the last pledge.

Chairman HILL. It was 1931 when you made the last payment?

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes, sir.

Senator SMITH. At that time there was no suspicion of Communist tendencies at all?

Mr. CLAGUE. No; I had none. I was never at the place, and I judged only by their literature that they sent out, and I think it was later in the middle thirties that issues arose in the State of Arkansas about what they were teaching.

(The statement is as follows:)

STATEMENT ON COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE

(By Ewan Clague)

A question has been raised about a contribution which I made 25 years ago to Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark., an organization which was put on the Attorney General's list in 1949.

I am submitting the following statement as to the nature and extent of my connection with that organization.

I did make a contribution to Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark., during the years 1928, 1929, and 1930. This was the result of a 3-year pledge made in the spring of 1928. The reference in the Commonwealth Fortnightly for March 1931 is to the final payment on that pledge.

In explanation of that contribution, I want to point out that in the spring of 1928, when I made the pledge to contribute, there was no indication whatsoever that Commonwealth College had any Communist leanings. Attached is a copy of the school's statement of its aims—"What Is Commonwealth College?"

The primary emphasis was on self-help and self-support, an opportunity for poor students to get a college education while working.

This was the feature of the school which won my sympathy and support. I myself had had a hard struggle to get a college education. My father was a pioneer homesteader and later a small truck farmer in the State of Washington. From my earliest childhood I worked with my father in the fields. At the age of 12 I began working for the neighboring farmers to earn money to go to high school. For 4 years I walked 6 miles round trip to town every schoolday. Early in the morning before breakfast and in the late afternoon before supper I milked cows and tended saddle horses to earn money for my clothes and school expenses. My father had three younger children and could not help me to go to college. So at age 16 I went to Seattle, where I worked my way through the University of Washington for 4 years. I got up at 4:30 in the morning to deliver papers; I waited on table, tended furnace, and took any other work I could find.

After 2 years in the Army in World War I, I returned to the university, where I became a teaching assistant and did graduate work for a master of arts degree. It was on the basis of my work there that I won a scholarship to the University of Wisconsin, where I spent 4 years as an instructor in economics working for a Ph. D. degree.

In early 1926 the then Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, wired my major professor, John R. Commons, asking for recommendations for a young economist to make studies of productivity in the Department of Labor. Professor Commons recommended me, and I was immediately appointed. This was in the administration of President Calvin Coolidge. The Secretary of Labor was Hon. James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

This was the background of my contribution to Commonwealth College in 1928. Friends brought the school to my attention. The college couldn't make a go of it solely by student and faculty work. They had to have working capital and they put on a campaign for cash contributions. Being a strong believer in higher education, and knowing how hard it was to work one's way through school, I pledged \$25 a year for 3 years to help put the school on its feet.

The college at that time had a good reputation. Among the contributors in that first fund drive was Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis and Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School. I was a friend of the Brandeis family, and occasionally in his home the Justice talked with me about the college. Justice Brandeis was noted for his strong views against "bigness," either in government or in industry. He was enthusiastic about people helping themselves, and I am sure that is why he contributed to the college.

My support of the college ceased by 1931, when I had made good on my original pledge. This withdrawal had nothing to do with communism. If there was any rumor of such, I had not heard of it. On the other hand, the college was torn by factional fighting. There was trouble between the faculty and the students on matters of school discipline. There was difficulty in getting the farm-work done—some students shirked. Every year there was a reorganization with consequent elimination of minority faculty and student groups. So I came to the conclusion that the college program was not working, and I lost interest in it

WHAT IS COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE?

Commonwealth was organized in 1923 to provide education for workers on a self-supporting basis.

* * * * *

Commonwealth is located in the Ouachitas near Mena, Ark., where it operates agricultural and other basic industries by means of 4 hours' daily labor from its students and teachers.

* * * * *

Commonwealth seeks to develop in young men and women of the working class the capacity to serve the labor movement.

* * * * *

Commonwealth is a nonsectarian, nonpropaganda institution. It sponsors no particular religious, political, or economic dogma. It holds that scientific experimentation carries the only hope of adjustment or solution of personal and social problems.

* * * * *

Commonwealth is the only institution for higher education where both teachers and students earn their maintenance by part-time labor while engaged in academic work.

Chairman HILL. I am going to now let Senator Smith and the other Senators ask questions, but I do think that I ought to say that I have a number of letters in favor of your confirmation.

I have a letter from Mr. S. M. DuBrul, executive in charge of the business research staff of the General Motors Corp.

I have a letter from Senator Kuchel, of California, conveying a letter from Alexander R. Heron, vice president of the Crown Zellerbach Corp., of San Francisco. Senator Kuchel says that Mr. Heron was director of the State department of finance in California for several years, and that during the war, under the administration of Gov. Earl Warren, he was director of the reconstruction and reemployment commission.

There is also a letter from Mr. Vincent H. Brown, general manager of the San Francisco Retailers' Council, of San Francisco.

There is another letter from the Distributors Association of Northern California, of San Francisco, signed by R. A. Smardon for that group.

There is another letter from Mr. R. W. Barklow, secretary-manager of the San Joaquin County Industrial Association, Stockton, Calif.

Also a letter from Bruce McKenzie, of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. This letter is written by the Central California Chapter of the Associated General Contractors.

There is also a letter from Kirk R. Petshek, assistant director of commerce for economic development, of the department of commerce of the city of Philadelphia.

There is another letter from Mr. Arthur W. Towne, vice president and general manager of Blake, Moffitt & Towne, of San Francisco, Calif. This is a paper concern, and they say on their letterhead, "Pioneers in Paper Since 1855."

There is another letter from Mr. John M. Dickerman, executive director of the National Association of Home Builders, Washington, D. C.

There is a carbon copy of another letter that is addressed to Senator Allott. Are you familiar with the original, Senator? It is from James P. Logan, executive vice president of the Mountain States Employers Council, Inc., Denver, Colo. Is it agreeable to you to have this copy go in the record?

Senator ALLOTT. I have the original, and that will be sufficient.

Chairman HILL. I have a copy of a letter to Senator Purtell before me, and I would suppose Senator Purtell has the original, from Mr. William F. Sullivan, president of the Northern Textile Association, Boston, Mass. Is it agreeable with you that we insert this in the record?

Senator PURTELL. Very much so.

Chairman HILL. I have a telegram from Robert G. Belote, director of industrial relations of the Rheem Manufacturing Co., in Chicago, Ill.

We also have a letter from Mr. Harry A. Cobrin, executive secretary of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the United States of America, written from New York.

I also have a letter written to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the majority leader of the Senate, from Mr. Ralph J. Watkins, Director of Research of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York City.

I have also a telegram from R. C. Thumans of Pabco Products, Emeryville, Calif.

Also a telegram from the San Francisco Employers Council of the city of San Francisco.

They are all favoring your appointment and the confirmation of your appointment by the Senate.

(The documents are as follows:)

GENERAL MOTORS CORP.,
Detroit, Mich., July 11, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
The United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR HILL: I am writing this to you in your capacity as chairman of the Senate Committee on Labor and the Public Welfare which has before it the nomination of Dr. Ewan Clague to succeed himself as Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. This nomination is for Dr. Clague's third term in this capacity.

I have known Dr. Clague professionally for approximately 20 years and have known his work for 10 years prior to that. I first became acquainted with him when he became head of the statistical work for the original Social Security Board and have followed his career since. I have known him particularly ever since he was appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics and in recent years have served at his request as a member of the Business Research Advisory Committee of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

I support Dr. Clague's nomination for another term without reservation. It has been a real pleasure to have known a man in Government with the integrity and openmindedness of Dr. Clague particularly in a position where whatever he does can so easily be misrepresented by partisans in a partisan controversy. I have admired his courage and his determination to carry out his assigned functions without compromise with outside pressures.

I hope that your committee will recommend Senate confirmation of Dr. Clague's nomination for another term in this very important position. For your information, I am communicating these views also to both of our Senators from Michigan.

Very truly yours,

S. M. DuBRUL,
Executive-in-Charge,
Business Research Staff.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
July 20, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I transmit herein a letter from Mr. Alexander R. Heron of San Francisco, in support of the confirmation of Mr. Ewan Clague as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Mr. Heron was director of the State department of finance in California for several years. During the war, under the administration of Gov. Earl Warren, he was director of the reconstruction and reemployment commission.

Very sincerely yours,

THOMAS H. KUCHEL.

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORP.,
San Francisco 19, July 18, 1955.

HON. THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: It is my understanding that the name of Ewan Clague is awaiting confirmation as Commissioner of Labor Statistics. For whatever it may be worth, I am writing to urge your earnest effort in obtaining this confirmation at an early date. There is probably no service rendered by the Government of the United States which has met with such general approval

and commendation as that of the Bureau of Labor Statistics under the direction of Mr. Clague. He has maintained and improved the reputation of the Bureau as an agency which is completely objective, completely independent of group or political influences. Almost equally important, he has been able to guide the Bureau toward rendering every possible service to industry and labor. Sometimes this service has been amazing, in view of the budgetary limitations.

The work of the Bureau has been carried on quite effectively during the interim since the expiration of Mr. Clague's previous term as Commissioner. However, all of us who are intimately acquainted with the functions of the Bureau have been concerned over the delay in the appointment and confirmation for a new term. I sincerely believe that the prompt confirmation of Mr. Clague's appointment will be of real value to the Nation.

Sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER R. HERON,
Vice President.

SAN FRANCISCO RETAILER'S COUNCIL,
San Francisco, Calif., July 21, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: This letter is being written to you because of my personal concern over the long delayed action in approving Ewan Clague as the Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While Mr. Clague was previously engaged in the activities of Director of Bureau of Labor Statistics, the people out here in California and the Pacific coast had an opportunity to meet him on some of his trips to this area, and were impressed with his knowledge and integrity. Certainly, both labor and management people here in California highly approve the nomination of Ewan Clague as Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Yours very truly,

VINCENT H. BROWN,
General Manager.

DISTRIBUTORS ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Calif., July 21, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: We regret the long delay of the Senate to approve the nomination of Ewan Clague as the Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

We wish at this time to state that we support Mr. Clague in his endeavor and heartily approve of his nomination to this office.

Very truly yours,

R. A. SMARDON.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION,
Stockton, Calif., July 20, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. HILL: This letter is in support of the appointment of Mr. Ewan Clague as Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

On behalf of this employer organization representing 400 employers in this area we urge early and favorable Senate action in his case.

When Mr. Clague first became Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, management people were still skeptical of the impartiality of that agency. Through Mr. Clague's demonstration of integrity through the years, management and labor both now recognize his unquestioned superior qualifications to head up that agency in a manner that commands the respect of all.

Very truly yours,

R. W. BARKLOW, *Secretary-Manager.*

THE ASSOCIATED GENERAL CONTRACTORS OF AMERICA, INC.,
San Francisco, July 20, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
 Senate Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to speak in favor of the nomination of Ewan Clague as Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In a sense I apologize for making this recommendation since it must be so obvious to everyone who has had the slightest connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics that Mr. Ewan Clague needs no recommendations.

His work throughout the years has been outstanding and it is questionable that there is anyone who could do a better job than Mr. Clague has done over the years.

I sincerely request that in the interest of labor, management, and the general public that Mr. Clague continue in the capacity of Director.

Very truly yours,

BRUCE MCKENZIE.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1955.

SENATOR LISTER HILL,
*Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HILL: I understand that the nomination of Dr. Ewan Clague as Commissioner of Labor Statistics has now been before your committee for confirmation since April. Before that time it was held up in the White House for 8 months. This surprised me less, however, than the fact that the committee under your chairmanship would hold it up.

I had occasion to get to know Dr. Clague professionally while I was in Washington. Aside from his undebated professional competence I would say that his outstanding feature is his complete straightforwardness and integrity, and the fact that during his many years of service as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, he has retained the continued cooperation and support of both labor and management. He has managed to put the professional inviolability of the statistics gathered by his Bureau beyond the shadow of a doubt, in spite of the fact that they had previously been attacked by interested parties. This he has again partly accomplished by consistently withstanding pressure from all sides.

A man of this caliber should be, I feel, speedily returned to the post which he has filled with such outstanding success. The shorter the waiting period, the clearer would be the contrast in the action of your committee and the hesitancy of the White House.

Very truly yours,

KIRK R. PETSHEK,
Assistant Director of Commerce for Economic Development.

BLAKE, MOFFITT & TOWNE,
San Francisco, Calif., July 20, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
 Senate Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR HILL: It is a matter of no little disappointment that the nomination of Mr. Ewan Clague as Director, Bureau of Labor Statistics has not as yet been acted upon and I am writing to respectfully urge prompt approval.

In my opinion, both labor and management in the State of California and on the Pacific coast highly approve Mr. Clague's nomination since he is unusually well-qualified by reason of experience and high integrity for the important post to which he has been nominated.

Very truly yours,

ARTHUR W. TOWNE,
Vice President and General Manager.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1955.

Senator LISTER HILL,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HILL: It is my understanding that the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is now considering the nomination of Ewan Clague to be Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As executive director of the National Association of Home Builders, representing the organized home building industry through its 33,000 members, I want to bring to your attention our support for this nomination.

Mr. Clague did an excellent job in his previous incumbency in this position. It is our feeling that confirmation of his reappointment will be a decided benefit to the Bureau of Labor Statistics as well as to private industry groups like ours who have come to a growing reliance upon that Bureau for sound basic statistical information.

Sincerely,

JOHN M. DICKERMAN,
Executive Director.

MOUNTAIN STATES EMPLOYERS COUNCIL, INC.,
Denver, Colo., May 9, 1955.

HON. GORDON L. ALLOTT,
The United States Senate,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GORDON: I have been advised that Ewan Clague has been renominated as Commissioner of Labor Statistics by President Eisenhower, and that his name will be submitted to the Senate for action very shortly.

We have had a great deal of contact with Mr. Clague and with his Department, and we believe that Mr. Clague has done an exceptionally fine job and that he should be approved by the Senate.

I am sending copies of this letter to Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and Senator H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

I hope you are enjoying Washington and your new experiences as United States Senator.

Sincerely,

JAMES P. LOGAN,
Executive Vice President.

NORTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION,
Boston, Mass., May 4, 1955.

HON. WILLIAM A. PURTELL,
United States Senate,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR PURTELL: With reference to President Eisenhower's nomination of Ewan Clague for reappointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, we endorse this nomination and urge that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare act favorably on the appointment.

Mr. Clague has created a splendid record of accomplishment during his term as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and is, in our opinion, well qualified for reappointment. Under his guidance, the Bureau of Labor Statistics developed many services beneficial to both management and labor. The distinguished record of the Bureau has been maintained and improved during Mr. Clague's administration. Not only has Mr. Clague's administration of the Bureau been exemplary but his understanding of the needs which the Bureau must fill has been of material assistance to American industry.

While maintaining his objectivity and impartiality as the head of the Bureau of Labor statistics, Mr. Clague has been exceptionally helpful to New England industries. His knowledge and understanding of the problems confronting our region are thorough and have enabled him to be of real help to us in many ways. Mr. Clague has displayed a keen appreciation of regional problems— for New England as well as for other areas. We are most anxious to see Mr. Clague reappointed as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and hope that you will assist in approving his appointment.

If you think it advisable, we would be glad to be recorded with your committee in favor of Mr. Clague's reappointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Very truly yours,

WM. F. SULLIVAN.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 3, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

In our opinion Ewan Clague did an outstanding job as Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, during his term of office and we urge the confirmation of his nomination by the Senate.

ROBERT G. BELOTE,
*Director of Industrial Relations,
 Rheem Manufacturing Co.*

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
 OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 New York, N. Y., May 4, 1955.

Senator LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Labor Committee,
 Office of the Senate Labor Committee,
 The Capitol, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: We note in the newspaper that President Eisenhower has sent to your committee the nomination of Mr. Ewan Clague as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

Our association, over the years, has necessarily had close contact with the Bureau, as well as with other Government agencies. We can state, without any reservation, that the work of the Bureau has been of the highest order, both technically and from a policy standpoint. It has been entirely unbiased and correct in all relationship between management and labor. Undoubtedly, Mr. Clague, during his past term as Commissioner was a potent factor in establishing such a fine record for the Bureau.

On the whole, the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics can well be a standard of the highest order in technique and integrity for all Government agencies.

We, therefore, take the liberty of urging you to approve the nomination of Mr. Clague for an additional term as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This will be an indication that the Bureau will continue to maintain its very high standard and will continue to be an example of the finest possible type of Government agency.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY A. COBRIN,
Executive Secretary.

DUN & BRADSTREET, INC.,
 New York, N. Y., May 20, 1955.

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
*Majority Leader, State Office Building,
 Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR LYNDON: The President has resubmitted the nomination of Ewan Clague for the post of Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and I want to express the hope that you will lend your influence in support of his confirmation. I have known Ewan Clague professionally for many years, going back to the 1920's as I recall, and I hold him in high regard. He has, it seems to me, won the respect and confidence of both labor and business in his work in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Let me add also that in my capacity as President of the American Statistical Association, for 1955, I know of Clague's high standing among his professional peers.

It is unnecessary to remind you of how much is at stake in the competent and objective administration of the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. All elements of the American economy have a definite interest in that work; and it follows, of course, that the man in charge of it should be of unquestioned integrity and professional competence. I believe that Ewan Clague meets those specifications. Accordingly, I earnestly hope that you will lend your support.

I am addressing this letter to you because of our personal friendship. The nomination, as you know, is before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. I would have written Senator Hill except that I know him only slightly. I have, however, written also to Paul Douglas whom I have known professionally for a good many years.

Sincerely,

RALPH J. WATKINS.

EMERYVILLE, CALIF., July 27, 1955.

HON. LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
 Senate Building, Washington, D. C.:*

We urge Ewan Clague be appointed Bureau of Labor Statistics Director. His past performance on this job more than merits his reappointment.

R. C. THUMANS PABCO PRODUCTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., July 19, 1955.

Senator LISTER HILL,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:*

We urge early confirmation of Ewan Clague as Director, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SAN FRANCISCO EMPLOYERS' COUNCIL.

Chairman HILL. Senator Smith, do you have any questions?

Senator SMITH. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. I talked to Mr. Clague in my office, and talked over some of these things. I received a copy of the letter that Senator Martin sent to you, and you have already covered that.

I have a number of letters which I will mention also, and I think that they should appropriately go into the record so that we have a complete record.

I have a letter from Mr. Leo Teplow, industrial relations consultant of the American Iron and Steel Institute, New York City, in which he urges the confirmation of Mr. Clague. He says:

The appointment of Ewan Clague to the position of Commissioner of Labor Statistics would be a thoroughly constructive and desirable move. He is one of the few men in the country who has the wholehearted confidence of both management and labor.

I congratulate you on that.

I have a copy of the letter from Mr. James P. Logan, of the Mountain States Employees Council, which was sent to Senator Allott, and I will not duplicate that.

I have a letter from W. Franklin Scarborough, of Ridley Park, Pa. I do not know what the background of Mr. Scarborough is, and perhaps you know Mr. Scarborough. He writes and endorses very highly your appointment, and I am glad to put that in the record.

Mr. CLAGUE. Might I interrupt at that point, Senator, to say who Mr. Scarborough is? When this came up about this speech in Philadelphia last year, it was mentioned that it was a university club, and so I got in touch with Mr. Scarborough because he had been the president and secretary of the University Club of Ridley Park, before whom I had made speeches, beginning in 1932 and running up to 1951, about every other year. I thought he was the man that was meant by the clipping, and so I called him to find out if I had made that speech before his club in Ridley Park. He has written that he knew me over those years and heard me make about 10 different speeches to his group.

Senator SMITH. He mentions the club in Ridley Park.

There is another letter from my old friend, Richard A. Lester, of the faculty of Princeton University. He has written to me under date of May 2. He strongly supports you. I know Mr. Lester very well. I would like to put that in the record.

I have a telegram from Mr. Alexander R. Heron, president of the Federated Employers of San Francisco, strongly urging favorable action on your nomination.

I have a telegram from Mr. Robert G. Belote, director of industrial relations of the Rheem Manufacturing Co., in Chicago, Ill. He says that you did an outstanding job as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and hopes you will be confirmed.

I would be glad to offer them for the record.

Chairman HILL. Without objection they will all go in the record.

(The documents are as follows:)

AMERICAN IRON & STEEL INSTITUTE,
New York, N. Y., July 6, 1955.

SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This letter is written to you in your capacity as minority leader on the Senate Labor Committee. For the last 5 years the writer has served as a member of the Business Research Advisory Committee. This committee, as well as the Labor Research Advisory Committee, performs the dual function of bringing to the attention of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics the views and attitudes of business (or labor) and transmitting to business (or labor) complete developments with reference to labor statistics and particularly with reference to the validity and reliability of the statistics.

During most of that period the Commissioner of Labor Statistics has been Mr. Ewan Clague whose appointment expired within the last year and whose nomination by President Eisenhower now awaits action before the Senate Labor Committee.

The appointment of Ewan Clague to the position of Commissioner of Labor Statistics would be a thoroughly constructive and desirable move. He is one of the few men in the country who has the wholehearted confidence of both management and labor. Such confidence is an absolute essential to the satisfactory discharge by the Bureau of its statistical responsibilities. Although a majority of collective bargaining agreements do not specifically relate wages to the BLS Consumers' Price Index, nevertheless, the Consumers' Price Index is an important criterion in almost every wage negotiation. Confidence in the validity of the Consumers' Price Index contributes to peaceful and constructive labor-management relations.

Consideration of Mr. Clague's appointment has been delayed because of political problems involved with reference to another appointment—that of Mr. Newell Brown. Regardless of the Brown appointment, it is urgent that Mr. Clague's nomination be considered during the present session of Congress; and I believe it to be in the public interest that the President's nomination receive favorable consideration by your committee.

Sincerely yours,

LEO TEPLow,
Industrial Relations Consultant.

RIDLEY PARK, PA., May 4, 1955.

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
*Senior Minority Member of Senate and Labor Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: It has come to my attention that President Dwight D. Eisenhower is about to submit the name of Dr. Ewan Clague to the Senate for confirmation as Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This affords me an opportunity to express myself concerning Dr. Clague which I have long wanted to do as I feel he is one of the soundest economists in the United States and a very valuable man for the Government service and particularly the position for which he is recommended.

I have known Dr. Clague personally since 1931. We had a university club in Ridley Park for about 23 years whose membership was composed of businessmen, professional men, attorneys, teachers, and others of college and university level. This group met eight times a year and was formed as a discussion group so that its members might be well informed concerning matters pertaining to Government, science, business, arts, and the professions.

Shortly after our group organized, Dr. Clague was invited to address our group and lead a discussion in 1932. His views and ideas were so sound and practical that he was invited back every other year for at least 10 times. When Dr. Clague came to Ridley Park there was always a full attendance of members and guests.

I give you this information because I was secretary of the university club during most of its life as well as president during one term.

I want to express my feelings in that I feel that as a substantial taxpayer I was extremely fortunate that a man such as Dr. Clague is willing to give his life to Government service. I have always found him to be sound, practical, and informative and a delightful person to know. He has always evidenced that he supports our free enterprise system and our democratic form of government which we all love wholeheartedly.

As a citizen and taxpayer and having an interest in good government, I trust you may support Dr. Clague's confirmation and the position for Commissioner of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Respectfully yours,

W. FRANKLIN SCARBOROUGH.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY,
Princeton, N. J., May 2, 1955.

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
*United States Senate,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR ALEX: I have just learned that the nomination of Ewan Clague for reappointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics has been sent to the Senate by President Eisenhower.

You know, I am sure, the strong support that Ewan has with all sections of the economy, including management, labor, and academic economists. He has done an outstanding job and has remained impartial. That, as you know is particularly important in view of the confidence that industry and labor must place in the statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and particularly the Consumer Price Index.

You will, I am sure, support this fine nomination.

Perhaps I will see you in Washington on Tuesday, May 10, as I have been requested by Paul Douglas to appear before the Subcommittee on Labor conducting hearings on bills to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Best personal regards.

Respectfully,

RICHARD A. LESTER, *Chairman.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., *May 5, 1955.*

HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

We strongly urge favorable Senate action on nomination of Ewan Clague for Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He is fair and eminently qualified for the position.

ALEXANDER R. HERON,
President, Federated Employers of San Francisco.

CHICAGO, ILL., *May 3, 1955.*

HON. ALEXANDER SMITH,
The United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

In our opinion Ewan Clague did an outstanding job as Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, during his term of office and we urge the confirmation of his nomination by the Senate.

ROBERT G. BELOTE,
Director of Industrial Relations, Rheem Manufacturing Co.

Chairman HILL. Senator Neely, do you have any questions?

Senator NEELY. I feel that we should confirm this nomination. Everyone who has ever written to me or spoken to me about him speaks of him in the highest terms. There does not seem to be any opposition to him whatever.

