

United States of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5379. Also, petition of the Riverview Evangelical Church of Beaver Falls, representing approximately 225 persons urging the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082) making unlawful the manufacture, sale, or transportation within the United States of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5380. By Mr. GRANT of Indiana: Petitions of Samuel Brown, Maurice Tucker, and others, and signed following the tabling of the Palestine resolutions, urging that the United States shall use its good offices and take appropriate measures to the end that the doors of Palestine shall be opened for free entry of Jews into that country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5381. By Mr. KEARNEY: Petitions containing the signatures of 60 citizens of Schenectady, N. Y., protesting against the enactment by Congress of any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5382. By Mr. MYERS: Petition of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the passage of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5383. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition of Anna Marsteller, of Lisbon Falls, Maine, and other citizens of that section, urging action on House bill 2082 to stop manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5384. Also, petition of Harvey Jones, of Freeport, Maine, and other citizens of that section, urging action on House bill 2082 to stop manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5385. Also, petition of Mrs. C. H. Briggs, of Turner, Maine, and other citizens of that section, urging action on House bill 2082, to stop manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5386. By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey: Resolutions of the Sons of Veterans, Auxiliary No. 6, Belvidere, N. J.; Belvidere Temple, No. 32, Pythian Sisters, Belvidere, Warren County, N. J.; Warren County Rod and Gun Club, Unit No. 2, Belvidere, N. J.; General Judson Kilpatrick Camp, No. 233, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and petition signed by approximately 135 residents of Belvidere, N. J., urging passage of the McNary-Angell bill (H. R. 2017 and S. 65) the Voorhis-Downey bill (H. R. 375 and S. 910) or some other measure making a reasonable blanket grant of an equal sum to all blind persons with an income of less than \$100 per month; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, fountain of our being, light of all our seeing, for the beauty of the earth robed in the blooming garb of spring, and for the tint of the tiniest flower, we raise our hymn of morning praise. For the blessed trinity of sun-

shine, wind, and rain, we lift the Te Deum of our gratitude. But above all we thank Thee for that knowledge of Thyself which illumines our life with eternal splendor and for that giving of Thyself which has made us partakers of the divine nature, of the divine suffering, of the divine glory.

In our deep concern for the Nation and for mankind everywhere, in our grim resolve at any cost to overwhelm the forces of darkness which threaten our heritage of freedom, in our gnawing anxieties for dear ones far from native land, facing mortal peril, at the sleepless remembrance of which countless hearts are weeping, this is our prayer without ceasing: "Cast me not away from Thy presence and take not Thy holy spirit from me." We ask it in the name of that One in whose face is the light of Thy glory, who won His throne by His cross of shame and who rose from His tomb to reign forever in the hearts of men. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, March 29, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bill and joint resolution of the House:

H. R. 8408. An act to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code; and

H. J. Res. 260. Joint resolution providing for the employment of Government employees for folding speeches and pamphlets, House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4257) to expatriate or exclude certain persons for evading military and naval service, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 555. An act for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow; and

S. 1243. An act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shale, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a message addressed to the Congress by the Italian Committee of Liberation, forwarded to the Department of State by the United States member of the Advisory Council for

Italy, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and a translation of the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE JUNTA OF LIBERATED ITALY,
Naples, February 9, 1944.

To the Congress of the United States of America:

The Permanent Executive Junta of Liberated Italy, elected during the first congress of the true and sole representatives of the Italian people, held at Bari on January 28 and 29, 1944, at the moment of beginning its labors sends its greetings to the Congress of the United States of America.

The Italian people, through its free representatives, has with unanimous vote assigned us two tasks: First, to bring about the abdication of the King as the principal person responsible, along with Mussolini, for all the disasters that have befallen Italy; second, to prepare the formation of a national democratic government which, having the confidence of the people themselves, can make a valid and real contribution to the war against Nazi-ism and begin the solution of the grave problems confronting our country.

As is being shown every day by the Italian patriots who, though ill-clad, ill-nourished, and meagerly armed, are fighting valorously against the Germans in occupied Italy, the Italian people wish to take an active part in this war of liberation. However, they cannot do so under the guidance of those same institutions and men who for 20 years have oppressed and betrayed them.

The Italian people want a government which can intensify the war effort, give all guarantees of honesty, and bring about in this country the "four freedoms" proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

Only a national government, formed by the Italian anti-Fascist parties and the men who for 20 years have fought and suffered in the fight against fascism, can give those guarantees and win the confidence of all the Italian people.

VINCENZO ARANGIO RUIZ,
A. RAFFAELE JERVOLINO,
FRANCESCO CERABONA,
ORESTE LONGOBARDI,
PAOLO TEDESCHI,
VINCENZO CALACE,

The Permanent Executive Junta.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

FUTURE STATUS OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AND PERSONNEL TRANSFERRED TO THE COAST GUARD

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the future status of certain functions and personnel transferred to the United States Coast Guard, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

LANDS IN OKLAHOMA BETWEEN THE CIMARRON BASE LINE AND THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF TEXAS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relative to the disposition of public lands of the United States situated in the State of Oklahoma between the Cimarron base line and the north boundary of the State of Texas (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the Associate Director of the National Park Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of personnel requirements for the quarter ending June 30, 1944,

covering the appropriation "Maintenance, Executive Mansion and Grounds" (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Civil Service.

REPORTS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Letters from the chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law (confidential), reports of the Corporation for the months of October 1941 to June 1942, inclusive, the month of January 1944, and a report covering operations of the Corporation for the period from its organization, February 2, 1932, to December 31, 1943, inclusive (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents in the files of the Departments of State, Navy, and Interior; the Federal Security Agency, United States District Court for the District of Maryland, Tennessee Valley Authority, Office of Emergency Management, and Office of Defense Transportation which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

LETTERS, ETC., RELATING TO CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Washington Ministerial Union, letters from the Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance and the Communist Party of the District of Columbia, and a telegram from Arthur D. Gray, president of the District of Columbia branch of the N. A. A. C. P., all in the District of Columbia, relating to the chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. GILLETTE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1743. A bill to provide for the adequate production of seed of legumes and grasses required in the war food production program; with an amendment (Rept. No. 792); and

S. Res. 276. Resolution to investigate matters relating to the manufacture and distribution of farm machinery (submitted by Mr. CLARK of Missouri and Mr. GILLETTE on March 24, 1944); without amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. ELLENDER):

S. 1824. A bill to assist the States to establish and maintain school-lunch programs; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah (for Mr. REYNOLDS):

S. 1825. A bill to extend the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to the Virgin Islands; and
S. 1826. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), relating to the exportation of certain commodities, and to continue said act in effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 4257) to expatriate or exclude certain persons for evading military and naval service was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS: TOMBIGBEE AND TENNESSEE RIVERS—AMENDMENT

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3961) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mr. BYRD submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 40), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a joint committee consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 1945.

INVESTIGATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION IN CONNECTION WITH MANAGEMENT OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. CLARK of Missouri) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 278), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Whereas it is alleged that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Secretary of Commerce, the Honorable Jesse H. Jones, have engaged in activities for the purpose of unduly, unreasonably, and improperly influencing the management and direction of the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., particularly with respect to a meeting of the shareholders of such company to be held on May 9, 1944, for the purpose of electing directors for such company; and

Whereas it is alleged that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Secretary of Commerce have also engaged in activities for the purpose of unduly, unreasonably, and improperly interfering with the relationship between such company and the

foreign holders of shares in such company; and

Whereas the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by means of its financial interests in and control over large segments of the business economy of the Nation, is able to exert undue influence over business enterprises in which it has no direct or substantial financial interest; and

Whereas any attempt to improperly exercise such influence should be fully investigated and such measures as may be appropriate should be taken to prohibit the improper exercise of such influence: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to any activities engaged in by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any other agency or officer of the Government for the purpose of unduly, unreasonably, or improperly influencing the management or direction of the Kansas City Southern Railway Co. or other railroad companies, or the relationship between such companies and the owners, including foreign owners, of shares in such companies, and any other matters relating to the relationship between such companies and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other agencies of the Government. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

For the purpose of this investigation, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to exercise the powers conferred upon the committee by Senate Resolution 46, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to January 14, 1943. The expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed the remaining balance available within the limit of expenditures authorized for the committee under such Resolution 46, as increased by Senate Resolution 220, Seventy-eighth Congress, and shall be paid from such remaining balance.

INVESTIGATION OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. SMITH submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 279), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized under Senate Resolution 197, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, agreed to December 9, 1943 (authorizing the employment of assistants and the expenditure of funds in a proposed investigation of the administration of the Rural Electrification Act) and under Senate Resolution 238, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, agreed to February 8, 1944, is hereby increased by \$7,500.

DECLINE IN THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON—REFERENCE OF A RESOLUTION

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on February 21 I submitted Senate Resolution 257, calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the reasons for the decline in the consumption of cotton. The resolution has been lying on the table. For the past 5 days, and especially this morning in the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, much information has been brought out concerning this subject. Therefore, I respectfully ask that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency in order to expedite the

hearing and to save whatever funds it may be possible to save.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 257) providing for an investigation with respect to the reasons for the decline in the consumption of cotton was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

COLORADO RIVER WATER—PROPOSED TREATY WITH MEXICO

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, as all Senators know, water is the lifeblood of my State. The residents of States with an abundant rainfall can hardly realize the great value of water in the semiarid regions of the West. My State of Utah has an area of about 53,000,000 acres. Only about 350,000 acres have a full season water right. These are the only acres within the State upon which there can be matured crops that require a full season's growth. Please realize this is only seven-tenths of 1 percent of the State's area. This simple statement serves to emphasize how keenly we appreciate the value of water and how earnestly we will fight to protect our right to an equitable share of the waters of the Colorado River.

More than half the area of Utah is in the Colorado River Basin. There are men in my State who have spent more than 20 years, since before the signing of the Colorado River Pact in 1922, in studying the Colorado River and in devising ways for its comprehensive development and the equitable division of its waters among the States and between the United States and Mexico. For many years a committee of 14, consisting of 2 representatives from each of the States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and California, have been devoting themselves to the same task. These men, together with representatives of the Department of State and the United States Reclamation Bureau, have had under consideration for more than 2 years the question of an allocation to Mexico of a share of the Colorado River waters. The Colorado River compact, which was ratified by all 7 States and by the Congress of the United States, makes provision for an allocation of a share of these waters to Mexico. Seven States are interested. At least 5—and I am confident 6—of these States approve the treaty with Mexico as submitted to the Senate.

Because of the recent speech by the distinguished senior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] I feel called upon to make this statement and to say that at the hearings to begin in the near future a record will be made which, in my opinion, will compel the conclusion that through consultation with and the cooperation of the Department of State, the Committee of Fourteen, and the Bureau of Reclamation, together with the representatives of Mexico, a treaty has been agreed upon and submitted to the Senate of the United States which should be promptly ratified.

Mr. MILLIKIN subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to add just a few words on the subject which has been so ably illuminated today by the distinguished senior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS].

A great deal of prominence has been given to California's position with respect to the treaty with Mexico, now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, relating to the equitable division of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers, and the lower Rio Grande.

I do not propose at this time to reply to California's arguments. The facts will be fully developed at the hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee, which is the appropriate forum for that purpose. In order, however, that there may be no misunderstanding about this matter, I wish to say that there are three rivers involved, not merely one; there are eight States directly concerned, not California alone; and the matter has national, not merely local, significance.

So far as I know, only California has voiced opposition to the treaty. Thus far, her views alone have been expressed before this body. It is sufficient now to say that the facts do not support many of the assertions made in support of her position.

This matter is one which has received serious consideration for several years by many people. There has existed for some years a committee, devoted to the interests of the Colorado River Basin in the United States, composed of two representatives from each of the seven Colorado River Basin States, including California, plus two representatives of the power interests, also from California. This committee is known as the Committee of Fourteen and Sixteen. The State Department consulted freely with this committee, before initiating negotiations with Mexico, in order to get the views of the States most directly concerned with the problems of the Colorado River. The representatives of five of these States approved a formula upon which the provisions of the treaty relating to that river were finally based. Only California was in opposition.

Mexico is now putting to beneficial use more water than is allocated to her under the treaty, and is rapidly expanding her uses. The United States, on the other hand, is using less than half the water which would be available to her under the treaty. Even California, which contributes no water to the river, but which claims the right to use almost one-third of the total available supply, is now using less than half of the quantity to which she lays claim. And in the meantime an average of over 7,000,000 acre-feet of water is wasting annually through Mexican territory into the Gulf of California.

Colorado contributes about 70 percent of the waters of the Colorado River. We are thus concerned in no small measure. We believe the treaty to be just and equitable to both countries. Mexico is developing rapidly. Her development has created a condition of uncertainty as to her rights in the waters of the Colorado River, which in turn makes for economic unrest in the basin in the United States, and firm development is thus retarded.

All these matters, as I have said, will be fully developed at the proper time and place. In the meantime, let me observe that the building of Boulder Dam

was made possible by all the people of this Nation, acting through their representatives in Congress. No single State can justly claim a monopoly of its benefits. The Nation which built this dam, and thus harnessed the waters of a great international stream, owes to its neighbor certain international obligations which cannot be overlooked. The Colorado River compact, of which California is a signatory, recognizes this obligation. It is in the interest of all the basin States, including California, and of the Nation as a whole, that this obligation be defined and limited, once and for all. This, the treaty does. In the minds of most of us who are vitally concerned, it does so fairly and equitably.

THE HOUSING PROGRAM—ADDRESSES BY SENATOR ELLENDER

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two addresses by Senator ELLENDER on March 25, 1944; one, entitled "Facts About Housing," delivered over Station KSD, at St. Louis, Mo., and the other entitled "Common Sense in Post-war Housing," delivered before the National Public Housing Conference at St. Louis, Mo., which appear in the Appendix.]

EVACUATION DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS

[Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an Evacuation Day address delivered by him at the South Boston Citizens' Association banquet, March 16, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WALSH OF MASSACHUSETTS

[Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a St. Patrick's Day address entitled "The Day We Celebrate," delivered by him at the Clover Club banquet in Boston, Mass., March 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, 1943 MODEL—ADDRESS BY HON. EDWARD R. BURKE

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Collective Bargaining, 1943 Model," delivered by Hon. Edward R. Burke, former Senator from Nebraska, at the annual meeting of the Operators' Association of Williamson Field, Williamson, W. Va., on February 24, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL ACT—STATEMENT BY ALBERT S. GOSS

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement by Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, made before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, on March 30, 1944, in relation to the extension of the Price Control Act, as amended, which appears in the Appendix.]

CRACKERLAND IN WASHINGTON—ARTICLE FROM ATLANTA JOURNAL

[Mr. MCKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Crackerland in Washington," written by Ralph Smith, and published in the Atlanta Journal, which appears in the Appendix.]

SURPLUS GOODS PROBLEM—ARTICLE BY L. J. CARLETON

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Surplus Goods Problem," written by L. J. Carleton, and published in the Underwear and Hosiery Review for February 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH FOR DECEMBER 1943 AND JANUARY 1944

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to present a report on civilian employment in the executive branch of the Federal Government for the month of January 1944, also a report of the number of employees by civil-service classifications and others for the month of December 1943, and ask that the report together with a statement relating thereto be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement and report were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The total number of employees for January 1944 is 2,978,229, which is a net increase of 8,951 employees over the revised total of 2,969,278 for the month of December 1943.

This is the first month since June 1943 that civilian employment of the Federal Government has shown a definite increase and it reduces the net decrease to 153,712 employees since the peak employment of June. I wish to bring this to the attention of the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget in view of the recommendations of the committee. It has been stated by the President that there has been a reduction of 205,000 employees since the peak month of June 1943, but on the basis of reports submitted to the committee by all departments and agencies it is evident that there has been only a reduction of 153,712 paid employees since that time.

Thirty-one departments and agencies have increased the number of their employees by 16,300, while 34 departments and agencies have eliminated only 7,349 employees since December 31, 1943.

Substantial increases were made by the following: Navy Department, 11,243; Treasury Department, 970; War Relocation Authority, 643 (207 of this increase is due to the transfer of a project to War Relocation Authority from the Office of Indian Affairs); Department of the Interior, 627; Veterans' Administration, 609; and Office of Price Administration, 514.

Greatest reductions were made by the following: Department of Commerce, 1,353; Post Office Department, 1,265 (this is a reduction of temporary-substitute employees); War Department, 1,125; Panama Canal, 756; and Department of Agriculture, 661.

For the month of December 1943 there were 11,006 new positions filled in the executive branch of the Federal Government and 17,060 full-grade promotions made. The count of both new positions and full-grade promotions is exclusive of those of the War and Navy Departments which are unable to furnish the committee with this information.

TABLE I.—Civilian employment of the executive branch of the Federal Government by department and agency for months of December 1943 and January 1944, showing increases and decreases in number of paid employees

Department or agency	January 1944	December 1943	Increase	Decrease
Bureau of the Budget	547	559	12	
State Department	8,631	8,607	24	
Treasury Department	87,097	86,127	970	
War Department ¹	1,213,989	1,215,114	1,125	
Justice Department	29,874	29,593	281	
Post Office Department	349,857	351,122	1,265	
Navy Department ²	719,917	708,674	11,243	
Interior Department	39,382	38,755	627	
Agriculture Department	80,529	81,190	661	
Commerce Department	30,000	31,353	1,353	
Labor Department	6,063	6,176	113	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE I.—Civilian employment of the executive branch of the Federal Government by department and agency for months of December 1943 and January 1944, showing increases and decreases in number of paid employees—Continued

Department or agency	January 1944	December 1943	Increase	Decrease
NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES				
Committee on Fair Employment Practice	101	98	3	
Division of Central Administrative Services	4,444	4,400	46	
National War Labor Board	3,465	3,526	61	
Office of Alien Property Custodian	1,014	1,027	13	
Office of Civilian Defense	892	998	106	
Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs	1,345	1,339	6	
Office of Defense Transportation	5,024	5,006	18	
Office of Economic Stabilization	10	9	1	
Office of Scientific Research and Development	1,173	1,146	27	
Office of War Information	5,396	5,225	171	
Office of War Mobilization	21	20	1	
Selective Service System	28,531	28,623	92	
Smaller War Plants Corporation	1,761	1,565	196	
War Production Board	17,723	17,979	256	
War Manpower Commission	24,582	24,782	200	
War Relocation Authority	2,510	1,867	643	
War Shipping Administration	4,703	4,522	181	
Foreign Economic Administration	6,066	6,197	101	
Office of Censorship	12,097	12,120	23	
Office of Price Administration	55,794	55,280	514	
Office of Strategic Services	1,780	1,692	88	
Petroleum Administrator for War	1,413	1,412	1	
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
American Battle Monuments Commission	1	1	0	0
Board of Investigation and Research—Transportation	76	79	3	
Civil Aeronautics Board	330	329	1	
Civil Service Commission	7,040	6,972	68	
Employees' Compensation Commission	518	523	5	
Export-Import Bank of Washington	60	59	1	
Federal Communications Commission	2,174	2,194	20	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,072	1,077	5	
Federal Power Commission	669	670	1	
Federal Security Agency	30,764	30,889	125	
Federal Trade Commission	456	455	1	
Federal Works Agency	21,111	21,508	397	
General Accounting Office	10,830	10,651	179	
Government Printing Office	7,751	7,923	172	
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,154	2,174	20	
Maritime Commission	9,741	9,599	142	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	4,783	4,630	153	
National Archives	345	348	3	
National Capital Housing Authority	267	264	3	
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	19	18	1	
National Gallery of Art	265	261	4	
National Housing Agency	20,541	20,817	276	
National Labor Relations Board	719	743	24	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE I.—Civilian employment of the executive branch of the Federal Government by department and agency for months of December 1943 and January 1944, showing increases and decreases in number of paid employees—Continued

Department or agency	January 1944	December 1943	Increase	Decrease
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—CON.				
National Mediation Board	88	81	7	
Panama Canal	32,419	33,175	756	
Railroad Retirement Board	1,648	1,512	136	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	7,775	7,825	50	
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,223	1,231	8	
Smithsonian Institution	422	427	5	
Tariff Commission	300	301	1	
Tax Court of the United States	124	125	1	
Tennessee Valley Authority	24,111	24,161	50	
Veterans' Administration	47,672	47,063	609	
Total	2,978,229	2,969,278	16,300	7,349
Net increase			8,951	

¹ Does not include employees outside of the continental United States.
² Revised.
³ Includes 10,324 employees of stations in the hands of the enemy.
⁴ Includes training-within-industry and the U. S. Employment Service, Liquidation Division of the National Youth Administration is now under the Federal Security Agency.
⁵ 287 of this increase is due to a project taken over from Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior.
⁶ Increase due in part to without-compensation employees not previously reported.
⁷ Government Printing Office has not been included in previous reports of the committee.

NOTE.—Employment figures now reported to the committee include dollar-per-annum employees and without-compensation employees of the consultant-expert type who are authorized to receive per diem in lieu of subsistence.

TABLE II.—Paid civilian employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government by civil-service classifications and others, also number of new positions and full-grade promotions for the month of December 1943

Inside metropolitan District of Columbia area	264,307
All other areas	1,704,971
Total	1,969,278
Clerical, administrative, and fiscal	602,386
Professional	86,907
Subprofessional	94,639
Craft, protective, and custodial	190,921
Clerical, mechanical	5,870
All others	1,689,155
New positions	11,006
Full-grade promotions	17,060

¹ Does not include civilian employees of the War Department outside of the continental United States.
² Includes employees classified by yearly rate of pay; force account employees; some part-time and when actually-employed employees; without-compensation and dollar-per-annum employees authorized to receive per diem in lieu of subsistence; and some employees in terminal leave status.
³ Exclusive of those of the War Department and Navy Department which are unable to report on them.

COOPERATION IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, it has become a common occurrence to hear speeches before this body fraught with references to the critical times which we are passing through or the critical times that lie just ahead.

I believe that the most critical of all times is now.

Just as the present has its roots in the past, so does the future have its roots in the present.

We heard the echoes of Casablanca in President Roosevelt's state of the Union speech—almost a year after Casablanca. We are told that the military results of the Quebec Conference are being made manifest in the Pacific today. Yet, neither the Senate nor the people of the United States have been given any real insight into what actually was agreed upon at that meeting from the point of view of a national foreign policy. Of the Cairo Conferences and the Teheran Conference, we know only what President Roosevelt—with a singularly characteristic lack of openhandedness—has permitted us to learn.

Let it be known now that we have never asked or expected a revelation of military plans. What we have expected, and what the Senate was entitled to, was the same accounting which Prime Minister Churchill is required by custom to furnish the British Parliament. We have even more of a right to demand such an accounting, since our Constitution provides for the confirmation of treaties by this body by a two-thirds vote. Both Mr. Churchill's and Marshal Stalin's governments may enter into treaty relationships without fulfilling this requirement.

I do not accuse President Roosevelt of having made commitments without the advice or consent of the Senate. I say that, at this very minute, we do not know whether or not he has made such commitments.

Only after the Moscow Conference was there any semblance of this body being taken into even the partial confidence of the administration. Then Secretary of State Cordell Hull appeared before us to clarify some of the matters discussed at Moscow.

Has this distinctly bipartisan body shown any indication of lack of interest or desire to get behind a unified foreign policy? I ask again, has the Senate in any way indicated that its mind is closed against cooperation?

The overwhelming majority by which the Senate concurred in the resolution introduced by the Senator from Texas is most certainly proof of our interest and our desire to take our rightful place in the American system of checks and balances by giving our President the constitutional advice and guidance and consent to which he is entitled; and which, also according to the Constitution, we are equally entitled to give. We are concerned with the destiny of this Nation and of the people who compose it. No group more than this group has a higher duty or a greater responsibility to the present and the future; and that is why I so often stress this matter in the Senate.

Secretary Hull was asked to appear before this body a year before Pearl Harbor by a resolution which I submitted. The resolution requested a report on the state of affairs in the Far East. The Secretary of State did not appear, for the resolution was not considered.

On September 17, 1942, I submitted another resolution to establish a better working liaison between the executive

and congressional branches in the formulation of any peace.

I repeat this resolution herewith, the better to clarify my stand. It is Senate Resolution 290:

Resolved, That the Chief Executive be invited to join with the Senate in the creation of a foreign-relations advisory council to be constituted of the following: The Secretary of State, the Under Secretary of State, other technicians whom the Secretary of State might designate, the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the chairman and the ranking minority member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and such other Senators as the President might from time to time designate.

I sent a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State and received a reply under the date of October 21, 1942, in which Mr. Hull indicated that what advice the Senate might possibly give would be courteously received and courteously ignored. Two days after Secretary Hull sent me this letter I forwarded him my reply.

I wrote, among other things:

Historians have lodged grave indictments against those responsible for the death of the Versailles Treaty and for its train of consequences.

So that history shall not lodge a similar or even a graver indictment after the conclusion of this peace, we must now establish machinery to provide for effective collaboration between the Chief Executive and the Congress in the formulation of any peace.

I received a reply to my letter of October 23 on November 5. Secretary Hull restated his position. He maintained the supremacy of the Executive under a Constitution that provided for strong executive, legislative, and judicial branches. In other words, my fellow Senators, I had been given what is commonly known in Washington as the brush-off, or, as others have called it, the ring around or push around.

Today we are essentially in the same position in which we found ourselves on November 5, 1942, in the vitally important matter of laying the groundwork for the constitutional formulation of a just and lasting peace. I repeat, we are in a critical position today. We need to learn to play ball together. We need to have an executive who can demonstrate that he has a sense of collaboration with other parts of government which are as important as himself.

The administration has followed the traditional attitude of tolerantly overlooking the advice of the Senate, a practice popularized by President Wilson. I wish the American people could see the true picture President Wilson submitted to the Senate in the years that are gone, after the last World War, a treaty which was not the result of getting the advice or consent of the Senate, but was literally written when it was submitted to the Senate, and the President said, "Take it or reject it"; and the Senate rejected it. Yet, there is more than a suspicion that the administration has abandoned President Wilson's other concept of "open covenants, openly arrived at."

Under the British Constitution, the Prime Minister is virtually the Govern-

ment. No man and no group limits the power of Marshal Stalin in the Soviet Union. I do not presume to criticize our allies who are fighting for the same cause of liberation for which we are fighting. Rather, I say, let us set our own house in order before we begin to interrelate the affairs of this Nation with those of other nations.

Those are not idle words, Mr. President. If we are called upon to demonstrate to the peoples of this globe cooperation and collaboration, words will not do it, acts will, and if we show the peoples of the earth that there can be cooperation and collaboration between the Executive and the Congress, then the way will be opened for more constructive action in a wider field.

I do not speak for a weak Executive and a strong Congress; nor do I speak for a weak Congress and a strong Executive. Nor do I want a weak Court. I want a strong, independent Executive; a strong, independent Congress; a strong, independent Court. When that is accomplished, we will have what the fathers had in mind as a government of checks and balances, no one department subordinate to another, each learning how to collaborate and cooperate. Our need demands a strong Executive, a strong Congress, and a strong and independent Court—no more "yes" Congress, no more "yes" Court. I do not believe this situation is incompatible with possibility. I believe it is possible. I believe it is on the way now. Should the Executive honestly seek our advice we would honestly give him our advice. The President sent Secretary Hull to Moscow to lay the groundwork for Cairo and Teheran. It is hard to believe that the distance between 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and this Chamber cannot be traversed more easily. Secretary Hull went the long distance to Teheran. It is not very far from this Capitol to Secretary Hull's office, or to the President's office. Once liaison between the Executive and Congress is firmly established, we can confidently look forward to the adequate solution of the problems which face us now and will face us at the peace table.

Our allies of Russia, Britain, and China recognize the interdependence of the executive and legislative in the United States Government. These people know about that. They know that Congress, the courts, and the Executive are independent of each other. They want to know whether we can play ball together, whether we can cooperate, whether the President will get off his pedestal and recognize that in these perilous times we should forget differences, join hands, and go to work for the common good.

The nations I have mentioned cannot lead us to peace any more than we can lead them. The small nations have shown us the way. Frank treaties for mutual good have been signed between small nations. Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, in their treaty relationships, are a living signpost on the road to a better world for us. Let the Executive, with the advice, full knowl-

edge, cooperation, and consent of a Congress joined to him by bonds of understanding liaison, bring nations large and small into treaty relationships with this Nation. Then, this Nation will be able to meet the new tasks, the new responsibilities of a new age, freed from doubt and dissension, and blessed by Almighty God with victory and peace.

I trust, Mr. President, that the movement toward cooperation which was indicated by the Secretary's actions a few days ago will be accelerated and that there will be established between this body and the Executive a working liaison committee such as I suggested more than 3 years ago, a liaison committee having for its object the ironing out of differences, the building of plans, a liaison committee before which the ambassadors and the representatives of other nations could come and submit their ideas and concepts, a liaison committee which will work out the common problems for the common good.

CONGRESSIONAL ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution pertaining to a recess of Congress, which has come over from the House, be laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 75, which was read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, March 30, 1944, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Wednesday, April 12, 1944.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move to amend the concurrent resolution by striking out "Thursday, March 30", and inserting in lieu thereof "Saturday, April 1."

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Without objection, the concurrent resolution, as amended, is agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress from Saturday, April 1, 1944, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944."

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, the time for the signing of the soldiers' vote bill, or not signing the bill, will expire Friday night, and the adoption of the resolution, as amended, will take care of that situation?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

B'NAI B'RITH STUDENT FELLOWSHIP AT UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a statement dealing with the establishment by B'nai B'rith of an interfaith student fellowship at the University of Kansas in memory of William Allen White.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

B'NAI B'RITH ESTABLISHES INTERFAITH STUDENT FELLOWSHIP AT UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In memory of the late William Allen White, world-famous editor of the Emporia Gazette, whose journalistic career was marked by a lifetime crusade against bigotry and intolerance, B'nai B'rith, through its national Hillel commission, has created the William Allen White interfaith fellowship at the University of Kansas, it was announced here today by Henry Monsky, president of B'nai B'rith, the Nation's oldest and largest Jewish service organization.

The national Hillel commission, governing body of the Hillel Foundations, which B'nai B'rith maintains on 141 college and university campuses as centers of religious, cultural, and social activities for Jewish civilian students and for Jewish men and women in uniform assigned to college Army and Navy training units, determined to establish this memorial to Mr. White "as a permanent testimonial to a great American whose life was a symbol of democratic living and who fought to keep America what he himself called 'a land where to be brave we must be free; where the free must be brave.'" Mr. Monsky said.

Together with his announcement of the fellowship, Mr. Monsky made public a statement from Chancellor D. W. Mallott of the University of Kansas, who said, "we accept the fellowship with deep appreciation" and "are very much honored by your confidence in the University of Kansas."

One of the Nation's outstanding liberals, Mr. White, broke his lifelong rule against seeking public office when he became an independent candidate for the Governor of Kansas in 1924 "to free Kansas from the disgrace of the Ku Klux Klan." While he was defeated, his campaign helped destroy the Klan in his State. When the Reverend Gerald Winrod ran for the Senate from Kansas, White's voice and pen worked night and day to defeat the outspoken anti-Semite. White was among the first to denounce Charles A. Lindbergh "for injecting the Nazi race issue in American politics" in his Des Moines speech in 1941.

Mr. White was a vigorous supporter of President Wilson when he nominated Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court, the Kansas editor having assailed the reactionaries who opposed the confirmation of Brandeis by the Senate. A friend of Jewish Palestine, Mr. White was a member of the American Palestine Committee and a vigorous advocate of large-scale Jewish colonization in Palestine. In 1941 he signed a protest against a State Department ruling halting entrance to the United States of aliens with relatives in Germany or Nazi-occupied countries. He also served as chairman of the Bill of Rights Sesquicentennial Committee of the Council Against Intolerance.

Following the pattern of interfaith awards already created by B'nai B'rith at the Universities of Alabama, Illinois, and Michigan, and Ohio State University, the William Allen White Fellowship will be awarded annually to a student in his junior year, who, in the opinion of an interfaith faculty committee, has made the most outstanding contribution to interfaith understanding on the campus of the University of Kansas. Nominations for the award will be made by the directors of the student religious foundations at the university.

Three years ago the B'nai B'rith Hillel Commission created the Grover Cleveland Hall award at the University of Alabama in memory of the late Grover Cleveland Hall, crusading editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, who did so much to smash the Ku

Klux Klan in Alabama. At the University of Illinois, B'nai B'rith annually gives the Edward Chauncey Baldwin Fellowship in honor of the late Prof. Edward Chauncey Baldwin, for nearly a generation professor of Biblical literature at Illinois.

Early in 1944, B'nai B'rith also established interfaith fellowships at the Universities of Wisconsin and Minnesota in honor of King Christian of Denmark and King Gustaf of Sweden, whose humane dealings with refugees won the admiration of the civilized world. At Ohio State University and the University of Michigan the Hillel interfaith awards are memorials to a former leader of the Hillel Foundation at the University of Michigan.

Through grants from the Goldring Foundation in New York City and from Mr. and Mrs. Morris Furman, B'nai B'rith is also creating interfaith awards at City College, Brooklyn College, Hunter College, and Queens College in New York. The Furman grant is to be a memorial to Burton J. Furman, United States Navy, who went down when the aircraft carrier *Lexington* was sunk in the Pacific.

Through the initiative of B'nai B'rith leaders, there was established in 1943 at Hunter College, in New York, the Sara Delano Roosevelt Interfaith House, where Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish students conduct their extracurricular activities under one roof. The Roosevelt Interfaith House was formerly the town homes of President Roosevelt and his mother. The Interfaith House is a memorial to the President's mother.

DECLARATION OF WAR AIMS BY FARMERS' WAR AND PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, the Farmers' War and Peace Conference, attended by many farmers and farm organization leaders from California, Colorado, New Jersey, and Middle Western States, held at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., on March 25 and 26, 1944, adopted a 15-point declaration of war aims for 1944 and after. This conference was called by the National Agricultural Mobilization Committee and Ralph O. Brown, of Hoytville, Ohio, chairman of the National Agricultural Mobilization Committee, presided.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks the 15-point program adopted, as well as the introductory statement.

There being no objection, the introductory statement and program were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Until victory is won, the first objective of all Americans is to win the war. We affirm our support of the Commander in Chief on war measures, and our determination to do our utmost to assure an early victory and a lasting peace.

Our determination is based on the knowledge that only through victory will we enjoy the opportunity to build for ourselves the kind of world in which we wish to live. As victory approaches, it is appropriate to set forth a declaration of our war aims: The objectives which we, as American farmers, seek to achieve through victory in the years of peace.

America entered the war just as agriculture was emerging from the worst crisis in its history. For the first time in many years most American farmers were able to look forward to a future in which they would be secure in the tenure of their land, could market their crops at a fair return, and could expect to conserve the fertility of the soil.

Challenged by the wartime need for food, the farmer has, with limited labor, machinery, and fertilizer, increased the production

of food by 21 percent since 1939. The vast majority of farmers have willingly accepted the need for price controls and other war restrictions. They will continue their all-out production efforts as long as is necessary, under whatever difficulties the war imposes, except for the lowest-income group of farmers—one-third of all—who have been deprived of making their full contribution by lack of credit and the opportunity for full employment.

This tremendous increase in production has not been achieved without serious losses. Though the record in this war is far ahead of World War No. 1, soil conservation and reclamation have lagged; we have further drained the fertility of our land. Farm machinery and buildings have deteriorated without adequate repairs and replacements. The advance of rural electrification has been halted. Improvements in rural housing, education, and medical care have been deferred. Many farm youths have left the land to enter war industries or the armed forces.

Again agriculture faces a great crisis. There is much lost ground to be reclaimed, new goals to be achieved. Victory will permit us to resume our efforts to build a farm economy based on Nation-wide full production, employment, and consumption, and to build a more democratic machinery of agricultural management.

The American farmer wants for himself and his children a life as productive and rewarding as that of town and city folk, a life that will challenge the ability, initiative of each new generation. He wants full participation in the processes of his Government, which in many areas is prevented by restrictions, of which the poll tax as a qualification for voting is a glaring and evil example.

We recognize that progressive farmers, workers, and businessmen stand on common ground, and that farmers' objectives can be achieved only with the support of—not at the expense of—other groups of the American people.

We have, therefore, set forth here 15 points as the war aims of a representative group of progressive American farmers, 15 points which we believe are the building stones of a strong agriculture and a better farm life. Believing that they constitute a part of the necessary foundation for a strong economy and a better life for the Nation as a whole, we invite business and labor groups, all political parties, and all candidates for public office to join us in support of the 15 points. We will welcome the opportunity of joining with them in support of similar programs for business and labor.

FIFTEEN-POINT PROGRAM

1. Full support of the Commander in Chief on war issues, including all-out war production; prevention of inflation by price and wage control, and by direct subsidies; heavier taxation of profits and personal incomes; full voting opportunities for the men and women of the armed forces.

2. Full and democratic American participation, including agriculture, in world peace conferences, in post-war relief and rehabilitation, in trade and economic conferences, and in other measures of international cooperation in support of the "four freedoms" for which the United Nations fight—in all of which the farmer has a vital stake.

3. Continued full production after the war, planned and adjusted to total needs, and expansion of industrial uses of surplus farm crops, matching full production and employment in industry. This can be done only if restrictions on free enterprise are abolished, including artificial scarcities enforced by private monopoly, discriminatory freight rates, use of patent rights to limit production, and the use of tariff walls and interstate tax barriers to stifle trade.

4. Elimination of the dangerous coexistence of farm surpluses and undernourished

people in America through a two-price system such as the food-stamp plan, the school-lunch program, and any other program necessary for the full realization of freedom from want.

5. A permanent program of conservation of land, water, forest, and wildlife resources; immediate provision of funds and facilities to regain lost ground in soil conservation and reclamation after the war, and to make farm land available to land-hungry veterans and tenants.

6. A land-ownership program offering veterans, tenants, and small farmers an opportunity to own land, as a means of arresting the spread of tenancy, absentee landlordism and corporation farming, and of promoting the American ideal of the family-type farm. The principles of such a program are embodied in the proposed Farmers Home Corporation, to which should be added rehabilitation loans as a step toward ownership.

7. Agriculture, the basic industry of the Nation, as such should have credit facilities and interest rates on a basis comparable to that enjoyed by any other industry. The borrowing facilities now available to agriculture through the different agencies of the farm credit system should be maintained and democratically administered.

8. A true cooperative movement can and should be the answer to fascism—the democratic way of the future. Present laws under which these nonprofit organizations are chartered and operate should be maintained. The consistent 25-year Federal policy of encouragement of farmer cooperatives should be continued.

9. With parity income as the goal, a permanent system of farm-price supports, loans, and crop insurance, as indispensable protection for a full production program.

10. An ever-normal granary for all key crops, and Commodity Credit Corporation loans, to assure adequate supplies at all times.

11. A unified Federal farm program, including an adequate information service, administered through a single office in each county and for each State, under administrative boards freely elected by their neighbors; with Federal, State, and county officials, specialists, and technicians working as servants, not masters, of the farm community.

12. Adequate public rural housing programs, rural education, power and telephone system, public roads, medical services, and other facilities, so that future generations of farmers may participate more fully in the advance of science and technology.

13. Simplification of distribution systems, improvement of packing and processing facilities, and the promotion of more efficient marketing practices, by the development of cooperatives and by the joint efforts of agriculture, business, labor, and Government, so that consumers in all groups may buy more goods through the elimination of waste.

14. Immediate stabilization of farm-land prices through high taxation of speculative land profits. Continued inflation of land prices can deny thousands of worthy farm people and returning farm war veterans an opportunity to become established on the land.

15. War salvage goods and plants should be disposed of by the Government as quickly as available in a manner which will permit farmers to acquire needed supplies, either directly or through their cooperatives, in the interest of immediate full production of foodstuffs and for the creation of a permanent economy of abundance.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Massachusetts

[Mr. WALSH] a question. I received a letter today which referred to news items that were inclined to criticize the Congress for not giving the Army and Navy full support, and asking for certain information. I remember that on a former occasion the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, who is chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, spoke on the subject to which I shall refer. I understand he has been a member of the Naval Affairs Committee—for how many years?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. It is so long that I cannot remember. I should say for about 20 years.

Mr. WILEY. The Senator has been a member of the committee for 20 years, and has been chairman of the committee for how many years?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I was for a time acting chairman and then chairman by appointment for the past 8 years.

Mr. WILEY. During the time that the Senator has been chairman of the committee has he at any time had any information to the effect that requests for appropriations by the Government for the Navy were ever reduced or lessened?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I cannot recall a single instance where any request made by the Navy Department to the Naval Affairs Committee was not granted by that committee and later approved by the Senate. In this connection it should be noted what the procedure is in regard to requests for authorization and appropriations from the Navy Department. The Navy Department has to obtain the approval of the Commander in Chief and the Budget before it can recommend any legislation to the Congress or request any appropriations. On this account we have no way of knowing what the Navy Department may have asked and been denied before it comes to the Congress. Therefore, I repeat, the Naval Affairs Committee and the Congress have only been in a position to approve or disapprove of what the Navy Department requested and which had been approved by the Commander in Chief and the Budget Bureau.

There are several instances, however, where Congress has taken the initiative or legislated in excess of requests made by the Navy Department. The first of these instances, since I have been chairman, is in the act approved May 17, 1938. In that bill, which originated in the House, appropriation was made directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to investigate and report upon the need for the establishment of additional naval and air bases upon the coasts of the United States, its Territories, and its possessions. Mark you, this was not requested by the Navy Department but was initiated by the Congress itself. As a result of that law, the outgrowth was the establishment of many of the bases we now have in Alaska and in the Pacific. Another example that occurs to me is in the Naval Expansion Act of 1938. In that act the Navy asked for authority to build three additional battleships of 35,000 tons each and two additional aircraft carriers of 15,000 tons each. The Senate commit-

tee recommended, and the Senate approved the recommendation, increasing each of these battleships to 45,000 tons and each of the aircraft carriers to 20,000 tons.

Another instance was in the naval air bases bill approved April 25, 1939. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs recommended the adoption of amendments which authorized the establishment of the naval air stations at Quonset Point, R. I., and at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Another instance was the Navy Expansion Act approved July 19, 1940, to make an increase of approximately 70 percent in the number of naval vessels. This was a congressional measure and was introduced jointly in the Senate and House by the chairmen of the Naval Affairs Committees of the House and Senate. This was known as the 2-ocean naval bill. This bill also increased the number of useful naval airplanes from 10,000 to 15,000 and provided that—

If in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy the total number of airplanes authorized herein is not sufficient to meet the needs of the naval defense, he may, with the approval of the President, make such plans for procurement as the situation may demand.

This act, initiated by the Congress through these two committees, and special credit is due the chairman of the House Committee, Mr. VINSON, gave unlimited scope and power to extend the appropriations to build up our airplanes to any strength the Navy thought necessary. It is unnecessary to enumerate other statutes which the Congress had passed which did not originate with the Navy Department. It should be stated that the Navy Department enthusiastically accepted and was delighted with every action taken by the Congress that during these years increased the strength of the Navy through the building of naval vessels and increase in airplanes.

The Senator may recall that last Navy Day I received a strong letter from Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, thanking the committee for the hearty cooperation and support which the Naval Committee and the Congress have given the Navy, and stating that when the history of this war is written the record will show that the Navy's achievements have been in great measure brought about by the confidence that the Congress has shown toward the Navy.

Mr. WILEY. Then, can we say, generally, that from 1933 to the present time, to the knowledge of the distinguished senior Senator from Massachusetts, every request made to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to appropriate funds for naval purposes has been met in full?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I can certify that that is the fact. One request made by the Navy which was not complied with at the time it was made was the request for \$5,000,000 to dredge the harbor at Guam. This item was eliminated by the House, but the following year, namely 1940, it was incorporated in one of the Navy appropriation bills.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the Senator.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES, 1944

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I have been instructed by the committee to report, with the recommendation that it be adopted, Senate Resolution 263, which was referred to the committee by the Senate. The resolution is in exactly the same form as that of a resolution which was agreed to 2 years ago in connection with the matter of congressional elections, with the exception that there has been added to the provision with reference to expenditures made in connection with campaigns for nomination and election of United States Senators a provision relative to the expenditures made in connection with campaigns for nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President.

The resolution calls for the appropriation of \$30,000 from the contingent fund of the Senate. That sum is in the same amount as that which has previously been appropriated for that purpose. I trust that now, as then, the resolution may be unanimously agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator ask for immediate consideration? Mr. GREEN. I ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand the Senator to say that this resolution is in the precise form of the resolution of 2 years ago.

Mr. GREEN. With the exception that reference to candidates for President and Vice President was added. There were no such candidates 2 years ago; there were only candidates for the Senate and House.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand, the resolution is in accord with the practice of late years.

Mr. GREEN. That is true. Every 2 years a similar resolution is offered. With the exception which I have indicated, this resolution is verbatim, the same as the resolution of 2 years ago.

Mr. WHITE. I have consulted with such minority Members as I could, and I have no objection to the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Has the resolution been referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it must be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate before it can be acted upon finally.

Mr. GREEN. I understand that; and I took that matter up with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have word from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, with regard to this resolution. He recommends that it be reported favorably. I have consulted with such other members of the com-

mittee as I could reach. Since the resolution is in the ordinary routine form, I cannot see any advantage in postponing action on it. I therefore ask unanimous consent to report the resolution from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, in order that it may have immediate consideration by the Senate.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I know it is unpopular to suggest that we should spend a limited amount of money for an investigation of this kind; but I wish to call attention to the fact that year after year committees have been appointed to handle this matter. The legal problems have been simplified, and the law on the subject has been settled. The law on the subject is available to any committee which may be appointed. The only expense I can conceive of is that for a secretary and investigators. There may be a great deal of such work to be done; but merely because \$30,000 was appropriated in other years, I cannot see why it is necessary to appropriate the same amount now. I feel that a smaller sum than \$30,000 would be sufficient to start this operation. I wish to make it clear that I am not opposed to the resolution. I repeat that in the beginning there was a great deal of conflict about the law, and considerable investigating was done on that subject. Lawyers had to be employed, and legal research was necessary. That is all over. The only necessary expense is that for a secretary and investigators. It seems to me that we could make a start with \$15,000, and increase the amount later if necessary.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, my colleague the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] was chairman of this committee 2 years ago. The same sum of money was then authorized. My recollection is that the actual expenditures did not amount to a quarter of that sum. I am sure the same situation would prevail with respect to the Senator from Rhode Island. If the money is not needed, we can trust him not to spend it.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, I think we ought to set an example of economy in the appropriations which we make for senatorial committees. I appreciate the difficulties and I know of the pressure upon members of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I think we ought to be very cautious in the amount of money we appropriate out of our own treasury to take care of these investigations and reports.

I have no objection to the resolution. I think the undertaking is very commendable; but I wished to call attention to the fact that it seemed to me, in view of the work which had gone before, that the amount might be less.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, it so happens that 4 years ago I was chairman of the same sort of a committee,

and the same amount of money was appropriated, as I recall. While I appreciate the position taken by the Senator from Massachusetts, I think the sum of \$30,000 is not at all out of line with the needs.

The committee acts as a result of complaints made to it. In line with the policy which has been followed for a number of years, the committee does not of its own initiative investigate these matters; but when complaints are brought to its attention which seem to be worthy of investigation, the need is immediate. There is no opportunity to obtain additional money. It may be necessary to send investigators to Seattle, Wash., or Portland, Maine, and send them at once. So, with the legal counsel required and the need for immediate action, it seems to me that a committee of this kind would be handicapped if the amount were reduced below the figure provided in the resolution. I do not believe that a committee of this kind would spend a dollar which was not necessary. It is important to have the money immediately available.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 263) submitted by Mr. GREEN on March 3, 1944, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, from States in which no Senator is to be elected at the general election in 1944, is hereby authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with respect to—

(1) the extent and nature of the expenditures made by all candidates for the office of President, Vice President, and United States Senator in 1944 in connection with their campaigns for nomination and election to such office;

(2) the amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered and facilities made available (including personal services, and the use of billboards and other advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobiles, and other transportation facilities), by any individual, group of individuals, partnership, association, or corporation to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign, or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any primary or general election, or at any convention, held in 1944, at which a candidate for President, Vice President, or United States Senator is to be nominated or elected;

(3) the expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress with a view to determining whether any such funds have been or are being expended by any department, independent agency, or instrumentality of the United States, by any State or political subdivision thereof, or by any instrumentality of any State or political subdivision thereof, in such a manner as to influence the votes cast or to be cast for any such candidate at any such primary or general election or convention;

(4) the use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates; and

(5) such other matters relating to the election of President, Vice President, and United States Senators in 1944, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid

the Senate in enacting remedial legislation or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the Senate.

SEC. 2. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee, shall be public.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$30,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof.

SEC. 4. The committee by majority vote may authorize any member of the committee, or any member of a duly authorized subcommittee, to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any member so authorized may hold public hearings, issue subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents, administer oaths, and take testimony.

SEC. 5. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee, or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize.

SEC. 6. The committee shall report to the Senate on the first day of the next regular session of the Congress the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

CANCELANON OF SEED AND FEED LOANS AND LIENS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, upon other occasions I have spoken to the Senate about the seed and feed loans and liens owed by farmers to the Government and its various agencies. The Senate itself has been most sympathetic, and privately many Senators have assured me that they would go so far as to vote to cancel them in their entirety prior to

the year 1940. The opposition to this legislation has come, not from the Congress, but from the various governmental agencies.

In view of the resignation of Gov. A. G. Black, of the Farm Credit Administration, I want the Senate, the Congress, and the farmers of the Northwest to know that I am making renewed efforts to secure the cancellation of these seed and feed loans and liens, and I express the hope that a man will be appointed to succeed the former Governor Black as the head of the Farm Credit Administration who will join in this proposal that has been delayed all too long. Other countries, including Canada, have long since canceled these feed and seed liens.

It has been my belief that in a matter of such grave importance to the farmers of the Northwest the Attorney General's office ought to assist the Farm Credit Administration rather than the Farm Credit Administration's private attorneys. This is substantiated by the fact that the Attorney General's office through the United States district attorney, P. W. Lanier, of North Dakota, had just concluded criminal prosecution against some solicitors who induced farmers to go into bankruptcy and to conceal part of their assets. In view of the intimate knowledge obtained by the Attorney General's office in these prosecutions, I wrote a letter to Hon. Tom C. Clark, First Assistant Attorney General.

I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 27, 1944.

HON. TOM C. CLARK,

First Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Office of the Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CLARK: Very earnestly I bring to your attention and urge your immediate consideration of the feed and seed loan and lien situation which has caused untold grief, turmoil, and unhappiness among the farmers of the Northwest.

Mr. Attorney General, I believe that nowhere in this country have the people suffered greater privation than when the Northwest was unhappily the scene of the Dust Bowl droughts.

During those long years the overwhelming number of farmers stayed loyally at their chores. They plowed; they borrowed money again and again for seed and feed; they planted; but they harvested not at all, or very, very little.

Now, when prosperity finally came to the Northwest, as it has come, unfortunately prosperity did not come to all people alike. Some have not had good crops and have not prospered. Some have had continued misfortune, and are still hopelessly in debt, mainly to the Federal Government for seed and feed loans obtained as much as 14 years ago, which are still unpaid and still drawing interest.

Many of these people have left their farms to work in the defense industries, feeling that they could never pay the liens upon their property. Others have been babied along by various agencies, who got what they could and are charging interest on the rest.

To meet this situation I have had many conferences with various heads of the Department of Agriculture, most particularly with Gov. A. G. Black, of the Farm Credit Administration. At some of these confer-

ences I was accompanied by elected officials from the State of North Dakota. Two and a half years ago the Honorable Ben Larkin, then chairman of the Public Service Commission of North Dakota, and I spent an entire afternoon with Governor Black and his staff in an effort either to prepare a satisfactory measure to wipe out and cancel seed and feed loans and liens, or, if that was impossible, to prepare a bill which would give representatives of the Department of Agriculture, such as county agents or A. A. A. boards, the authority to scale down debts and make necessary adjustments.

At the present time we have had the unhappy situation where a farmer, deciding to pay his debts as best he can, is able to get his debt scaled down with his private creditors, but is entirely unable to get debts scaled down if the Government is his creditor.

As a result, Mr. Attorney General, some men with good hearts and good intentions persuaded themselves that it was their duty to solicit these farmers to take advantage of the bankruptcy laws. Some 1,300 farmers in North Dakota did so. Then, of course, we inevitably have the corrupt individuals who saw in the bankruptcy law an opportunity to profit, with the result that your office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were called in.

In view of the evidence produced in these criminal trials, it is my belief that the people of this country are entitled to have you appoint such assistants as is necessary to make a thorough investigation and to make recommendations to the Federal land bank and other Departments of the Federal Government making loans to farmers in an effort to secure justice, fair dealing, and equity to all concerned.

A Government that could cancel billions of dollars of World War No. 1 debts due from foreign countries certainly ought to be able to cancel or scale down the petty debts of the patriotic men and women who kept forth during the dreadful drought period and maintained the great Northwest, which during the Second World War, the time of our greatest national need, has become the greatest food producing area in the world.

This Congress has given your Department liberal appropriations. The people of North Dakota have contributed their full share in payment of taxes, purchase of bonds, contributions of trained men and women, and an unprecedented production of food. I believe these people of the Northwest are more than entitled to this consideration.

I hope, therefore, that it will be possible for you to give prompt, careful, and energetic consideration to the needs of those thousands of poor people who still owe the seed and feed liens, who get up every morning harassed by the thought that they want to do their utmost to produce food in this war, yet have not been given the consideration by their own Government that the citizens of foreign countries, like Canada, have received from their government where seed and feed liens have long since been canceled.

With the deepest respect, I am,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senator.

Mr. LANGER. Today I am happy to state that Hon. Tom Clark promptly replied as follows:

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Thank you so much for your letter of March 27 regarding the feed and seed loan and lien situation.

You may be sure I appreciate your interest in this matter and that it will receive our prompt attention.

Please call upon me whenever you feel that I can be of service to you here.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

TOM C. CLARK,
Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Clark did not let the matter rest there, however, and stated that he was appointing a special assistant attorney general and whatever other help might be necessary to make a prompt survey of the situation with the various governmental agencies, particularly with a view to ascertaining how this legislation would affect the stability of Federal land-bank bonds and other bonds issued by the Government, the method of securing an equitable adjustment for loans which the farmers were still owing, and to determine whether some of the older loans should not be canceled in their entirety.

Inasmuch as I have been unable to secure any cooperation from the various agencies looking toward scaling down or cancellation of these liens, I wish to express publicly, on behalf of the farmers of the Northwest, my gratitude to Mr. Clark for this evidence of keen interest and assistance and to state that the cancellation of the major portion of seed and feed loans would not only be a blessing to the farmers of the Northwest but would prove a very profitable act on the part of the Government because it would result in increased production of food in our all-out war effort.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the end of my remarks the two most recent bills (S. 574 and S. 722) introduced by me on the subject of seed and feed loans and liens and to express the hope that at last we may get definite, prompt, and favorable action on this most important subject.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 574

A bill providing for cancellation of certain crop production and harvesting loans

Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration is authorized and directed to provide for the immediate cancellation of all loans made to farmers pursuant to the act entitled "An act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1937, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1937, as amended and supplemented, or pursuant to any prior act or joint resolution, under the terms of which loans of a similar character were authorized to be made either by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

SEC. 2. The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration is also authorized and directed to release all liens given to secure the loan or loans made to any such farmer pursuant to such act, and to notify each such farmer that no further payments of principal or interest shall be required after the date of enactment of this act with respect to any loan so made to him.

S. 722

A bill providing for cancellation of certain loans to farmers in case of crop failure

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any provision of law pursuant to which loans are made to farmers by any agency of the United States for the purpose of financing the production of crops which are essential to the war effort, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed, in any case where through no fault of the farmer the proceeds from any such crop are not sufficient to repay the principal and interest on such loan, to provide for the cancellation of so much of such indebtedness as is in excess of the proceeds from such crop and to release any lien given to secure repayment of such loan. For

the purposes of this act, the proceeds from any crop shall be determined in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe: *Provided,* That in determining such proceeds, consideration shall be given to any portion of such crop consumed on the farm.

AIR TRANSPORTATION IN RHODE ISLAND

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, the Civil Aeronautics Board is now holding hearings in Washington relative to air transportation in New England. The whole of New England, and especially my State of Rhode Island, is much aroused because its interests are vitally at stake. It is something new for New England to be aroused over air transportation. I know that not very long ago I had difficulty in arousing interest in Rhode Island as to the necessity of developing air transportation, and procuring a State airport. However, I was finally successful, in spite of complacent indifference, in having the State airport established. Now we are in danger of being bypassed by some possible ruling of the Civil Aeronautics Board because one of its investigators has recommended that the use of our State airport be monopolized by one air transport company.

In this connection I shall not take the time of the Senate to elaborate, but I should like to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a short editorial from the Providence Sunday Journal of March 26, 1944, entitled "Rhode Island's Case." It summarizes the situation and shows of what vital interest the subject is to my State.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RHODE ISLAND'S CASE

The economic future of this State is directly involved in the Civil Aeronautics Board hearing in Washington tomorrow on the petition of three commercial air transport companies to serve New England. Under the present set-up, Rhode Island is in the same position in commercial air service as in rail transportation. For many years we have tried, unsuccessfully, to free ourselves from dependence upon a single railroad system.

Now we are confronted with the same dependence and the same handicap in the air. At a preliminary hearing in New York several weeks ago an examiner for the C. A. B. recommended that the New England territory be denied the competing services which several large commercial airlines are anxious to provide us. We would be restricted by this recommendation to the services rendered by the American Airlines, plus such auxiliary air transport as would be furnished by a smaller company operating between Maine and New York via Boston.

Every resident of Rhode Island should understand how severely this State would be penalized if this recommendation of the C. A. B. examiner were to be accepted by the Board. We have many industries that make products small in size but high in value. The materials of which they are made are in some instances unusually expensive, such as certain lines of jewelry. In other products in which Rhode Island excels a great deal of highly skilled labor is represented by a small article, notably such items as fine tools.

Now these are things that are virtually made to order for the services that commercial air-transport companies will be able to render when the war ends. Probably the industries of no other State, relatively speaking, are so naturally suited to capitalize the services of swift transport. For the value of a host of Rhode Island manufactured items

is so large in dollars and cents in relation to their compact physical size that rapid transit by air is the logical means of shipping them.

If we have the air facilities to place such products in the hands of customers throughout the country in the quickest possible time, obviously we will be in position to realize to the fullest extent upon the potentialities of our skilled craftsmen, our very sizable investment in plant and equipment, and our know-how in the fabrication of fine tools, expensive jewelry, and small machinery in which artistry in design and workmanship is a conspicuous attribute. For generations we have excelled in the processing of such goods. But it has required days to deliver them to customers 1,000 or 2,000 or even 3,000 miles from Rhode Island. Consequently in later years our producers have lost out at times in competition with plants that have sprung up nearer to the sources of demand.

Now the air lines promise to correct this disadvantage of geography for us. The Middle Atlantic States and the States bordering the Great Lakes are only a few hours away. The Middle West beyond the Mississippi River can be reached in less than a working day. People on the Pacific coast and the Mexican border today can be using products that only yesterday were being completed in this State. Our factories and mills no longer are far removed, hidden away in a small corner of New England. In practical effect, thanks to air transport, they are now as near the Mississippi Valley as they were New York and Philadelphia a generation ago.

But this will be true only in part unless the Civil Aeronautics Board discards the recommendation of its trial examiner and gives New England competitive through service by air to the West. The character of Rhode Island's economy is complete evidence in itself of the necessity for such service. We are an industrial State. As never before for generations, opportunity to realize upon our unusual industrial situation is arriving on the wings of commercial air transport.

It is impossible to believe that any Federal agency, once it fully comprehends the case of Rhode Island industry in relation to air transport, will deny us a natural and wholly logical right to competitive through service on as many air lines as possible. Certainly we do not intend, if we can prevent it, to be bottled up in the air as we are on the rails. We want a chance to develop and grow in order to serve both ourselves and the Nation.

The Civil Aeronautics Board now faces the issue of whether Rhode Island shall be permitted to have what it wants in the way of air transportation or whether it must endure indefinitely a monopoly in air service as it has in rail transportation. We have a right to expect that our true economic welfare shall be the deciding factor.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the call of the calendar for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 766.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 766.

EXEMPTION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION FROM CERTAIN CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

The bill (H. R. 3847) to exempt certain officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes was announced as first in order,

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the Judiciary Committee what employees are to be exempted, and why?

Mr. McCARRAN. Certain officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration would be exempted. The reason for the bill is that throughout the Nation we have rationing boards the members of which are working without compensation. The Attorney General has issued a pronouncement that section 109 of the Criminal Code applies to the members of those boards. Section 109 of the Criminal Code is as follows:

Whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with, any executive department of the Government of the United States * * * shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States—

Shall be subject to fine or imprisonment.

Individuals, serving without compensation on rationing boards, fall under the criminal statute, as declared by the Attorney General; and the purpose of the bill is to remove them from the effects of the criminal statute in view of the fact they are serving without compensation.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Would the Senator have objection to including in the RECORD at this point the very able report which our chairman has submitted to accompany the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no objection; and if the Senator will so request, I shall be glad to concur.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on House bill 3847.

There being no objection, the report (No. 753) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3847) to exempt certain officers and employees of the Office of Price Administration from certain provisions of the Criminal Code and Revised Statutes, having considered the same, report the bill favorably to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass, without amendment.

STATEMENT

The purpose of the bill is to exempt uncompensated volunteers employed on war price and rationing boards and in other capacities under the Office of Price Administration, from sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203) set forth below.

Section 109 of the Criminal Code provides that "whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with, any executive department of the Government of the United States * * * shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States" shall be subject to fine or imprisonment.

Under section 113 of the Criminal Code it is unlawful for "the head of a department, or other officer or clerk in the employ of the United States" to receive or agree to receive any compensation for services rendered or to be rendered in relation to claims or other

matters affecting the United States, as therein set forth.

Necessity for the proposed legislation became acute when the Attorney General published the following opinion under date of December 9, 1943:

"OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

"PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS BY MEMBERS OF WAR PRICE AND RATIONING BOARDS

"Members of local War Price and Rationing Boards of the Office of Price Administration are to be regarded as coming within the words 'officer or clerk in the employ of the United States,' as used in section 113 of the Criminal Code, and the words 'a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with any executive department of the Government of the United States,' as used in section 109 of the Criminal Code.

"The word 'department' when used in a statute is not necessarily to be understood as including only the 'executive departments' denominated as such in the Revised Statutes.

"Later cases in the Supreme Court make it clear that one may be an 'officer' of the United States and that a governmental establishment may be a 'department' within the contemplation of particular statutes without necessarily meeting the tests suggested in *United States v. Germaine* (99 U. S. 508).

"Section 190 R. S. is inapplicable to members of local War Price and Rationing Boards because by express provision of the Revised Statutes the title in which it is contained, and the word 'department' as used therein, are applicable only to the executive departments therein specifically named."

DECEMBER 9, 1943.

THE PRESIDENT.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to refer to your request for my opinion whether section 190 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 99) and sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 198 and 203) are applicable to persons, including attorneys, who serve as members of the local War Price and Rationing Boards of the Office of Price Administration.

The members of these boards are appointed by the Price Administrator under the authority contained in section 201 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 23, 29). He states that in order to assure the successful carrying out of the price control and rationing programs it is essential to secure the services, as members of these boards, of attorneys of high repute and standing in their respective communities. He further states that difficulty has been encountered in securing such services because of a natural reluctance on the part of attorneys to risk the possibility of violating the statutes mentioned.

Section 190 of the Revised Statutes provides that it shall not be lawful for any person appointed as an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the departments, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such officer, clerk, or employee * * *.

Section 109 of the Criminal Code provides that "whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with any executive department of the Government of the United States * * * shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States * * *" shall be subject to fine or imprisonment.

Under section 113 of the Criminal Code it is unlawful for "the head of a department, or other officer or clerk in the employ of the United States" to receive or agree to receive any compensation for services rendered or to be rendered in relation to claims or other

matters affecting the United States, as there-in set forth.

Concerning section 190 R. S., there appears to be no doubt that it is inapplicable because by express provision of the Revised Statutes (R. S., secs. 158, 159; U. S. C., title 5, secs. 1, 2) the title in which it is contained, and the word "department" when used therein, are applicable only to the executive departments therein specifically named. Sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, however, are not thus limited by any applicable statutory provision.

A legal memorandum prepared in the Office of Price Administration holds that sections 109 and 113 are inapplicable. The following cases are chiefly relied upon to support this conclusion: (*United States v. Germaine*, 99 U. S. 508; *United States v. Mouat*, 124 U. S. 303; *Burnap v. United States*, 252 U. S. 512; *Droppis v. United States*, 34 F. (2d) 15; *Hoepfel v. United States*, 85 F. (2d) 237). An examination of these cases indicates that such support as they afford is to be found in language which originated in the first-mentioned case and was repeated or paraphrased or cited in the succeeding cases. The substance of this language is succinctly set forth in the following excerpts from *United States v. Mouat* (p. 307):

"What is necessary to constitute a person an officer of the United States, in any of the various branches of its service, has been very fully considered by this court in *United States v. Germaine* (99 U. S. 508). In that case, it was distinctly pointed out that, under the Constitution of the United States, all its officers were appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, or by a court of law, or the head of a Department; and the heads of the Departments were defined in that opinion to be what are now called the members of the Cabinet. Unless a person in the service of the Government, therefore, holds his place by virtue of an appointment by the President, or of one of the courts of justice or heads of Departments authorized by law to make such an appointment, he is not, strictly speaking, an officer of the United States."

United States v. Germaine undoubtedly stated the correct rule for ordinary application at the time the case was decided (1878). The executive branch was then divided into seven so-called departments under which were grouped the various bureaus and offices. The first of the great independent establishments, as we know them today, was not created until several years later (37 Op. A. G. 227, 230).

Nothing in the Constitution warrants a holding that a division of the executive branch must actually have the word "department" as a part of its name in order to be deemed a "department" in the constitutional sense; and none of the above cases involved precisely that point. Each case dealt with an appointment made by a subordinate within a department (save one, which concerned an appointment by the President), and in each case the Court was merely making the point that in order to constitute one an officer he must be appointed by the President or by the head of a department, rather than by the head of a bureau or other subordinate within a department. None of these cases arose under the statutes herein considered.

Later cases in the Supreme Court make it quite clear that one may be an "officer" of the United States and that a governmental establishment may be a "department" within the contemplation of particular statutes without necessarily meeting the tests suggested in *United States v. Germaine*. The fact that the rule advanced in the *Germaine* case is not of universal application was pointed out by the Supreme Court in *Steele v. United States*, No. 2 (267 U. S. 505, 507). As the Court there indicated, the congressional intent is the controlling factor and the word "officer" when used in a statute is not to be given the limited constitutional meaning if it is apparent

that this would not accord with such intent. It was concluded that an appointee of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (the head of a bureau within the Treasury Department) was "a civil officer of the United States" within the meaning of these words as used in the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, and adopted in the National Prohibition Act.

That the word "department" when used in a statute is not necessarily to be understood as including only the "executive departments" denominated as such in the Revised Statutes was made clear in *Emergency Fleet Corp. v. Western Union Telegraph Company* (275 U. S. 415, 418, 426). The Court enumerated the so-called independent establishments existing at that time (1927) and termed them "minor independent departments." It concluded that the Emergency Fleet Corporation was "a department of the United States," within the meaning of these words as used in the Post Roads Act (ch. 230, 14 Stat. 221, approved July 24, 1866; R. S. 5263, 5266).

The Attorney General has heretofore taken the same position. In an opinion of August 12, 1933 (37 Op. 227), it was determined that the Civil Service Commission is a "department" within the meaning of the word as used in the Constitution and that the three members who constitute the Commission are the "head of a department" in the constitutional sense.

Attorney General Gregory in a letter of January 21, 1918, to the Alien Property Custodian concluded that for the purposes of section 109 of the Criminal Code the Alien Property Custodian's office should be regarded as an "executive department of the Government of the United States." This letter has not heretofore been published as an opinion. I feel that it should be published and I am therefore attaching it as an appendix hereto, omitting only the introductory paragraph and a quotation from the statute (sec. 109).

With respect to section 113 of the Criminal Code, Attorney General Wickersham declared that, considering the history and purpose of the section, there is no doubt the Congress intended it to have a broad, rather than a limited, application (29 Op. 397). I quote from the opinion (p. 398):

"The terms of the statute are comprehensive. * * * The prohibition * * * extends to every officer or clerk in the employ of the Government, whatever his rank or function. * * * The statute is a penal enactment, but it had a remedial purpose, and it was plainly the intent of Congress to make the remedy an adequate one, and so, instead of selecting and enumerating in detail all the offices and positions in which the danger of abuse was apparent, Congress made sure of its purpose by including generally every officer and clerk in the employ of the Government. * * *

"It was clearly within the power of Congress to make the statute comprehensive of everybody in the employ or pay of the Government, and the nature of the case called for a general, rather than for a limited, designation of the persons to be prohibited."

In such circumstances the rule properly applicable is that laid down in *Steele v. United States*, No. 2, supra—that is, the word "officer" when used in a statute is not to be given a narrow meaning if it is apparent that this would not accord with the intent of Congress.

The memorandum prepared in the Office of Price Administration appears to proceed upon the theory that members of the war price and rationing boards would be officers, rather than clerks, save for the supposed impediment arising from the manner of their appointment. The phrase "officer or clerk" in section 113 is a comprehensive term, and it is not to be supposed that one may escape its application because his position is elevated somewhat above that of the ordinary clerk and yet is not quite an office. It is to be noted in this connection that bureau

chiefs who supervise clerical workers under the general direction of the head of a department, have long been regarded as clerks within the meaning of the term as used in various statutes (15 Op. A. G. 3, 6; 20 id. 728; 21 id. 363; 29 id. 116, 120).

Aside, therefore, from whether the board members are technically officers or clerks, it is my opinion that they are to be regarded as coming within the words "officer or clerk in the employ of the United States," as used in section 113 of the Criminal Code, and the words "a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with any executive department of the Government of the United States," as used in section 109 of the Criminal Code.¹

As you know, the Congress has heretofore provided by the acts of May 5, 1941, and December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 150, 861), that the three statutes herein considered shall not be deemed to apply to the members of certain boards appointed under the authority of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (U. S. C., title 50, appendix secs. 301-318) and the Alien Enemy Act of 1798, as amended (U. S. C., title 50, secs. 21-24). If, as stated by the Price Administrator, it is desirable to exempt also the members of the war price and rationing boards, I suggest that the Congress be requested to enact similar legislation affecting them.

Respectfully,

FRANCIS BIDDLE.

"APPENDIX

"Excerpts from Attorney General Gregory's Letter of January 21, 1918, to the Alien Property Custodian

"There is no hard and fast definition of the terms 'officer of the United States' and 'Executive Department.' While used in the Constitution and in a number of different statutes, they do not necessarily mean the same in all places. 'A word is not a crystal transparent and unchanged, it is the skin of a living thought and may vary greatly in color and content according to the circumstances and the time in which it is used.' Mr. Justice Holmes in *Toune v. Eisner*, decided January 7, 1918 [245 U. S. 418, 425].

"No doubt there is room for the contention that the attorneys and accountants in your service are neither 'officers of the United States' nor hold places 'under any Executive Department of the Government of the United States,' within the meaning of section 109 of the Criminal Code. As prosecuting officer, however, I could not adopt so narrow a view, but would have to contend for a construction of the words commensurate with the evil struck at. The very comprehensiveness of the language used in every line of the section shows, I think, a special effort on the part of Congress to make the remedy here as broad as the evil.

"What that evil is was thus stated in an opinion by Attorney General Knox, holding that a person appointed as counsel for the delegates of the United States to a Pan-American Conference, 'as to both the intent and letter of the section, comes within the description of a "person holding any place of trust or profit or discharging any official function under or in connection with any executive department of the Government of the United States."'

¹ The memorandum submitted by the Office of Price Administration also relies upon the statement in my opinion of April 27, 1942, "It has been ruled that" section 109 is inapplicable "to officers in independent Government agencies outside the 10 executive departments." As indicated above, a careful examination of the precedents which seem to support this view shows that they do not really warrant the implications heretofore drawn from them particularly in the light of the situation existing today.

"The wisdom and policy of such a statute are obvious, and the reasons which operate to forbid one holding an important position in the Government to engage in the prosecution of claims against it, with the opportunity, real or suspected, to bring the influence of his position to bear in support of the claim he is advocating are operative also in the case of one holding such a place as that to which you refer" (23 Op. 533).

"It is not easy to see how it is any less an evil for persons holding responsible positions in the Alien Property Administration to be prosecuting claims against the United States than it would be, say, for persons holding corresponding positions in the Department of Agriculture to do so."

The committee is advised that there are 5,516 local war price and rationing boards in the United States, with at least 1 in every county in the country. The members of these boards serve without compensation, as do large numbers of volunteer assistants and employees. The duties of members of rationing panels include the review of applications for rations and the determination of the applicants' rights to their rations, the interpretation and explanation of rationing orders, and the holding of hearings to determine whether rations issued by the boards have been misused. In addition, local attorneys who are not board members are used as hearing officers without compensation in administrative proceedings concerning alleged violations of rationing regulations.

Persons serving in such capacities without compensation frequently in their private practice represent clients in cases involving the Government. It seems unreasonable to expect such persons to sacrifice private practice in order to continue this volunteer work.

Legislation similar to that proposed in the bill was enacted in behalf of persons serving on selective service boards, appeal boards, and advisory boards (Public Law 47, 77th Cong., approved May 5, 1941, 55 Stat. 150), and for persons serving as members of alien enemy hearing boards (Public Law 376, 77th Cong., approved Dec. 26, 1941, 56 Stat. 861).

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REGULATION OF PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY HOMES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2618) to regulate the placing of children in family homes, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 2, line 8, after the word "Columbia", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That notwithstanding any provisions of section 4 of this act such a license shall be issued forthwith to any corporation or association chartered by special act of Congress and having under its charter the purposes or powers of a child-placing agency as herein defined."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 3, after the word "confidential", to strike out "and shall not be open to inspection or divulged except with the authority of the Board of Public Welfare."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 3, after the word "parents", to insert "and requiring the Board of Public

Welfare to verify the allegations of the petition, make investigation, and report its findings and recommendations to the court."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 13, after the word "rights", to strike out "in the presence of at least one witness."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 16, after the word "agency", to insert "in the presence of at least one witness."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 21, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 9. The Board of Public Welfare is authorized to make such investigations and inspections as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 25, to change the section number from 9 to 10.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 3, to change the section number from 10 to 11.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2618) was read the third time and passed.

JOHN JOSEPH DEFEO

The bill (H. R. 2337) for the relief of John Joseph Defeo was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOSEPH LANGHORNE WALKER

The bill (H. R. 3247) for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ACCEPTANCE OF DECORATIONS FROM THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

The bill (S. 1772) to authorize Lewis Hobart Kenney, Charles Garner, Charles Clement Goodman, and Henry Charles Robinson to accept decorations and orders tendered them by the Government of the United States of Brazil was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That Lewis Hobart Kenney, Charles Garner, Charles Clement Goodman, and Henry Charles Robinson are hereby authorized to accept from the Government of the United States of Brazil such decorations, orders, medals, and emblems as have been or may be tendered them, hereby expressly granting the consent of Congress required for this purpose by clause 8 of section 9, article I, of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL ORDNANCE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES FOR THE NAVY

The bill (S. 1771) authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for

additional ordnance manufacturing and production facilities, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$65,000,000 for necessary tools, equipment, and facilities for the manufacture or production of ordnance material, munitions, and equipment at either private or public plants.

Sec. 2. The authority herein granted shall include the authority to acquire lands at such locations as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best suited to the purpose, erect or extend buildings, acquire the necessary machinery and equipment, and in private establishments provide plant-protection installations, and shall be in addition to all authority heretofore granted for these purposes.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than every 60 days, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land, by lease or otherwise, effected under the authority of this act.

AMENDMENT OF PAY READJUSTMENT ACT OF JUNE 16, 1942

The bill (S. 1708) to amend section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of June 16, 1942, relating to travel allowances, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 365; 37 U. S. C., Supp. II, 112), as amended, is further amended as follows: In the second paragraph of section 12, strike out the word "thereof" appearing in the next to the last line and insert in lieu thereof the words "of subsistence," so that the proviso of said paragraph when amended shall read as follows: "Provided, That for travel by air under competent orders on duty without troops, under regulations to be prescribed respectively by the heads of the departments concerned, members (including officers, warrant officers, contract surgeons, enlisted men, aviation cadets, and members of the Nurse Corps) of the services mentioned in the title of this act, and of the legally constituted Reserve of said services while on active duty, and of the National Guard while in Federal service, or while participating in exercises, or performing duties under sections 92, 94, 97, or 99 of the National Defense Act, shall, in lieu of mileage or other travel allowances, be allowed and paid their actual and necessary traveling expenses not to exceed \$8 per day, or, in lieu of subsistence, per diem allowances at rates not to exceed \$7 per day."

Sec. 2. That the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 365; 37 U. S. C., Supp. II, 112), as amended, is further amended as follows: In the fourth paragraph of section 12, sixth line, immediately after the word "travel" strike out the words "by privately owned conveyance," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "at their own expense," so that the said paragraph when amended shall read as follows: "Individuals belonging to any of the services mentioned in the title of this act, including the National Guard and the Reserves of such services, traveling under competent orders which entitle them to transportation or transportation and subsistence as distinguished from mileage, who under regulations prescribed by the head of the department concerned, travel at their own expense, shall be entitled, in lieu of transportation by the shortest usually traveled route now authorized by law to be furnished in kind, to a money allowance at the rate of 3 cents per mile for the same

distance: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to any person entitled to traveling expenses under the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926."

TRANSFER OF TITLE TO U. S. S.
"WOLVERINE"

The bill (S. 1720) to vest title to the U. S. S. *Wolverine* (ex-*Michigan*) in the Foundation for the Original United States Ship Michigan, Inc., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the U. S. S. *Wolverine* (ex-*Michigan*) is hereby transferred to and vested in the Foundation for the Original United States Ship Michigan, Inc.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN COAST AND
GEODETTIC SURVEY AND MARINE CORPS
PERSONNEL FOR LOSS OF PERSONAL
PROPERTY

The bill (S. 1714) to reimburse certain Coast and Geodetic Survey and Marine Corps personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the marine barracks, Quantico, Va., on December 16, 1943, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$571.75, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Coast and Geodetic Survey and Marine Corps personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in the marine barracks, Quantico, Va., on December 16, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVY AND
CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FOR LOSS OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY

The bill (S. 1741) to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and civilian personnel for personal property lost as the result of a fire in hangar V-3 at the naval air station, Norfolk, Va., on November 12, 1942, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$2,775, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy and civilian personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged in a fire in hangar V-3 at the naval air station, Norfolk, Va., on November 12, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof

shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF FIRE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1757) to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia" was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I ask the former chairman of the committee to give us an explanation of the purpose of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill, which was approved by both the House and Senate committees, would place officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, as regards salaries, on the same basis as officers and members of the Police Department. The bill has been approved by the Commissioners and by the people generally.

Mr. WHITE. Is it limited to equalizing the situation as between the Fire Department and the Police Department?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the word "marshal", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$3,300"; and in line 6, after the word "machinery", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$3,600", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," approved July 1, 1930 (46 Stat. 839), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That the annual basic salaries of the officers and members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia shall be as follows: Chief engineer, \$8,000; deputy chief engineers, \$5,000 each; battalion chief engineers, \$4,500 each; fire marshal, \$5,000; deputy fire marshal, \$3,600; inspectors, \$2,460 each; captains, \$3,600 each; lieutenants, \$3,050 each; sergeants, \$2,750 each; superintendent of machinery, \$5,000; assistant superintendent of machinery, \$3,600; pilots, \$2,600 each; marine engineers, \$2,600 each; assistant marine engineers, \$2,460 each; marine firemen, \$2,100 each; privates, a basic salary of \$1,900 per year, with an annual increase of \$100 in salary for 5 years, or until the maximum salary of \$2,400 is reached. All original appointments of privates shall be made at the basic salary of \$1,900 per year, and the first year of service shall be probationary."

This act shall become effective on the first day of the month following the month in which approved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WALTER ERVIN AND CORA ERVIN

The bill (H. R. 1216) for the relief of Walter Ervin and Cora Ervin was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

G. F. ALLEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3661) for the relief of G. F. Allen, chief disbursing officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment on page 2, line 25, after the word "said", to strike out "account" and insert "accounts".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PAUL B. LINGLE

The bill (H. R. 1421) for the relief of Paul B. Lingle was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

E. C. FUDGE

The bill (H. R. 2273) for the relief of E. C. Fudge was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REV. JAMES T. DENIGAN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3538) for the relief of Rev. James T. Denigan, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment on page 1, line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,578.85."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

MRS. JUDITH H. SEDLER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1416) for the relief of Mrs. Judith H. Sedler, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments on page 1, line 6, after the name "Indiana", to insert "administratrix of the estate of Anthony F. Sedler, deceased," and on the same page, in line 7, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$5,753", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Judith H. Sedler, of Jeffersonville, Ind., administratrix of the estate of Anthony F. Sedler, deceased, the sum of \$5,753, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of her husband, Anthony F. Sedler, assistant general superintendent of the Dahlem Construction Co., engaged on a project at Fort Knox, Ky., resulting from an M4-A4 medium tank of the United States Army, in the service of the Army and operated by a unit of the Army, driving over an automobile which he occupied after having parked it by direction of the military police of the United States Army to permit a convoy of tanks to turn east onto First Avenue from Wilson Road, Fort Knox, Ky., on December 19, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the

amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Judith H. Sedler, administratrix of the estate of Anthony F. Sedler, deceased."

SALARY OF SECRETARY OF ALASKA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3362) to fix the annual compensation of the Secretary of the Territory of Alaska, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the date of passage of this act the salary of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska is fixed at \$7,500 per annum.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to inquire what is the present salary of the secretary of the Territory of Alaska?

Mr. DANAHER. The report shows that the present salary of the secretary of Alaska is \$5,600.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. ISABELLA TUCKER

The bill (H. R. 3075) for the relief of Mrs. Isabella Tucker was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAYMENT OF AWARDS IN CONNECTION WITH WAR MINERALS RELIEF STATUTES

The bill (H. R. 2616) to enable the Secretary of the Interior to complete payment of awards in connection with the war materials relief statutes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISSUANCE AND DELIVERY OF REVENUE BONDS IN HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 2778) to ratify and confirm act 16 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1943, extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered under Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii, 1935, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO WORK ON TUNNEL SITES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1479) providing for the suspension of certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites, which had been reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "as", to strike

out "proclaimed by the President," and insert "determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress," and at the end of the bill to add a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this act and ending 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress, no location on the line of a tunnel run for the development of a vein or lode or for the discovery of mines, or veins or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by parties other than the owners of such tunnel, shall be considered valid because of the failure of such owners to prosecute work thereon with reasonable diligence as required by section 2323 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and no right to undiscovered veins on the line of any such tunnel shall be considered to have been abandoned because of any failure to prosecute work thereon during such period: *Provided,* That every claimant of any such tunnel site, in order to obtain the benefits of this act, shall file or cause to be filed in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded, within 6 months from the date of this act, a notice of his desire to hold the tunnel site claim under this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1801) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Virginian Railway Co., a corporation, for railroad yard enlargement purposes, a parcel of the Camp Allen Reservation at Norfolk, Va., was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I desire to object to Calendar No. 792, Senate bill 1801.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

PRESENTATION TO ADMIRAL NIMITZ OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4377) authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility as Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet from December 31, 1941, to the present time.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I inquire of the able Senator from Massachusetts whether this is an exception to the general rule or whether this is the establishment of a new rule in respect to the presentation of medals? I have, of course, no objection to any decoration which may be awarded Admiral Nimitz; I am simply wondering whether we are here setting a new precedent in this respect.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, this bill originated in the House of Representatives. The Com-

mittee on Naval Affairs of the House thought that the record made by Admiral Nimitz was such that if Congress took this action it would be in the nature of approval and commendation of the fine services he has rendered. The members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate could see no objection to approving the House action.

While I am on my feet, I should say to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that personally I do not believe in bestowing honors or decorations on Army or Navy officers while the war is in progress. I think after the war is over we ought to extend to the limit whatever powers Congress may have in expressing commendation and appreciation of outstanding military services.

Some years ago from this floor Mr. Justice Holmes was paid a tribute for his excellent service as a Justice of the Supreme Court. He wrote back to the Senator who paid him the tribute a remarkable letter in which he said that nobody ought to be thanked for or praised for doing his full and complete duty, for being an honest judge or an able judge, or other public servant. I have felt that that sentiment applies also to the officers and men of the Army and Navy and to other faithful public officials.

The President himself has already under existing law bestowed upon Admiral Nimitz the Distinguished Service Medal. He has full authority to do this. The action therefore by the Congress at this time is in the nature of giving sanction and approval to the action of the President.

The Senator's inquiry presents an opportunity to state briefly the law with reference to giving of medals. There are two kinds of medals under the law which the President is authorized to bestow: Medals for heroic conduct in action such as the Congressional Medal of Honor, Navy Cross, and so forth; the other type is the Distinguished Service Medal which is given to persons who perform outstanding services to the Government in positions of great responsibility. The President of the United States is authorized by the Congress to bestow these medals in his discretion and only one, the Congressional Medal of Honor, is bestowed in the name of the Congress.

The Congress having delegated its power to the President to give in the name of Congress the Congressional Medal of Honor has not removed from Congress the right itself to request the President to bestow the Congressional Medal of Honor on certain individuals.

Approximately 40 Congressional Medals of Honor have already been bestowed by the President, but Congress has not directed that any be bestowed during this war. It is to be noted that this award is the Distinguished Service Medal and not the Congressional Medal of Honor.

I repeat therefore that the President, having the right to make this award, and having done it, the action by the Congress now seems to me to merely amount to the Congress concurring in the action that the President has taken and therefore makes the bestowing of the medal

not merely upon the initiative and discretion of the President but also upon action by the Congress.

After this law is enacted I assume the Navy will issue a citation to Admiral Nimitz calling attention to the action taken by the Congress.

Mr. President, I can see no objection—and I am sure the Senator from Michigan cannot—to Congress taking this action in this instance, but I should like to say to the Senator, in view of what I have said, that I feel our action in the future in regard to these awards ought to be guarded while the war is in progress. Nobody knows what mishaps may occur in the months ahead, and we ought not to overdo the matter of extending our thanks and our appreciation by special acts of Congress. I am informed that in the last war no medals or awards were granted until after the war was over. Then a board was set up that made recommendations.

Mr. VANDENBERG. May I ask the Senator whether there is any other officer in World War No. 2 to whom this sort of recognition has been extended?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. There is none.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, of course I shall not object to the bill, because any such objection would necessarily infer some relationship to Admiral Nimitz, who certainly is entitled to all the credit and appreciation which a grateful country can give him; but I respectfully suggest that it is somewhat invidious, except as we are going to pursue this system, to confine the Nation's recognition at this moment to just one out of the galaxy of heroic and able patriots who are serving in the armed forces of the United States.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. The Senator from Michigan has expressed my own sentiments and those of the members of the committee. He is embarrassed by reason of the fact that this bill is on the calendar, and he may feel, as I do, that perhaps it is not wise policy to begin bestowing such honors at this time.

It is only fair to say—and I am sure the Senator from Michigan agrees with me—that this officer has conducted himself most admirably and has made a glorious record.

The Senator from Michigan understands, of course, that this bill was initiated by the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, and that Admiral Nimitz himself did not seek the honor which the bill proposes to confer upon him.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS. Would the Senator have any objection to having printed in the Record the admirable report of the committee on the pending bill?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I have no objection at all.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimous consent that following the discussion the report of the committee on the bill authorizing the President to present, in the name of the Congress, a distinguished service

medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy, be printed in the Record.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I am very glad to have the able Senator insert this documentation on behalf of Admiral Nimitz. I wish to repeat that I totally concur that Admiral Nimitz has earned every possible expression of appreciation that a grateful Government can give him. My comment has not related in any aspect to that phase of the matter. I am simply suggesting that, if we are to pursue this method, then there are many others to whom similar acknowledgment is past due.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the report (No. 781) was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4377) authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of the bill H. R. 4377 is to authorize the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, United States Navy, for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility as commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet from December 31, 1941, to the present time.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs concur with the following excerpts from the House of Representatives Report No. 1253, dated March 13, 1944:

"Immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Admiral Nimitz was detached from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and ordered as commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet. He assumed that duty on December 31, 1941, and despite the losses at Pearl Harbor and a serious shortage of ships, planes, and supplies, he organized his forces and carried on defensive warfare which resulted in the halting of the Japanese advances. As rapidly as ships, personnel, and material became available to him he shifted from defensive to offensive warfare and under his brilliant guidance and leadership the Navy won victories in the Coral Sea, off Midway, and in the Solomon Islands. Recently forces under his command have captured and occupied the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and he is now striking blows at Japanese positions even farther to the westward. These accomplishments have been possible because of the untiring devotion of Admiral Nimitz to his duty and to his skill as a strategist.

"The committee are aware of the fact that the President is empowered, without congressional action, to present a Distinguished Service Medal to Admiral Nimitz, and, in fact, such a medal was presented to him in June 1942. However, the enactment of H. R. 4377 is a proper and fitting action indicating recognition by the Congress of the outstanding service he has performed for his country.

"The committee are of the opinion that the distinguished service rendered by Admiral Nimitz should be thus specially recognized and unambiguously recommend enactment of the bill."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF CIVILIAN PILOT TRAINING ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1432) to extend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, in line 6, after the date "July 1, 1949", to insert "Provided, That the appropriation hereunder shall not exceed \$30,000,000 per annum", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939 is amended by striking out the date "July 1, 1944" in the second sentence of such section and inserting in lieu thereof the date "July 1, 1949": *Provided, That the appropriation hereunder shall not exceed \$30,000,000 per annum.*

Mr. DANAHY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of this bill. Every department which purports to be concerned with the subject matter objects to its consideration and adoption, and it is my recollection that the press recently carried reports to the effect that the civilian pilots, some 30,000 in number, as I recall, who had been partially or wholly trained under this program were now being found to be unnecessary to the service. I feel that we are entitled to an explanation from the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill was introduced by the senior Senator from Nevada, who is the author of the original Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939. The Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, so far as it would train civilian pilots, will expire in June of this year. In order that the authority for carrying on such a program may continue to exist, I thought it necessary, and I now believe it to be necessary, that the life of the present law be extended for another 5 years. Whether it will be put into active operation or not will depend on whether an appropriation is made annually to carry on the training of civilian pilots.

Regarding the expression of the able Senator from Connecticut to the effect that the bill is opposed by departments, letters from which appear in the report, let me say that if he will read the first expression of the first report he will find that these agencies deem the enactment of the bill unnecessary for military purposes. That is true, because the training of pilots for military purposes, both in the Army and the Navy, has now been taken over by the Army and by the Navy, but the training of pilots for civilian life and civilian activities is just as important today as it ever was, and will be more and more important as time goes on.

It is true that we would have a great reservoir of pilots if the war were to end tomorrow or the next day, and undoubtedly when it does end there will be a great many trained pilots; but those trained pilots will divide themselves into several groups. There will be one group returning from the war who will say, "I never want to see a plane again. I have had all the airplanes I want." There will be another group who will be approaching the age when they can no longer serve properly as pilots in commercial air activities, because by the

time a young man reaches 32 to 35 years of age, his service as a commercial pilot has about approached its conclusion. The matter of pilot training addresses itself to youth. The pilot who has attained the age of 35, and beyond, as a rule has lost the imagination of youth, and has lost the best qualifications of a trained commercial pilot. That being true, in my judgment, and in the judgment of the Committee on Commerce, it was deemed necessary to have the training of civilian pilots go forward, either now or in the future, sometime between now and the end of 5 years from now.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nevada yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Am I correct in my understanding that several thousand, perhaps 30,000, civilian-pilot training course men have recently been rejected by the services as of no special value for military purposes?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not think that is true; I think the contrary is the fact. The military departments of the Nation, both the Army and the Navy, are looking for pilots and for aviation experts. They look for trainees for ground service, and for pilot service as well.

It is true that at the present time the Army and the Navy have said that civilian aviation training is no longer necessary, and they have taken the entire training of military pilots out of the Civil Aviation Authority and jurisdiction and turned it over to the Army and the Navy.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Am I correct in stating that about a year ago the distinguished Senator from Nevada was here explaining to the Senate that those engaged in civilian pilot training were being discriminated against and being unjustly treated, and that he introduced a bill at that time which would tend to mitigate the difficulty in which they found themselves?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. Please understand that when the war started the Army found itself without any adjunct for training, so it took hold of the C. A. A., because the C. A. A. had been carrying on a program. It turned its trainees over to the C. A. A. for training. The Navy likewise did that, and for some reason or other the Navy attracted the very finest young men of the country to its training group. The Army woke up one morning and found to its consternation that so many young men had gone into the Navy to be trained as pilots that it was going to be difficult to secure pilots for the Army. So the Army asked the C. A. A. to reach out and collect and induce a great group of young men who had been otherwise rejected for military service to enter into that particular line of training, and they were induced to come in, and they did come in by thousands.

After they had volunteered and subjected themselves to orders, although they were not in the Army, or in the military service at all, but had subjected themselves to orders, so that they might be trained for military purposes, all of a

sudden they found that the training was not going forward, due to the fact that sufficient money was not available, or for other reasons. These men had left their homes, had separated themselves from their regular business, and had gone to wherever they were directed to go for training. Some of them were compelled to sustain themselves in one way or another. They did everything from selling newspapers to driving taxis in the various towns where they were waiting for training. So we had to get the money for the program to which the Senator refers in order to take care of these men.

Mr. DANAHER. I was acutely aware of the situation to which the Senator from Nevada refers, and appeared before his committee myself in an effort to prove of some help in that respect.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. Having all this background in mind, my questions were directed to ascertaining whether we should perpetuate the possibility of the recurrence of such injustice. It seemed to me those men were unjustly dealt with. Indeed, I know of cases of men who were employed under that program at this minute being offered the choice of being cooks or bakers in the Army service. It seems to me a situation of that kind calls for some public notice, and I wanted the comment of the Senator from Nevada on that point.

Mr. McCARRAN. The pending bill will not extend the program to which the Senator refers. I hope the Senator will permit the bill to be passed.

Mr. DANAHER. I have no objection. The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOURS OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2928) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix the hours of duty of postal employees, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1935, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with amendments.

The first amendment of the committee was on page 1, line 3, after the word "require", to strike out the words "postmasters of the first, second, and third classes."

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, may I have an explanation why postmasters of the first, second, and third classes are eliminated from the bill?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] has charge of this particular bill. May we pass the bill over temporarily, so that I may send for the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be temporarily passed over.

IMPROVEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN ROADS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3912) to amend section 6 of

the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the word "thereof", to strike out "\$285,000,000" and insert "\$290,000,000: And provided further, That not exceeding \$5,000,000 of this appropriation be used by the Commissioner of Public Roads in areas certified to the Federal Works Administrator, by the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy, or by their authorized representatives, as maneuver areas, for such improvement and construction as may be necessary to keep the roads therein, which have been or may be used for training of the armed forces, in suitable condition for such training purposes, and to repair the damage caused thereto by the operations of men and equipment in such training."

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I have no objection to the bill, but I do object to the amendment. I wish to have an explanation of the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the amendment is for the purpose of remedying this situation: In a number of States—I do not know how many, but in most of them, I imagine, although I am not positive about it—the Army has held maneuvers, and as a result of the maneuvers roads have been damaged to a large extent, as was shown by proof before our committee. The increase of \$5,000,000 is for the purpose of making it possible to repair roads which were damaged in Army maneuvers, in cases where it is certified by the Army and the Navy that the damage has been so caused. That is the reason for the increase, and I hope the Senator from Connecticut will be willing to let the bill be passed.

Mr. DANAHER. I am not on the committee, and have had only a few minutes to examine the report, the bill having been brought to us only yesterday afternoon, and I have no over-all comprehension of what is expected of us in the enactment of the bill. Therefore I should like to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. When a maneuver area has first been designated, the Secretary of War, I take it, has so designated the area, either himself or through general officers under his command.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. DANAHER. In the maneuver areas, were the roads to which the bill would apply already constructed at the expense of the States?

Mr. McKELLAR. For the most part. Of course, the first-class roads were all constructed under what is known as the Federal Aid Act, under which the States and the Federal Government contribute half and half in constructing roads. Access roads which have been destroyed would be built entirely at the expense of the Government. Other roads which have been cut up or injured are to be rebuilt by the counties or the States. It is a matter that would seem to appeal to almost everyone. Here is an area which the Army has designated as a maneuver area, and the Army hauls its big guns and tanks and other instruments of warfare over the area. When roads have

been injured by the Army, and the Army itself has certified that it has injured them, it would be a proper matter for the Government to reimburse the States. That is all the bill provides.

Mr. DANAHER. One further question. Why should not such request for additional appropriations be made by the War Department, or by the Navy Department, to the extent that either Army or the Navy is responsible for the damage? As I understand, this bill comes from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and constitutes an amendment to the Defense Highway Act of 1941.

Mr. McKELLAR. The bill went originally to the Roads Committee of the House. In the Senate we have one committee, the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which deals with post offices and with roads. In the House there are two separate committees, one a Roads Committee, and the other a Post Office Committee. If the Senator will notice the language of the bill itself, it provides that nothing can be done unless a certificate is made by the War Department or the Navy Department. So the matter is referred to the War Department or the Navy Department in any event.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think I might help answer the question. When the subject of maneuver damage first came up the War Department very frankly said, "We do not have in the Department men who are capable of evaluating such damage." The best agency the Federal Government has to deal with the question is the Public Roads Administration. For that reason we required in the first place that when a maneuver took place it should be promptly reported by the Army, and the area should be promptly examined by the Public Roads Administration, as well as by the State highway officials who make the complaint. In that way we can obtain an estimate of the damage. The Army said, "We have every confidence in the world that justice will be done by the organization, which has been functioning now for more than 25 years." The Army said it did not want to assume the responsibility of passing upon the damage itself, because it did not feel qualified to do so.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator tell me for what the \$290,000,000 would be used?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will look at the item he will find that only \$30,000,000 is involved; \$260,000,000 has already been spent under an authorization bill which was passed a couple of years ago—as I recall in the first part of 1942 or the last part of 1941. That was an authorization of \$260,000,000, and the amendment simply adds \$30,000,000 to the \$260,000,000.

Mr. DANAHER. Is it to be used to build farm-to-market highways?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. HAYDEN. No.

Mr. DANAHER. For what is the \$30,000,000 to be used?

Mr. McKELLAR. The \$30,000,000 would be used for access roads to Army plants and to camps.

Mr. DANAHER. To docks and wharves?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; and to docks and wharves and such places. The item of \$260,000,000 misled me at first. But the provision is simply to increase the authorization from \$260,000,000, which, except for a very small portion, a few hundred thousand dollars, as I recall, has already been spent.

Mr. DANAHER. One other question. Does the term "maneuver area," as used on page 2, line 2, have a definite meaning?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. The Army in an order fixes the maneuver area in any State.

Mr. DANAHER. It might be several hundred square miles?

Mr. McKELLAR. In my own State a number of counties were involved. I do not recall the number. Six or eight or ten counties, at any rate, were included in the maneuver area.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not have the floor really. However, if I have it, I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee whether any limit of time is attached with respect to the money. In my State there are outstanding from 1941 claims for damage to roads which have not yet been paid.

Mr. McKELLAR. No; the bill does not fix the time. It simply completes the authorization.

Mr. MAYBANK. It provides that whatever is approved shall be paid?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS. The proviso in the committee amendment is:

That not exceeding \$5,000,000 of this appropriation be used by the Commissioner of Public Roads.

Is the work in question to be done by the public highway departments?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is to be done by the agency of which Mr. MacDonald is the head. That is the Public Roads Administration.

Mr. DAVIS. The work will be done under his supervision, but the work itself will be done by the public highway agencies of the States?

Mr. McKELLAR. The work will be done under Mr. MacDonald's direction. The Army and the Navy will certify to the Commissioner of Public Roads, and the work will be done by his organization.

Mr. DAVIS. By the Federal organization—Mr. MacDonald's organization?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3912) was read the third time and passed.

HOURS OF DUTY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask for the present consideration of House

bill 2928, which, in my absence, was temporarily passed over a moment ago.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2928) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix the hours of duty of postal employees, and for other purposes," approved August 14, 1935, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to state that the bill was passed by the House July 5, 1943. It remained a long time in our committee, because the House included in the bill postmasters and post-office inspectors, who were not originally estimated for by the Post Office Department. Objection was raised in our committee. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] did not feel that he had sufficient information with respect to the effect upon postmasters and post-office inspectors, so at a meeting of the committee yesterday it was decided to strike out the postmasters and post-office inspectors.

There is no dispute about the overtime payments that are due to other employees. In that amended form the bill is supported by the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment was, on page 1, line 8, after the word "require", to strike out "postmasters of the first, second, and third classes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 5, after the word "service", to strike out "post-office inspectors and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 11, after the word "Service", to strike out "Cost Ascertainment employees (until such time as they shall be transferred to the departmental roll)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 2, after the word "time", to insert "such overtime, however, to be payable only upon so much of the earned basic compensation as does not exceed \$2,900 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, in line 8, after the word "compensation" and the period to insert "In computing the overtime compensation the base pay for 1 day shall be considered to be one three hundred and sixth of the respective per annum salaries and the base pay for 1 hour shall be considered to be one-eighth of the base pay so computed for 1 day."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments, and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2928) was read the third time and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF PARCEL OF LAND TO VIRGINIAN RAILWAY CO.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, a few moments ago, when Calendar No. 792, Senate bill 1801, was called, my attention was temporarily distracted, and the bill was passed over at the request of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER]. I now ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 1801 be considered. Since the Senator from North Dakota requested that the bill be passed over I have conferred with him and showed him the report on the bill. The amount of property involved is less than \$300. An agreement was made by the Navy Department with the railroad company to give the railroad 0.93 acre in return for building a fence and highway for the Navy. The whole amount involved is less than \$300. The Navy has been much benefited by the improvement which has been made. I assume the Senator has now no objection to the consideration of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1801) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Virginian Railway Co., a corporation, for railroad-yard enlargement purposes, a parcel of land of the Camp Allen Reservation at Norfolk, Va., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to convey to The Virginian Railway Co., a corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to a strip or parcel of land of the Camp Allen Reservation, Norfolk, Va., for the enlargement of its railroad yard, said parcel of land being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at point "C" on PW Drawing No. 10,545, on file in the Navy Department, which point is north forty-nine degrees forty-four minutes west and three hundred and twenty feet more or less distant from the center line of the Seventh Avenue entrance into Camp Allen and is on the present right-of-way line of the Virginian Railway Co.; thence north fifty-four degrees twenty-six minutes thirty seconds west two hundred and forty-three and sixty-four one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "D"; thence north forty-nine degrees forty-four minutes west one thousand and fifty-six and seventy-one one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "E"; thence north sixty-five degrees nineteen minutes fourteen seconds west three hundred and seventy-three and nine one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "A"; thence to the right along the arc of a curve having a radius of six hundred and two and eighty one-hundredths feet, more or less, for a distance of three hundred and eighty-six and thirty-two one-hundredths feet, more or less, to point "B"; thence south forty-nine degrees forty-four minutes east one thousand two hundred and ninety-nine and fifty-five one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; containing all told ninety-three one-hundredths acre, more or less, situate in Norfolk, Va.

BISHOPVILLE MILLING CO.

The bill (S. 1247) for the relief of the Bishopville Milling Co. was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

ing, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Bishopville Milling Co., of Bishopville, S. C., the sum of \$870.05, in full settlement of all claims of such company against the United States for compensation for property damages sustained when a truck and trailer owned by such company was demolished in a collision with a United States Army truck on United States Highway No. 521, near Lancaster, S. C., on October 29, 1941: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

MRS. CHRISTINE HANSEN

The bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of Mrs. Christine Hansen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

C. C. EVENSEN

The bill (H. R. 3668) for the relief of C. C. Evensen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AVID EVERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2648) for the relief of Avid Evers, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$5,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

APPLICATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS TO CERTAIN SEAMEN

The bill (H. R. 3259) to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF ACT MAKING IT A MISDEMEANOR TO STOW AWAY ON VESSELS

The bill (H. R. 3602) to amend the act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SUSPENSION OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CERTAIN MERCHANT MARINE CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3257) to amend Subtitle—Insurance of Title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to authorize suspension of the statute of limitations in certain cases, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the

Committee on Commerce, with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 2, line 15, after the word "than", to strike out "four" and insert "two."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, line 16, after the word "hereof", to change the period to a colon and insert:

Provided, That no such agreement or modification shall be entered into in any case where the right to sue the United States has expired at the time of making the agreement or modification unless made within 60 days after the enactment of this proviso.

Sec. 2. Whenever the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, finds that a meritorious claim arising on or after December 7, 1941, against the United States, or any agent or employee thereof, for loss of or damage to cargo has lapsed by reason of failure to commence suit against the United States or any agent or employee thereof within the time provided by law, and that such failure to institute suit was based on lack of information not resulting from lack of due diligence, or other causes sufficient in the opinion of the Administrator to excuse such failure to institute suit, the Administrator may compromise, or settle any such claim on the same basis as though the time for suit had not expired: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this section shall be deemed to extend the time to commence suit.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the calendar.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE OF EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL AND PHYSICAL FITNESS OF CIVILIANS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing, I report favorably Senate Resolution 277, and ask that it be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 copies of part I, and each subsequent part, of the hearings held before a subcommittee of said committee during the current Congress, pursuant to Senate Resolution 74 (78th Cong., 1st sess.), authorizing an investigation of the educational and physical fitness of the civilian population as related to national defense.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator make an explanation of the resolution?

Mr. HAYDEN. The Subcommittee on Educational and Physical Fitness of Civilians of the Committee on Education and Labor has been holding hearings relative to wartime health and education. We are particularly interested in obtaining a reprint of the hearings relating to juvenile delinquency. The number of

hearings printed has been insufficient, and the resolution provides for the printing of an additional 1,000 copies. It has heretofore been necessary to arrange to have the hearings reprinted. However, if the resolution is agreed to 2,000 copies, instead of 1,000 will be printed.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

INQUIRY INTO LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR ISSUANCE OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a few days ago Senate Resolution 252 was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary and, subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The resolution provides that the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a survey of the statutory or constitutional authority on the basis of which Executive orders and other orders by executive departments have been issued. When the resolution was reported, I asked that it go over, in order that I might look into it.

After conferring with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and also with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], I now ask that the resolution be taken up for present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 252), which had been reported by Mr. McCARRAN from the Committee on the Judiciary, and subsequently referred to and reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I offer a substitute for section 1, which I send to the desk, and ask to have stated. The substitute is agreeable to the Senator from Nevada, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and also to the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all of page 1 and lines 1 and 2 on page 2, and in lieu thereof to insert:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, for the information of the Senate and as a basis for any legislation the committee may deem it advisable to recommend, is hereby authorized and directed to study, survey, and report to the Senate not later than the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress, the constitutional or statutory authority upon which any or all Executive orders issued by the President since March 4, 1933, were based, and likewise the statutory or constitutional basis upon which directives, rules, and regulations have been issued during the same period by or under the authority of any executive department or independent agency of the United States Government.

So as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, for the information of the Senate and as a basis for any legislation the committee may deem it advisable to recommend, is hereby authorized and directed to study, survey, and report to the Senate not later than the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress, the constitutional or statutory authority upon which any or all Executive orders issued by the President since March 4, 1933, were based, and likewise the statutory or constitutional basis upon which directives, rules, and regulations have been issued during the same period by or under the authority of any executive department or independent agency of the United States Government.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such experts and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants to require such assistance and information from any departments and agencies of the Government, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, and to take such testimony as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I desire to substantiate what has been said by the Senator from Kentucky, although of course it is not necessary that I do so. The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary has been consulted about this matter, in conjunction with the Senator from Kentucky, and it is agreed that the proposed amendment is perfectly satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, before the resolution is agreed to, I wish to call attention to the fact, for the RECORD, that the issuance of Executive orders by the President of the United States is not a new matter. Running all the way back to President Abraham Lincoln, the Presidents have issued Executive orders not only in time of war but in time of peace.

I have before me a compilation of the number of Executive orders and proclamations which have been issued by various Presidents, beginning with President Abraham Lincoln. The compilation is very brief, and I think it will be interesting to the Senate to have it read:

Abraham Lincoln issued 2 Executive orders and 49 proclamations.

Andrew Johnson issued 5 Executive orders and 51 proclamations.

Grant issued 13 Executive orders and 55 proclamations.

Hayes issued no Executive orders and 15 proclamations.

Garfield issued none of either variety. Arthur issued 3 Executive orders and 17 proclamations.

Cleveland during his first administration issued 5 Executive orders and 22 proclamations.

Harrison issued 3 Executive orders and 66 proclamations.

Cleveland during his second administration issued 68 Executive orders and 53 proclamations.

McKinley issued 50 Executive orders and 60 proclamations.

Theodore Roosevelt issued 111 Executive orders and 407 proclamations.

President Taft issued 699 Executive orders and 365 proclamations.

President Wilson issued 1,770 Executive orders and 361 proclamations.

President Harding issued 484 Executive orders and 80 proclamations.

President Coolidge issued 1,248 Executive orders and 201 proclamations.

President Hoover issued 1,004 Executive orders and 168 proclamations.

Up until 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued 1,469 Executive orders and 121 proclamations.

Bringing that figure down to yesterday, the 29th day of March 1944, President Roosevelt has issued 3,361 Executive orders and 572 proclamations, most of them, of course, having been brought about because of the war.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator please state the date of the RECORD from which he has been reading?

Mr. BARKLEY. The date of the RECORD from which I have been reading is March 17, 1936.

Mr. DANAHER. And will the Senator state the volume and page numbers, if he has them, please?

Mr. BARKLEY. The table from which I am reading is on page 3883, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session, volume 80, part 4.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. DANAHER. Will the Senator please state how many such Executive orders his capitulation shows President Roosevelt had issued down to March 1936?

Mr. BARKLEY. The number is 1,469.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, so far as I recall, the Senate has not heretofore agreed to a special resolution authorizing or directing a committee to make a survey of the statutory or constitutional basis upon which the various Executive orders have been issued. Personally, I think such information might be useful to the Senate and to the country. We all know that in time of war, Presidents are required to issue Executive orders in great numbers, as well as proclamations. It is not desired, of course, and my information comes from the chairman of the committee, that the committee go into a fishing expedition to determine the policy involved in the Executive orders; because no committee has the right or power, or if it had such,

would not attempt to exercise it, to call the President before it, in order to inquire what went on in his mind as the basis for the issuance of an Executive order, any more than it would call before it the Supreme Court and inquire what happened in a conference which resulted in a decision of the Supreme Court. That is not the object of the resolution. It is simply for the purpose of surveying the statutory and constitutional authority upon which they are based, for the information of the Senate and as a basis for any legislation the committee might recommend. In that sense I believe that the survey may be helpful.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution, as amended.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 29, 1944, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 250. An act to promote sustained-yield forest management in order thereby (a) to stabilize communities, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; (b) to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and (c) to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife;

S. 1410. An act to amend section 4 of the act approved June 13, 1940;

S. 1428. An act to amend the provision of the act authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of officers, enlisted men, or nurses of the Navy or Marine Corps, and for other purposes; and

S. 1635. An act to eliminate a pay discrimination against the teacher of music at the United States Military Academy.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry naval nominations which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Milton E. Miles, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from March 22, 1944.

By Mr. MCKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:
Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Col. Albert W. Foreman to be State director of selective service for Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Leroy P. Raynor to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with the rank of commander.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John H. Brittain to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer, with the rank of lieutenant commander.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

That completes the calendar.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN BILLS AND RECEIVE MESSAGES

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives; and that the Vice President be authorized to sign any bills or resolutions ready for his signature.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS TO SATURDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 41 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Saturday, April 1, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate, March 30 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

PROMOTIONS, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, IN THE NAVY

Capt. Donald B. Duncan, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 2d day of March 1943.

Capt. Thomas R. Kurtz, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy, on the retired list for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Eastern Sea Frontier.

Capt. Burrell C. Allen, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy, in the retired list for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Western Sea Frontier.

Capt. Marion C. Robertson, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Hawaiian Sea Frontier.

Capt. Charlton E. Battle, Jr., United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Service Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. John H. Magruder, Jr., United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier.

Capt. Paul S. Theiss, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. Homer W. Graf, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Seventh Fleet.

Capt. Allen G. Quynn, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. Clinton E. Braine, Jr., United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Fourth Fleet.

Capt. Howard A. Flanagan, United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy, on the retired list for temporary service, while serving as deputy chief of staff to commander, Twelfth Fleet.

Capt. George A. Seitz, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as chief of staff to commander, Air Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. Leonard Doughty, Jr., United States Navy, retired, to be a commodore in the Navy, on the retired list for temporary service, while serving as commander, advanced bases, Italy.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 30 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Col. Albert W. Foreman to be State director of selective service for Delaware.

THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

TO BE HYDROGRAPHIC AND GEODETIC ENGINEERS
FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1944

Leroy P. Raynor
John H. Brittain

IN THE NAVY

TEMPORARY SERVICE

To be rear admirals, for temporary service
Felix B. Stump
Alfred M. Pride

To be vice admiral, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Caribbean Sea Frontier

Robert C. Giffen

POSTMASTERS

KANSAS

Martin A. Basgall, Hays.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Anna C. Liggett, New Underwood.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, for the love that kept us through the night and for the miracle of dawning day, we praise Thee. Though confusion may bewilder us and cares distract us, keep us invincible in spirit with hearts of charity and the disposition to make every duty a delight and doing good to others a sacred privilege. No bitter word ever lightened a burden, no complaint ever made a dark day brighter or a rough road smoother.

We draw near to Thee, our Father, by way of our merciful Saviour who was touched with a feeling of our infirmities and bore our transgressions. Dear Lord, spare us from the vice of ingratitude and forbid that we should deepen the wounds of Him who embraced the antagonisms of a dark world that we might know how to redeem it. In this season, as we measure His holy steps, turn us aside from things unworthy and make the service of our lives commensurate with the holiness of His mission and the splendor of His courage. Let the benedictions of Thy love and happiness bless all our homes and unfold their sweetest joy and beauty upon all hearthstones. Keep alive in our breasts the promise of a living world, seeking the brotherly ways and feeling that we are moving on to a glorious forever, with the memories of earth enriching our heaven. In the name of Him who is our peace, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4381. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4346) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendments numbered 13 and 36 to the foregoing bill and agrees to the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate amendment numbered 42 to said bill.

THE LATE JAMES A. O'LEARY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of JAMES A. O'LEARY, or Jim as he was lovingly known to the members of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, there was a feeling of genuine sorrow. It was hard to think that we would miss hereafter his cheery greeting, always graced by his genial smile. Each member cherished him as a personal friend, and knew that his discussion of the most difficult problem would be illuminated always by his rich Irish wit.

Jim was devoted to the merchant marine, and worked untiringly for its success. We all found him wise in counsel, zealous in work and industrious to spare no effort that would make our Nation more sea-minded and more conscious of the national importance of merchant ships. He achieved much and was never satisfied that all had been done which should be done. He constantly strove for greater results, and I owe much to him for his genial comradeship, his continued support, his inspiration, and his zeal. I believe all of Jim's colleagues on the committee feel as I do.

I present for spreading upon the RECORD of the House, where he served ably, the following resolution adopted by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries at its session on Tuesday, March 28:

Committee Resolution 9

Whereas on the 16th day of March 1944, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives suffered in the loss of JAMES A. O'LEARY, of New York, one of its most industrious, diligent, and faithful members, and an invaluable factor in upbuilding an American merchant marine, in promoting the American fisheries, in expanding the United States Coast Guard, and in providing navigation aids, in supporting marine hospitals, and in upbuilding the Panama Canal: Now therefore be it

Resolved—

First. That the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries recognizes in the death of Hon. JAMES A. O'LEARY, Representative from the Eleventh District of New York, the loss of a devoted public servant, a faithful Representative, a sterling patriot, and a loving friend whose record in Congress was marked by industry, energy, ability, fidelity, zeal, and patriotism, and whose sound judgment, signal ability and wise statesmanship, were of inestimable benefit to this committee in its deliberations at all times;

Second. That the committee will ever cherish the memory of their association with Mr. O'LEARY, and will find in the patience, intelligence, and zeal with which he served an example and inspiration;

Third. That the committee extends to the district which Mr. O'LEARY served and to the family which survives him its deepest sympathy in their sorrow; and

Fourth. That these resolutions shall be spread upon the minutes of this committee, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and that a copy shall be sent to the family of the deceased.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the resolution referred to.

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

There was no objection.

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION OF MEMBER FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT OF COLORADO

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

MARCH 29, 1944.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: The certificate of election in due form of law of Hon. DEAN M. GILLESPIE as a Representative-elect to the Seventy-eighth Congress from the First Congressional District of the State of Colorado, to fill a vacancy in that district, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. GILLESPIE presented himself before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein three editorials from New Orleans newspapers in connection with the death of former Governor Sanders.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks on two matters and include therein two newspaper articles.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short newspaper article by Frank C. Waldrop.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of the legislative business for the day and other special orders I may address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the American Red Cross does not sell cigarettes.

In its current campaign for much-needed funds this great humanitarian organization, which has a glorious record of achievement of services rendered our soldiers and sailors and their families, has had to face the rumor that it indulged in these sales.

This week I had a letter from a constituent who had heard our men in China were thus being treated. The national headquarters of the American Red Cross here in Washington has sent me the following statement:

The American Red Cross does not sell cigarettes. From time to time rumors similar to the one reported by your constituent have been brought to our attention and in each and every instance where there has been sufficient information to trace the allegations down to the source we have never found an instance in which the American Red Cross did actually sell cigarettes. The rumor is generally the result of confusion in someone's mind.

For example, we have found that the Army post exchange has been located either next door to an American Red Cross service club or sometimes under the same roof, and because the serviceman buys cigarettes from the post exchange, which is operated by the Army, the American Red Cross has been said to sell cigarettes. As you know, we have no control over Army post exchanges.

From time to time American Red Cross warehouses have been broken into and cigarettes have been stolen and placed on the market. When the soldier opens the cigarette package he finds a statement which says, "A gift of the American Red Cross." He thinks, of course, that the American Red Cross has sold the cigarettes. Army Intelligence vigorously traces down every theft of cigarettes from the American Red Cross and takes appropriate action for the organization.

We shall wire our authorities in China to endeavor to trace down the allegation made in this case.

SERVICEMEN'S AID ACT OF 1944

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon be considering the Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944, commonly known as the omnibus G. I. bill of rights for the veterans of the Second World War. I have received many communications from veterans' organizations and citizens in New Hampshire urging the passage of this measure. I have long been in favor of the proposed legislation and will give it my whole-hearted support. The veterans' bill of rights providing for "Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans" will, I hope, soon become law.

The Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944 makes the Veterans' Administration an agency of the United States second only to the War and Navy Departments. The functions of the Federal Government in connection with aid to the veterans of World War No. 2 are placed under the Veterans' Administration. The act pro-

vides for hospitalization, education and vocational guidance, loans for homes, farms, and businesses, employment service, and benefits for the unemployed. This comprises a fine program to help the returning service men and women of this war.

We must do everything within our power for those who are fighting that democracy may endure, that the institutions which have made this Nation great may continue. Our first task is to care for the needs of the returning veterans of this war. It is our duty to develop a program of complete assistance for those serving in the armed forces. I favor the passage of this measure and hope that we shall act upon it immediately after the Easter recess.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, the impending International Monetary Conference, called at the invitation of President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau, causes me to issue a word of warning to the administration against making any international monetary commitments to bind the United States before specific authority is given by Congress.

The British scheme advocated by Lord Keynes for an \$8,000,000,000 international stabilization bank and a \$10,000,000,000 international reconstruction bank, and a somewhat similar United States Treasury—White plan—would put the control over American economy, and that of every participating country, into the hands of an international board of directors, the majority of which would represent debtor nations to the United States. I am not willing to turn the control of our country and its future welfare over to an international banking group.

A study of both the Keynes and White schemes, clearly reveals that these international proposals would delegate to an international board of directors over member nations, the following powers:

First. To place economic sanctions against any nation.

Second. To regulate the value of foreign exchange.

Third. To fix the value of money within any country.

Fourth. To regulate imports and exports to and from any country.

Fifth. To fix the value of gold and silver held by the United States.

In other words, the future destiny of the people of the United States and other countries would be placed in the hands of an international board.

Since the United States would provide a large share of the capital for both international banks, I strongly insist that Congress should pass on the issues involved before the administra-

tion commits the country to a policy which will jeopardize the future of the American people. Furthermore, I am of the opinion that Congress cannot delegate the powers sought to be conferred upon the international board without amending the Constitution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter from very reputable and sound farmers in Cambria County, Pa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT]?

There was no objection.

ARE WE HEADED FOR A DICTATORSHIP NOW ANY MORE THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST?

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, you as well as the rest of us have heard many people assert that we are headed for a dictatorship in this country. On several occasions I have assured the people of the United States that there is absolutely no occasion for alarm. Any time a war is on, from the very nature of war itself and the speed by which we must act, it is necessary to do a lot of things in a summary manner, all in the interests of the national defense. I do not need to take time now to enumerate all of the curtailed rights which are suspended during this war emergency. I have done that before. It is enough to say that no general or admiral can wait for directions from Congress—he must act quickly—he must issue orders quickly—many of which may be in total disregard of the Constitution. Congress tried to run the Civil War by directing General McClellan in all his actions. The result was disastrous. When Grant assumed command, he refused to take the job unless he could use his own judgment. Lincoln, without any authority from Congress said, "All right, Grant, go ahead."

All this talk of usurpation of powers by the President was not only raised against Lincoln in the heat of the War between the States, but even in peace times we have heard the same thing. While none of us personally remember events, our history never forgets.

Here is a resolution passed by the people of Cumberland County, Pa.:

Our Government is disorganized: We see the President of the United States and the Senate in hostile array against each other; the Members of the House of Representatives disorderly and factious; maxims and usages of our Government tested and approved by the experience of half a century are repudiated; the Chief Magistrate is striving to concentrate in himself most dangerous powers, "in derogation of the laws and the Constitution." He claims the right to appoint and to dismiss Cabinet and other officers at his

pleasure, without the "advice and consent of the Senate," and to reappoint after the nominee has been rejected; he has improperly vetoed great and important bills passed by both Houses of Congress; he has undertaken to control and rebuke the Senate for the independent exercises of their legitimate duties.

To whom do you suppose this resolution was directed? Does it not sound as though it was made yesterday in the House or Senate of the United States? Have you not heard speeches just like it in this Congress? Well, it was not directed to any other person than President Andrew Jackson just 110 years ago. The Senate at that time passed a resolution scoring President Jackson in a broad and sweeping indictment. We were not then at war. It was directed against Jackson because he refused to permit the continuance of the Bank of the United States, which was in fact privately owned and operated and which used the Government credit for its own profits.

After the first flurry against the President for his unlawful usurpation of powers, the people came to realize what the fuss was all about. The Legislature of the State of Ohio, to show its disapproval of what the Senate had done in censuring President Jackson in their resolution, passed the following resolution:

Whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the 28th of March 1834, by resolution declare "that the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both"; and whereas the same was spread upon the journals of the Senate, and now stands a part of the records of that body; and whereas that declaration was unauthorized by facts, and the adoption of said resolution by the Senate of the United States a manifest usurpation of the impeaching power of the House of Representatives, as well as a dangerous invasion of the rights of the Executive, both as such and as a citizen of the Republic; and whereas the President, on the passage of the resolution aforesaid, caused to be laid before the Senate his protest against it, requesting the insertion thereof upon the journals of that body; and whereas the Senate did refuse compliance with such just and reasonable request; and whereas, if the said act of the Senate be permitted to pass uncensored, a precedent would be thereby established, founded in usurpation and injustice, and subversive of the first principle of a free government, the right of the vilest criminal to meet his accusers face to face and be heard in his own defense; and whereas the people of the State of Ohio require and demand of their representatives in the legislature assembled a solemn and decided expression of disapprobation of the said act of the Senate: Therefore,

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the said resolution of the Senate, and the action had thereon by that body, were without precedent, gross "assumption of power not conferred by the Constitution and laws," but in violation of the spirit of both.

2. Resolved, That the Senators representing in Congress this State be, and they hereby are, instructed and required to vote for the expunging of the resolution aforesaid from the journals of the Senate.

3. Resolved, That we believe the right of instruction one of the fundamental principles of a representative government, and essentially necessary to the purity and stability of our republican institutions; and that, in case the agents of the people are unable to obey the instructions of their respective consti-

tuents, it is their solemn duty to resign the power intrusted to them into the hands of those who gave it.

4. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit to each of the Senators aforesaid a copy of these resolutions; also, a copy to the President and Vice President of the United States.

5. Resolved, That in consideration of the distinguished relation in which the Honorable Thomas H. Benton, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Missouri, stands to the subject of the foregoing resolutions, the Governor of this State be also requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to that Senator.

We are not headed toward a dictatorship unless the people vote for a dictatorship. This is the only Nation on earth today holding regular elections the same as always. Every qualified citizen can vote and will, we hope, be given an opportunity to vote, and as long as we continue this program the people, the highest authority in any government, will get what they want.

MRS. IDA FUHRMAN

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I come to the well of the House today to honor an aged lady, a constituent of mine, who has been blind the past 10 years. She is Mrs. Ida Fuhrman, of York, Pa. She is doing her bit to help win this war and calls herself an armchair general, keeps well posted on the progress of the war by use of the radio. She has just completed her one hundred and tenth sweater for the Red Cross. In her early life she was a school teacher and has one daughter. Coming from a poor family, she was assisted in getting her education by Mr. David Peters, who was a public-spirited citizen of that day. She says we are going to win this war.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including therein an item from the York Dispatch, of March 3, 1944, paying tribute to her loyalty and her useful life.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross]?

There was no objection.

The item referred to from the York Dispatch is as follows:

BLIND WOMAN KNITS 107 WAR SWEATERS—MRS. IDA FUHRMAN, 80, IS BUSILY ENGAGED IN RED CROSS WORK—"WE'RE GOING TO WIN"

Blind, but mentally alert and well-informed on current events through radio newscasts, Mrs. Ida Fuhrman, 80 years old, 121 South Richland Avenue, is contributing her bit to the war effort by means of her busy knitting needles.

As she stitched away on her one hundred and seventh sweater for the Red Cross, Mrs. Fuhrman, or Aunt Ida, as she is affectionately known, conversed with a Dispatch reporter, discussing the war with all the knowledge and vigor of a news commentator. She is admittedly an armchair general, and proud of the fact that she can contribute in some small way to the winning of the war despite her physical handicap.

"Of course we are going to win," she said, in her gentle, yet decisive manner. "But I

believe the worst is not over yet, and everyone will have to do with less than we have now."

Her knitting needles flew rapidly as she stated her views on the progress of the war, gained from her daily session with Baukhage, Gabriel Heatter, and other commentators.

"The United States is in for worse things to come," she continued, somewhat pessimistically. "I don't believe the war will be over this year. We have our forces scattered on too many fronts, and our enemies are strong and won't crack up voluntarily. They are out to inflict as much bloodshed and suffering on us as they can. But we will win eventually."

Mrs. Fuhrman, the widow of James Fuhrman, was born in York Township, near Spry, and taught school in that township for 31 years before her retirement in 1919. Her husband, a cigar maker, was at one time leader of the Spry band. She makes her home with a daughter, Mrs. Phoebe Ness, at the Richland Avenue address.

Despite her advanced years (she will be 81 on May 16) Aunt Ida possesses a keen mind that brushes away irrelevancies and gets down to fundamentals. Her conversation is intelligent and quite abreast of the times.

Even before Pearl Harbor, she wanted to do something for the Red Cross, an organization for which she has great respect. During the First World War she knit sweaters and socks for the York chapter, and when war clouds began to gather again, she straightway proffered her services again. So once more her knitting needles fly as she sits beside the radio listening to her favorite programs.

In the past 4 years Mrs. Fuhrman has knitted 106 sweaters for the Army, bed socks, 30 shoulderettes, many of which she gave to her friends, and 6 afghans. Ordinarily, she can make one sweater without sleeves in a week's time, while one with sleeves requires 2 weeks.

The finished product that unrolls under Mrs. Fuhrman's skilled fingers is well-nigh perfect. Once in a great while, she admits, she drops a stitch, and then requires some help. Otherwise, she goes right through the job all by herself, measuring according to specifications, on a notched ruler.

In 1928, Mrs. Fuhrman lost the sight in her left eye and later the sight in the right eye also failed. Despite this handicap she maintains a cheerful demeanor and has a mental outlook that stretches far beyond her darkened horizon.

Deeply religious, the octogenarian attends services at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. In her younger years, she taught a Sunday school class at the Spry Lutheran Church, of which her husband was also superintendent.

Mrs. Fuhrman, somewhat flustered when a reporter and photographer called on her, was nevertheless graciousness itself as she gave them a cordial welcome. Later, as she bade them good-bye, she turned again to her knitting, and her nimble fingers deftly guided the khaki yarn as it slowly unwound into the 107th sweater that may—who knows—help to keep some United States doughboy warm in the chill of the Arctic climate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a short magazine article on Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Goodwin]?

There was no objection.

EXEMPTION OF RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE DONATIONS

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, it is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University who is generally credited with fathering the principle that 15 percent of an individual's income, if given to religion and charity, is exempt from the Federal income tax. That has been the basic law throughout the years that we have had an income-tax law.

To abandon this principle that gifts to religious, educational, and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation means not only the ultimate serious impairment of these institutions, but it means a Government subsidy for every church, college and charitable institution. Such a form of stateism would destroy religious and intellectual freedom.

Heretofore every American could lessen his tax bill by making contributions to these institutions. This principle must be preserved for every American taxpayer. Under the withholding law and as it is proposed to be amended, the wage earner has his taxes taken out before he ever gets his pay check. That wage earner who gives substantially to religion and charity is entitled as a matter of right to have a lesser amount in taxes deducted from his pay check by reason of his gifts. To deny the wage earner that right is class legislation and unwise.

The principles of H. R. 3473, introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] and H. R. 3472, introduced by myself, should be incorporated in our withholding-tax law. Millions of wage earners want this. Many large employers are enthusiastically for it. Two of the largest manufacturers of business machines say that it will not complicate the handling of pay rolls. It will benefit the Treasury of the United States by eliminating the costly handling of refunds. In addition to all of this, it will greatly better the position of every religious, educational, and charitable institution in America.

SHORTAGE OF HIDES

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of nearly 20,000 workers, honest and patriotic men and women of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation, I am introducing today the following resolution and hope that the committee will adopt it as soon as possible:

Whereas the tanning and shoe industries of the United States are facing a most serious situation due to a shortage of hides and are not currently able to obtain enough hides to make leather and shoes; and

Whereas the year 1944 is witnessing the presence of the greatest cattle population the country has ever known, there being over 83,000,000 cattle on the hoof at this time in the United States; and

Whereas the supply of hides coming into the market this year will be insufficient to meet the absolutely necessary requirements for military and civilian needs to the extent of about 4,000,000 hides; and

Whereas the consuming public will suffer immeasurably if hides are not made available at an early date: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be authorized to investigate the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration for the purpose of finding out why the necessary hides have not been made available.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter from one of my constituents.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a broadcast from Fulton Lewis, Jr., commenting upon the administration of the Veterans' Bureau.

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

There was no objection.

PALESTINE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, 1917, a star of hope was planted in the long night of despair for the Jewish people. It was announced to the world through what has become known as the Balfour Declaration, the preparation of which was participated in by the President of the United States, that henceforth the British Government viewed with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and that it would use its best efforts to facilitate the achievement of this object.

In furtherance of this announced policy, the Congress of this country unanimously adopted a resolution in 1922 approving the Balfour Declaration. Then in 1925 the American Government gave further recognition to the proposal to establish a national home for Jews in Palestine by approving the granting of a mandate to England, and thereupon entered into a convention with Great Britain respecting the control of Palestine.

The convention was not ambiguous at that time. It was crystal clear to the

signatories to it that the impelling reasons for this deed of power to Great Britain over Palestine and its people was the promised establishment of a national home for those of the Jewish race who chose to return to the land of their fathers.

In the preamble of the mandate there was recited these significant words, "The historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country." Obviously this was a reaffirmation of the Balfour Declaration and seemed upon the face of things to breathe a breath of expectancy into the terms of the mandate.

Likewise, this gave purpose and meaning to the joint resolution of the Congress. However, history does not confirm a definite intent on the part of the mandatory power to carry out the obligations so fully expressed and so freely assumed. The fiduciary position of England seems to have drifted into a double and dubious role—one to the Jewish people, another to the Arabs.

Imperial interests in Moslem lands have frequently altered the announced purposes of nations. The mandatory power seems to have followed a shifting policy; first, for the Jews against the Arabs, and then the Arabs against the Jews. In some mysterious manner, the fate of these people has been subject to the changing fortunes of expediency and power politics, until at last there is left little semblance of the mandate entrusted with the League of Nations.

An impartial appraisal of the white papers issued from 1922 to 1939 leads almost to the realization that the purposes of the mandate have been repudiated.

In the intervening years there has been no clear-cut or well-defined American policy regarding Palestine. With the rise of Hitler to power and the outbreak of war in 1939, the attitude of this Nation has not been disclosed. What was once a well-defined national course has now settled into an occasional expression of sympathy for the plight of the Jewish people.

The record of our State Department in recent years indicates a lack of interest in and responsibility for the establishment of the Jewish national home. Although it has been evident to everyone that the responsibilities of the trust created by the mandate have not been met and discharged by England, nevertheless this Nation has not uttered one word of public protest. When the white paper appeared in 1939, making a virtual mockery of the mandate and nullifying the obligations of the trust, nothing was said in protest.

As the storms of war began to gather upon the Continent of Europe and there appeared the most urgent need for a haven of refuge, the door of escape was beginning to be closed in the face of an oppressed people.

It is an unpleasant task to examine the conduct of one's own country in respect to the extent to which it may have contributed to the present plight of the entrapped Jewish people in Rumania,

Hungary, and Bulgaria. The absence of any determined and consistent policy regarding Palestine during the years of its mandate control is no doubt responsible in some measure for the present situation.

The Wright-Compton resolution introduced in the House was intended to reaffirm the views previously expressed by this body in 1922, and to express the will of America that her pledged word be kept to the letter. It was hoped that this resolution might aid in the formulation of an American policy which would clarify the confused condition that has prevailed.

As but one humble Member in the great Congress of the United States, I plead that the doors of Palestine should be kept open to Jewish refugees. Our commitments and our sacred honor as a Nation are at stake. This cause should enlist the interest and support not only of every Member of this body but of every fair-minded American. Decency and justice demand the establishment of a national home for those of the Jewish race who desire it. The catalog of crimes committed against these people is known to all and has shocked even the conscience of a war-calloused world. Now, as the specter of more certain abuse and destruction stalks them in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania, the reasons become more compelling to insure at least a temporary refuge from the heel of oppression, starvation, and death.

Considerations have been advanced in opposition to the resolution before the House urging a prompt solution and clarification of the Palestine problem. The peril of the present hour demands that these be brushed aside. The prestige of America and the power of the Presidency are sufficient to insure a prompt response to the protests of our Nation that the doors of Palestine should not be closed against an innocent and injured people. The conscience of the world cries out to America for action—yes, immediate action—lest it be too late.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a striking article by Dr. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, on Nathaniel Bacon and the cause of freedom.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the RECORD and include therein a recent letter from the Commissioner of the National Housing Agency of the Federal Public Housing Authority which I have been requested by some of my constituents to insert in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. IZAC. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein two statements made by me before different committees of Congress.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on three topics, in one to include a statement by the Yugoslav Americans in the Pacific Northwest, and in another to include two statements made by Federal judges of the State of Washington, including our former colleague, Charles H. Leavy.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I do this for the purpose of inquiring of the Chair—who happens to be the majority leader—as to what legislative program, if any; there is for today.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, if I may answer the inquiry, as far as I know there is no legislative business today except the conference report on the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill.

I might say for the information of the House, while I am on my feet, if the gentleman will permit me, it is my understanding that the recess resolution will be amended so that we shall adjourn on Saturday instead of today.

Mr. MICHENER. Just another question. As far as the conference report

is concerned, I understand it is a unanimous report by the conferees and is not contested.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is my understanding.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair might state, in accordance with the announcement made last week by the present occupant of the chair in his capacity as majority leader, that no new matter will come up except by unanimous consent.

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

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

Mr. SABATH. I was present this morning in the Rules Committee when the gentleman from Virginia, Judge SMITH, suggested that a short resolution be reported out authorizing the appointment of a committee composed of nine members, three from the Committee on the District of Columbia, three from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and three from the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, having jurisdiction of the matter, and requesting that committee to make a report to the House within 2 weeks to eliminate some of the discordant conditions that exist here. I believe there will be no opposition to it. It was passed unanimously, as you know, and I think the gentleman from Virginia is now preparing the resolution which he proposes to introduce. I think it should be taken up at this time because I really believe something should be done without any delay.

Mr. MICHENER. Following the suggestion of the Chair and the understanding of the House, that will have to come up by unanimous consent?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman and the membership of the House that the soldiers' bill, what they call the G. I. bill of rights, will not be reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation in time to be taken up by the House this week. We are very busy holding hearings. We will probably complete the hearings today or tomorrow, and after that we want to go into executive session and consider the bill very carefully, line by line and page by page; so I am just stating for the benefit of the Members that it will not be taken up in the House until after the recess.

Mr. MICHENER. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. May I take this opportunity to ask what reference the gentleman from Illinois made to the District of Columbia appropriation bill that is coming up?

Mr. SABATH. A resolution is being drafted which will be introduced today, and the Rules Committee has agreed

to act on it this afternoon. We hope it will be passed by unanimous consent. It will provide for the appointment of nine members, three from the Committee on the District of Columbia, three from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and three from the Appropriations Subcommittee having jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, for the purpose of seeing what they can recommend and agree upon to relieve the situation here in the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEFAN. I happen to be a member of the committee making the appropriations for the District of Columbia, but I have not heard anything about this.

Mr. SABATH. It has not passed yet. I suggest that it be passed by unanimous consent, so that this committee may have the opportunity within the next 2 weeks to look into the matter and see what can be done to relieve the unfortunate conditions that exist here.

Mr. STEFAN. Will we take that resolution up today?

Mr. SABATH. I hope to; yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to state for the benefit of the House his construction of the announcement he made last week with regard to bringing bills up by unanimous consent. The Chair feels that that would mean unanimous consent to pass the bills without debate, although the Chair would not consider a little colloquy under a reservation of the right to object as violative of the statement the Chair made to the House last week. But the Chair feels that to submit a unanimous-consent request for the consideration of a bill and then enter into debate would violate what the Chair considers to be a promise and commitment to the Members of the House, that after the definite program had been disposed of this week no matter could be brought up except by unanimous consent.

The Chair assumes that the Members will interpret the statement he made last week to mean that a conference report would occupy a little different situation, but fortunately the one conference report we have had so far has gone through by unanimous consent, and the Chair understands that the conference report that is to be brought up later is not controversial.

Does this statement of the Chair accord with the understanding of the distinguished acting minority leader?

Mr. MICHENER. Yes; that is the understanding.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Am I correct in assuming that earlier in the week action was taken by the House to the effect that the House would adjourn today?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A concurrent resolution was passed to that effect.

Mr. MICHENER. In view of the fact that we are not adjourning today, is it necessary for the House to take any further action?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. We have to await the action of the Senate. If the

Senate should amend the concurrent resolution and substitute adjournment Saturday for adjournment today, then of course that question would come before the House when the resolution is messaged back to the House.

O. P. A. REGULATION

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, the morning paper carries the announcement that the O. P. A. is establishing ceiling prices in and around Washington for certain types of fresh vegetables and fruit, including carrots, peas, potatoes, snap beans, string beans, and spinach. The retailers will be required to post the ceiling and selling prices. In this article you will note that Maine potatoes will sell 5 pounds for 23 cents; Idaho potatoes, 5 pounds for 29 cents.

It is my understanding that there is about 15,000,000 bushels of surplus potatoes in the country. They will either spoil or be sent to dehydrating plants for the making of starch or alcohol. In my district near Scottsbluff, Nebr., they are attempting to get some 2,000 carloads for dehydration purposes. The War Food Administration sets a price of 94 cents a hundred on the good No. 2 potatoes. This is less than 1 cent a pound to the producer as compared to the 5½ cents which the consumer must pay in Washington.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that someone besides the farmer is making entirely too much profit off some of the necessities of life. This should be investigated. It is not the raiser of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, it is the middleman.

Mr. Speaker, I wish also to call your attention to the fact that within the last month some 40,000 acres of winter and spring vegetables were plowed under in the Rio Grande Valley and the State of Louisiana. In one field five and one-half million heads of cabbage were plowed under.

The O. P. A. a few months ago issued a 2,500-word directive regulating the sale of cabbage seed. I am wondering if this directive coupled with their other silly attempts to control production has anything to do with the destruction of the vegetables in the South.

I note also that eggs are selling for 55 cents a dozen in Washington, while my farmers are getting about 20 cents a dozen for fresh eggs in Nebraska. The farmer cannot produce eggs at 20 cents a dozen and show a profit. He cannot produce potatoes at 94 cents a hundred and stay in business.

Mr. Speaker, there is still much confusion in the departments of government who are charged with regulating the various angles of food production. I am convinced that all phases of the production, distribution, and selling of food should be under one agency. If this is not done there will continue to be much confusion and dissatisfaction not only among the producers of food but among the consumers who must pay exorbitant prices for the necessities of life. The middle man apparently is making more in a few minutes than the farmer makes in a whole season of hard work.

TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MUNDT addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

HOUSING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], the chairman of the Committee on Rules, the purpose of the resolution he expects to be brought up tomorrow or Saturday?

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] called the attention of the Committee on Rules this morning to certain conditions that exist here and to the law that goes into effect July 1, which may create a great deal of trouble in the District of Columbia if nothing is done. He thought that if a committee composed of three members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, three members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and three members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction in the matter, could be appointed, they could look into the matter between now and that time and perhaps make recommendations that would save the situation and eliminate any unnecessary trouble.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday in the discussion of the bill H. R. 4257 a colloquy occurred between the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER]. After the third objection by the gentleman from Illinois that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] was not confining himself to the bill the gentleman from New York made certain remarks.

At that point I rose to object, considering that not to be in good order. The gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] said he would withdraw those remarks, yet I find that they still remain in the daily RECORD, and I still do not consider them to be in good order. I ask unanimous consent that these words be stricken from the permanent RECORD.

Mr. CELLER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, unanimous consent was given that the words be deleted. Who makes the deletion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE] calls attention to the fact that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] during debate yesterday stated that certain words which he had uttered would be corrected or deleted from the RECORD, but the gentleman from Ohio now states that the words appear in the RECORD.

Does the Chair understand the situation correctly?

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, that is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE], on the assumption that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] unintentionally overlooked deleting the words in his revision of the remarks, now asks unanimous consent that these words be stricken from the permanent RECORD.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the RECORD shows that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] asked unanimous consent to withdraw the words to which objection was made and the words were not withdrawn. They are now in the daily RECORD. So that, after he received unanimous consent to withdraw his words, he failed to withdraw them.

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

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask for my own future instruction and for the enlightenment of the Members, who does the deleting, the Clerk or the reporter, or who is it who does that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state in the first instance the Member making the remarks, when he is revising them. Of course, the Chair does not feel that is a parliamentary inquiry. We all know by common experience what the procedure is. But the Chair understands that the unanimous consent request of the gentleman from Ohio is based upon the assumption that the gentleman from New York unintentionally overlooked the matter in revising his remarks.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it was not my purpose to leave those words in on revision. It was my understanding that the Clerk of the House or the reporter having the matter in charge would follow the instructions. It was not my purpose, as I thought that would be done.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without regard to what the circumstances are, the Chair is proceeding on the assumption that it was an honest misunderstanding and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE], the Chair assumes, is proceeding on that assumption in asking for unanimous consent that the words be deleted from the RECORD.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ROWE]? There was no objection.

RELIEF OF STARVING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN OCCUPIED DEMOCRACIES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. I regret, owing to the parliamentary procedure and the agreements entered into, that it will be impossible to bring up for the considera-

tion of the House before the recess House Resolution 221, which was reported unanimously out of the Committee on Rules today, providing for relief of starving women and children in the occupied democracies. This resolution will have to go over and come up under the rule after the recess. As sponsor of the resolution, I shall try to expedite its consideration by the House. Time is of the essence. Millions of innocent children in the occupied democracies are on the verge of starvation. None of us knows now how long this will last. If the war lasts another year in Europe millions of young, helpless victims of the war in the occupied nations who had nothing to do with causing it, will die of mass starvation next winter.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, does not the gentleman feel in the amendment of the Senate to the U. N. R. R. A. bill, that a limitation is placed upon the activities of U. N. R. R. A., which would effectively prevent any assistance from the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization from extending any aid to children in occupied countries?

Mr. FISH. U. N. R. R. A. has no connection whatever with this resolution. This is a separate House resolution putting the Congress of the United States on record in favor of feeding the starving women and children in the occupied democracies. The Senate passed a similar resolution. There is no possible conflict with the U. N. R. R. A. This resolution seeks to enlist the support of the neutrals, such as Sweden and Switzerland, to distribute milk, meat, fat, and vitamins bought largely with the funds of the occupied nations in America, Argentina, and South Africa, and to be transported in Swedish ships, and with definite safeguards and agreements that none of this food will be used by the German Army or civilian population. We are already sending food to Greece and our own prisoners, and also French, Belgian, and Dutch war prisoners in Germany. We have a great moral responsibility to try to save millions of children in France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, and other occupied nations from mass starvation and death by tuberculosis and pestilence.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to call attention to the fact that in one of the amendments of the other body to the U. N. R. R. A. bill, when it came back to the House for agreement on the conference report, there was a limitation which provided that none of their activities should be carried on in enemy or enemy-occupied countries, which would effectively prevent U. N. R. R. A. from doing anything for starving children in Greece, for example. I have been told that Turkey is supplying some food to children in Greece, having announced to the belligerents that they were going to

send out a ship at such and such a time to deliver some food for the purpose of feeding starving civilians there and its mission was respected.

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

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is quite right. That is a part of U. N. R. R. A. But this has nothing to do with U. N. R. R. A.

Mr. CASE. That is correct, your proposition has nothing to do with U. N. R. R. A. and I think that the RECORD should be clear that the Congress acted to prevent U. N. R. R. A. from doing anything for the children in occupied countries. If something is to be done for them, additional legislation is necessary. Authority will have to be given to some other agency or the limitation upon U. N. R. R. A. will have to be removed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial by former Congressman Pettengill. This article is one-third beyond the legal length. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that the cost of the entire article amounts to \$105.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein excerpts of a report.

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

There was no objection.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind the House again that under the provisions of the U. N. R. R. A. bill, no relief organization can operate without the consent of the U. N. R. R. A. The Red Cross or any other relief organization cannot operate without the consent of U. N. R. R. A. Certainly the resolution of the gentleman from New York will have the interest of every Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to revise and extend the remarks which I recently made and insert them in the appendix of the RECORD, together with the proclamation issued by the Governor of South Dakota.

The Speaker pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include certain letters.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION TO SIT THIS AFTERNOON.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation may sit during the session of the House this afternoon.

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

There was no objection.

REPLY TO CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH MILK FURNISHED TO THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF CHICAGO

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, every day from 8 to 12 Members, and sometimes more, rise on the Republican side to criticize and to make charges of all kinds, without first ascertaining as to their truth or veracity.

Day before yesterday my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] presumably in justifying his vote against the appropriation for school lunches for poor children, charged that excessive prices are being paid for milk in Chicago and asserting that an overcharge of one-fourth to one-half cent went to the Democratic organization in that city, and that otherwise the milk could be purchased for less.

Without knowing of any of the alleged facts or about the milk trust or combination—nearly all of whose officers are Republicans and reside in the gentleman's district—I am sure they, as such, would not contribute to a Democratic campaign fund. Furthermore, the Democratic organization in my city, under the leadership of Mayor Kelly who has given the city an honest, highly efficient, and economical administration in contrast to the discreditable and scandalous administration under which Chicago suffered during the regime of the last Republican mayor, would not accept such contributions. This cannot be said of the present Republican organization whose representatives have been visiting many plants, business places and factories not only asking but demanding campaign contributions, threatening investigations and to cause trouble if contributions were not forthcoming.

While my attention has been called to this situation, I have not brought it to the notice of certain agencies or to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, because I do not take accusations or charges for granted which invariably come from concerns which have failed to obtain contracts or arise from complaints registered by disgruntled or discharged employees. I was convinced when my colleague made his accusations that the charges were not justified and had no foundation in fact and were only made for political purposes in smearing the Democratic organization of Chicago, but I did not have the opportunity or at the time have information at hand to disprove his accusations. However, today I have in

my possession a statement from the superintendent of lunchrooms, Board of Education, of Chicago, in which is included letters from principals of schools, who were appointed and employed under the civil-service law, clearly showing that the charges are not founded on facts.

The statement shows that one small dairy sold milk at a price one-quarter or one-half cent lower than the dairies regularly supplying the schools with milk. An inspection of the milk furnished by this one dairy showed that the quality of their milk was below standard and quantities furnished to the schools on occasions were near-sour or sour, and some students had become ill from drinking it. I am not even going to mention the name of this dairy, but shall ask that the report which I have mentioned be made a part of my remarks. This report signed, as I have stated, by the superintendent of lunchrooms and the principals of the schools should convince my colleague that he has not received a true picture of the situation and that he was erroneously informed. I therefore hope that he will follow the example of his colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] whose attention was called to some charges made—I do not recall whether made by him or someone else—relative to the spoilage of a large quantity of sugar in Hawaii which charge, it was ascertained, was not true in that such spoilage did not occur. May I urge my colleague in view of these facts to make like retraction. I have submitted the report to him which I know he has read, but which I have only glanced over hurriedly, and I now ask him, hoping that he is big enough, to request that his charges be withdrawn. Whether he will do so, I do not know, but I feel it is his duty to do so.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and place this statement in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, except to ask the gentleman if in that statement there is any denial at all of the contributions, about which I spoke, to the Democrats having really been made. I understand that in looking over the statement there is no such denial. Therefore I am not going to object.

Mr. SABATH. I understand there was nothing—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has long since expired.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] rose for the purpose of reserving the right to object to my unanimous-consent request. In view of that, I have the right to explain why my unanimous-consent request should be granted.

Mr. CHURCH. I have already withdrawn my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the gentle-

man from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is granted.

There was no objection.

The statement referred to is as follows:

On March 2, 1944, after a series of articles in the Chicago Daily News relating to the amount paid for milk in the Chicago public schools, I reported to the business manager, Col. Howard P. Savage, of the board of education, who in turn reported to the board of education the following with reference to milk contracts:

Effective September 1943, and still continuing, all Chicago public schools, 409 in number, are being served with milk at 1 cent per half-pint bottle for which we receive indemnity from the State and Federal Governments. The business is being divided between 12 dairies, who are as follows:

1. Borden-Wieland division of the Borden Co.
2. Bowman Dairy Co.
3. Capitol Dairy Co.
4. Cunningham Farms.
5. Dauphin Park Dairy Co.
6. Hamilton Dairy Co.
7. Hawthorne Melody Farms.
8. Hundling Dairy Co.
9. Scholl Dairy Co.
10. Sidney Wanzer & Sons.
11. Western United Dairy Co.
12. C. J. Wieland & Son, Inc.

It is reported that the Chicago Back-of-the-Yards Neighborhood Council buys milk at 3 cents per half pint for 27 schools and 3½ cents per half pint for 9 other schools and for some others at 4 cents per half pint.

I am advised that the 3 and 3½-cent milk is bought from a company with which the board of education formerly had contractual relations and under the terms of which the milk was delivered to the Chicago public schools at the rate of \$0.0248 per half pint during the month of September 1942. Shortly after the company began serving the Chicago public schools, it was found that the milk was not up to standard. I began receiving complaints from the schools, typical of which is the following letter received from F. G. Mabrey, principal of the Arnold School:

ARNOLD SCHOOL,

Chicago, Ill., September 23, 1942.

Mr. F. O. WASHAM,

Director of Lunch Rooms,

Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Since school started and we began being served by the Lake Valley Milk Co., we not only have had several complaints, but yesterday, the 22d, our head attendant informed us that at least 10 children refused to drink the milk after buying it. The children say it is sour.

Yours truly,

F. J. MABREY,

Principal.

And report from my staff of supervisors, typical of which is the report from Mrs. J. M. Corcoran, district supervisor:

SEPTEMBER 24, 1942.

Mr. WASHAM: Just received a call from Grant School re penny milk.

Three hundred and seventy bottles of milk were sour yesterday. The dairy took back 200 bottles.

The milk was delivered at 7 a. m. It is sold at recess.

The lunchroom manager ices it in tubs at about 7:30 a. m.

Mrs. Berg reported that the teachers have had several children sick today. They blame it on the milk although it did not taste sour today.

J. M. CORCORAN.

(Lake Valley Dairy is the firm which supplied this milk.)

Quoting report from Mr. James C. Allmon, assistant director of lunch rooms, who is now

in the armed forces, dated September 24, 1942:

"With reference to the service of the Lake Valley Farm Products Co., the first week they seemed to handle the situation in better condition than they are doing at the present time. On September 22 I received complaints from the Everett, Green, Mitchell, Ross, Thirty-seventh and Wells, Drummond, and McClellan Schools, in regard to sour milk. These schools claimed that the children would not drink the milk and would pour it down the sewers. This matter was taken up with Mr. Mosier, of Lake Valley Co., and he assured us that this condition would be corrected. On Wednesday, September 23, I again received complaints about sour milk. * * *

"Another serious complaint which I have been receiving from the numerous schools served by Lake Valley, is in regard to the type of cases they are using to deliver the milk.

These cases are dirty and we are receiving complaints that they are carrying roaches into the schools, due to the filth accumulated in them. The principals assured me that they will not tolerate this condition and that if it is not cleaned up they will discontinue penny milk in their schools. * * *

In checking with the school principals, I also find that this dairy is not living up to its agreements in connection with icing the milk and this matter should be brought to its attention immediately, as this milk is not to exceed a 50° temperature at the time of serving. This is the temperature required by the board of health.

Yours very truly,

JAMES C. ALLMON,
Assistant Director of Lunchrooms.

As the result of complaints lodged by me to the health department, the health department wrote this company to discontinue selling milk. Following are letters from the health department:

SEPTEMBER 21, 1942.

MR. ANDREW SMALL,
(Vendor for Lake Valley
Farm Products Co.),
Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Please be advised that an inspection of your vehicle on September 17, at 9 a. m., at Gillespie School, State and Ninety-third Streets, disclosed that the temperature of homogenized milk was 56° F.

The rules and regulations of the board of health require that all pasteurized milk and milk products shall be cooled immediately following pasteurization to a temperature of 50° F., or less, and remain thereat until delivery to the final consumer. You will, therefore, discontinue selling milk or milk products not complying with the foregoing requirement.

By direction of:

The BOARD OF HEALTH,
City of Chicago.

C—Mr. Frank O. Washam, superintendent, lunchrooms, Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1942.

MR. THADDEUS REID,
Vendor for Lake Valley Farm Products
Co., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Please be advised that an inspection of your vehicle at 8:45 a. m., September 16, at 3419 South Bell Avenue (in front of the Everett School), driven by George Bowker, disclosed that the temperature of homogenized vitamin D milk was 59° F., and of milk was 58° F.

The rules and regulations of the board of health require that all pasteurized milk and milk products shall be cooled immediately following pasteurization to a temperature of 50° F., or less, and remain thereat until delivery to the final consumer.

XC—210

You will, therefore, discontinue selling milk or milk products not complying with the foregoing requirements.

By direction of:

The BOARD OF HEALTH,
City of Chicago.

C—Mr. Frank O. Washam, superintendent of lunchrooms, Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

On September 30, 1942, Col. Howard P. Savage, acting upon my recommendations that the contract be abrogated as between this company and the board of education, notified the company of the cancellation of the contract and so reported to the board and the board concurred in his action, at a meeting held November 4, 1942, report No. 42520G.

Immediately afterward the board secured the agreement of five reliable Chicago dairy firms to serve the schools for the balance of 1942 at 2½ cents per one-half pint although this represented a loss to these firms.

For the following year there was a raise in the amount of the bids to .036 cent per one-half pint, and again on February 1, 1944, there was a further rise in price to 4 cents per one-half pint which reflects the rise in cost of producing and distributing milk and is no greater than that noted in the food commodity market generally. The Federal Milk Market Administrator and Office of Price Administration agree that 4 cents per half pint represents only a fair price for milk distributed in the wholesale market in Chicago. A recent inquiry discloses the fact that the Chicago parochial schools are paying 4 cents per half pint for milk at the present time as evidenced by the following letter dated March 29 addressed to me by Msgr. D. F. Cunningham, superintendent of the Chicago Catholic School Board:

MARCH 29, 1944.

MR. F. O. WASHAM,
Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. WASHAM: I have received your recent letter regarding the price which our parochial schools are paying for the half pints of milk being served to our students under the federally sponsored school lunch program.

In reply, I wish to say that our parochial schools are paying 4 cents per half pint.

Very sincerely yours,

Very Rev. Msgr. D. F. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent of Schools.

Other large purchases in the Chicago district are paying at least 4 cents per half pint for milk.

For the period beginning February 1, 1944, we received one lower bid from the Forest Glen Dairy Co. of 3¾ cents, but I advised the board not to accept it because of the fact that the milk they had been sending was frequently sour when it arrived, and they also failed in the matter of service by not delivering the milk as needed or at the hours required. These conditions continued despite written notification and repeated warning that the service and quality of the milk was such that we would have to cease doing business with that company. Following is letter written to this company:

MAY 28, 1943.

FOREST GLEN DAIRY,
Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN: It has come to my attention through my organization that the service and quality of milk served by your dairy to the Wells High School lunchroom and to the Waller High School lunchroom has not been up to standard.

Unless an immediate improvement is reported by my school-milk supervisor, I shall recommend to the business manager that these contracts be canceled.

Very truly yours,

F. O. WASHAM,
Director of Lunchrooms.

The above letter was occasioned by reports received from my supervisory staff. The following are copies of some of these reports:

"MILK PROGRAM REPORT, FOREST GLEN DAIRY
"WELLS HIGH SCHOOL, MAY 17, 1943

"Complaint: Sour whole milk was delivered today, May 17, 1943.

"1. Milk very badly soured—not just 'on the turn.'

"2. Forced to remove all milk from counter.

"3. Children were denied milk for lunch.

"4. Mr. Papielewski very nonchalantly said they couldn't help it.

"5. When I complained about service and quality, Mr. Papielewski said perhaps we should give this school to another dairy.

"(See following letter from Miss Leander, lunchroom manager.)

"Recommendation: Would recommend that this dairy continue serving this school until the close of the school term, providing no further serious complaint arises. However, I would not recommend renewing this award when the new term starts.

"VIVIAN A. READING,
"Penny Milk Program Supervisor."

WELLS HIGH SCHOOL,
Chicago, May 18, 1943.

MR. F. O. WASHAM,
Director of Lunchrooms,
Board of Education.

DEAR MR. WASHAM: On Monday, May 17, the whole milk delivered to the Wells High School lunchroom by Forest Glen Dairy was sour. It wasn't discovered until the students started to return it the first lunch period. I immediately removed all the whole milk from the counter and called the dairy. I then notified Mrs. Stansell and Miss Reading who came out promptly to investigate.

I refused to sign the invoice for the first delivery of whole milk; however, I did sign for six cases of fresh milk which they delivered for my last lunch period.

This is the second time this semester we have received sour milk from Forest Glen Dairy. The other time it was their chocolate milk.

I hope you will take action to prevent any recurrence of this unfortunate incident as it is very destructive to the school-milk program which we are all working to develop.

Sincerely,

JANICE LEANDER,
Lunchroom Manager.

MARCH 26, 1943.

MR. WASHAM: We have been having trouble for some time with the chocolate milk at Waller. I am bringing down three bottles all delivered today—two of them were returned by students and the third taken off the ice, for comparison. They are all sour.

CATHLENE PICKERING,
District Supervisor.

(Forest Glen Dairy Co. supplied this milk.)

MARCH 26, 1943.

MR. WASHAM: I have checked on this complaint with Miss Nafe at Waller. There were 120 one-half pints of chocolate milk returned as sour during the first lunch period. I called Mr. E. J. Papielewski at Forest Glenn Dairy. He promised to go into this thoroughly and prevent a recurrence. Full credit is being given to Waller for the loss.

V. A. READING,
Penny Milk Supervisor.

Our chief concern is to supply wholesome food to students in our public-school lunchrooms, always purchasing at the lowest price consistent with good quality and service. As a result of this policy the number of students dining in our public-school lunchrooms has increased more than 200 percent during the past 9 years that I have supervised Chicago public-school lunchrooms.

F. O. WASHAM,
Director of Lunchrooms,
Board of Education, Chicago.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress from Thursday, March 30, 1944, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944.

CONGRESSIONAL RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House, House Concurrent Resolution No. 75, with a Senate amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment: On page 2, line 3, strike out "Thursday, March 30" and insert "Saturday, April 1."

Amend the title so as to read: "Concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress from Saturday, April 1, 1944, to Wednesday, April 12, 1944."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What is the procedure?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Well, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman propounding a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes, Mr. Speaker. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What is the procedure on this resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is a privileged resolution, and the procedure would be for some Member—and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] has done so—to make a motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And then a vote is taken on the motion?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does that require a quorum?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Any action by the House requires a quorum if the one who takes such step raises that question.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand the situation, whether there is a quorum present or not, unless this amendment is agreed to the resolution does not become final until this amendment is disposed of. That is correct, is it not?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. And therefore we would not be in a position to recess for the time mentioned until this amendment is disposed of one way or the other.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The understanding of the Chair is the same as that of the gentleman from Mississippi.

The gentleman from Georgia moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of no quorum for the time being.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 75) will be withdrawn.

There was no objection.

REZONING OF CERTAIN PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2850) to authorize the rezoning of certain property in the District of Columbia as a residential area.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the gentleman from West Virginia explain the bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman from Nebraska is correct in asking an explanation of the measure. For the purpose of giving a very clear, yet concise statement I would ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY], who gave most careful study to this measure, to explain its provisions at this time.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 2850 has for its broad object to further the comprehensive planning of the District of Columbia, and its more specific purpose is to sustain the action of the Zoning Commission of the District of Columbia so as to assure the continuance of the orderly development of lands bordering the park system and to maintain the private residential character of Sixteenth Street NW., north of Piney Branch Parkway and the territory adjacent thereto.

Parcel 70/100 is a heavily wooded unimproved tract of approximately 2 acres, and is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Sixteenth Street and Shepherd Street. This tract, together with a very small corner immediately across on the east side of Sixteenth Street, are the only tracts north of Piney Branch Parkway on Sixteenth Street zoned for multifamily—apartment house—structures. From the parkway north to the District line on this street, as well as on lands adjacent thereto, will be found single-family dwellings only. All of this portion of the District, with the exception of the two tracts mentioned, are

zoned only for single-family dwellings. The zoning of the two excepted tracts for apartments is strictly spot zoning and thus not in keeping with other structures north of Piney Branch Parkway.

For the history leading up to this situation I most respectfully refer you to the Report 1276 on this piece of legislation.

If the private residential character of Sixteenth Street NW., north of Piney Branch Parkway and the territory adjacent thereto is to be maintained, and by all means it should be, this legislation is very necessary.

The legislation will authorize and direct the Zoning Commission to act and zone the property accordingly.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has made a very fine explanation of this bill. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That to conform with the orderly development of the District of Columbia as the National Capital, the Zoning Commission created by the act of March 1, 1920 (41 Stat. 500), is hereby authorized and directed to amend the zoning maps so as to provide that all of parcel 70/100 located at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Shepherd Streets NW. and all of square 2695 lying south of the center line Shepherd Street NW. extended, located at the northeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Arkansas Avenue NW. be zoned as residential 40' "A" restricted area.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE MINIMUM WAGE LAW OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 242, to amend an act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will not the gentleman explain the bill? Do we not have a minimum wage law in the District of Columbia at this time? If so will the gentleman explain why it is necessary to amend the law at this time?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; the gentleman is correct in observing that there is a minimum wage law in the District of Columbia. This measure makes no fundamental change in the law and applies only to the publication of regulations issued by the Industrial Safety Division of the Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board for the benefit of contractors who employ workers under the law. Because of shortage of space in newspapers we are simply attempting to

facilitate the printing of the regulations, but still make them available to contractors. Instead of requiring publication in two newspapers in Washington as under present law we provide in this bill for the publication of the regulations in one newspaper with reprints available to the contractors. As I say, this comes about through lack of space in the papers for even news stories and other advertisements.

Mr. STEFAN. What medium of advertising is to be used?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Instead of using two newspapers as at present it would be published in one with reprints made available to those who need them.

Mr. STEFAN. Nothing in this proposed bill will preclude the general advertising in newspapers after the emergency is over?

Mr. RANDOLPH. No, indeed.

Mr. STEFAN. This would not set any precedent whereby the newspapers would not be able to get this advertising, whereby the general public would not be fully informed as to what is going on under the minimum-wage law?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman is correct. The newspapers of the District have been consulted. We would be the last to ask that this be written into permanent law.

Mr. STEFAN. And this would be agreeable to the newspapers?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is; we have conferred with them.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 4, title II, of the act entitled "An act to protect the lives and health and morals of women and minor workers in the District of Columbia, and to establish a Minimum Wage Board, and define its powers and duties, and to provide for the fixing of minimum wages for such workers, and for other purposes," approved September 19, 1918, as amended, is hereby further amended by deleting the words "they have been published at least once in two of the daily newspapers of general circulation in the District of Columbia," and inserting in lieu thereof "publication of notice at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the District of Columbia that they have been adopted and copies are available to the public at the office of the Board."

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECLASSIFICATION OF CERTAIN POSITIONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, with the further indulgence, for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4347) to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from West Virginia explain the bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. With pleasure.

Mr. Speaker, I may say for the benefit of the gentleman from Nebraska and the membership that this is not a salary raise; it is a readjustment of classification of certain positions within the fire department to make those positions comparable with similar positions in the Metropolitan Police Department. This matter was gone into fully by the committee, and it was found that in practically every city in this country the classifications for firemen and policemen are the same. We desire simply to bring the firemen in line with the policemen in the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEFAN. Has this bill been approved by the Commissioners?

Mr. RANDOLPH. It has; yes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that we are soon to hold hearings on appropriations for the District of Columbia, including firemen and police, I wonder if the gentleman would not let this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Yes; the gentleman, of course, wants to cooperate.

Mr. STEFAN. I see the chairman of the appropriations subcommittee on the District of Columbia. I should like to hear his opinion.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. COFFEE. I agree with my colleague the ranking member on the appropriations subcommittee for the District of Columbia. I hope the gentleman from West Virginia will not press for action on the bill now, for our subcommittee is about to take up the District of Columbia bill, and we should like to cover this subject in our hearings.

Mr. STEFAN. Inasmuch, Mr. Speaker, as we are going to take up the matter of the salaries of firemen and police in the District of Columbia Appropriations Subcommittee, I think perhaps we should let this bill go over for the time being.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I want, of course, Mr. Speaker, to defer insofar as possible to the Subcommittee on Appropriations of the District of Columbia. We work together and always have cooperated. We felt that this was a legislative matter, but certainly there is involved also the element of appropriation, and I am happy to withdraw the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. I appreciate the cooperative spirit of the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may go over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia has withdrawn the bill from further consideration.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the District of Columbia Subcommittee on Appropriations.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I do not want the remarks made by either the gentleman from Nebraska or myself to be construed in any sense as passing upon the merits of the proposed bill called up by the gentleman from West Virginia. As far as I know, there is merit in the bill, but I am sure the gentleman is exercising excellent judgment in postponing its consideration temporarily.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wonder if I may not inquire whether this legislation will not be necessary for the Committee on Appropriations to act on without violating the rules of the House prohibiting legislative provisions on an appropriation bill?

Mr. RANDOLPH. That question has been before the House, of course, not only in connection with the District of Columbia bill but on other measures presented by the Appropriations Committee. I reiterate, however, that it is our desire in legislating for the District of Columbia to cooperate with the Appropriations Committee.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield again to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. COFFEE. The gentleman from Alabama is correct; it is not the policy of the Appropriations Committee to incorporate legislation in an appropriation bill.

What the gentleman from Nebraska, the ranking member of the subcommittee, had in mind was that our hearings will commence shortly and thereafter we will consult with the gentleman from West Virginia and the proponents and opponents of the bill. If during the hearings it develops that the bill seems to be meritorious—and I have no doubt there is much merit in the bill—then we will consult with the gentleman from West Virginia suggesting that he bring this bill up again on the floor if it should be passed before our Appropriations Subcommittee comes to marking up the bill.

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield again to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to corroborate what my chairman has said, that we work very closely with the gentleman from West Virginia, chairman of the Legislative Committee on the District of Columbia. We have no intention of trying to override the prerogatives of the Legislative Committee. We certainly do not want the right to legislate on an appropriation bill. We realize that there are injustices in the salaries paid members of the Fire Department and we want to eliminate them and do all that we possibly can, but I am sure the gentleman understands what we are endeavoring to do. We want to collaborate and to coordinate our efforts in order to be helpful to one another.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, this House in passing legislation for the benefit of District of Columbia residents should bring into play, whenever possible, the viewpoint of its Subcommittee on Appropriations as well as the Legislative Committee; therefore I am very glad to have the measure laid over temporarily.

REGULATION OF BOXING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4327) to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Boxing Commission for the District of Columbia created by the act of April 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 608), is hereby abolished and there is hereby created for the District of Columbia the District Boxing Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, to be composed of three members (one of whom shall be a member of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia) appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. No person shall be eligible for appointment to membership on the Commission unless such person at the time of appointment is, and for at least 3 years prior thereto has been, a resident of the District of Columbia. The Commission first taking office under terms of this act shall be composed of the same members who immediately prior to the date of approval of this act constituted the Boxing Commission and who shall hold office as and constitute the Commission created by this act for the unexpired terms of their respective appointments as members of the Boxing Commission. A successor to a member of the Commission shall be appointed for a term of office expiring 3 years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. The Commissioners may remove any member for cause appointed pursuant to this act. The members of the Commission shall be entitled to compensation, not to exceed \$1,800 each per annum. Section 58, title 5, United States Code, shall apply to members and employees of the Commission. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall furnish to the Commission such office space as may be necessary. The property, books, and records of the Boxing Commission shall be transferred to and become the property, books, and records of the Commission created by this act. The rules, regulations, and orders of the Boxing Commission not in conflict with this act heretofore promulgated shall remain in force and effect as the rules, regulations, and orders of the Commission, unless and until the same shall be repealed or modified in accordance with the provisions of this act. The Commission shall report annually to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia its official acts during the preceding year and shall make such recommendations as it deems expedient.

Sec. 2. Subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Commission may appoint a secretary and may employ such clerical and administrative

personnel, in accordance with rates fixed by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and such inspectors, examining physicians, and other personnel, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Commission, as may be necessary to administer this act. Compensation of members of the Commission and its employees and all expenses of the Commission shall be paid from the trust fund created by section 10 of this act.

Sec. 3. The Commission shall have power (1) to supervise and regulate boxing contests and training exhibitions in connection therewith, for prizes or purses, or where an admission fee is charged or received, within the District of Columbia; (2) subject to approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to make and amend such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act; and (3) to cooperate with organizations engaged in the promotion and control of amateur and collegiate boxing. In the event that the authorities in charge shall notify the Commission that they do not desire its supervision, then the provisions of this act shall not apply in any way to any amateur boxing contest conducted by or participated in exclusively by any school, college, or university, as defined in this act, or by any association or organization composed exclusively of such schools, colleges, or universities when each contestant in any such contest is a student regularly enrolled for not less than one-half time in a school, college, or university as herein defined. As used in this act, "school, college, or university" includes every school, college, or university supported in whole or in part from public funds and every other school, college, or university supported in whole or in part by a religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, or fraternal organization which is not operated for profit and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Sec. 4. No person shall hold or conduct a boxing contest or training exhibition in connection therewith in the District of Columbia without a permit from the Commission. Each such permit shall be limited to a period of 1 day, except that in case of any interscholastic or intercollegiate meet a permit may be issued for the duration of such meet, and for training exhibitions in connection with boxing contests where an admission fee is charged or received, a permit may be issued for the duration of the training period. No permit as described in this section shall be issued to any person unless such person agrees to accord to the Commission the right to examine the books of accounts and other records of such person relating to the boxing contest or exhibition for which such permit is issued, and such permit shall so state on its face. A permit may be revoked at any time in the discretion of the Commission.

Sec. 5. No person shall participate as contestant, second, manager of professional contestant, matchmaker, promoter, referee, judge, timekeeper, or announcer, in any boxing contest, or training exhibition in connection therewith, in the District of Columbia without a license from the Commission. Such license shall entitle the licensee to participate or engage in boxing contests, or training exhibitions in connection therewith, in the District of Columbia in the capacity named in the license for the period specified therein, and the Commission may suspend or revoke any such license at any time for violation by the licensee of any order, rule, or regulation of the Commission, or for other cause.

Sec. 6. Any permit or license issued by the Commission shall not be valid for the purpose of holding or engaging in any boxing contest, or training exhibition in connection therewith, which does not conform to the rules established by the Commission.

Sec. 7. The Commission is authorized to issue licenses and renewals thereof and per-

mits, and to fix and collect fees therefor, as follows:

For professional contestants and seconds, not to exceed \$5 per annum.

For managers of professional contestants, not to exceed \$15 per annum.

For promoters, not to exceed \$25 per annum, and, in addition, not to exceed \$10 for each show.

For amateur contestants, not to exceed \$1 per annum.

For referees, not to exceed \$10 per annum, and for such other occupations as the Commission may by regulation prescribe, not to exceed \$10 per annum.

Sec. 8. Applications for licenses shall be accompanied by the required license fee, payable in advance, and shall be made on such forms and contain such information as may be required by the Commission. Licenses shall expire 1 year from date of issue unless sooner revoked and may be renewed annually. Before a license shall be granted to a promoter, he shall execute and file with the Commission a bond in the sum of \$2,000 or 10 percent of the estimated receipts, whichever is the larger, to be approved as to form and sufficiency of sureties by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or by such official as they may designate, or in lieu thereof cash or certified check in equal amount, conditioned for the faithful performance by said promoter of the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, the fulfillment of his contracts with contestants or their managers, and the payment of license and permit fees and taxes on gross receipts. In case of default in such performance, recovery may be had on such bond in the same manner as other penalties are recovered by law.

Sec. 9. Every person holding or conducting any boxing contest, for which an admission fee is charged or received, shall notify the Commission not less than 5 days in advance of the holding of such contest, and after the holding of such contest shall pay forthwith to the Commission a sum, hereby designated as a "gate tax," which shall be an amount equal to 6 percent of the gross receipts, exclusive of any Federal taxes thereon. Payments of money required by this section shall be accompanied by reports in such form as shall be prescribed by the Commission. All tickets of admission to any such boxing contest shall bear clearly upon the face thereof the purchase price of same.

Sec. 10. All funds, whether in cash or other form derived from license fees, permit fees, taxes on gross receipts, penalties, and receipts of whatever nature collected or due under the act of April 24, 1934, remaining unexpended or unobligated on the effective date of this act or provided for by this act shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the account "Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, District of Columbia Boxing Commission," and shall be disbursed in the same manner as other trust funds are disbursed by the District of Columbia. The said trust fund shall be available to pay compensation of members and employees of the Commission and reasonable and necessary expenses, including office supplies, furniture and fixtures, postage, official badges, ring equipment, trophies, and actual and necessary traveling expenses of members of the Commission or employees thereof incurred in the performance of their official duties. The said fund shall not be available to pay compensation to members of the Commission unless the same is sufficient to pay the secretary and other employees of the Commission their accrued compensation. If, on the last day of any fiscal year—that is to say, June 30—after the payment, or provision made for payment, of all lawful obligations and of all then accrued compensation of members and employees of the Commission, the said trust fund

shall exceed the sum of \$10,000, such excess shall be deposited to the credit of the District of Columbia as miscellaneous revenues. The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the Commission, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$500 at any one time, to be used for office and sundry expenses of the Commission and for payment of compensation of inspectors, referees, judges, time-keepers, and examining physicians.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of the auditor of the District of Columbia to audit the accounts of the Commission quarterly and make reports thereof to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The auditor shall have free access to all books of accounts, records, and papers of the said Commission.

Sec. 12. Each member of the Commission shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations and examine witnesses concerning any matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission shall be vested with the same powers to issue subpoenas as to matters within its jurisdiction as are vested in trial boards of the Metropolitan Police and Fire Departments; false swearing on the part of any witness before said Commission shall be punishable in the same manner as false swearing before said trial boards, and obedience to any subpoena issued by the Commission may be compelled in the same manner as obedience is compelled to subpoenas issued by said trial boards, as set forth in the act approved April 16, 1932 (47 Stat. 86).

Sec. 13. The members of the Boxing Commission of the District of Columbia shall not be personally liable in damages or for court costs for any official action of the said Commission performed in good faith in which the said members participate.

Sec. 14. Any person who (1) holds any boxing contest in the District of Columbia without a permit valid and effective at the time, or (2) engages or participates in any boxing contest in the District of Columbia without a license valid and effective at the time, or (3) violates any lawful order, rule, or regulation of the Commission shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

Sec. 15. Prosecutions for violations of the provisions of this act, or of any rule or regulation made under the authority thereof, shall be on information in the municipal court for the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel of the District of Columbia or any of his assistants.

Sec. 16. The term "person", as used in this act, includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, and associations.

Sec. 17. The acts of April 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 608), and June 15, 1938 (52 Stat. 691), are hereby repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the courtesy of the Chair. That is all we have to offer from the District of Columbia at the present time.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. LUDLOW submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 4133, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the

amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) "making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6 and 7, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "Provided, That no part of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay the salaries of more than eighteen messengers assigned to duty in the Office of the Secretary"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$143,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$13,910,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$318,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
M. E. TYDINGS,
PAT MCCARRAN,
J. W. BAILEY,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CHAN GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4133) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2, salaries, Office of the Secretary: Appropriates \$412,500, instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House and \$425,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restores the House language, stricken out by the Senate, amended so as to limit the number of messengers to 18, instead of 13 as originally proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4, salaries and expenses, Bureau of Internal Revenue: Appropriates \$143,400,000, instead of \$135,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$144,900,000 as proposed by the Senate; and limits the total amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia to \$13,910,000, instead

of \$13,134,000 as proposed by the House and \$14,057,150 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE II. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 5, Bureau of Accounts: Appropriates \$318,000, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$336,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6, salaries of inspectors, Office of Chief Inspector: Appropriates \$3,273,400 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,154,711 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7, Rural Delivery Service: Appropriates \$107,690,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$103,315,000 as proposed by the House. The increase of \$4,375,000 above the House figure is for the sole purpose of carrying out the provisions of Public Law 205, Seventy-eighth Congress, "to provide temporary additional pay for equipment maintenance for each carrier in Rural Mail Delivery Service." The Budget estimate for this item was not submitted to Congress until after the bill had passed the House.

LOUIS LUDLOW,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEORGE MAHON,
JAMES M. CURLEY,
JOHN TABER,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
HENRY C. DWORSHAK,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4133), the Treasury-Post Office Departments' appropriation bill, and I also ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think we are engaging in a bad practice when we take up conference reports on regular appropriation bills immediately after they are submitted by the conferees. We have no idea in the world what the conferees have agreed to. The statement will be read at the desk, but to properly understand what has been done we should have the printed copy. There might be some very important amendments in there.

Mr. Speaker, there is no hurry about this. We are only going to recess for a few days and there will be plenty of time, as the conference report can be agreed to between now and the middle of June.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I assure the gentleman there is no controversial matter whatever in this report. This is unani- mously agreed to by all members of the conference and it has been unani- mously agreed to by the particular members of the subcommittee having to do with it. There are only seven very slight inconse- quential amendments in it and the mat- ter has been ironed out satisfactorily to everyone concerned. I assure the gen- tleman that had there been anything controversial we would have held it up. This matter, however, has no controversy in it and we thought it desirable and proper to get this out of the way before

recess. I hope the gentleman will not object.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, in view of what the gentleman says I am not going to object, but I want to serve notice that this is not to be considered a precedent. Submit the reports for printing under the rule and call it up the next day if you desire. We should have an opportunity to read conference reports on appropriation bills before they are called up, unless it happens to be the last day or two before the end of the fiscal year. I therefore withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, if there is anyone who feels this conference report should not be taken up today I think it would be bad practice to take it up because it does not make a particle of difference whether it is agreed to today or a month from now.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. The objections of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] were not to the conference report. He was objecting to what he considered to be a bad practice. In this particular case I assure the gentleman there is no controversy in it and there is no reason why it should not be taken up and disposed of right now.

Mr. TABER. If anybody feels at all that it should not be taken up, I would not think of taking it up if I was in charge of the matter. If anybody feels it should not be taken up I hope they will object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill comes to the House with a unanimous report signed by all conferees, does it not?

Mr. LUDLOW. It does.

Mr. TABER. And represents the viewpoint of the entire committee that worked on this bill?

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact this is a unanimous report and in view of the fact that the amendments are not consequential and are agreeable to everyone, I move the previous question on the adoption of the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous special order, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCKLEY] for 30 minutes.

AMERICANS ALL

Mr. BUCKLEY. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, 1938, in my remarks to this House

in connection with relief for oppressed and persecuted peoples abroad, I said the following:

I represent a district where we have people of all religions—coming from many foreign countries—Ireland, England, Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Russia, Scandinavia, France, and many other nationalities. We all live peacefully and are tolerant of each other's rights. That is America.

For 300 years America has been a refuge for the oppressed. There came here the Pilgrims, the Huguenots, the Irish, the Germans, the Italians, the Jews, and many others. It was their love of liberty and the knowledge that America believes in free speech, free press, free assemblage, free religion, that brought them here. All these qualities, summed up, symbolize democracy, and no one can deny that many fine, high-type people came to America, and that their descendants now do them honor. Here they could work, here they could conduct their businesses, here they could till the soil, they could send their children to school, they could go to their respective places of worship unmolested, and hold honorable public office without restriction. Here was a glorious country, and these people in turn made good. They worked hard and long in the factory, in building the railroads, in the mines, in business, in the fields of education, in science, in the professions, in the arts. And, when our country called, they fought valiantly in every war. They became recognized as a definite contribution to America and to its growth.

At that time Hitler and his Nazis had invaded and seized Austria. I knew that the suffering that Hitler had created in Germany was now brought to those in Austria. The devil was moving and I appealed to the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted people of Austria, urging him, in view of the hardships and suffering inflicted because of their religion, to have leniency exercised in the granting of visas, in order to save human life. I am pleased to state that our great Secretary of State cooperated and made plans to facilitate the emigration of political refugees from Austria and Germany. The President of the United States immediately thereafter extended the plan to the oppressed people of all the lands, and I wired to him the following:

It made me happy to read the humane stand you have taken in behalf of the oppressed of all lands. It is characteristic of the United States, where freedom prevails, to help others in other lands who do not enjoy this privilege. You have indelibly stamped yourself as the true humanitarian that you are. Accept my heartiest thanks.

Recently there was set up the War Refugee Board in order to bring hope and life to millions of people threatened with horrible and ruthless German annihilation, and just a few days ago our President appealed to nations abroad to rescue as many as possible from those countries being seized and occupied by the Nazis.

In 1938 I saw that Hitler and his hordes would sweep on and destroy before him all liberty-loving people. The story has now been told—Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Greece, and so down the line—death and suffering is what he brought to these poor innocent people.

Today we are engaged in the greatest conflict that ever faced this Nation. This struggle will decide whether freedom-loving people have the right to live their lives without molestation, oppression, and slavery from a few dictators and their henchmen.

It is true that since the early development of this Nation some of the people have not been willing to extend the freedom from persecution to other groups. At times it was the Catholic who was denied this freedom, or maligned; at times it was the Jew, and still at other times it was the Protestant. However, America and the great majority of its people believed that freedom was the keystone upon which the United States was founded, and freedom was extended to all regardless of creed. The views of our great statesmen, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Roger Williams, and Lord Baltimore prevailed. And, as I said, the United States became the greatest leading Nation in the world, and became the pattern of tolerance and liberty to all peoples. In this country we have no place for hate of our fellow man, and if one expects to receive tolerance there must be tolerance of the other fellow—otherwise bigotry, racial, and religious persecution are but the means to self-destruction and the tearing down of our democracy and the rights upon which it is based.

For a little over 50 years I have lived amongst all types of people. I have had dealings, both in business, socially, and politically, with many—Italians, Irish, Jewish, Germans, Poles, white and Negro—and I can state from my own experience that I have found no essential difference between people of any national origin or religious belief, or color, and that I judge a man not from what country he is or his parents came, or what church he attends, but how he stands up as a man and what his contributions are to society and to America.

In my home—and I believe the home is the greatest institution of all, presided over by the greatest faculty God has ever devised for mankind, our own father and mother—I was raised with the concept and on the principles of helping my fellow man wherever I could; to listen to the truth and to judge people by their deeds, and never to urge any slander against anyone; that we were all part of the brotherhood of man. I have tried to live up to those plain and basic principles.

At times we hear and we read of instances that occur in various localities where a small minority of the people engage in practices that are foreign to believers of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of this country. They desire and seek to stir up hatred in the hearts of Americans against other Americans. They seek to divide and conquer. This condition is European. It is not American. Unfortunately, there is another group who will listen to this spreading of poison, and without investigation of the facts or without thinking for themselves, accept these slanderous and vile remarks as true and become parties to these unthinkable and seditious practices. Ofttimes, whether consciously or otherwise, remarks are

made in this legislative hall, which are not wise or prudent, and are jumped upon by these spreaders of hate and widely circulated. For, if they are made under the dome of the Capitol of the United States, then certainly they have prestige, and will be accepted by others in the land. We must, therefore, be cautious of what is said, whether in the heat of excitement or otherwise, for the Capitol of the United States still represents a symbol—the heart of our fair Nation.

Some people would rather listen to the vague accusations than to stand up and raise a voice to defend those who are slandered, when, if the charges made were exposed to the sunlight, they would dry up and disappear. I never had much use for one who would spread gossip, and I have still less use for one who would spread poisonous propaganda. At times people come to me with some of this bigotry, but I immediately attack it with facts rather than give it credence, and when the mail brings this type of malicious slander, it receives the same treatment.

We must stand together—Protestant, Catholic, Jew—united, and when the Catholic is attacked, then the Jew and Protestant must be duty-bound to defend the Catholic; when the Jew is attacked, it is a like duty of the Catholic and Protestant to defend the Jew; and similarly, when the Protestant is attacked, it is the duty of the Catholic and the Jew to defend the Protestant. We are all Americans. What church we attend should not matter. For, we have seen in Europe that where one religious group is attacked, you may be sure that the other religious denominations will come in for their share of brutality. Hitler did not discriminate when inflicting brutality on Catholic, Jew, and Protestant alike. It is most certain that he will fail and bring about his own destruction. We must stand united against hate breeders and crush them wherever they raise their ugly heads. The schools, the churches, labor, management, the press, the radio, the theater, the Government, and every other means must be employed in combating this menace. The spirit of unity, which has been America's heritage and strength from the Declaration of Independence until now, must be continued by us, as men fight and die to preserve it.

We are all God's children. We all believe in religion. We should therefore all believe in the tenets of our faiths, which preach that we should extend to our fellow neighbor the same rights that we expect to have extended to us. Tolerance is the very essence of democracy. That portion of the Constitution guaranteeing religious liberty is of utmost importance to our democratic system. We must all uphold this precious right if our democracy is to endure.

Yes, I said in my speech in 1938, "and when our country called them, they fought valiantly in every war." Today our soldiers are fighting all over the globe. The American people are now engaged in a war to determine the future history of the world. The men and women from every city, town, village, and country site, of every creed, race, and

ancestry, are waging a determined fight in order that decency, brotherhood, and freedom will be restored and perpetuated for all liberty-loving people.

When they enlisted or when they were called for service, they were not asked what their religious beliefs are. Today these Americans of all faiths are fighting gallantly, side by side, in the front lines, in the air and on the sea, against Germany and Japan, in order to preserve the freedom and liberty in America, and keep safe those human values upon which our civilization rests.

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

Mr. BUCKLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Is it not true that all races, all peoples, and all nationalities are fighting the common enemy, intolerance, for the safety of the American people and for the preservation of this great country of ours?

Mr. BUCKLEY. All races and all creeds; yes.

There is no distinction in the ranks as to one's religion. They all wear the American uniform. They are enduring hardships of every kind and description; they are giving their lives for their belief in this country, and when the lists of heroes are read, and when the lists of casualties are read, you find the names of people of every origin and religious belief. We hope and pray that this war will be a short one, and that the principles for which they fight shall be sustained.

Let all of us, whether we be Catholic, Jew, or Protestant, join hands in fighting any evidence of hatred that we may come across. We cannot afford to sit idly by, for we all love America, and America is based upon religious freedom to all people.

On the Liberty Bell, which rang out in 1776 in Philadelphia to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is the following inscription, taken from the Holy Bible: "Proclaim liberty to all the land and to all of the inhabitants thereof!" We will continue to do that, and we shall be a happier people as a result.

And, in closing, may I read a verse by H. I. Phillips, of the New York Sun, which is entitled "Study in American Strength"; it was inspired by the fact that three American airmen—Edward Mallory Vogel, Tennessee; Izzie Goldberg, the Bronx, N. Y.; and Edwin J. Sipowski, Waukegan, Ill., killed in a take-off in San Juan Harbor, were buried side by side, with a Protestant chaplain, a Roman Catholic priest, and a rabbi officiating. The flag for which they fought flew over them.

A chaplain, a priest, and a rabbi—
Protestant—Catholic—Jew—
Three Yanks in three simple caskets—
Three colors, red, white, and blue.
A hush on a tropic island
As notes from a bugle fall—
Three rituals slowly chanted—
Three faiths in a common call.

A lad from the Bronx; another
Who joined up in Tennessee;
A third one from far Waukegan—
A typical bunch, those three;

A crash in a naval airplane,
A rush to its crumpled side,
And nearby Old Glory marking
The reason the trio died.

They answered a call to duty
From church and from synagogue—
From hillside and teeming city;
Three names in a naval log;
Each raised in his separate concepts—
Each having his form to pray—
But all for a faith triumphant
When rituals fade away.

A prayer in Latin phrases—
And one with more ancient lore;
A Protestant simple service—
All one on a distant shore;
"Qui tollis peccata mundi!"
And, "Enter ye unto rest";
A blessing from ancient Moses
For three who had met the test.

This is the story mighty
Making our sinew strong:
Boys from the many altars
Warring on the one great wrong.
This is the Nation's power,
This is its suit of mail:
Land where each narrow bigot
Knows that he can't prevail.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

ARMY CONTRACT FLYING SCHOOLS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, for months now the Air Forces of the United Nations have been battering Hitler's fortress Europe with some of the most terrific and effective bombing that the world has ever seen, preparing the land invasion.

How did this mass air force come into being? How was it trained? What is going to happen to it and to the set-up which created it?

There have been a lot of unanswered questions in this war. We have been content that they should be unanswered so long as national security or the safety of our boys has been concerned. But now that our air arm and ground forces approach their top in striking power it is time to tell a story about some forgotten men and the part they have played in our war effort.

Decatur and Limestone County, Ala., are a long way from Rome and Berlin as land miles go, but what is happening in those cities is taking place because of what has happened in Decatur, Ala., and some 63 other communities like it.

Decatur, Ala., is a typical small American city. Limestone County is a typical American county. Their people are alert to the Nation's needs. Their people also have known the burdens and the heartaches of the Nation's wars and they have known the triumphs and the gladness of the days when soldiers return. They also have an eye to the Nation's future needs.

So I want to speak today to tell a story which for most Americans hitherto has been unknown. It concerns folks like Frank Hulse, Bud Cornell, Capt. Robert Hubbell and a lot of other folks down Decatur way. If we link up what these folks did in Decatur and Limestone County with the national defense picture we get a new understanding of what has happened. It is a story largely unknown to Americans generally and even to most

Alabamans. It is one so eminently worth telling that I believe public interest will best be served by telling it in some detail. It is a story of American initiative, of American achievement and if you will but hear it through I guarantee you will learn things which up to now you never knew about our war effort. They will thrill you with the knowledge that only in America has inspired military leadership teamed so effectively with civilian know-how.

The development of these schools reads like story-book fiction. Let me go back almost 5 years—to May 1939. That was a day when war clouds were darkening the skies of Europe. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, read in those clouds warning of a storm of world shaking dimensions and he knew that the thunder and the lightning of the madmen of Europe would menace our shores. So Hap Arnold did a daring thing. He called together a group of men he knew who operated private flying schools.

There were Maj. C. C. Moseley, from California. Maj. W. F. Long came on from Dallas, Hal S. Darr from Chicago, Max Balfour from Tulsa, Oliver Parks from St. Louis, Claude Ryan from San Diego. These men had all fought in World War No. 1 and served their country with honor and distinction. There were others too like Allan Hancock and E. S. Sias, also pioneers who contributed substantially to early aviation. When General Arnold got the men around him he talked straight. He said that the Army did not have time to prepare primary flight training facilities. He said if the job was done that flying school men like them must do it. He told them the plants must provide not only flight and ground school instruction, but also barracks, mess halls, and the like for housing and feeding air force cadets. He told them they would have to use their own credit and trust him.

The way I heard the story, one of the boys was a little doubtful and wondered just how the deal could be financed. Hap Arnold stood up straight and gave it to them straight. "I have no money to give you," he said. "My job is to raise money in Congress but I can promise you nothing. Are you with me?"

Right there those flying-school operators showed the stuff they were made of. They rushed home to get ready and 6 weeks later they received their first classes. Some of them were operating for weeks before they even had a scratch of the pen by way of a contract. No banker would have touched such an indefinite financial arrangement. But these operators, men of the era in aviation when planes were first called crates and pilots were hardy adventurers in a new medium—these men kept the faith. They did the job.

Meanwhile the war was going on—and looking worse for our side. France fought behind her Maginot line but the experts knew her number was up. England was getting round-the-clock bombing and it looked like we might have to go it alone against the Axis. Again General Arnold called these flying-school operators in and told them that

they had to expand and do it immediately. Those boys went home and built schools costing up to around a half million dollars apiece, on sites which the War Department approved. If you do not think half a million dollars or even \$200,000 is a lot of money, go out some time and try to raise it.

How did these fellows do that job? Some of them were men of substance, but a lot more were men of moderate means.

Hap Arnold gave them just 40 days to set up schools that could accommodate 300 or more cadets at a class and turn out a class every few weeks. Some of these flying-school men mortgaged the houses in which they lived. Some, it is said, even hocked the wife's wedding ring. They scratched deep and they scratched hard to raise the money. But they managed to get it. Some of our citizens go into rhapsodies about the wonderful spirit of the Russian people and what they did, acting under a Communist economy, in repelling the enemies who invaded their country. I submit that the record of these American individualists, operating under a democratic economy, was even greater.

These men knew if they failed that we as a nation might perish. They also knew that if we did not build a mass air force in jig time that we as a nation would go down. They believed if younger men of fighting age could risk their lives, that they could risk their pocketbooks, their all. Of course, if the war had ended then they were all out on a limb and stood no chance of recouping their losses. They would have been stone broke. But they took that risk.

I submit that in gambling their bottom dollars in backing the vision of Gen. Hap Arnold as to what needed to be done, the American system of individual enterprise had its vindication, its highest proof of unselfishness. They could have been wiped out in the early stages of that operation. Let us remember that when authority to create the training system came up in Congress it passed by only two votes. Remember they had only 40 days to do the job. Did they stand back and wait until the last "t" was crossed and the last "i" dotted before they went to work? They did not. They did the job. While some other branches of our industrial picture were groaning and beating their chests about such insurmountable difficulties as bad weather, transportation shortages, manpower lacks, priorities, and labor troubles, these fellows just went ahead and did the job. They did it without fuss, furor, or fanfare, and as far as I know, up to now there never has been any public recognition either on the floor of this House or elsewhere of the outstanding job these men did.

But as we moved toward war the job got bigger and bigger. The schools operated by the eight pioneer operators that General Arnold called in were not enough. Each doubled the number of schools he was operating. Even that was not enough. More aviation schoolmen of experience and patriotism were needed. This second wave brought in men like Frank Hulse and his manager,

Bloomfield Miller Cornell, or as most folks in Decatur call him, Bud Cornell.

Who are Frank Hulse and Bud Cornell? I am going to tell you because they are typical of a group of Americans who all unnoticed by most of our citizens have done a top job in the national interest—a job they were particularly qualified by education, experience, and personal preference to do. Frank Hulse began flying in 1928 and has devoted himself to aviation ever since. He is a graduate of Georgia School of Technology. He knows not only the theory but the practice of aviation. He knows both the inside and the outside of engines and planes. He began operating flying schools in 1936.

In 1941 when it became apparent that more schools would be needed Frank Hulse stepped forward to do his part of the job. A training detachment was activated while a suitable site was sought for the school. The first location was disapproved by the Medical Corps because mosquitoes were too numerous. But Frank Hulse did not get discouraged. He did not quit. He found a site where the job could be done and done right.

That site is in Limestone County, Ala., some 3 miles from Decatur, on United States Highway No. 31. He did not even wait until the crop on that site was harvested. Tenant farmers were paid for their half-grown cotton. Construction got going in July 1941. That first class 42-D had 51 cadets. It was hot and dusty during those days of hurried building and the sound of hammers was continuous, but those cadets learned to fly. But Cornell, who had been director of the ground school at Hulse's flying school at Camden, S. C., came in that September to be general manager of Southern Aviation Training School as the new institution at Decatur came to be known. Bud Cornell is a tall, muscular fellow who graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927. He attended the torpedo school at the naval station at San Diego, Calif., and then took aviation training at the Pensacola, Fla., naval air station. He got his wings in 1929 and was commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, later serving on the Lexington in fighter squadron operation. He retired from the Navy in 1932 and later became professor of aeronautical engineering at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. But when he was needed in the training program he came back to do a job on the flight line.

That is the kind of men that have been entrusted with the job of creating a mass American air force and who have done that job. Included in this second wave of school operators are John Paul Riddle, a pioneer in air-line development; Albert I. Lodwick, an outstanding builder of aviation and former right-hand man of that giant of aviation, Tom Morgan; as well as William R. Kent, of Memphis, Tenn.; Jack Connelly and Leland Hayward, of Phoenix, Ariz.; and Harry White, formerly of San Francisco, and now of King City, Calif. All these men operate two or three training schools for the Air Forces and have contributed much to the success of the program. The second wave also included

one of the Nation's outstanding racing and stunt pilots, "Tex" Rankin, of Tulare, Calif.

These schools expanded to 63, dotting the entire Southland from the Carolinas down around the Gulf coast and Texas, out through Arizona and the west coast up as far as King City, Calif.

Building those schools and setting up the organizations to do the training was not easy. Alabama is my home and I love the State and perhaps I am at least a little bit prejudiced when I say that the Limestone County school, near Decatur, sprang into being with at least no more difficulties than those of the average school. I say this advisedly, for the records prove that many of these 63 schools that did the training job had to be built during the rainy season in the South. From the banks of the Mississippi in Missouri down to the Gulf region in Texas, floods were the rule during the time those schools were building. Maybe the Lord was testing us to see if we as a nation were fit to work, to fight, indeed to survive. One school was flooded out, another had a gas explosion that killed some of its key personnel and almost wiped out its operator. In dozens of places workmen labored for weeks at a time literally waist deep in water to build those schools and get drainage started on the level ground so necessary for proper landing fields. Why in Texas during the rainy season they even called one site for one of the schools, Brayton's Bay. But the barracks and hangars were built, the fields drained, the runways constructed.

Now, let us look and see what has been accomplished since this training program was started. Let us see what these school operators have done in building an air force. As Americans we feel instinctively that a good job should be willing to stand scrutiny. Has this job been done safely, efficiently, inexpensively? Has it shown good utilization of manpower? Have the over-all results been good? I believe it will serve the public interest to look at the record of these schools.

Early this year it was officially reported by Gen. Henry H. Arnold that military personnel in the Army Air Forces, which numbered only 21,556 in 1939, now total the tremendous number of 2,385,000. That expansion was possible only because great military leadership teamed up with civilian know-how in a typical American partnership. General Arnold tells about some of these problems and achievements in his report:

The over-all program of the Army Air Forces was designed—

He wrote—

on the basis of a plan to give us overwhelming air superiority in the shortest possible time. There was no question whether the training program could be carried out; the Army Air Forces had to become the largest single educational organization in existence in a very short time. Facilities were secured, teachers were hired, and textbooks were written while the first classes were being held.

Now, of course, it is common sense that the need was of tremendous urgency and General Arnold tells something about

what the situation really was in 1939 in another part of his report:

To provide airmen to fly the planes then being built—

He reported—

It was necessary to expand Army Air Forces training facilities at once. The Army Air Forces did not have sufficient instructors to train 2,400 pilots a year. To build another Randolph Field to handle 500 pilots a year would take 5 years. The idea was criticized as being against precedent, but heads of our civilian flying schools were called in by the Army Air Forces. They were to get ready to train huge classes in primary flight. The Army Air Forces could offer them no contracts at the time to justify complete changeovers of their programs, but flying schools immediately prepared to help handle the pilots.

The figure was raised to 12,000 pilots a year and later to 30,000. We could not possibly have trained so many airmen quickly without these schools. Today our pilot-training rate has left these earlier goals far behind.

Now, I do not know how many pilots are coming out of these Aeronautical Training Society schools which are doing flight training, and, if I did know, I could not tell it here for the number up to now has been a military secret. It was reported some months ago that more than 100,000 young Americans had been taught to fly since schools now included in the society started to train cadets. We do know that General Arnold has reported that War Production Board schedules 145,000 planes for completion in the 15-month period we now have just well begun. Many of these are large planes. It is known that most bombers require a skilled pilot, a copilot, and crews requiring varying amounts and kinds of aviation skills. This set-up which Hap Arnold envisioned and created is cutting the mustard. It is providing the pilots.

At this point parents, particularly mothers, ask, and rightly, But have not there been quite a lot of accidents in this training program? Let General Arnold answer that question. He says:

Basically the accident record is good. Ninety-five out of every 100 Army Air Force pilots in training can be expected to fly through the next 12 months without a scratch.

What about fatal accidents? The most recent Army figures on that are reassuring. They show that the fatal-accident rate is only one for every 43,478 hours of primary flight. On the basis of 100 miles per hour, that is only one per 4,347,800 miles. The basic and advanced training likewise is also surprisingly safe.

Down at Southern Aviation School, which is doing primary flight training, there have been only two fatal accidents in more than 200,000 hours of flying. And even that is not the top record, although it is very, very good. I am informed that one large A. T. S. school has flown over 375,000 hours without a single fatality. At the time that record was made the school was nearing 3 full years without any flying fatality. Parents may breathe easier when they think of these cadets in training for it means that they really are being trained safely. They are being trained safely because, man for man, these civilian instructors are veter-

ans of aviation. There is a large percentage of these men who are over combat age, and this group includes many World War No. 1 pilots. A man whose own boy is a cadet will do his best to see that other cadets are trained safely. There are hundreds of these older instructors in the schools. There are some younger men, too, but many of them would be IV-F for combat purposes. The fact that these instructors maybe have a finger off, or a slight limp, or just naturally a little too old for combat does not hurt them as instructors as the record shows. These men can do a good job teaching cadets how to fly for the very good reason that a lot of them have been teaching boys to fly in civilian life for 10, 25, or even more years.

Now Gen. Hap Arnold showed himself smart in other ways when he decreed that civilians should teach the Army curriculum to cadets. His foresight has paid off to the tune of perhaps 150,000 soldiers saved for combat. Otherwise about that number of soldiers would be busy with flight instruction, plane repair, feeding or housing cadets, and doing the hundred-and-one other jobs that are necessary around a Regular Army installation. Remember now the Army needs to provide only a small complement of officers and men in these civilian schools to look after discipline, organization matters, and medical care. This shrewd utilization of manpower that comes about by letting the civilian half of this partnership in these schools do everything connected with flight instruction, aircraft maintenance, feeding, housing, and guard duty not only has saved the country fighting men but a lot of money. I don't know to a nickle how much it is, but the annual savings certainly exceed \$250,000,000.

What is the quality of the pilots being turned out by these schools? Well, just look over the daily papers—any daily paper any day, and read of our air heroes. If the boy received his primary training since midsummer 1939, he learned to fly in one of the sort of schools I have been talking about. Air heroes of this war from Lance Wade of those pioneer Eagle Squadrons down to Capt. Robert Hubbell are products of these A. T. S. schools.

Capt. Robert Hubbell, wearer of the Air Medal, learned to fly at Southern Aviation Training School near Decatur. It was he who not long ago brought back the Flying Fortress *Decatur Deb* shredded with shell fire but safe from a successful foray over Germany. He married a Decatur girl and learned to fly in Decatur so his exploits are of particular interest to us. However, he is only typical of the more than 100,000 boys who learned to fly safely and well in these schools. They learned that way because instruction was the Army curriculum for flyers and the civilian instructors know their jobs. They know they must teach a cadet to fly or that cadet is "washed out." That in military parlance means that he will be reclassified to some other phase of aviation training such as navigator or bombardier.

What about schools like Southern Aviation Training School in the future?

If you look at the sturdy brick-veneer administration building, the brick mess hall, brick barracks, the concrete flight strip before the group of steel hangars, the set-up seems to have a solid sort of college campus look. The buildings form a quadrangle, for there are other buildings of asbestos-shingle construction that fill in the gaps. This school has plenty of barracks for its needs, a ground-school building, hospital, and Link trainer cadet building. That mess hall alone can feed 500, family style, at a sitting. I do not know what the future may hold, but I know such plants ought to find constructive use in the future economy of our country.

If you will multiply this Decatur institution by 63 stretching from coast to coast over the entire Southland, you see at a glance what this country has in the way of tangible assets in physical properties alone. After the other World War we had made promising beginnings of worth-while aviation development. In the soft, forgetful peace years we permitted those resources to disintegrate and be forgotten. We must not make this mistake twice. If we do a kindly providence may not let us off so easily next time. I say easily advisedly, for even the terrible cost in men and treasure which the current struggle involves is slight compared to consequences of a war in which we might as a result of unpreparedness be the conquered instead of the victor.

So I say that these resources of physical properties, this partnership of Army direction and civilian know-how, deserve to be preserved and perpetuated. We have the schools, we have the management, we have the civilian personnel—a flexible, efficient, inexpensive method of doing a mass training job, under the smartest Army direction that the world has ever seen. Aply assisting General Arnold in this phenomenal training program are Maj. Gen. R. W. Harper, Lt. Gen. Barton K. Yount, Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Brant, Maj. Gen. Ralph P. Cousins, Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, Jr., Maj. Gen. George Stratemeyer, and others. This national asset must not be allowed to wither and die on the vine. We have a going business here which is of incalculable value not only for national defense but for preserving peace in the world.

This old earth is going to be an unsettled, hazardous place for as long in the future as any of us can see. Air power has proved the decisive factor in this war thus far. We have this advantage and, if we are smart, we will keep it.

It is not enough to sit back and say complacently, "Yes, of course air power is important, but after all we won't need any more pilots since we've just trained over 100,000." I would like to answer that before anyone repeats such a dangerous fallacy. We have trained 100,000 pilots and more. That is true. But combat flying is a young man's game. Pilots get obsolete at about the same rate as military aircraft. Some top air force authorities would never send a boy over 27 at the controls on a bombing mission. They prefer fighter pilots 25 and under. That means that a lot of

our boys from a combat point of view are already old men. Have you seen the faces or the pictures of the faces of men who have been out on a few dozen bombing raids? Anyone who has knows that men age faster in this deadly business of combat aviation than any place in the world. There are no atheists in fox holes, and there are no men who stay young in bombers.

We must be realists and face the facts, if we would survive as a Nation and keep the world's peace. Our measure of air combat personnel in the post-war period will be the number of men young enough and trained enough to fly the newest and hottest plane off the production line. Anything less will not do. Anything less is to invite national obliteration. We must keep on doing this job and, if we are smart, we will do it as safely, as efficiently, and inexpensively as possible.

We have taught over 100,000 young Americans—the pick of our young manhood—how to fly. The social implications of this action are tremendous and none of us has all the end results let alone all the answers. But I believe that several things are manifest. One is that these boys who have won their wings never again will be the earth-bound men they were before they took up flying. Some of them can continue in the Army Air Force in assignments commensurate with their training and skills. Their usefulness as combat pilots may be limited to years or even months, but there is another side—a brighter side to remember. These boys—or at any rate most of them will be able to do a lifetime job in civil aviation. There will be mail and passengers to carry, express and freight to fly, schools to run in the days that lie ahead.

So I say that the Nation owes those lads who want to continue in aviation a chance to keep their place in the Nation's air when peace day comes. They have earned it. Let us give it to them. They will need to be gentled to the radio practices, the traffic patterns, the amenities of civilian flying. Let us see that they get this retraining at the hands of those who can do it most safely, efficiently, and inexpensively. I have no favorites for this job. Let all applicants come in and show what they have done and can do.

I know that schools like Southern Aviation Training School will be among those named to do the job if the record is examined closely and fairly. I know that these men who in the years before did a top civilian flying training job and who since 1939 have done the Army contract flying school job, merit consideration for doing whatever civilian or military flying training job that the Nation requires. These men who have done this job for Hap Arnold have worked quietly, unobtrusively, and effectively. They have made so little fuss that they have been almost overlooked by the unthinking. They have been the forgotten men of the war effort. Their achievement when it is known and comprehended will appear as one of the brightest pages of civilian effort in this war. It is high time that this national asset be recog-

nized and preserved to do the job they know best how to do. We owe that to the boys who come back, the boys who do not come back, and to our future safety and well-being as a Nation. Let us look at the record and act. It is not too early.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Alabama yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield to my friend from Texas and also my colleague on the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. THOMASON. I want to commend my friend from Alabama for his able defense of the contract air schools which have done such a marvelous training job during this war. I have some personal knowledge of the subject because the Pacific Air School at Fort Stockton, Tex., in my district, belongs to this group and I say without hesitation that no training school in the country, whether it be Army or civilian, has done a better job. The weather conditions in that section are ideal, and there has been no interruption in the training. Hundreds of our finest young men have graduated from that school and many of them have distinguished themselves in combat. That school has only recently been closed by order of the War Department because they say it is no longer needed. The Secretary of War says that the air training period in this country is far advanced, and the time has arrived for fighting. I cannot argue this question with the "powers that be" because I have nothing to do with the training or placement of our fighting men. I do, however, want to join with my friend in demanding that some department of our Government put these abandoned schools to some useful purpose. Almost a million dollars was spent on the Fort Stockton school and the citizens of that community either donated or procured 762 acres of land and the Defense Plant Corporation advanced \$800,000 for buildings and equipment to make it one of the finest schools of its size in our land. Certainly schools such as the one in the district of my friend from Alabama and the one in my district must not be permitted to become junk. Only recently a good friend of mine, Mr. Marsh Lea, of Fort Stockton, and one of the most public-spirited citizens of that community, was here, and he and I had conferences with the Under Secretary of War, Mr. Robert P. Patterson, Gen. Frank T. Hines, head of the Veterans' Administration, and Mr. Jesse Jones, whose agency loaned the money to build the Fort Stockton school. Mr. Lea and I insisted that this school and others like it should, as soon as possible, be converted into some other useful and beneficial purpose. We were assured by all three of these prominent officials that the problem was being given careful study. I only hope that an early solution will be found, and I expect to join with my friend from Alabama in doing everything possible to that end. Some program should be worked out at once to use these valuable properties for vocational schools, rehabilitation centers, hospitals, or perhaps integrated into the great Army and civilian aviation

program that is sure to follow in the post-war period.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank my friend from Texas, who is the ranking member on the Military Affairs Committee of the House, for his comments. I know something about the facts he has stated regarding the school in his district, and I am pleased to tell him that I am in full accord with the sentiments he has expressed.

In this connection I may say that no Member of this House has taken a greater interest in the building up of the armed forces and in the training of our airmen than has my friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Under special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

SERVICE AND SACRIFICE BY THE JEWISH PEOPLE ENTITLED THEM TO THE RESPECT OF THEIR FELLOW AMERICANS AND AN END OF JEWISH PERSECUTION HERE AND ABROAD

Mr. CURLEY. Mr. Speaker, the supremely courageous action recently taken by His Holiness, Pope Pius XII, in opening the gates of the Eternal City to the Jewish people who fled there seeking refuge from the murderous hordes of the followers of Hitler and his refusal to give up these people to the German soldiery seeking to assassinate them should serve as an inspiration to faith, courage, and fortitude not only by the followers of the Vicar of Christ, but to right-thinking people the world over, regardless of their religious beliefs. To challenge death for the protection and preservation of the oppressed and persecuted not of his faith is unparalleled in the annals of history and stamps His Holiness as a worthy disciple of the Divine Master who gave to the world not only the admonition of "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will" but likewise advocated the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. These admonitions so vital to the happiness and welfare of the human family are today generally disregarded, and we find the hand of man raised against his fellow man throughout the world and the seeds of hatred sown everywhere. There is a consolation, however, in the knowledge that in a period of warfare, spiritual and material values are best approximated and the futility of striving for material ends alone and the necessity for spiritual idealism influences everyone. There comes to us first of all the realization that the only thing that we take away with us on departing this life is the record of service to God and our fellow man which each of us write during our brief stay on earth. It has been well phrased by the poet-philosopher Omar Khayyam, who wrote:

The moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on; nor all your piety nor wit, shall lure it back to cancel half a line, nor all your tears wash out a word of it.

Ah, how many lines every individual would like to wipe away that have been recorded in the Heavenly ledger and for which one day each in his turn must

answer. Upon this day I bespeak in the name of mother, in the name of home, and in the name of spiritual idealism, justice rather than tolerance, not only for the weaker and smaller countries of the world, but more particularly for the peoples of the world that suffer persecution because of race, creed, or color. We are all children, creatures of and created by Almighty God and the indisputable proof of God's creation of each individual is the fact that of all the millions of people that have inhabited the earth since the beginning of creation, no two have had the same fingerprints. Yet, in the face of this indisputable evidence of the Creator of mankind's intent and purpose, that each individual had been endowed and created by Almighty God for a specific purpose, we find the spirit of hatred still alive in the world.

When the Divine Master preached on the shores of Galilee, the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, He did not specifically designate that any particular group created by Him should be privileged to hold in subjection or persecution or oppression any other group, and yet down through the ages the powerful have persecuted and oppressed the weaker.

America, since the establishment of our Government, has proven not only a haven of refuge for the persecuted and the oppressed of the world without regard to race, creed, or color, but has raised its voice against persecution and oppression when practiced in other countries of the world. I can well recall the very great honor conferred upon me as a Member of the Sixty-second Congress some 32 years ago, of being selected by the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, the late lamented Honorable Champ Clark, to preside over the House when a resolution was adopted abrogating commercial treaties with Russia representing in excess of \$100,000,000 annually, because of the refusal at that time of the Russian Government to end pogroms and substituting therefor trial by jury for the Jewish people in Russia. The measure was adopted by the House and Senate and signed by the late lamented Woodrow Wilson, and shortly after pogroms ended in Russia. No group in the history of the world has suffered persecution in the same measure as have those of the Jewish race.

Reading over the history of persecutions, anyone unfamiliar with the facts would labor under the impression that the individual woman or man victim of persecution because of race, creed, or color, was responsible for his or her race, creed, or color. The fact is that we come into the world as Almighty God decreed we should come into it, and due to the fact that our parents were of a certain race and a certain color and professed a certain creed, we cannot escape the race of our parents, or the color of our parents, and we rarely change from the creed of our parents. And this has been the unvarying rule from the beginning of creation. In view of these conditions, beyond the control of the individual, there is no way in which to justify

the persecution or oppression of an entire race or an entire group because of their color or of their creed. Yet, despite this fact, public opinion, which, if crystallized could be a determining factor in the promotion of justice and in the destruction of racial and religious persecution, remains quiescent and permits the development of conditions destructive to society as a whole.

The persecution and oppression of the Jewish people by the Germans under Hitler must not be permitted in America. When the framers of the American Constitution met, they endeavored to prevent the development of conditions which today shock the world in Europe by the declaration that all men were created equal and that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which were the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness without regard to race, creed, or color.

While it is true from time to time the black flag of bigotry has been in evidence in this fair land of ours, it is equally true that the fundamentals of our Government have been sufficiently accepted and impressed upon our people to cause sanity to assert itself and justice for all races to prevail.

The Jewish people have been the target for oppression and persecution through the centuries, notwithstanding the fact that their contribution to the spiritual, cultural, and industrial development has been as great in proportion to their number as that of any other race. They have contributed freely of time, energy, money, and life itself both in hours of peace and in hours of crisis, and as beneficiaries of their contribution, it is clearly our duty at this time to voice our protest against further persecution of the Jewish people whether it be in Germany or any other portion of the world. In every war in which the American Nation has participated from the beginning of our Government, they have been a potential factor, not only for the establishment of the Government, but for its preservation and perpetuation.

The words "home" and "mother" convey the same sweet blessed thought to the Jews that they convey to those of every other race, and in the spirit of the mothers of men, who journey down in the shadow of the valley of death that we might come into being; and in the sacred name of home and in the name of our priceless heritage of liberty and equality, I appeal to all to demand, not in the name of tolerance, but in the name of justice and fair play for the Jewish people throughout the world an end of hatred and persecution.

It is fitting that the contribution by those of Jewish blood be presented so that America may have the opportunity to determine upon merit whether Americans shall be permitted through lack of facts and absence of knowledge to embark upon a program of hate, the success of which would cause the hands of many millions of Americans to be raised against other Americans absolutely without justification.

At a period when the movement for the liberty of the American colonists was

undertaken, the number of Jews in America was extremely limited, being less than 3,000 upon the entire American continent. Nevertheless, they furnished not only many soldiers but more than 20 officers, some of whom enjoyed the friendship and confidence, in a large measure, of the father of our country, General Washington. When the cause of the colonists appeared darkest and the prospects for victory most remote, when desertions were common, dissensions were general, and disintegration apparently inevitable, it was a group of Jews in America aided by Haym Salomon, of Philadelphia, who contributed over \$600,000 that the troops might be fed and clothed and paid, that the war might go on until victory for the colonists had been established.

It is fitting to recall that it was a Jewish citizen by name, Judah Tuoro, that contributed in a manner more generous than any other individual to the completion of the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument, a memorial to the soldiers who fought in the War of the Revolution. It was the same Judah Tuoro who, during the second war with England, entered the ranks as a common soldier and was severely wounded and that more than a score of other citizens of Jewish blood served as officers in this war.

It was the same story in the Mexican War of 1846, where more than a half score of officers serving in that war were of Jewish extraction. Notwithstanding the prejudice which has from time to time been evidenced toward the Jews, the fact remains that Gen. David Leon, not once but twice, was voted the thanks of the American Congress for his courage during the war. In the Civil War, although the total population at that period in the United States was but 150,000 Jews, some 8,000 served in the Northern Army.

In the First World War, it is conservatively estimated that more than 200,000 persons of Jewish extraction served, representing 4 percent of the total armed forces of the United States as against 3 percent of the total population. In the First World War nearly 15,000 Americans of Jewish extraction were wounded and some twenty-eight hundred made the supreme sacrifice that free government might continue to be the heritage of America.

Their contribution has been most notable in the line of peaceful pursuits where men are judged by character, merit, and service, free of the debasing and degrading practice of indulging in what might savor of narrowness and bigotry. We have been mindful of the contribution to philanthropy made by Julius Rosenwald, to jurisprudence made by Louis D. Brandeis, of the contribution to the financial well-being of America in the critical period of the World War by Morgenthau and Baruch, of the contribution to medical science of Rosenau, of the contribution to science of an Einstein, of the contribution to art and to literature and to science from the days of Moses to the present. Mindful of this most notable of contributions, we can only view with disgust and a feeling of shame the position taken by those whose preachments of hate and bigotry would serve to divide the people of free Amer-

ica. The record of achievement by the people of the Jewish faith in the present war is now being written in their blood and at the conclusion of the war to be translated into the records of our country.

The chief charge leveled by propagandists against the Jewish citizens is that they are to be found largely in the noncombat service. A recent publication issued by the National Jewish Welfare Board of New York City gives the lie, however, to the assertion. The total number of doctors of Jewish faith in the United States, according to a survey made in 1939, is 18,000. The largest group is to be found in the New York area comprising Brooklyn and the Bronx sections, and of this number the religious faith of 92 percent of the total number, or 6,836 is found to be Jewish. Of the Jewish physicians in this area numbering 4,409, it is found that 32 percent are in the armed forces as against 2,427 non-Jewish doctors, or 27.5 percent, in the armed service. The survey was made of 2,895 inductees of Jewish faith in Pennsylvania and it was estimated this number represents one-half of all Jewish citizens of Pittsburgh in the armed forces; of this number, 25 percent of the total, or more than 700, are serving in the most dangerous branch of the service, namely, the Air Forces, while the remainder are divided up, with 9.5 percent in the Medical Corps, 9.4 percent in the Infantry, 7.4 percent in the Field Artillery, 7.3 percent in the Quartermaster Corps, 5.5 percent in the Coast Artillery, 5.4 percent in the Engineers, 4.8 percent in the Signal Corps, and 3.3 in the Armored Forces.

It is interesting to contrast the above figures with the noncombat service, namely, Army administration, which has but seven-tenths of 1 percent, and Army finance but 1.2 percent; the remaining 20.3 percent is to be found in other branches of the Army, including Cavalry, Chemical Warfare, Chaplain Corps, Military Police, and Paratroopers.

These figures which have been compiled through Army sources give the lie to the story that has so long been current that men of Jewish faith were largely in the noncombat services.

A list has been compiled by the War Review of the National Jewish Welfare Board to November 1, 1943. While it is incomplete, it nevertheless is sufficient to indicate the injustice of the charge that the Jews are not doing their full duty in the present war.

The record of the awards of the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, distinguished-service decorations is most inspiring and is worthy of study by every citizen who still harbors the illusion that men of Jewish faith are lacking in courage, loyalty, or full sense of patriotic duty for a common country.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Pvt. (1st. cl.) Leslie Aaron, 23, of Oak Grove, L. I., Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Jacob Abelman, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Allan A. Aberbrook, 24, of the Bronx, N. Y. Citation from Colombian General

Pablo Lopez. For heroism in the Panama Canal Zone.

Sgt. Abraham Abramowitz, 21, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Air Medal and four Oak Leaf Clusters. He took part in numerous raids over Europe.

Pvt. Itzhok Abramowitz, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Seymour Abramovitz, 23, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. John M. Abrams, 35, Medical Corps, of Kansas City, Kansas. American Defense Medal. For heroism in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Norman Abrams, 27, of Youngstown, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Bizerte, Africa.

Pvt. (1st. cl.) Michael Abrams, 30, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Melvin Abramson, 21, of New Rochelle, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. (1st. cl.) Louis W. Ackerson, 24, of Palo, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Julian S. Adleman, 32, of Revere, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Ben Adler, Medical Corps, of Paterson, N. J. Purple Heart. For heroism in Hawaii.

Lt. Jerome M. Adler, 22, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism in air combat over north Africa.

Pvt. Julius B. Adler, 32, of Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Monroe A. Adler, 24, Army Air Forces, of Allentown, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For extraordinary achievement in aerial flight while piloting a transport plane in the South Pacific during more than 175 operational missions, transporting troops and equipment and evacuating wounded personnel.

Capt. Philip M. Adler, 27, Army Air Forces, of Lebanon, Ind. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and Purple Heart. Capt. Adler has taken part in numerous raids against the Japs in China, as operations officer of a squadron and pilot of a Liberator bomber. He was wounded in action during one raid.

Capt. Philip M. Adler, 28, Army Air Forces, of Lebanon, Ind. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in China.

Pvt. Sam Adlin, 21, of Paterson, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Italy.

Lt. Isidore Alfred, 25, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star. Posthumously awarded for heroism in air combat near Java where he died in action when his plane was shot down.

Sgt. Sam R. Allen, 28, New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st. cl.) Nathan Alper, 25, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Edward Altglass, 29, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Frederic G. Altman, Army Air Forces, of Little Rock, Ark. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and nine Oak Leaf Clusters. For his heroism as bombardier aboard a B-17 bomber in 50 bombing missions over north Africa and Europe, including Sicily.

Lt. Arthur Amron, 25, Army Air Forces, of Rockaway Park, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Murray Andriessc, of Newport, R. I. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Morris Applebaum, 25, Army Air Forces, of Birmingham, Ala. Purple Heart. Killed in action in south Pacific.

Sgt. Robert Arch, of Valley Stream, N. Y. Silver Star. For heroism in north Africa during the Oran offensives.

Sgt. Arnold E. Arnold, 21, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action over Germany.

Pvt. Justin Barry Arnold, 20, United States Marine Corps, of Minneapolis, Minn. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Sanford N. Aronbeck, 26, Army Air Forces, of Auburn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For extraordinary heroism in aerial combat in the north African campaign. On one occasion his quick thinking and adroit handling of a plane enabled him to save the lives of 10 crew members.

Lt. Albert M. Aronson, 28, Army Air Forces, of Kingstree, S. C. Purple Heart and Air Medal. For his work as navigator of a B-24 Liberator bomber which took part in numerous raids on Europe, failed to return from a raid on Rumanian oil fields.

Capt. Lloyd H. Aronson, 24, Army Air Forces, of South Norwalk, Conn. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For heroism in the Far East. He saved a twin-engine plane at an allied airdrome in China from destruction during a bombing raid.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abe Aronowitz, 27, or Paterson, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Australia.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Josef Z. Asbel, 22, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Jack Ascher, 21, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross. He was radio operator on a bomber which sank a German submarine off the coast of South America.

Lt. Jerome H. Ash, 27, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Italy.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Nathan Frederick Asher, United States Navy, of Philadelphia, Pa. Commendation from Secretary Knox. He assumed emergency command of destroyer on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Daniel C. Bain, 26, Sutersville, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Reuben Robert Baitchman, 39, of New Orleans, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Martin Balick, 26, of Wilmington, Del. Silver Star. For leading his outfit over a hill in Tunisia under heavy enemy fire. A private at the time, he took command in the absence of an officer.

Pvt. Joseph Baskin, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Jacob Bass, 26, of West New York, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Asiatic seas.

Lt. Samuel Bass, 25, Army Air Forces, of North, S. C. Air Medal. For outstanding aerial achievement as navigator and bombardier on a bombing mission in the Middle East.

Pvt. Sam Bassoff, 29, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Norman D. Bauer, United States Marine Corps, of Lamar, Colo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action.

Corp. Raymond D. Bauer, 23, of Jersey City, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Clifford Baum, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Abe Bearman, 33, of Allentown, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Seaman Milton S. Becker, 30, United States Navy, of Newport News, Va. Purple Heart. For heroism at sea during the invasion of Sicily.

Corp. Sidney Becker, 25, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Irving Beeber, 23, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. Meyer Belofsky, 25, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the southwest Pacific.

Lt. Morris Berenson, Army Air Forces, of Garfield, N. J. Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For his part in bombing raids over Tunisia and Tripoli, and for disabling seven enemy craft in a Nazi-held port.

Pvt. Bernard E. Berg, 21, of Philadelphia, Pa. Silver Star and Purple Heart. He crawled through enemy fire on Guadalcanal to render aid to an officer and dragged the officer to safety despite wounds in his back.

Sgt. Marwin A. Berg, 23, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Sidney Berk, 25, Army Air Forces, of Jacksonville, Fla. Purple Heart. Killed in action over France.

Sgt. William Berkman, 30, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Sgt. Arthur Berkovitz, 23, Army Air Forces, of East Chicago, Ind. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. For his part in numerous bombing raids over occupied Europe. Reported missing in action.

Capt. Jack Berkovitz, 23, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Air Medal. He took part in 40 bombing missions against Japanese positions in New Guinea and other Southwest Pacific bases.

Lt. George Berkowitz, 25, Army Air Forces, of Dallas, Tex. Silver Star, Purple Heart, and Nineteenth Bombardment Group citation. For heroism in action in the South Pacific, where he was wounded.

Pvt. Harold N. Berkowitz, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Marvin Berkowitz, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For heroism and wounds received in action in the Southwest Pacific. Now reported missing.

Pvt. Samuel F. Berkowitz, 22, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Irving Berman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Paterson, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Aleutians.

Lt. Samuel D. Berman, 25, Army Air Forces, of Terrace Park, Ohio. Air Medal. For his part in "dangerous operational flights over mountainous terrain" in the Far East.

Pvt. Herman Berne, 32, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Bernard Alvin Bernstein, 21, Army Air Forces, of Des Moines, Iowa. Purple Heart. Killed in action over Europe.

Sgt. David Bernstein, 31, Army Air Forces, of Winsted, Conn. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. Killed in air action over Sicily.

Sgt. Harry P. Bernstein, 27, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Corp. Saul Bernstein, of Farmingdale, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sidney Bernstein, 24, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Ted Bernstein, 22, Army Air Forces, of Santa Ana, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in north Africa.

Maj. Arthur Berwald, 28, of Dallas, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action at Kiska.

Maj. Louis Besbeck, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at Bataan. Missing in action.

Metalsmith Solomon Bessel, 23, United States Navy, of Glen Cove, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Lt. Leonard Bessman, 35, of Milwaukee, Wis. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Africa.

Sgt. Theodore Billen, 21, Army Air Forces, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Purple Heart, and 3 citations. As an aerial engineer and gunner,

he personally accounted for several Zeros during 63 bombing raids and air battles in the Pacific.

Lt. Sidney Lewis Binderman, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Java Sea.

Pvt. Bernard Binetsky, 30, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. He was wounded during the invasion of Sicily when a German shell broke his right leg.

Corp. Peter O. Binswanger, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Arthur Biskin, of Albany, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Hawaii.

Lt. Howard W. Blank, 23, Army Air Forces, of Terre Haute, Ind. Purple Heart. Wounded in action over France.

Lt. Paul Blank, Army Air Forces, of Maplewood, Mo. Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For repeated acts of heroism during months of air action over Europe.

Lt. Melvin J. Bleakman, 25, Army Air Forces, of Baltimore, Md. Air Medal. As copilot on a bombing attack over Nazi-held Europe, he led a formation of Flying Fortresses when the pilot was injured, and succeeded in bringing his own ship to its base although a shell hole had pierced its side and half its control cables had been shot away by enemy fighters.

Lt. Donald S. Bloch, 23, Army Air Forces, of Roxbury, Mass. Air Medal. He distinguished himself during the bombing of Nauru in the South Pacific.

Lt. Maurice I. Bloch, 21, of Selma, Ala. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Ensign Jules H. Bloch, 27, United States Navy, of Oklahoma City, Okla. Navy commendation. For heroism as officer in charge of a gun crew aboard a merchant ship on the route to Murmansk.

Sgt. Harold Block, 31, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal and five Oak Leaf Clusters. For heroism as radio operator of a Liberator bomber during raids on Europe, including the bombing of the Ploest oil fields in Rumania.

Lt. Irving C. Bloom, 28, Army Air Forces, of Hannibal, Mo. Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal and six Oak Leaf Clusters. He completed 37 missions over Sicily, Italy, Greece, Rumania and Austria.

Lt. William A. Bloom, 23, of Houston, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action in western Europe.

Lt. Robert B. Blum, 25, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Blumenfeld, 26, of St. Paul, Minn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Joseph Blumstein, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the southwest Pacific.

Lt. Allan L. Bobrow, 24, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Air Medal. For exceptionally meritorious service as pilot of a Flying Fortress. Reported missing in air action over occupied Europe.

Lt. Wallace M. Bonaparte, 26, United States Navy, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Harry Brande, 20, of New York, N. Y. Legion of Merit award. For heroism in New Guinea, when he deliberately exposed himself to malaria as part of a medical experiment.

Yeoman Bernard William Brender, United States Navy, of Columbus, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at sea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Meyer Brenner, 37, of New Orleans, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Roy Bright, Army Air Forces, of Eveleth, Minn. Silver Star and Distinguished Flying Cross. For action at Midway and gallantry in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Comdr. Jerry Brock, 32, United States Navy, of Buffalo, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at sea.

Capt. Jacob S. Brody, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Milton Bromberg, 27, of Paterson, N. J. Legion of Merit award. For heroism during the invasion of north Africa.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Ben Richard Bronstein, United States Naval Reserve, of Manchester, N. H. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Isadore Brookoff, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Capt. Nathan Brooks, 30, Medical Corps, of Detroit, Mich. Silver Star. Heroic work in caring for wounded soldiers while Jap planes bombed their field hospital at Buna, New Guinea.

Pvt. Albert M. Brown, 25, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Corp. Milton J. Brown, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Pacific area.

Pvt. Sidney E. Brown, 22, of Buffalo, S. C. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Raymond Budman, 23, of Philadelphia, Pa. Legion of Merit. For his heroism as leader of an infantry group during the fighting on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Joseph Buntin, 27, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy commendation. He demonstrated expert initiative and leadership on Guadalcanal in withdrawing his platoon intact to a more suitable defensive position, enabling his company to break up an enemy assault.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Milton Burman, 22, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Louis H. Burns, 30, of Fin- castle, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Sheldon Burnstein, 21, Army Air Forces, of Elgin, Ill. Air Medal. He shot down a Messerschmidt 210 on a bombing mission over southern Italy, as a gunner on a bomber.

Pvt. Jack M. Burt, 32, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Archie S. Busch, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Herman Buchsbaum, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Phillip Bzaza, 29, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Louis Calderon, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Salomon M. Candelaria, 23, of San Mateo, N. Mex. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Howard Cantor, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and a group citation. He was tail gunner in a B-17 bomber at Midway and Guadalcanal, and is credited with shooting down 9 Zeros in the South Pacific in the course of 67 combat missions and 27 bombing flights.

Maj. Alexander Samuel Caplan, of Denver, Colo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Comdr. Stanley Caplan, 27, of Elmira, N. Y. Commendation from Secretary Knox. For taking a destroyer to sea on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack and, with three other ensigns, shooting down four Japanese planes and depth-bombing two enemy submarines.

Sgt. Maynard L. Carp, 27, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Seaman Benjamin M. Carpman, United States Navy, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Pacific area.

Capt. Bernard W. Charles, 22, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Capt. Lester J. Chase, 35, of Worcester, Mass. Silver Star. Missing in action since the fall of Bataan, where he earned the award as an infantryman.

Radio Operator John Cherneck, United States Navy, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed at Pearl Harbor.

Capt. Marvin L. Chernow, 29, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Aleutians.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Albert Chick, 31, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Fought in four north African battles.

Corp. Edward Chitlik, 25, United States Marine Corps, of Cleveland, Ohio. Silver Star and commendation from Secretary Knox. For restoring communications between headquarters and the front during a battle in the Solomon Islands.

Pvt. Frank Churgin, 25, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. For heroism in north Africa as a member of an armored unit.

Maj. Max Clark, United States Marine Corps, of Galveston, Tex. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Robert Clifford, Army Air Forces, of Perth Amboy, N. J. Purple Heart. Heroism at Hickam Field, Hawaii, on day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Lt. Alfred J. Cohen, Army Air Forces, 25, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Air Medal. Air action over Sicily.

Musician Allan Cohen, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Arthur Cohen, 29, of Bridgeport, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Edward S. Cohen, 23, Army Air Forces, of Rumford, Maine. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For participation in the transportation of troops from England to north Africa on the nights of the invasion despite adverse weather and poor communications, and for heroism in the air over Sicily.

Lt. Jack Cohen, 22, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. He was one of a group of fliers who downed 24 enemy planes in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Harry Cohen, 29, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Herman Cohen, 23, Army Air Forces, of Port Arthur, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Petty Officer Hershel Cohen, 23, United States Navy, of Canton, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at sea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Heyman S. Cohen, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Jethro I. Cohen, 21, of Elgin, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Joseph Bondi Cohen, 34, of University City, Mo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Lawrence Cohen, 23, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Maj. Leonard P. Cohen, 29, Army Air Forces, of Fall River, Mass. Legion of Merit award. For his services to the Ninth Air Force in the Middle East and north Africa.

Lt. Louis Cohen, 27, of Atlantic City, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomons.

Sgt. Melvin Cohen, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Sgt. Mitchell Cohen, United States Marine Corps, of Lawrence, Mass. Purple Heart. For bravery under fire, and wounds received in action in the Far East.

Sgt. Perry E. Cohen, 29, of Buffalo, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Robert Cohen, 23, Army Air Forces, of Flushing, N. Y. Air Medal. For long-range

antisubmarine flights carried out in the Caribbean area during hazardous weather.

Pvt. Russell L. Cohen, 22, United States Marine Corps, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Corp. Samuel Cohen, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Samuel Cohen, 23, of Dorchester, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Schiller Cohen, 23, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, 10 Oak Leaf Clusters, and a Group Citation. As a flying fortress waist gunner Cohen has been credited with shooting down 1 enemy plane and scoring 4 probables during 254 combat hours over north Africa and Europe.

Lt. Stanley Cohen, 25, Army Air Forces, of Pulaski, Tenn. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and Group Citation. He took part in one of the longest bombing missions ever undertaken, as navigator aboard a heavy bomber. His squadron flew more than 3,000 miles to blast objectives at Japanese-held Bangkok.

Pvt. William Cohen, 28, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Algeria.

Capt. Joe B. Cohn, of University City, Mo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Capt. Melvin M. Coleman, 26, Army Air Forces, of Denver, Colo. Air Medal and Purple Heart. He took part in a hazardous mission to Tunisia, transporting paratroops to the front, died in action shortly afterward when he refused to bail out of a crippled plane which developed a defect in the fuel supply.

Lt. James Howard Cooper, 34, Army Air Forces, of Birmingham, Ala. Purple Heart. For heroism in north Africa.

Pvt. Jacob Cooperman, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Allan Cotler, 25, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross. For extraordinary achievement in aerial flight. He participated in 200 hours of operational flight missions in the southwest Pacific, including bombing missions against enemy airdromes and installations, armed reconnaissance flights, and attacks on enemy naval vessels and shipping.

Lt. Signey S. Cowen, 30, of Belle Harbor, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Jesse A. Craft, 23, of Benton Harbor, Mich. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Herman R. Cummins, 21, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Milton Cusher, 23, of Chelsea, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Irving Cutler, 19, Army Air Forces, of Paterson, N. J. Silver Star and Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa, where he had distinguished himself as radio operator aboard a bomber.

Lt. Mandell L. Cypress, 23, Army Air Forces, of Buffalo, N. Y. Air Medal. For his part in a bombing raid on Japanese-held Wake Island.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Leslie Daichman, 25, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Sidney S. Damb, 24, of Springfield, Mass. Silver Star. For gallantry in Tunisia. He assumed control of his squad when the leader was wounded and, exposing himself to enemy fire to more effectively direct mortar fire, deployed his men so that maximum damage was inflicted on the enemy.

Sgt. Robert P. Damsky, 23, Army Air Force, of Swampscott, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded at Hickam Field during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Capt. Otis Daneman, 29, paratrooper, Army Air Force, of Staten Island, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Sydney Daniel, 27, of Reading, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Foster Daniels, 21, Army Air Force, of Pikeville, Ky. Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart. Killed in action over Wilhelmshaven, Germany, after participating in numerous raids on the continent.

Lt. Edward L. Danziger, 28, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star. For gallantry in action in Tunisia.

Capt. William Hays Davidow, 23, Army Air Force, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Chester Davis, 25, Army Air Force, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. For wounds sustained in a raid on Europe. He also participated as a gunner in the first all-American raid on Europe, over occupied Holland, on July 4, 1942.

Sgt. Harry Cohn, 28, Army Air Force, of Hazelton, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Herman Davis, 24, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Radio Operator Joseph Davis, United States Navy, of Liberty, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Norman Davis, 24, Army Air Force, of New York, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For outstanding aerial achievements in the Middle East. He has 260 hours of operational flights over north Africa to his credit.

Pvt. Aaron Dechoretz, 22, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Sidney Devers, 24, Army Air Force, of Boston, Mass. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For heroism as a top-turret gunner on a B-17, during raids on occupied Europe.

Corp. Leroy Diamond, 24, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy Cross and Purple Heart. He was leader of a three-man squad in a machine-gun nest who thwarted an enemy advance during the early fighting on Guadalcanal, piling up more than 200 dead during the battle. One of the group was killed, another blinded. Diamond was wounded, has recovered.

Pvt. Harold Gustave Dick, 18, United States Marine Corps, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomons.

Lt. William A. Dietch, 25, Army Air Force, of Chicago, Ill. Silver Star. For air action with the nineteenth bombardment group in Java, Australia and New Guinea, as a navigator on a bomber.

Lt. Maurice L. Docton, 26, of Cleveland, O. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Samuel Dorfsman, 31, of Dorchester, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. David Draeger, 27, of Watertown, Wis. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Italy.

Lt. Clifton I. Dreyfus, 23, Army Air Force, of Birmingham, Ala. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Maj. Joseph C. Dreyfus, 38, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in a tank battle at El Guettar, north Africa.

Lt. Daniel T. Drubin, 24, Army Air Force, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in air action over Europe.

Lt. Samuel Dunn, 23, Army Air Force, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal. For heroism in air action over north Africa.

Sgt. Daniel D. Dvorin, Army Air Force, of Linden, N. J. Distinguished Flying Cross. As tall gunner on a Flying Fortress, he participated in 200 hours of operational flights over Guadalcanal, frequently under fire.

Pvt. Rubin Dworkin, 34, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Aviation Radioman Leonard S. Edelstein, 23, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy commendation. For his efforts in freeing the lifeboat of a rapidly sinking Navy

patrol bomber in the north Atlantic, thereby saving the lives of 13 crewmen.

Sgt. Samuel L. Edwards, 32, Army Air Force, of Washington, D. C. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. As aerial gunner on a Flying Fortress, he distinguished himself during numerous raids over north Africa and occupied Europe.

Sgt. Abraham A. Ehrenreich, 19, Army Air Force, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For participating in 5 sorties against the enemy over Europe, and in 10 raids over north Africa.

Corp. Martin D. Eichman, of Chicago, Ill., Marine Corps commendation. For valor at Corregidor.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Henry R. Elseman, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Eisen, 24, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. Everett A. Eisenberg, 27, Army Air Force, of Long Island City, N. Y. Air Medal. Flight leader of a squadron of Liberator bombers, he helped shoot down three Zeros in the New Guinea area.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harold C. Eisenbruch, 21, Paratrooper, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) David Eisman, 24, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Jacques Rodney Elsner, 24, United States Navy, of Red Bank, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomons.

Lt. Henry B. Elkind, 25, of Holyoke, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Chief Pharmacist's Mate Fred S. Epstein, 38, United States Naval Reserve, of Washington, D. C. Naval commendation and citation. For heroism at Coral Sea and Midway.

Pvt. Hyman Epstein, 22, of Omaha, Nebr. Purple Heart. Killed in action in New Guinea, after he had gone through fire to administer medical aid to wounded soldiers.

Petty Officer Robert Erlich, United States Navy, of Troy, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in the South Pacific.

Pharmacist's Mate Max Erlichman, 22, United States Navy, of Peoria, Ill. Navy commendation. For bravery under fire and beyond the call of duty on Guadalcanal.

Lt. (Sr. Gr.) Arthur N. Ershler, 32, Naval Air Corps, of Hudson, N. Y. Navy Cross. For his part, as a dive bomber pilot operating from an aircraft carrier in "softening up" gun emplacements and other defense installations to ease the invasion of French Morocco for land troops.

Corp. Jacob Farash, United States Marine Corps, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Far East.

Pvt. Hyman Fatt, 22, of Newburgh, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Harry Feigenbaum, 22, Army Air Force, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters and Purple Heart. He was killed in action when his plane crashed into the sea after demolishing a large enemy convoy off Bizerte. He had been on 18 combat flights during the north African campaign.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Albert H. Feingold, 36, of West New York, N. J. Silver Star. He voluntarily went against enemy machine gun fire and single-handedly blew up an enemy pillbox in Sicily, enabling his unit to advance.

Seaman Bertram David Feinman, United States Naval Reserve, of South Euclid, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Sgt. Edward Feinstein, 22, of Cleveland Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Sgt. Jacob Feinstein, 28, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Capt. Sylvan Feld, 24, Army Air Force, of Lynn, Mass. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air

Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. A fighter pilot, he downed nine enemy planes over north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Philip Feldacker, 37, Engineer Corps, of St. Louis, Mo. Silver Star. For gallantry in action in north Africa.

Corp. Lloyd Felder, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Jack H. Feldman, 19, Army Air Force, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Lt. Leon Feldman, 25, Army Air Force, of New Orleans, La. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. He participated as bombardier on a Flying Fortress in 10 raids on occupied Europe, and is credited with shooting down a German fighter plane during 1 mission.

Lt. Leonard M. Feldman, 23, Army Air Force, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Leonard Feldman, 26, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Norbert B. Feldman, 22, Army Air Force, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. Killed in action. He was copilot of a Flying Fortress which took part in numerous raids on Europe.

Lt. Lewis Earl Feldstein, 27, Army Air Force, of Portland, Oreg. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. He took part in numerous raids over Germany, France, and Italy.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jerry Fellenbaum, 28, Army Air Force, of Crestline, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Fireman William Feller, United States Naval Reserve, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Sgt. Oscar Ferkauff, Army Air Force, of Kansas City, Mo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Radioman Bernard Fields, 25, United States Navy, of Cleveland Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph J. Fine, 24, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. He was a member of an armored tank division in the north African campaign, is reported missing in action.

Corp. David Fineberg, 25, of Roxbury, Mass. Purple Heart and Oak Leaf Cluster. He was twice wounded on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Harry Fineman, 24, of Wilmington, Del. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. David Fingeret, 24, Army Air Force, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Air Medal. For air action in the Aleutians.

Lt. Joseph Fink, 28, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star, Croix de Guerre, Purple Heart, and Gold Star. He distinguished himself in north Africa, reorganizing a scattered platoon at Kasserine Pass and undertaking reconnaissance work "in front of the front" during the Tunisian fighting.

Corp. Benjamin W. Finkelstein, 26, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in western Europe.

Corp. George L. Finkelstein, 23, Army Air Force, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. For rescuing the crew of a loaded bomber which crashed immediately after taking off from an airfield at a southwest Pacific base.

Pvt. Harry Finkelstein, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Samuel Finkelstein, 24, Army Air Force, of Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. He was radio operator and gunner on a 4-engined heavy bomber which took part in 44 raids and reconnaissance missions in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Eugene D. Finn, 21, of Brighton, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Carl Fintuch, 25, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sidney Fischbein, 24, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Howard Philip Fischer, 24 United States Navy, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Far East.

Lt. Philip S. Fischer, 23, Army Air Forces, of East Orange, N. J. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster and Purple Heart. For air action over western Europe, during which he was wounded.

Pvt. (1st cl.) David Fisher, 27, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Louis Fishman, 24, of Irvington, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Martin Flaum, 20, United States Marine Corps, of Syracuse, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Sgt. Irving Flax, 25, Army Air Forces, of Richmond, Va. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Asiatic area.

Pvt. Simon Flax, 26, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Edward K. Fleischman, 18, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Attu.

Pvt. Nathan Fleisher, 31, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Jerome L. Fluster, 29, of Albany, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Milton S. Fonorow, 23, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal. He has been on missions over St. Nazaire, Lorient, Brest, and other Axis targets, as a bombardier.

Lt. Jerome L. Foreman, 21, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European theater.

Corp. Alexander Fox, 21, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Capt. Lester Irving Fox, of Haverhill, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Philip F. Fox, 26, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Albert Frank, 22, of Bellaire, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Irving H. Frank, 25, Army Air Forces, of Savannah, Ga. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. He took part in numerous raids over occupied Europe.

Sgt. Marvin L. Frank, 25, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Milton Frankel, 25, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Heroism in north Africa.

Commander Samuel B. Frankel, 38, United States Navy, of Stapleton, N. Y. Distinguished Service Medal. For his work as Assistant Naval Attaché in Murmansk and Archangel, U. S. S. R., during 1942.

Lt. Monroe D. Franklin, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Jacob Howard Franz, 26, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, four Oak Leaf Clusters, and Silver Star. He took part in more than 200 hours of long-range bombing missions in the South Pacific, participated in the Battle of Bismarck Sea, Milne Bay, Kavieng, New Ireland, the Solomons, and New Britain. He has 700 combat flying hours and 88 missions to his credit.

Pvt. Irwin Freed, 23, of Pittston, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Aleutian area.

Corp. Isadore Freed, of Canton, Ohio. Purple Heart. While in combat in Algiers, he was wounded from the air by a strafing Messerschmitt.

Pvt. Isadore Freemond, 27, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Charles W. Freschauf, 26, Army Air Forces, of David City, Nebr. Air Medal and

three Oak Leaf Clusters. For exceptionally meritorious achievement during numerous raids on Europe.

Lt. Herbert Friedberg, 28, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Col. Ralph Friedenthal, 39, of Denver, Colo. Purple Heart. Following the Pearl Harbor attack, he directed the salvage and storage of all mess stores and equipment from the wreckage at Hickam Field, going without rest or sleep until he could secure proper messing facilities for his troops.

Pvt. Jacob Friedes, 22, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Capt. Frank Friedman, 24, Army Air Forces, of University City, Mo. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. As a pilot member of Squadron X, operating in the Aleutians, he distinguished himself in aerial combat, participating in the American invasion of Attu.

Machinist's Mate Joseph Friedman, 27, Naval Air Corps, of Fall River, Mass. Letter of commendation. For heroism while on naval aviation patrol duty in the North Atlantic.

Pvt. Leo Friedman, 31, of Memphis, Tenn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Leon J. Friedman, 22, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Citation for valor. He was a member of a flying squadron responsible for destroying a considerable amount of enemy equipment in north Africa during low-level strafing sorties.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Raymond Lester Friedson, 24, United States Navy, of Kansas City, Mo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Herbert Friedwald, 26, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star and Croix de Guerre. He directed an assault gun section which accounted for three tanks, two 88-mm. guns, and mortar crews in north Africa.

Pvt. Emanuel Frish, 28, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Capt. Gabriel J. Frumkin, 29, Army Air Forces, of Memphis, Tenn. Silver Star, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. As a Flying Fortress navigator and copilot, he shot down five Zeros during the Battle of Java, helped destroy two enemy aircraft carriers, piled up more than 200 combat hours in the air, was forced down three times, and was wounded in aerial combat.

Capt. Nat Fuchs, 33, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Harold L. Fuchsmann, 25, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and nine Oak Leaf Clusters. A Flying Fortress navigator, he completed 50 missions over north Africa.

Pvt. Stanley Fultz, 23, of Hedgeville, Ky. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Seaman Burton J. Furman, 26, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at Coral Sea.

Capt. Rafael Gamsco, 31, Medical Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star. Under enemy fire so heavy that some of the wounded were wounded again, he treated the injured of a company trapped between Buna Mission and Giropa Point on New Guinea, continuing to aid these men in the midst of battle with utter disregard for his own safety.

Sgt. Simon Garelich, 22, of Kansas City, Mo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Corp. Julius Garfunkel, 32, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Theodore P. Gelbstein, 19, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Larry Geller, 27, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Abraham W. Ger, 40, of Miami Beach, Fla. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Bernard Gefstein, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action during an enemy raid on Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

Sgt. Charles Gilbert, 22, Army Air Forces, of Phoenix, Ariz. Air Medal. For heroism in bombing missions over occupied Europe.

Pvt. Howard Gillman, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Capt. Nathan Ginsberg, 27, Army Air Forces, of Kansas City, Mo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Irving Gishkin, 25, of Woodside, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. David J. Gitelson, 22, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Norman Glass, 24, Army Air Forces, of Baltimore, Md. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. He took part in more than 30 bombing missions over occupied Europe, distinguishing himself on numerous occasions as radioman on a Flying Fortress.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Lawrence Glassberg, 22, Army Air Forces, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Frank Glassman, 29, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. He participated in many combat missions in the Southwest Pacific, and was wounded in aerial combat. He is reported missing in action.

Corp. Sidney B. Glick, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Capt. Edwin L. Gluck, 25, Army Air Forces, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and six Oak Leaf Clusters. He took part in raids on Ploesti, Rome, Weirer, Neustadt, and other European objectives, and was cited by Maj. Gen. Lewis Brereton for volunteering to execute an experimental and dangerous attack on enemy installations last spring.

Pvt. Herman Goldbaum, 34, of Benton Harbor, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Bernard Goldberg, 21, of Atlantic City, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Asiatic area.

Sgt. Harry L. Goldberg, of Toledo, Ohio. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For gallantry and wounds received in action. He was in the rear of a truck attacked by four enemy planes. Twice wounded, and subjected to further strafing, he remained in the truck, at great personal risk, to render first aid to the wounded.

Lt. Hyman L. Goldberg, 26, Army Air Forces, of Norwich, Conn. Distinguished Flying Cross and Purple Heart. He insisted on staying at his bomb sight and releasing his bombs on enemy ships after he was severely wounded in flight over north Africa by an exploding shell.

Sgt. Irving Goldberg, 21, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Irving M. Goldberg, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Isadore Goldberg, 30, of Beverly, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the southwest Pacific.

Lt. Jerome Goldberg, 24, Army Air Forces, of Paterson, N. J. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and six Oak Leaf Clusters. He participated in 35 aerial assaults on occupied Europe, including raids on Austria, Greece, Rumania, and Italy, as bombardier aboard a B-24 Liberator.

Capt. Jerrold I. Goldberg, 27, of Rochester, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Maurice Goldberg, 23, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the battle of Attu.

Sgt. Norman R. Goldberg, 22, of New York, N. Y. Legion of Merit award for heroism during the invasion of Sicily.

Lt. Julius E. Goldblatt, 23, United States Marine Corps, of Lawrence, Mass. Silver Star. He crawled across an open area in the Solomons swept by enemy fire to rescue two severely wounded marines in his platoon.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harold Goldie, 26, of Hollis, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Theodore Goldbum, 24, of Philadelphia, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross and Silver Star. He was at Pearl Harbor when the Japs attacked, took part in the bombing of Jap installations and airdromes at Midway, has to his credit more than 200 hours of combat flying time in the South Pacific.

Pvt. George Goldfarb, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Alex S. Goldfisher, 25, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Adrian Goldman, 24, Army Air Forces, of Torrington, Conn. Air Medal. For heroism as a tall gunner in the South Pacific in 15 operational flights.

Sgt. Carl S. Goldman, Army Air Forces, of Mayesville, S. C. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For heroism as aerial gunner on a Flying Fortress. Missing in action.

Capt. Max Goldman, 31, Medical Corps, of Dorchester, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action during an air raid on Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Pvt. Max Goldsmith, 32, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Italy.

Sgt. Arthur T. Goldsmith, 26, of Freeport, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Max Goldsmith, 32, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at Salerno, Italy.

Pvt. Wilbert D. Goldsmith, 21, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Alfred Goldstein, 31, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. George G. Goldstein, 23, Army Air Forces, of Hampton, Va. Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. A Thunderbolt pilot, he took part in more than 40 missions over Nazi-held Europe.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harold A. Goldstein, 31, of the Bronx, N. Y. Silver Star. For gallantry in action in Tunisia, as a member of a tank company. He rescued a wounded man from a disabled tank in the face of heavy enemy fire.

Sgt. Fred Harris Goldstein, 21, Army Air Forces, of Shaker Heights, Ohio. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. The Distinguished Flying Cross for bringing ammunition and food supplies to the firing line on Guadalcanal and evacuating injured and sick under fire by air; Air Medal for extraordinary achievement in operational flights over the Solomons totaling 208 hours, frequently under enemy fire.

Sgt. Harry Goldstein, 27, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. An aerial engineer and gunner, he shot down two enemy planes in the course of numerous bombing missions on European objectives. Reported missing.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Herbert S. Goldstein, 23, of Ambridge, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Jerome J. Goldstein, 27, Army Air Forces, of Far Rockaway, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism as bombardier aboard a B-26 Marauder during a number of missions in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Lester Goldstein, 26, of Collinsville, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Norman S. Goldstein, 28, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Silver Star and Air

Medal. When the mechanism for releasing bombs failed on his plane during an American raid in the Far East, he risked his life to release the bombs by hand.

Flight Officer Sandy Goldstein, 27, Army Air Forces, of New Bedford, Mass., Air Medal. For air action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. William B. Goldstein, 33, of Shreveport, La. Purple Heart. Wounded in action, New Georgia.

Pvt. Fred Golub, 29, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Jack J. Gomberg, 26, of Chester, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in south Pacific.

Sgt. Philip Gononsky, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was aboard one of two bombers which sank two large Japanese cargo ships and damaged a transport in Rabaul Harbor, New Britain.

Lt. Alexander Goode, 31, Chaplains Corps, of Washington, D. C. Purple Heart. He was one of four chaplains, two of the others Protestant, one Catholic, who gave their life-belts to enlisted men on a torpedoed American cargo transport which sank in the North Atlantic. Reported as missing in action.

Radioman David Goodman, 23, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster. Silver Star for his work on the mosquito boat which carried General MacArthur and Philippines President Manuel Quezon from Corregidor to Australia. Oak Leaf Cluster for the daring attack made by his squadron under Lt. Comdr. John Bulkeley, resulting in damage to a Japanese cruiser in the Mindanao Sea, near Cuba in the Philippines.

Pvt. Charles Goodman, 27, of Washington, D. C. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Walter Goodman, 24, Army Air Forces, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Caribbean area.

Capt. Howard K. Goodman, 25, United States Marine Corps, of Long Beach, N. Y. Silver Star. He led his platoon in three successive bayonet and hand grenade charges under heavy enemy fire, contributing to the annihilation of an entire Japanese battalion, with minimum casualties to the American platoon.

Lt. Victor I. Goodman, 24, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal. Oak Leaf Cluster and Purple Heart. In 19 missions over north Africa as navigator and bombardier of a B-26 bomber he accounted for four enemy planes; was wounded once during aerial combat.

Sgt. Joseph Gorchoff, 22, Marine Air Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal. He took part in several major aerial battles over Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Abe Goodman, 25, of Williamsport, Pa. Silver Star. For gallantry in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Henry Goodman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Benjamin Gordon, 26, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. Flight engineer and top turret gunner. Numerous raids over occupied Europe.

Pvt. Milton Gorbetz, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star. When a ship was torpedoed from under him on the first day of the north African invasion, he swam to the beach and under heavy fire worked among the wounded men who had fallen there, mindless of furious enemy strafing and bombardment.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Carl C. Goshman, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Battle of Attu.

Pvt. Arthur Gould, of Jamaica, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Lester Martin Gould, 32, Army Air Forces, of Lafayette, Ind. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Philip Gram, 23, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For his feats in combat as a bombardier in the Middle East.

Lt. Milton Green, 27, Army Air Forces, of Denver, Colo. Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For exceptional valor and outstanding service as a Flying Fortress pilot during 25 raids in the European war theater.

Seaman Tommy Green, of Lexington, Ky. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at sea.

Pvt. Eddie Greenberg, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Max Greenberg, 24, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Raymond Greenberg, 26, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Charles David Greenburgh, 31, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Algiers.

Pvt. Leon Greene, 24, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Calman Greenfield, 24, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Benjamin Greenspan, 23, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Seaman Irving E. Greenstein, of Philadelphia, Pa. Citation. For gallantry in action at Pearl Harbor.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Nathan Greenstein, 30, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Leo Greenwald, 29, Engineer Corps, of Kansas City, Mo. Purple Heart. Wounded by a German land mine in Tunisia.

Sgt. Nathan Greese, 23, of Chicago. Distinguished Service Cross. When his platoon was pinned to the ground by enemy fire in the Guadalcanal jungle he went forward alone despite sniper fire and crawled far enough ahead to hurl hand grenades at this objective and destroy it. In his advance he killed five enemy snipers with a Browning automatic rifle.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Greitzer, 26, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Goodman G. Greller, 35, of Minneapolis, Minn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Battle of El Guettar, north Africa.

Corp. Alfred Groden, 21, Army Air Forces, of Maplewood, N. J. Air Medal. He took part in more than 100 hours of operational flying in the South Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Al Gross, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action over occupied Europe.

Seaman Jerome S. Gross, of Ellenville, N. Y. Navy commendation. For his heroic conduct aboard the U. S. S. *Nautilus* when the ship attacked and sank an enemy aircraft carrier of 10,000 tons at Midway.

Lt. Jacob Grossman, 27, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Leo Grossman, 24, Army Air Forces, of Clifton, N. J. Air Medal. He participated in 15 bombing missions over north Africa and Italy. Missing in action.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Robert L. Grossman, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Robert P. Grover, Army Air Forces, of Washington, D. C. Purple Heart. Killed in action over Germany.

Pvt. Richard A. Grubel, 20, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Ralph Victor Guinsburg, 27, Army Air Forces, of Chappaqua, N. Y. Air Medal and Purple Heart. For heroism and wounds

received in action in the European area. When the Flying Fortress on which he was navigator was forced down over the English Channel, he rescued a fellow flyer although he himself was badly hurt.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Howard E. Gurney, 19, United States Marine Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Julius J. Gutlow, 31, Medical Corps, of Detroit, Mich. Silver Star. He performed operations on wounded men at American field hospitals in New Guinea in the midst of enemy bombing attacks.

Pvt. Joseph Guttman, of Union City, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Lt. Sidney Guzik, 24, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For heroism during numerous raids in the Far East.

Lt. Benjamin Ghetzier, United States Navy, of San Antonio, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Louis Oppenheimer Haas, Army Air Forces, of Montgomery, Ala. Air Medal. For his part in carrying out the longest massed, unescorted, nonstop troop-carrying flight ever successfully performed during the north African invasion.

Lt. Norman S. Haber, 27, Naval Air Corps, of Venice, Calif. Distinguished Flying Cross. His plane was attacked by Zero fighters in a dog-battle that lasted more than an hour. His controls and rudder badly damaged by fire, and his elevator completely jammed, he managed despite these handicaps to destroy one enemy plane, evade others, and execute a safe landing.

Maj. Louis Halperin, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. For valor in New Guinea.

Lt. Carroll Hament, 22, Army Air Forces, of Baltimore, Md. Air Medal and four Oak Leaf Clusters. As pilot of a B-25 bomber he took part in numerous aerial assaults on occupied Europe.

Sgt. Milton Hamill, 20, Army Air Forces, of Lynn, Mass. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement during aerial combat. He participated in bombing raids over France, Germany, and Holland.

Sgt. Morris Hammerman, 23, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal. For extraordinary achievement while serving as aerial photographer on long-range reconnaissance and photographic mission over a hazardous air route in the far north.

Corp. Edward Handleman, 26, of Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Solomons during the Munda offensive.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Handverger, 36, of Lynn, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action.

Sgt. Paul Hanson, 27, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and three Oak Leaf Clusters. Tail gunner aboard a Flying Fortress, he has gone on 25 daylight raids over occupied Europe, including Brest, Lorient, Lille, Wilhelms-haven, Rouen, Paris, St. Nazaire, Bremen, Antwerp, Kiel, Meaulte, and Nantes.

Corp. Erwin S. Harber, 23, of Asbury Park, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Edward J. Harris, of Milwaukee, Wis. Purple Heart. Killed in action in New Guinea.

Lt. Lewis S. Harris, 23, Army Air Forces, of Stamford, Conn. Air Medal. He completed 100 hours of combat missions throughout Burma.

Pvt. Ralph Harris, 23, of Zanesville, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Sidney Harris, 26, of Paterson, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Comdr. Jerome Hartman, United States Navy, of Dayton, Ohio. Special mention and decoration by the British. For heroism in tending wounded men when the aircraft carrier *Illustrious* was bombed.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Frederick Hecht, of Spring Valley, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa after distinguishing himself during the initial landing operations setting up a communications post in enemy territory to guide the invasion force.

Maj. Morris Hecht, Army Air Forces, of Columbus, Ga. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Morris G. Heffler, 23, Army Air Forces, of Hartford, Conn. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Clusters. For meritorious achievement while flying antisubmarine patrols in the Caribbean theater.

Lt. Leslie Heitel, 27, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) William Helfand, 26, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action during the battle of El Guetar in north Africa.

Capt. Abraham Robert Heller, of Asbury Park, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Bernard Heller, 25, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. Air action in north Africa.

Yeoman Irving Herman, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Leonard W. Herman, 26, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. For heroism in air action over Europe. He was wounded during a raid over Germany.

Seaman Howard I. Hermann, 44, N. M., of Glendale, Long Island. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Atlantic.

Lt. Charles H. Herr, 24, of Watertown, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Jack H. Hersch, 25, Army Air Forces, of Passaic, N. J. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For heroism as navigator with an anti-submarine squadron based in England.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Max Herzedow, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Myer Hesselberg, paratrooper, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Italy.

Lt. Alfred Heyman, Army Air Forces, of Youngstown, Ohio. Distinguished Flying Cross and Silver Star. He saw action in the Philippines and Java; won the Silver Star for heroism at Coral Sea and the Distinguished Flying Cross for completion of a secret mission in the same locale.

Coxswain Harry Heyman, 25, United States Navy, of Steelton, Pa. Silver Star. For his part in the destruction of a U-boat in the North Atlantic.

Samuel Hill, United States Navy, of Westport, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Pvt. Sol Himmel, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Bernard Hindes, 20, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Israel H. Hintz, 21, United States Navy, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded on Guadalcanal.

Lt. David Hirsch, 25, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. He was navigator of a Fortress which bombed Milne Bay, New Guinea, and ran into enemy opposition. When the co-pilot was wounded and the bombardier killed by shrapnel, Hirsch, himself wounded, stayed with his maps and charts and directed the maimed Fortress back to its base.

Lt. David Hirsch, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sidney Hirshberg, United States Marine Corps, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Pacific area.

Corp. Jacob B. Hodiss, 22, of Syracuse, N. Y., Purple Heart. Killed in action in western Europe.

Sgt. Herman J. Hochman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Rosenberg, Tex. Air Medal. For his part in shooting down 2 Messerschmitts and 1 Italian plane during a raid on Italy.

Lt. Jacob Hochman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Plainfield, N. J. Air Medal. Air action over north Africa.

Maj. Arthur Hoffman, 26, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Silver Star. Purple Heart. Four group citations. A member of the "Gypsy 93d" Squadron of the 19th Bombardment Command, he fought the Japs as a navigator in the skies over New Britain, the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Australia, New Guinea, Coral Sea, and Malaya.

Sgt. Herbert Hoffman, 29, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action over western Europe.

Lt. Sidney Hoffman, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Leonard Holland, 26, of Providence, R. I. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the southwest Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jack Horowitz, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in north Africa.

Seaman Samuel E. Horowitz, 22, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in South Pacific.

Corp. Jerome Horwitz, 26, Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Seaman Theodore Houseman, of Muskegon, Mich. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Morris Howitz, 23, Army Air Forces, of Columbus, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European area.

Petty Officer Marvin C. L. Huffman, 24, United States Navy, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north African invasion.

Lt. Morton M. Hurwitz, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Julian H. Hurt, 23, of Hermitage, Tenn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Capt. Morris Herman Hurwitz, 36, of Hartford, Conn. Legion of Merit Medal and citation. For heroism in north Africa as a member of the Medical Administrative Corps.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Irving Hurwitz, 29, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Sgt. Robert Hutner, of Dallas, Tex. Army citation. For meritorious conduct over and above his assigned duty during the battle of Attu in the Aleutians.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Morris Hyman, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the European area.

Pvt. Nathan E. Hyman, 27, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Walter Hymovich, Army Air Forces, of Stamford, Conn. Air Medal. He took part in more than 25 combat missions in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. Rubin Iden, 24, Army Air Forces, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomon Islands.

Pvt. Darrell Edward Iskiwicz, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Purple Heart. Killed in action at Clark Field in the Philippines.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel Isquith, United States Naval Reserve, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Legion of Merit and Purple Heart. He remained at his post through the torpedoing and sinking of the *Vincennes* in waters off the Solomons. As medical officer, he attended the sick and wounded, although wounded himself. He is believed to be the last man to leave the ship. When rescued he worked for days without sleep, helping wounded survivors of the cruiser.

Commander Soloman Isquith, of Brooklyn, N. Y. United States Navy. Navy Cross. He was responsible for saving 90 percent of the crew of the sunken target ship *Utah*, of which he was commander at Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Leonard Israel, 23, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Robert R. Israel, 28, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Corp. Max Itzkewitz, 28, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Samuel Jackson, 27, United States Navy, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at the battle of Savo Island.

Fireman Edwin M. Jacobs, United States Naval Reserve, of Vicksburg, Miss. Navy and Marine Corps Medal. For heroic conduct while serving aboard a United States warship damaged by a shell during the occupation of French Morocco.

Pvt. Clifford Jacobs, 27, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Charles Marvin Jacobs, United States Marine Corps, of Troy, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Israel Jacobson, 21, of Rochester, N. Y. Silver Star for his courage in standing by his lieutenant who was fatally shot while on night patrol in enemy territory in north Africa.

Lt. Morris C. Jacobson, United States Navy, of Birmingham, Ala. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at sea.

Sgt. Preston H. Jacobson, 21, Army Air Forces, of Waltham, Mont. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in European area.

Lt. Sidney William Jacobson, 26, Army Air Forces, of Shreveport, La. Silver Star and Purple Heart. Gallantry in action while acting as a copilot on a B-25 bomber over Lae, carrying out a dangerous mission in the face of heavy enemy fire, missing in action.

Lt. Sydney Jacobson, Army Air Forces, of Shreveport, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Alexander Phillips, Jacobey, 26, of Jamaica, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Corp. Arnold R. Jaffe, 32, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on New Georgia Island.

Lt. Harold M. Jaffee, 26, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Air Medal. He took part in the longest massed unescorted non-stop troop carrier flight ever successfully performed from England to north Africa.

Sgt. Jacob Jaffee, 25, Army Air Forces, of Rochester, N. Y. Air Medal. For exceptional aerial performance in the Tunisian campaign.

Lt. Herbert Marvin Jay, 24, Navy Air Corps, of East Liverpool, Ohio. Presidential citation. He was a member of Torpedo Squadron 8 during the Battle of Midway, served 11 months during the fighting on Guadalcanal, has participated in five major battles in the South Pacific.

Ensign Ira Well Jeffery, 24, United States Naval Reserve, of Minneapolis, Minn. Posthumous commendation from the Secretary of the Navy. He attempted by hand to keep an ammunition supply line going on board the battleship *California* until he was killed by enemy fire.

Seaman Howard Robert Johnson, of Waterbury, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Capt. Jacob Joseph, 22, United States Marine Corps, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. (1st cl.) David Josephson, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in north Africa.

Capt. Fred Josephson, 27, of Muscatine, Iowa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Walter Jossen, 20, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross. For heroism in aerial combat in the Southwest Pacific.

Corp. Morris A. Kalmus, 23, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Joseph Kalter, 23, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Milton Kalter, 29, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism in aerial flight in the western Aleutians.

Sgt. Mark B. Kamen, United States Marine Corps, of Hightstown, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Theodore J. Kamen, 24, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism as navigator of a bomber during a raid on the Japanese-held Gilbert Islands of Nauru and Tarawa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Ben Kampfer, 36, Parkville, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Sam Kanner, 23, of Charleston, W. Va. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Nathan Kantrow, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Tunisia.

Corp. Abraham G. Kaplan, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Bertram H. Kaplan, 23, Army Air Forces, of Great Neck, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and three Oak Leaf Clusters. As a Flying Fortress pilot he took part in numerous bombing raids on occupied Europe, including Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Paris, Bremen, and Lorient.

Sgt. Harold Kaplan, 24, Army Air Forces, of Worcester, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in western Europe.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harry Kaplan, 27, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Harry E. Kaplan, 35, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Isaac Kaplan, 23, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Silver Star. For heroism during bombing raids on targets in the New Guinea area.

Commander Leonard Kaplan, 42, naval engineer, of Baltimore, Md. Legion of Merit Award. For his services in connection with the repair and salvage of naval and merchant vessels in Iceland.

Pvt. Maurice B. Kaplan, 34, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Seaman Max Kaplan, Bronx, N. Y. Navy Commendation. For his part in the sinking of a 10,000-ton enemy aircraft carrier during the Battle of Midway.

Pvt. Morris S. Kaplan, Dorchester, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Stuart Kaplan, Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. John J. Kapstein, 25, Army Air Forces, Providence, R. I. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For meritorious achievement while participating in sorties against the enemy in north Africa as pilot of a marauder bomber.

Sgt. Bernard Karasin, 24, Army Air Forces, Bronx, N. Y. Air Medal. For air action in north Africa. Missing in action.

Pvt. Morton I. Karp, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Morton I. Karp, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Victor H. Karpas, 34, Medical Corps, Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Service Cross and Purple Heart, posthumously awarded. Ill in bed on an American warship engaged in battle during the invasion of Algeria, he refused to abandon ship and insisted on going into

the sick bay to perform an operation on a wounded soldier. In the midst of the operation he was struck by an enemy shell and killed.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Max Karpin, 36, Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Meyer Kashkin, merchant seaman, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Caribbean area.

Lt. Milton Kaslow, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Far East.

Lt. Allan Kass, 25, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Air Medal. Air action in the Middle East.

Pvt. Alexander Katcheuk, 25, United States Marine Corps, of Sacramento, Calif. Silver Star. During an aerial bombardment in the Philippines he took over a truck abandoned by its driver to bring two wounded marines to a hospital, despite repeated air attacks—thus saving the lives of both wounded men.

Lt. (Sr. Gr.) Aaron Katz, 26, Naval Air Corps, Cleveland, Ohio. Navy Cross and two Presidential citations. He took part in the Battle of Midway as a member of the famed torpedo 8 plane squadron, and distinguished himself as a flyer in the Solomons.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Aaron Katz, Naval Air Corps, Cleveland, Ohio. Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism as pilot of a torpedo plane during action in an aerial torpedo raid against a Japanese task force in the Solomons.

Corp. Harry Katz, 27, paratrooper, United States Marine Corps, Syracuse, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Aaron Katz, 36, merchant seaman, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Corp. Abraham Katz, 32, Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Alfred L. Katz, 18, Army Air Forces, of Memphis, Tenn. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Hirsch Katz, 27, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Maj. Irvin J. Katz, 38, Army Medical Corps, of Washington, D. C. Legion of Merit award. For exceptionally meritorious service in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Jacob H. Katz, 28, of Chelsea, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Martin S. Katz, 23, of West Brownsville, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Robert Katz, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Siegfried Katz, 23, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jack Kaufman, 38, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Storekeeper Jess Kaufman, 23, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in the South Pacific.

Corp. Louis Kaufman, 21, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. Samuel Kaufman, 31, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. William Kaufman, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Tunisia.

Capt. David Kelman, Army Air Forces, of San Antonio, Tex. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For extraordinary heroism during numerous missions over north Africa and Italy.

Lt. Harold Arthur Kepnes, United States Marine Corps, of Chelsea, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Earl Lowry Kerbow, 21, Army Air Forces, of Dallas, Tex. Air Medal and Purple Heart. In numerous bombing missions over occupied Europe. Killed in action during a raid on St. Nazaire.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Bernard Kesse, 20, United States Marine Corps, of Syracuse, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Robert Kessler, 21, Army Air Forces, of McKeesport, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star, Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. As radio operator and gunner aboard the B-24 Liberator *Black Maria* he chalked up 349 combat hours in the Middle East, never missing a scheduled raid. Later took part in the first American raid on Rumanian oil fields. Completed 35 bombing missions, brought down 7 enemy craft, and scored 3 probables.

Corp. Samuel Kessler, 28, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Fred Kettner, 24, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross. For heroism in the South Pacific as copilot of a bomber.

Sgt. Samuel H. Keyser, 21, Army Air Forces, of Hartford, Conn. Air Medal. For his part in bombing raids over Burma. On one occasion shot down a Zero.

Lt. Edward Kezur, 27, Medical Corps, of Toledo, Ohio. Purple Heart. For wounds suffered in battle in the Aleutians.

Pvt. Martin E. Kirschbaum, 24, United States Marine Corps, of Savannah, Ga. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Machinist's Mate Henry Kirschman, 23, United States Navy, of Hamden, Conn. Navy citation. He captured 11 prisoners during the invasion of Fedala, French Morocco.

Pvt. (1st cl.) William Kirschner, 24, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action.

Corp. Seymour C. Kirsh, 23, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Irving Kirshner, 25, Army Air Forces, of Lincoln, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Jerome C. Kisseleff, 22, Army Air Forces, of Arlington, Va. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European area.

Pvt. Milton Klaiman, 22, of Lawrence, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Barnet S. Klass, 29, of Dorchester, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Stanley W. Klauber, 26, of Long Island City, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Morris Klaw, 21, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in north Africa.

Sgt. Julius Kleiman, 20, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action when the Fortress on which he was ball turret gunner ran into a squadron of 15 German fighter planes on the return trip from a raid over Germany. He was killed in an exchange of gunfire with one German plane, shot down the plane just before he died.

Pilot Henry J. Klein, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the West Pacific.

Pvt. Lawrence L. Klein, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sidney G. Kleinberger, 23, Army Air Forces, of Scranton, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For his part in 25 operational flight missions in the South Pacific, flying at extremely low altitudes over mountainous terrain in an unarmed transport plane to drop supplies and transport troops to advanced positions.

Corp. Benjamin Kleinburd, 23, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Air Medal. Air action in the Aleutians.

Pvt. Jack Leinfeld, of Passaic, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Mortimer V. Kleinmann, United States Naval Reserve, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star. As a fighter plane pilot, he brought down two Japanese bombers over Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Julius Kliffer, 29, Army Air Forces, of Minneapolis, Minn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European area.

Pvt. Leonard Kling, 20, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Twice wounded in action during the north Africa invasion.

Seaman Horace Roy Klonin, 20, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the north Atlantic.

Pvt. Morris Knoff, 25, of Dorchester, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Sanford Lochman, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Aleutian area.

Sgt. Arthur Kohn, 24, Army Air Forces, of Bayonne, N. J. Purple Heart. For heroism in air action over Sicily, as radio operator aboard a bomber.

Pvt. Harold Kohn, 23, of Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Aleutians.

Sgt. Sidney L. Kohn, 25, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For heroism during bombing missions over occupied Europe. Missing in action.

Pvt. Moe Kollin, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Harold Kolon, 23, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Hawaii.

Lt. Morris Konler, 26, Army Air Forces, of Milwaukee, Wis. Air Medal and Purple Heart. For heroism during bombing missions over occupied Europe, in the course of which he was wounded in aerial combat.

Pvt. Herbert Kopelman, 32, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Max J. Koplow, United States Marine Corps, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Arthur B. Koplowitz, 25, of Lynden, Wash. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Stanley D. Kops, 34, United States Marine Corps, of New York, N. Y. Navy Cross. Killed in action at Guadalcanal, where, as commander of the Third Division, First Marine Raider Battalion, he "inspired his men by his outstanding bravery" and led them in a successful attack against enemy forces after holding a position despite overwhelming odds.

Pvt. Martin M. Kornstein, 31, of Elgin, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in north Africa.

Sgt. Frederick Kosak, Medical Corps, 26, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star. He saved the life of his commanding officer during the bombing of a field hospital somewhere in New Guinea.

Lt. Norman Kossis, 26, Army Air Forces, of Seattle, Wash. Air Medal and Purple Heart. For his part, as a Flying Fortress bombardier, in damaging a submarine base at L'Orient. Later killed in action in aerial combat over occupied Europe.

Seaman Leonard Kram, 20, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Alfred Kramer, Army Air Forces, of Kew Gardens, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism in aerial flight over Europe. Missing in action.

Pvt. Meyer Kramer, 25, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Ronald R. Kramer, 25, of Auburn, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Paul M. Krasne, 23, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Lt. Oscar Krebs, 23, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross,

Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters and Purple Heart. As a Flying Fortress navigator, he took part in numerous raids on Europe, and was wounded in action during a return flight from a raid on German objectives.

Lt. Leonard Krisel, 24, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Arthur C. Krohn, 28, United States Navy, of Utica, N. Y. Navy citation. For heroism as gunnery officer aboard a vessel attacked while on convoy duty.

Sgt. Philip S. Krow, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Richard L. Kruse, 23, Army Air Forces, of Ypsilanti, Mich. Air Medal. Air action over Europe.

Lt. Irving Kunin, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Middle East.

Corp. Sidney M. Kupetz, 26, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Chief Machinist's Mate Abe Kushman, 23, United States Navy, of Oakland, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action when the aircraft carrier *Wasp* was sunk in the South Pacific.

Lt. Adolph William Kutner, 34, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Capt. Richard George Labovitz, 26, of Mattapan, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Tunisia.

Lt. David Lachterman, 25, Army Air Forces, of Alexander City, Ala. Purple Heart. Killed in action over France.

Pvt. Eli Lader, 21, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Sanford I. Lakin, United States Navy, of Columbus, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Herbert R. Lakow, 25, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For heroism and wounds received in action as a Flying Fortress navigator in the European theater.

Ensign Alec G. Land, United States Maritime Service, 21, of Des Moines, Iowa. Merchant Marine War Service Bar. For action in the South Pacific.

Corp. Leo L. Landau, 30, Army Air Forces, of Youngstown, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Karl H. Landes, 33, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action.

Pvt. Edward Henry Lang, 18, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the North Atlantic.

Sgt. Phil Langman, Army Air Forces, of St. Paul, Minn. Air Medal and four Oak Leaf Clusters. For meritorious achievement while participating in missions against the enemy in north Africa as a radio operator and later for shooting down an enemy plane as a gunner on a B-26 bomber during an Allied raid on Salerno.

Pvt. Alen L. Lansky, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Capt. Reuben T. Lapidus, 30, Medical Corps, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action when he struck a land mine while attempting to reach installations in Tunisia.

Pvt. Sanford Larkin, 24, of Boston, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded by shrapnel while advancing into Japanese-held territory on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Julius E. Larman, 27, Signal Corps, of Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jacob Laskau, 26, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. David Lasker, 27, of Hackensack, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Battle of Attu.

Capt. George Laven, 26, Army Air Forces, of San Antonio, Tex. Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Service Cross, Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. He took part in one of the first pursuit attacks of the war on the Japanese at Kiska, damaging an enemy ship and blasting a Japanese flying boat at Kiska Harbor in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire, and he participated in numerous subsequent raids in the Aleutians.

Lt. Charles Laxin, 24, Army Air Forces, of Lebanon, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. He participated in numerous bombing missions over north Africa and took part in the transportation of hundreds of parachute troops without the loss of a single transport during the invasion of Sicily.

Sgt. Allen Leavy, 22, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Machinist's Mate Raymond Leblang, 24, United States Navy, of Pottstown, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Lt. Julian I. Lebo, 22, Army Air Forces, of Memphis, Tenn. Air Medal. For achievement as pilot during bombing missions in the Middle East.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Morton Lebowitz, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Julius Lefkowitz, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Flight Officer Peter Lehman, 26, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism during two raids on Emden as a Thunderbolt pilot. He is the son of Herbert Lehman, former New York State Governor.

Pvt. Joseph Lehrer, 29, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Bernard Leibowitz, 31, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal, 10 Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart. For repeated acts of heroism in aerial flight during numerous raids on European and north African objectives, including Tunisia, Sardinia, Bizerte, Palermo, Messina, Naples, Rome, and Trapani. He participated in more than 50 bombing missions, and was wounded in action in an air encounter with enemy planes over north Africa.

Pvt. Jacob A. Lempert, 30, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Ensign Robert L. Leopold, 27, United States Naval Reserve, of Louisville, Ky. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Pvt. Irving Lesser, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Robert B. Leventhal, 22, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. Killed in action in the European area.

Sgt. Fred Levey, 25, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abraham Levin, 18, Army Air Forces, of Richmond, Va. Air Medal. He took part in a bombing attack on an enemy encampment at Kiska in the Aleutians.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abraham Levin, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Maj. Clarence Levin, 36, of Brookline, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Tunisia.

Pvt. Irving A. Levin, 24, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Meyer Levin, 25, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star, 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart. As Capt. Colin Kelly's bombardier, he launched the bombs which sank the Japanese battleship *Haruna* off the Philippines, later sank an enemy cargo ship at Coral Sea, took part in more than 60 combat missions; died in the act of saving his crew mates when a Flying Fortress on a reconnaissance flight crashed in a storm off New Guinea.

Sgt. Meyer Levin, 28, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For his part in air raids over occupied Europe as a Flying Fortress waist gunner.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Samuel D. Levin, 24, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Abe I. Levine, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Corp. Joseph Levine, 26, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action during the invasion of Sicily.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph Levine, 26, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Murray Levine, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Maj. Robert Levine, Army Air Forces, of Columbus, Ohio. Silver Star. For gallantry in action in Tunisia.

Sgt. Saul Levine, 24, Army Air Forces, of Lowell, Mass. Air Medal. He was radioman on the transport plane which landed the first paratroopers in Sicily.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sherman Levine, 18, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Irwin T. Levinson, 21, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Corp. Benjamin Levitan, 35, of Roselle, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. William A. Levitan, 22, Army Air Forces, of Roxbury, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. Isaac Levy, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Flight Officer Joseph Levy, 23, Army Air Forces, of Scarsdale, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Aleutians, where he distinguished himself as pilot of a P-47.

Pvt. Maurice Levy, 26, of Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Service Cross and Purple Heart. As a sniper, he shot 25 Japs in one night of action near Sananda, New Guinea, sufficiently weakening enemy resistance so that American troops were able to advance. He was subjected throughout the night to severe and accurate enemy fire and was wounded four times.

Sgt. Melville Leo Levy, 29, of New Orleans, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Robert T. Levy, 22, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal and Purple Heart. After months of action in Flying Fortress raids over Europe, he was killed when his plane was shot down over the target during a raid on St. Nazaire. He was bombardier and had successfully blasted the target.

Pvt. Ralph Lewin, 28, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Bernard Jack Lewis, 21, Army Air Forces, of Asbury Park, N. J. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. He took in numerous bombing missions over north Africa as a bomber pilot and bombardier, and participated in the Sicilian invasion.

Lt. Chas. H. Lewis, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Lt. Julius Paul Lewis, 24, Army Air Forces, of Washington, D. C. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Corp. Theodore J. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action at Pearl Harbor.

Seaman Abe Libby, 35, at Dyersburg, Tenn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomons.

Corp. Arthur Liblit, 24, of Jamaica, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Oren Libson, 23, of Minneapolis, Minn. Distinguished Service Medal and Purple Heart. He drove an armored tank which was blown up by a land mine while riding into battle in Tunisia. He was the only surviving crew member. Blown 10 feet, he began to run and stumbled over a sergeant whose leg had been shattered. He stopped to render first aid, suffering shrapnel wounds in his own leg as a result.

Maj. Carl Lichter, 29, Army Air Forces, of St. Paul, Minn. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal, unit citation, and four Oak Leaf Clusters to the citation. He escaped from Clark Field, Philippine Islands, after the enemy attacked, eluded the Japanese Air Force for 3 days, got through to Bataan, where he fought with the infantry, escaped to Australia, and has since gone out on at least 75 operational missions.

Capt. Alfred M. Litchman, 25, United States Marine Corps, of Syracuse, N. Y. Silver Star. For conspicuous gallantry in action against the enemy in the Solomons.

Sgt. Isadore Lieberman, 21, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. He flew the Atlantic for 400 hours on antisubmarine patrol.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jules Lieberman, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Stanley Lieberman, Army Air Forces, of Cleveland, Ohio. Air Medal. Air action in north Africa.

Sgt. Leo Lieblich, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action over occupied Europe in an aerial battle during which he destroyed a Messerschmitt 110.

Lt. Aaron Liepe, 23, Army Air Forces, of Dubuque, Iowa. Distinguished Flying Cross. He completed more than 50 combat missions in the Far East, destroying 2 enemy planes in aerial combat.

Corp. Jacob Lifschitz, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Jacob Nathan Ligom, 39, of Fitchburg, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the battle of Attu.

Sgt. Alton Lipkin, 29, of Minneapolis, Minn. Silver Star. He was in a machine-gun nest in New Guinea when one of his men was wounded by enemy fire. At the risk of his own life he pulled the wounded man to safety.

Lt. Arnold William Lipkin, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action when a B-24 Liberator, on which he was copilot, crashed in the South Pacific.

Corp. Norman J. Lipman, 21, Signal Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Citation from General MacArthur and Oak Leaf Cluster. For heroism in the Southwest Pacific area.

Lt. Arnold B. Lippman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For his part, as navigator on a bomber, in bombing Jap bases at Nauru and Tarawa.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph Lipshutz, 38, United States Naval Reserve, of Portland, Oreg. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Petty Officer Richard H. Lischin, 23, United States Navy, of Atlantic City, N. J. Silver Star. For his part in sinking a submarine off the New Guinea coast as crew member of a PT boat.

Sgt. Harry Liss, of Minneapolis, Minn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Emanuel R. Loeb, 23, Army Air Forces, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Air Medal. For meritorious service in the transportation of troops from England to north Africa.

Lt. Walter H. Loeb, 24, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Middle East.

Sgt. G. J. Lomberg, Army Air Forces, of Minneapolis, Minn. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement as first radioman on a Flying Fortress.

Pvt. Paul M. Londe, 22, of St. Louis, Mo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Maurice Londer, 23, Army Air Forces, of Minneapolis, Minn. Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star, Air Medal, and Nineteenth Bombardment Group citation. In the course of 5 major campaigns in the South Pacific and 50 air battles in which he participated as an aerial engineer gunner, he destroyed half a dozen Zeros.

Lt. Sidney D. Lovitt, Army Air Forces, of Providence, R. I. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For heroism in air action and wounds received.

Maj. Martin L. Low, 25, Army Air Forces, of Wyoming, Ohio. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster. He shared in more than 100 combat missions in the New Guinea area.

Lt. Gordon Lowe, 22, Army Air Forces, of Jamaica, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Stanley Lowitz, 24, of Jamaica, N. Y. Silver Star. For outstanding courage under fire in Tunisia.

Pvt. Saul Lubin, 24, of Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Sidney Lubin, 22, of Albany Park, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Corp. Walter R. Lubinski, 27, of Eau Claire, Wis. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Milton Lunenfeld, 25, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and two Oak Leaf Clusters. For heroism in the course of 51 aerial missions over north Africa and occupied Europe as a navigator.

Lt. Raymond Lunenfeld, 23, Army Air Forces, of Jamaica, N. Y. Air Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in action during aerial combat over occupied Europe.

Capt. Herman Lusky, 26, Army Air Forces, of Nashville, Tenn. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For his part in numerous transport flights over China in the face of continuous hazards.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Irwin Mack, 25, of Elmhurst, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action over north Africa.

Lt. Morton Macks, Army Air Forces, of Oakland, Calif. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. Air action over occupied Europe.

Seaman Fred M. Magenheim, 40, United States Navy, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in South Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Eugene Magidson, 24, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. For heroism as a member of a commando outfit based in north Africa. Wounded in action.

Pvt. David Magolefsky, 20, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abraham A. Mahl, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Capt. Jerome I. Malkin, 32, Medical Corps, of Jamaica, N. Y. Silver Star. Heroism during the north Africa invasion.

Lt. Sidney W. Malkin, 24, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Capt. Frank Mandell, 25, United States Marine Corps, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Guadalcanal.

Lt. Herbert Irving Mandell, 26, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star. For heroism in the South Pacific.

Lt. Comdr. Richard St. Mandelkorn, 33, United States Navy, of Honolulu, Hawaii. Navy commendation. For his part in rescuing men trapped aboard the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Capt. Irving R. Mandelson, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Philippines.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Morris Mankoff, 21, of Buffalo, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Pvt. Hyman Mantel, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Myron Louis Mantell, 23, Army Air Forces, of Stamford, Conn. Air Medal. He completed numerous missions as a member of the Four Hundred and Seventeenth Bomber Squadron.

Sgt. Jerome Marcus, 24, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For heroism as an aerial engineer-waist gunner aboard a Flying Fortress. He completed 25 daylight raids over occupied Europe, including St. Nazaire, Hamm, Brest, Wilhelmshaven, Rouen, Antwerp, Kiel, and Bremen.

Lt. Lawrence E. Marcus, 25, of St. Louis, Mo. Two Croix de Guerre awards. For destroying a nest of 19 enemy machine guns and for shooting down a German plane with a machine gun in north Africa.

Pvt. Abraham A. Marder, 26, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Jacob Margolen, 23, of Ludlow, Ky. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Harold Margulies, 22, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Lt. Henry Mark, of Los Angeles, Calif. Distinguished Service Cross, Purple Heart. Killed in action on Bataan when he attempted to smash enemy tanks advancing on his position with hand grenades. Running across an open field to hurl the grenades, he was felled by an enemy sniper.

Pharmacist's Mate Irving Markheim, 32, United States Naval Reserves, of Miami Beach, Fla. Purple Heart. Heroism on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Louis D. Marks, 23, United States Naval Reserves, of Memphis, Tenn. Silver Star. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Commanding Officer of the United States Navy Armed Guard aboard a merchant vessel during aerial attacks by enemy forces.

Capt. Mortimer Marks, 24, Army Air Forces, of Bayonne, N. J. Distinguished Flying Cross. He is credited with the destruction of three enemy craft in the course of more than 50 combat missions in the Far East.

Pvt. Abe Markowitz, 29, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Dan Markowitz, 27, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action over France.

Pvt. Fred Markowitz, 34, of Alexandria, Va. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Jack L. Matisoff, 26, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Merwin Bogen Mattes, of Hamden, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. William Max, 23, of Allentown, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Max H. Mayer, 25, Army Air Forces, of Memphis, Tenn. Silver Star and Air Medal. For his part in bombing four ships off the northeast coast of New Guinea, for helping to battle flames in his Flying Fortress above the clouds after bombing enemy planes on the ground, and for meritorious achievement in aerial flight in the New Guinea area.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Milton Mednick, 21, of Edgemere, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Manuel Mandelson, 23, Army Air Forces, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and 3 Oak Leaf Clusters. He took part in 25 missions over occupied Europe, including a raid on the Messerschmitt factory in Regensburg and an assault on Hannover during which his squadron was engaged by fighters in a battle lasting 2½ hours.

Pvt. Louis Meister, 20, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Corregidor.

Lt. William Mehlman, 24, of Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Salerno.

Lt. Bernard J. Melman, 22, Army Air Forces, of Waco, Tex. Silver Star. For gallantry in action at a south China base.

Pvt. Meyer L. Melman, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Milton Melman, 24, Army Air Forces, of Middletown, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For his part in sinking an enemy convoy in the South Pacific, and for bagging a Zero in aerial combat, as tail gunner on a Flying Fortress.

Aviation Cadet Leonard J. Melser, 21, Army Air Forces, of Elizabeth, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Aleutian Islands.

Sgt. Fred Stephen Mencher, 27, Army Air Forces, of Newark, Del. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Edward Mendelewski, 31, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Kenneth M. Messenger, 25, of Bridgeport, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Richard Messenger, of Bridgeport, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Aaron Meyers, 27, of St. Louis, Mo. Silver Star. Gallantry in action in New Guinea.

Lt. George G. Meyers, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Robert Michaels, 30, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Bizerte, north Africa.

Sgt. Arnold R. Michelson, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action.

Sgt. Barney E. Miller, 30, of Norman, Okla. Army citation. For heroism in north Africa.

Cpl. Charles S. Miller, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. David Miller, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded during the invasion of north Africa.

Pvt. David Miller, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Sgt. Gerald Miller, 22, Army Air Forces, of Baltimore, Md. Air Medal. For heroism as a radio gunner aboard a bomber during 300 hours of antisubmarine patrol flights over the Atlantic.

Capt. Hubert E. Miller, 27, Army Air Forces, of Ridgeland, S. C. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and 3 Oak Leaf Clusters. A Flying Fortress navigator, he has gone out on numerous raids over north Africa and occupied Europe, including several major aerial assaults on Germany.

Lt. Jack E. Miller, 22, United States Marine Corps, of Dallas, Tex. Navy Cross and Purple Heart. Killed in action while leading a raider platoon in an assault on an enemy gun position at Guadalcanal.

Lt. Jack Miller, United States Marine Corps, of Dallas, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Nathan E. Miller, 20, of Charlestown, W. Va. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Samuel W. Miller, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Walter Miller, 36, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Jack Vincent Milton, Army Air Forces, of Ozark, Ark. Air Medal and Purple Heart. Killed in action over Germany, after participating in many raids on the Continent.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jerome Mintz, 19, of the Bronx, N. Y. Army citation. For exceptional heroism in the handling of a machine gun during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Sgt. Marvin Mitchell, 22, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Air Medal and 10 Oak Leaf Clusters. For heroism as a Flying Fortress gunner during 50 bombing missions over occupied Europe, in the course of which he shot down 4 enemy planes.

Pvt. Lawrence J. Mitzman, 25, of Oakland, Calif. Purple Heart. For gallantry in action during enemy attacks on Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

Pvt. Raoul Modiano, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European area.

Lt. Milton Moldafsky, 25, United States Navy, of St. Louis, Mo. Navy commendation. For distinguished service and devotion to duty in performing the duties of torpedo officer and communications officer, and for standing watch as officer of the deck on the bridge for a period of 30 hours at sea in the South Pacific, on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Sgt. Melvin Monheit, 21, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross and Purple Heart. During a raid on the Heinkel aircraft plant in Warnemuende, Germany, the release mechanism on Monheit's bomber was disabled by antiaircraft fire. Monheit was let down by parachute straps and released bombs over the target by hand. He had previously been wounded in action over Europe.

Pvt. Edward E. Morris, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Robert Morris, 25, Army Air Forces, of Bridgeport, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Max Morrison, 29, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Aleutian area.

Sgt. Charles G. Mosses, 25, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Corp. Norman Moskovitz, 21, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Bernard Moskowitz, 20, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Morris Moskowitz, 22, Medical Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart and Oak Leaf Cluster. For heroism and wounds received in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. Oscar Moskowitz, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Victor Moskowitz, 24, of Newark, N. J. Letter of commendation. For heroism in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. Max Mostowsky, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Abe Muscoplat, of Minneapolis, Minn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Sgt. William L. Myers, 23, Army Air Forces, of Arcadia, Fla. Air Medal. Heroism in air action in the Middle East.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Albert A. Nadler, 28, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. He suffered nine shrapnel wounds during the invasion of Sicily.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Albert A. Nadler, 28, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Italy.

Sgt. William D. Nadler, 31, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action over Germany.

Pvt. Herman Nahmias, 23, of Indianapolis, Ind. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Robert Natkin, 24, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Edward H. Nauman, 25, of Waterloo, Iowa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Capt. Joseph P. Nelson, 33, Medical Corps of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart and Oak

Leaf Cluster. Twice wounded while tending the wounded at the front lines in north Africa.

Pvt. Carl Neufeld, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Corp. Alfred Newman, 18, United States Marine Corps, of Portland, Oreg. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Alvin Leonard Newman, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Benjamin Newman, 24, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Eugene Newman, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. Gallantry in action in north Africa.

Corp. Harry Newman, 23, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded while performing acts of essential service at Oahu during the Pearl Harbor attack.

Sgt. Irving R. Newman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Middle East.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Louis Newman, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Nathan Newman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Air Medal. Air action in north Africa.

Pvt. Samuel Newman, 26, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Oscar Nisnevitz, 29, of Jersey Homestead, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Pvt. Sidney Noretzky, of Chelsea, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Louis North, 39, of Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at Casablanca.

Pvt. Sidney Novak, 24, of Syracuse, N. Y. Legion of Merit award. He rescued a wounded soldier in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Irving A. Novak, 24, Army Air Forces, of Aurora, Ill. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For his part in successful bombing raids in the Gilbert Islands and for meritorious achievement in air action near Hawaii.

Lt. Edward Nussbaum, Jr., 24, of Seattle, Wash. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Siegfried Oberdorfer, 29, Medical Corps, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Leon Off, 32, Army Air Forces, of El Paso, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European area.

Pvt. Samuel P. Offenber, 29, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Irving Oppenheim, 23, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Leonard Oppenheimer, of Baltimore, Md. Army commendation. For heroism as a radio specialist in work with a combat team in north Africa.

Pvt. George Orenstein, 26, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Julius Oster, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Samuel L. Pachowsky, 33, of Fairfield, Maine. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Hospital Apprentice Morris Jack Partnow, 29, United States Naval Reserve, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Lt. Comdr. Ralph E. Patterson, 40, United States Navy, of Philadelphia, Pa. Navy commendation. He volunteered to go back with a rescue party to save the doomed aircraft carrier *Yorktown* in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Edwin C. Paul, of St. Louis, Mo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Harold Pazofsky, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. David Peltz, 26, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. William J. Pennamaccoor, 26, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Ira Penzner, 26, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Benjamin Periman, 29, of Pittsfield, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Bernard Pesick, 30, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Marine Gunner Michael Peskin, 44, United States Marine Corps, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Battle of Midway.

Sgt. Murray Phillips, 22, Army Air Forces, of Evansville, Ind. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Maj. Martin Philippsborn, 34, of Chicago, Ill. Silver Star, Purple Heart, and Croix de Guerre. For gallantry in action in north Africa.

Radioman Sidney Pierce, 21, United States Navy, of Taylor, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Sgt. Louis Pinckney, 29, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. For heroism in action in Tunisia.

Pvt. Benjamin J. Insoh, 25, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Louis Podolsky, 35, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Lt. Alfred Pollack, 25, United States Navy, of Fresno, Calif. Navy citation. For his heroic rescue work when the Steamship *Pollux* went down off Newfoundland.

Lt. Seymour J. Ponopone, 22, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For his part in a long-range troop-carrier flight from England to north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) George Popel, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. James Poris, 21, of Elmhurst, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Irving Posner, 26, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Wilbur E. Quint, 29, United States Navy, of Lowell, Mass. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For heroic participation in an engagement during which American forces won an important naval victory in the Solomons. He had two vessels shot out from under him—the *Hornet* and, a month later, the *Barton*.

Seaman Hyman Rabinowitz, 22, United States Navy, of Paterson, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Benjamin Radensky, 22, Army Air Forces, of Sacramento, Calif. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For heroism in action as a radioman aboard a Flying Fortress during bombing missions over occupied Europe. Missing in action.

Seaman Maurice Raderman, United States Naval Reserve, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Pacific.

Lt. Harold Radetsky, 24, Army Air Forces, of Denver, Colo. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and three Oak Leaf Clusters. He was leader of an American Air Forces bomber squadron in north Africa, and took part in numerous raids on occupied Europe.

Radioman James L. Rakusin, 24, United States Navy, of Providence, R. I. Silver Star. He put out a raging gasoline fire on an aircraft carrier during the Battle of Santa Cruz, thereby saving the ship.

Pvt. Abraham R. Randall, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Saul E. Rantz, 31, United States Marine Corps, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Solomon Islands.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sidney Rapeport, 28, of Cleveland, Ohio. Distinguished Service Cross. For extraordinary heroism in wiping out five German machine-gun nests in Tunisia.

Capt. Louis Rappoport, 39, of Indianapolis, Ind. Purple Heart. Killed in action at Oran.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Edwin Rashkind, 25, of Jamaica, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. Leo Raskin, 27, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. For heroism in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph M. Ratner, 32, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Sidney M. Rattner, 28, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Milton Rayberg, 24, Army Air Forces, of Roxbury Mass. Air Medal. For heroism while on antisubmarine patrol as a radio operator.

Gunner's Mate Samuel Reingold, 39, United States Navy, of Tannersville, N. Y. Navy commendation. He risked his life to secure an anchor which had been torn from its lashings by the force of a storm at sea on a Navy minesweeper. The ship would otherwise have been lost.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Julius Reisman, 25, of the Bronx, New York. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. (j. g.) Charles Reiter, United States Naval Reserve, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action off Newfoundland.

Lt. Michael L. Reitman, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For his achievements as a pilot while flying supplies in unarmed planes to troops trapped in New Guinea jungles. He completed more than 50 hazardous missions.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Ralph N. Rentz, of Lansdowne, Pa. Purple Heart. Heroism in action at Java. Now a prisoner of the Japanese.

Pvt. Hyman Resnick, 21, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Sol L. Reiches, 28, Army Air Forces, of Cleveland, Ohio. Air Medal. For meritorious achievements in aerial flight during raids on Europe.

Sgt. Bernard Resnicoff, Army Air Forces, of Baltimore, Md. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. For meritorious achievements in aerial flight during numerous raids on occupied Europe. Now missing in action.

Sgt. Joseph Ribbeck, 23, Army Air Forces, of Dorchester, Mass. Air Medal. As a ball-turret gunner on a flying fortress, he shot down a Nazi plane at 24,000 feet in an air battle over France.

Lt. Morris Ribyat, 27, of Utica, N. Y. Purple Heart. He was machine-gunned leading an infantry bayonet charge on an enemy position in the Battle of Hill 609, in north Africa.

Sgt. Arthur Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Sidney M. Richman, 24, Army Air Forces, of Oshkosh, Wis. Distinguished Flying Cross. For exceptional heroism in the Aleutians.

Capt. Robert R. Riesman, of Chestnut Hill, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Corp. Newton I. Riess, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Capt. Bernard Jay Rike, 29, of Pueblo, Colo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in New Guinea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Nathan Rinkov, 26, of Columbus, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Capt. Joseph Risman, 30, of Lynn, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action, New Georgia Island.

Lt. Murray J. Ritter, 22, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Capt. Ben Robbins, 30, of Forest Hills, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Sumner L. Roberts, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brookline, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action over Germany.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harry Robinson, of Peoria, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Lt. Kenneth E. Robinson, 22, Army Air Forces, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action over Germany.

Capt. Roy Robinton, of Mobile, Ala. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Bataan.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Charles Rochwerger, 25, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Bert A. Rodman, 23, of Ferndale, Calif. Silver Star. He was 1 of a force of 10 men and an officer who made a prompt and necessary reconnoitering sortie of the battle situation under heavy enemy fire while establishing a beachhead during the landings in north Africa.

Lt. Robert E. Rohrllich, 21, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. Killed in action in aerial combat over occupied Europe. He was bombardier on a Flying Fortress and had completed 11 missions.

Capt. Jack Roller, 27, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. Extraordinary heroism in air action over occupied Europe.

Brig. Gen. Maurice Rose, 48, of Denver, Colo. Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster. He carried the terms of unconditional surrender to Nazi General Boroweltz in Tunisia, and commanded an American combat team which captured Palermo in the Seventh Army's drive through Sicily. Medal awarded for rallying men in an advance in Tunisia with disregard for enemy fire.

Boatswain's Mate Leon J. Roseman, 27, United States Navy, of Akron, Ohio. Navy commendation. He plunged into an icy sea, after others had failed, to save the life of a fireman washed from the deck of a destroyer.

Capt. Eugene Rosemont, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Philippines.

Pvt. (1st cl.) David Rosen, 28, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Maj. David V. Rosen, 41, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harry Rosen, 19, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. David B. Rosenberg, 26, of Yonkers, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Maj. Harry Rosenberg, of Rochester, N. Y. Legion of Merit awarded and Purple Heart. Sergeant Rosenberg, killed in action in north Africa, had served in the Army for 34 years. The award was given posthumously for his untiring efforts and devotion to duty * * * an inspiration to all personnel in his regiment.

Sgt. Hyman P. Rosenberg, 23, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. As a gunner and radio operator, he took part in a raid on Japanese-held Wake Island.

Pvt. Jack H. Rosenberg, 30, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Martin Rosenberg, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in North Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Philip Rosenberg, of Lawrence, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Stanley Rosenberg, 24, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Walter Rosenberg, 23, of Greenwich, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Abraham Rosenblatt, 26, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Seaman Murray Rosenblatt, United States Navy, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Caniel D. Rosenblum, Army Air Forces, of Jersey City, N. J. Letter of commendation. For heroism under fire at Pearl Harbor.

Corp. Paul A. Rosenblum, 24, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Ira Rosenfeld, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Herbert Rosenheimer, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Irving Arthur Rosenstein, 29, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Radioman Alfred Rosenthal, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Morris Rosensweet, 26, of Providence, R. I. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Jerome Rosner, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Arnold Z. Rosoff, 26, Army Air Forces, of Brookline, Mass. Air Medal. Meritorious work in antisubmarine activities.

Corp. Alexander A. Ross, 23, of Mattapan, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Barney Ross, 34, United States Marine Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Silver Star. He accounted for 22 Japs while he guarded 3 wounded comrades through one night of fierce fighting on Guadalcanal. He was wounded in action and contracted malaria during months of action in the Guadalcanal jungles.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Alvin S. Roth, 27, of Berkeley, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the North Pacific area.

Lt. Eli Roth, 27, United States Navy, of Jackson Heights, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Emanuel M. Roth, 24, of Long Beach, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Harold Morton Roth, 34, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Lt. Selig Rothman, 22, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Air Medal. For meritorious achievements in aerial flight over China.

Pvt. Hymen Rudin, 34, of Jamestown, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Seaman Louis Roth, 20, United States Navy, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Abraham Rothenberg, 35, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Allan Rothenberg, 24, United States Navy, of Washington, D. C. Navy Cross and Silver Star. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepid service as a commander of a patrol plane at Midway, and for aerial torpedoing of two Japanese cruisers off Guadalcanal.

Lt. Joseph Rothenberg, 24, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Sidney Rothenberg, 28, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the North Atlantic.

Capt. Edward Rothkrug, 20, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star, and Air Medal with eight Oak-Leaf Clusters. As a navigator he fought in numerous air battles in north Africa and took part in a raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania. He has chalked up 300 hours of combat flying.

Lt. Theodore I. Rothman, 24, Army Air Forces, of Cleveland, Ohio. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. Air action over occupied Europe.

Pvt. William Rothman, 21, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Seaman Joseph Rotstein, 25, of Vicksburg, Miss. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Marcus Rubenstein, 29, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Morton Rubenstein, 27, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Lt. Albert O. Rubin, 21, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in aerial combat, returning from a bombing mission over Europe.

Lt. Albert Rubin, 21, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Asiatic area.

Pvt. Alfred Rubin, 20, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Jack Rubin, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Rubin, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Alexander Rubinstein, United States Marine Corps, of Malden, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Solomon Islands.

Lt. Seymour D. Ruchamkin, 25, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Navy Cross. For heroism aboard the U. S. S. *Cushing* during action off Savo Island in the Solomons. Missing in action since that engagement.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Aaron Ruder, 33, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Sol Rudolph, 31, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Morris Ruff, 28, of Elizabeth, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Samuel Rusnak, 28, of Youngstown, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Samuel J. Ruttenberg, 26, of Dallas, Tex. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Lt. Ralph Rutz, of Minneapolis, Minn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Sgt. Herman Sachnoff, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart. For extraordinary heroism during 10 months of aerial combat in north Africa, where four different planes on which he served returned to base too severely damaged for further use.

Lt. Col. Henry N. Sachs, 38, Ordnance Department, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star. Over and above the call of duty, he proceeded through burning buildings, while Hickam Field was still under attack, and supervised the unloading of fully fused ammunition from a nearby ship.

Pvt. Morris Sachs, 30, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Morton L. Sachs, 27, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For meritorious

achievement while participating in an aerial flight against the enemy in the middle-east theater.

Radioman Jake Sachter, United States Navy, of Portland, Oreg. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Capt. William Louis Sackler, 28, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. He was lead navigator of a squadron which made a number of successful raids on occupied Europe.

Lt. David A. Hacknoff, Army Air Forces, of Portland, Maine. Air Medal and seven Oak Leaf Clusters. Pilot of the Fortress *Snow White*, he has participated in more than 40 raids against the enemy. Once, during a raid over Axis-held territory in Tunisia, his plane returned to base with more than 500 shell and bullet holes in it.

Corp. Murray Salkin, 25, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on the Dieppe raid.

Pvt. Irving B. Salsberg, 24, of Kennett Square, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Stephen Saltzman, Coast Artillery, of Wilmington, Del. Silver Star. At Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, he fired from the ground with a rifle at a Jap plane, killed the pilot, and sent the plane crashing to earth.

Sgt. William Saltzman, 26, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in New Guinea.

Lt. Warren Salz, 22, Army Air Forces, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Isaac J. Sanders, 31, of Marion, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Irwin Sandick, 19, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomon Islands.

Pvt. Abraham Saperstein, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Jacques Conrad Saphier, 27, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. During a Japanese attack on Guadalcanal, he proceeded to the front lines and gave medical aid to the wounded in the face of accurate and heavy Japanese fire. Moments later he was hit by a bullet and killed.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Louis Saslovsky, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Lawrence Savadkin, of Forest Hills, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For gallantry in action and wounds received in north Africa.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Lawrence Savadkin, 23, United States Navy, of Forest Hills, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Melvin Saxe, 19, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Sgt. Jack Schaffer, 21, Army Air Forces, of Peoria, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the European area.

Lt. Jay J. G. Schatz, 25, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Flying Cross and Purple Heart. For meritorious achievement during bombing missions over Germany and occupied Europe. He was wounded during one raid over Antwerp.

Pvt. Herman Schechter, 25, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Robert L. Scheinman, 19, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Martin Scheffler, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Julius Schellenberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. He was one of a group of thirteen men who volunteered to enter an ammunition dump in the New Guinea area to remove explosives while a grass fire nearby

threatened to explode them. Most of the munitions were saved.

Sgt. Mortimer Schenkman, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Lawrence Scher, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Abe Schestopol, 27, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star and citation. For courageous action during the bombing of Canton (China) airdrome, which resulted in the destruction of six enemy bombers.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph Schiffman, 23, of Mingo Junction, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Abraham A. Schindler, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Leonard Schlafmitz, 21, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Aid Medal. For outstanding heroism on more than 20 bombing raids on Kiska.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Louis Schleifer, 19, Army Air Forces, of Newark, N. J. Silver Star and Purple Heart. He was killed in action while attempting to shoot down one of the Japanese planes attacking Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Lt. Morton Schlesinger, 27, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the European war theater.

Pvt. Edward Schlessel, 21, United States Marine Corps, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Harry Schlovowitz, 28, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Pvt. David D. Schlucker, 24, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Schmerin, 32, of Johnstown, Pa. Purple Heart. For heroism in action in north Africa, where he was wounded.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Benjamin Schmolovitz, 35, of Malden, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Henry D. Schnedier, 22, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Aaron Schonman, 21, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Charles Schpak, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Capt. Harry Schreiber, 29, Army Air Forces, of Monroe, La. Purple Heart, two Oak Leaf Clusters, and Nineteenth Bombardment Group citation. Navigator of the Fortress *Alexander the Swoose*, he participated in countless air battles in the Pacific war zone. During one raid, in which he received a shrapnel wound in his arm, his plane was shot down, but the entire crew came through alive.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Israel E. Schulman, 30, of Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Albert Schwartz, 29, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abraham Schwartz, 20, of Detroit, Mich. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Corp. Carl Schwartz, 33, of Highland Park, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Corp. Gershon Schwartz, 26, of Revere, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Harold Schwartz, United States Navy, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at sea.

Pvt. Harry M. Schwartz, 22, paratrooper, of Denver, Colo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Italy.

Sgt. Irving Schwartz, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. For outstanding heroism in north Africa, where he was killed in action.

Sgt. Israel Schwartz, 22, Army Air Forces, of Minneapolis, Minn. Air Medal. For participating in more than 200 hours of operational flights.

Sgt. Leon L. Schwartz, United States Marine Corps, 22, of New Orleans, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Maurice Schwartz, 33, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Monroe P. Schwartz, 26, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart. For outstanding achievement during participation in bombing raids on north Africa and Italy.

Lt. Morton B. Schwartz, 23, United States Naval Reserve, of Chicago, Ill. Citation from Rear Admiral T. S. Wilkinson. In charge of landing craft in the Solomon Islands, he succeeded several times in saving his ships from Japanese destroyers.

Lt. Paul Schwartz, 24, of Syracuse, N. Y. Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, and Purple Heart. He was leader of an American patrol of 14 men which captured a village in New Guinea from a greatly superior Jap force and destroyed a cache of enemy arms and ammunition. Shortly afterward he was wounded in action.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jack Schweibish, 21, United States Marine Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Solomon Islands.

Pvt. Max I. Schweid, 31, of New York City, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Danny B. Schwimmer, 21, Army Air Forces, of Newton Center, Mass. Air Medal. For meritorious service while participating in over 200 hours of antisubmarine patrol.

Corp. Sidney Schwimmer, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star. Gunner on a Flying Fortress during an air battle over New Guinea, he shot down seven Jap Zeros and dispersed a formation of others.

Lt. Nathan Scolnick, 27, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism in air action in the Middle East.

Lt. Dolph B. Sears, 25, Army Air Forces, of Birmingham, Ala. Air Medal. He took part in a nonstop massed troop-carrier flight from England to north Africa, carried out despite adverse conditions and enemy activity.

Pvt. Charles Segal, 39, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Sgt. George J. Segal, 19, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Middle East.

Lt. Norman Segal, 24, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For outstanding heroism during participation in more than 30 sorties in north Africa.

Pvt. Seymour M. Segal, 20, of Far Rockaway, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Ensign Joseph D. Segall, 25, United States Navy, of New Bedford, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Aleutian Islands.

Pvt. Marvin Segel, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Ensign Daniel Seid, United States Navy, of Encino, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Gilbert and Marshall Islands engagement.

Pvt. Frank Seidel, 31, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Bernard Seiden, 20, United States Marine Corps, of Irvington, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomon Islands.

Sgt. Justin Seitenback, 23, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Harold M. Sena, 26, Army Air Forces, of Bridgeport, Conn. Air Medal. For outstanding heroism during bombing missions over north Africa. Following a raid on Jan-

uary 15, 1943, he was reported missing in action.

Capt. Sidney Senfeld, 33, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Seaman Harry A. Seymour, 19, United States Navy, of Phoenix, Ariz. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Albert Shafran, 26, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement during bombing missions over occupied Europe.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Herbert Shafer, of Buffalo, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Abraham Isaac Shapiro, 24, of Dorchester, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Arthur S. Shapiro, 23, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Battle of Attu.

Corp. Jack Shapiro, 24, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in north Africa.

Maj. Jacob Shapiro, 29, of Brookline, Mass. Silver Star, Croix de Guerre, and Purple Heart. For extraordinary heroism as leader of an American tank unit in Tunisia and for wounds received in action there.

Corp. Jacob Shapiro, 23, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in north Africa.

Lt. Alfred Sharff, 27, of Portland, Ore. Distinguished Service Cross and Purple Heart. He engaged the enemy during a north African battle and succeeded in diverting them so that American troops captured the position. This gallant action cost him his life.

Pvt. Joseph Sharp, Ordnance Department, of Seattle, Wash. Purple Heart. While manning an antiaircraft gun at Dutch Harbor he was killed by Japanese dive bombers.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph Sharp, 22, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action at Dutch Harbor, Alaska.

Sgt. Louis Benjamin Shein, 22, Army Air Forces, of Fresno, Calif. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement in aerial flight over occupied Europe.

Corp. Reuben Sheinman, 22, United States Marine Corps, of Jamaica, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Isidore Shepard, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the western Europe area.

Lt. Morton Sher, 21, Army Air Forces, of Greenville, S. C. Purple Heart. Killed in action in China.

Seaman Nathan Sherman, 18, United States Navy, of Harrisburg, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Seaman Eliot I. Sherris, United States Navy, of Buffalo, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harold E. Shifrin, 23, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abraham Shinder, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Louis B. Shluger, 26, of Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Corp. Saul Shocket, 24, of Providence, R. I. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Murray Shubin, 26, Army Air Forces, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Distinguished Service Cross. During 45 minutes of air combat at Guadalcanal he succeeded in shooting down 7 Japanese planes.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Harold Silverman, 29, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Sgt. Harry Shultz, 35, of Kansas City, Mo. Distinguished Flying Cross. Oak Leaf Cluster, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He participated in a number of air assaults on occupied Europe. On one occasion when his plane caught fire during an attack, he crawled over the bomb bay although wounded, extin-

guished the flames, and helped bring his plane and crew members, several of whom were wounded, back to base. Since being released from the hospital he has taken part in a raid on Rumanian oil field.

Pvt. Irving I. Shure, 22, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Bernard S. Siegel, 27, of Belleville, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. George Siegel, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph Siegel, 24, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Seaman Lawrence Siegel, 24, United States Navy, of Buffalo, N. Y. Navy letter of commendation. For accepting and executing a difficult assignment of great military importance in the Southwest Pacific.

Lt. Raymond T. Siegel, 22, of Baton Rouge, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sanford Siegel, 29, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Sidney Siegel, 22, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement in aerial flight in the north Africa area where he was wounded in action.

Lt. Irving Silerman of Buffalo, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For gallantry in action and wounds received in north Africa.

Lt. Irving Silverman of Buffalo, N. Y., 27. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Joel M. Silverman, 27, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. For extraordinary heroism during more than 30 aerial missions over Germany and Africa. He was recently reported missing in action in the Middle East.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Stanley Silverman, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Service Cross and Purple Heart. For extraordinary heroism and wounds received in action in Tunisia.

Pvt. Jerome L. Silverstein, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Leo Silverstein, 22, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Comdr. Max Silverstein, 32, United States Navy, of Baltimore, Md. Silver Star and citation from Secretary of the Navy Knox. During the Battle of Coral Sea, he directed gun operations successfully and drove off two Jap attacks. Following the second attack when his ship was sunk, he is believed to have gone down with it.

Pvt. Walter Silverwatch, Army Air Forces, of Lawrence, Mass. Purple Heart. For outstanding heroism during a Japanese attack on Hickam Field, where he was wounded.

Sgt. Herbert M. Simes, 21, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For outstanding achievement during participation on bombing mission over enemy territory in Europe.

Pvt. Morton Simoh, 23, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Herbert L. Simon, 37, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Norton Simon, 23, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Distinguished Flying Cross. For heroism in air action in the South Pacific as a member of the famed Nineteenth Bombardment Group.

Sgt. Raymond L. Simons, 25, Army Air Forces, of New Haven, Conn. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and three Oak Leaf Clusters. He helped navigate a bullet-riddled plane with two crewmen disabled from Germany to its base in Britain following a raid on Nazi objectives.

Sgt. Abraham Simonowitz, 28, Army Air Forces, of Trenton, N. J. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For out-

standing service during 14 bombing raids over enemy territory and shipping in north Africa.

Lt. Jerome Simpson, 24, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, and three Oak Leaf Clusters. A Spitfire pilot, he is credited with more than 200 hours of air combat over north Africa and occupied Europe. He is also credited with shooting down several planes.

Pvt. Leo Sindelman, 21, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in south Pacific.

Sgt. Irvin Singer, 26, Army Air Forces, of Reading, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in New Guinea.

Sgt. Saul Singer, 24, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement in air action during the invasion of Sicily.

Lt. William Singer, 25, Army Air Forces, of St. Louis, Mo. Silver Star. He was bombardier aboard the first plane which blasted the enemy in an attack at Rabaul Harbor blowing up two warships.

Lt. Jack I. Singer, 24, Army Air Forces, of Stamford, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Pvt. Raymond Sinowitz, 27, of Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Sidney Sotoroff, 28, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement when carrying troops in his plane from England to north Africa during the invasion on November 7 and 8, 1942.

Sgt. George Joseph Smith, 24, Army Air Forces, of Lynbrook, N. Y. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For extraordinary heroism during bombing missions over New Guinea. He was recently reported killed in action.

Maj. Herman Smith, 33, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Jayson Marshall Smith, 26, Army Air Forces, of Atlanta, Ga. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement in aerial flight over Europe as pilot of a Thunderbolt.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Stanley N. Smith, 25, of Forest Hills, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Maurice Smithberg, 22, Air Forces, of Savannah, Ga. Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters. For exceptional achievement in aerial flight during numerous raids in north Africa. In one aerial battle he accounted for two German planes.

Sgt. Louis Smulowitz, 30, Army Air Forces, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European area.

Lt. Robert Nathan Snider, Army Air Forces, of El Paso, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Virgin Islands area.

Lt. Emanuel Snitkin, 24, Army Air Forces, of Newark, N. J. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. For outstanding heroism in air action against Japanese forces and installations in the New Guinea area.

Pvt. Robert H. Snyder, 20, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Guadalcanal.

Lt. Sidney A. Snyder, 30, of Norfolk, Va. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Solomon Islands.

Aviation Radioman Alvin A. Sobel, 23, United States Navy, of Paterson, N. J. Distinguished Flying Cross. For participating in the bombing and strafing of the fleeing enemy force during the Battle of Midway.

Lt. Abraham Soffer, 25, Army Air Forces, of Branford, Conn. Air Medal. Meritorious achievement in aerial flight during raids on enemy positions in New Guinea.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Herbert D. Solomon, 32, United States Naval Reserve, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Letter of commendation. Having completed a successful landing operation in enemy-occupied territory in the Solomons, he defended his ship against an enemy attack by two planes, personally accounting for one

of the enemy planes and scoring the other as a probable. He then took part in rescuing several hundred survivors of a torpedoed destroyer in the same vicinity.

Lt. Max Solomon, 22, Army Air Forces, of Turners Falls, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Dutch Guinea.

Pvt. Daniel Soloway, 20, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Jay Jerome Sosenko, of Camden, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Africa.

Pvt. Bernard Speck, 20, of Youngstown, Ohio. Purple Heart. For heroism during the fighting in north Africa, where he was wounded.

Lt. Martin Spector, 26, Army Medical Corps, of Philadelphia, Pa. Citation for bravery in action. During heavy fighting in the New Guinea area he remained in the line of enemy fire and continued to treat the wounded.

Boatswain's Mate Edwin Speery, United States Naval Reserve, of Stephentown, N. Y. Navy Cross. As a member of a demolition party during the north African fighting he was largely instrumental in the accomplishment of the party's task, that of cutting a passage through a navigational obstruction at the mouth of the river.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Leo Stechenberg, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Capt. Herbert Spiegel, 29, of McKeesport, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Battle of Mateur.

Corp. Stanley J. Spierer, 19, United States Marine Corps, of the Bronx, N. Y. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For outstanding and courageous action during the fighting at Guadalcanal, where he was wounded by a mortar shell during the taking of a Japanese machine-gun nest.

Sgt. Joseph Mordecia Spiro, 22, Army Air Forces, of Newark, N. J. Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For outstanding heroism during bombing missions over occupied Europe. He was recently reported missing.

Seaman Samuel Stark, United States Navy, of Pennsauken, N. J. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the North Atlantic.

Pvt. Stanley Staum, 26, United States Marine Corps, of San Francisco, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action off the Ellice Islands.

Lt. Carl Stein, 36, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Carl Stein, 30, of Everett, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Fred P. Stein, 25, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For meritorious achievement during bombing and combat missions over enemy territory in Burma.

Sgt. Eugene Herman Stein, 23, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For courage and heroism during bombing missions over enemy territory in Europe and for shooting down a German plane. He was recently reported missing in action.

Corp. Herman Stein, 21, of Woodbine, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. Jesse J. Stein, 21, United States Marine Corps, of Bayonne, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Seymour H. Stein, 25, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For bravery and skill in landing paratroops during the invasion of Sicily.

Sgt. Hyman Steiner, 22, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Egypt.

Col. Benjamin Stern, 43, of Lincoln, Nebr. Legion of Merit award. For the performance of outstanding services to the Signal Corps during the north African campaign.

Ensign Charles M. Stern, Jr., United States Navy, of Albany, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Hawaii.

Sgt. Philip Stern, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Francis H. Sternberg, 30, of Richmond Hill, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Tunisia, where he fought as a member of a tank crew.

Lt. Donald Michael Sternglanz, 24, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action over France.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Sternlicht, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Lawrence R. Sticker, 28, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Middle East.

David Stockton, merchant seaman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Storekeeper David H. Straus, United States Naval Reserve, of Houston, Tex. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Yeoman Martin S. Strause, 19, United States Navy, of Easton, Pa. Navy Cross, citation, and Purple Heart. During a sudden attack by low-flying Japanese fighters and bombers, he was wounded. He was taken to sick bay, but he insisted on returning to his gun post and helped to rout the enemy.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Henry Strausman, 23, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Martin M. Strauss, 20, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For participated activity in 24 bombing raids over occupied Europe. He was reported missing after the Eremen raid on April 17, 1943.

Pvt. Morris Strauss, 26, of Buffalo, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Battle of Gafsa.

Pvt. Nathan Strauss, 20, of St. Louis, Mo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Philippines.

Sgt. Herman Strausner, 25, Army Air Forces, of Forest Hills, N. Y. Air Medal. For heroism in aerial flight during the invasion of Sicily. He also earned a French decoration for helping to rescue three French generals lost for a week in the African desert during the north African campaign.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abraham Strom, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Letter of commendation. Purple Heart. Oak Leaf Cluster. During a surprise attack, he saved the life of his commander and was wounded in action three times.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Abraham Strom, 24, Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Oak Leaf Cluster. Commendation. Wounded in action in Tunisia.

Corp. Kolman Stumacher, 21, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star and Air Medal. For participation in the successful bombardment of a Japanese island base and for bluffing the Japs when his gun jammed during one combat.

Capt. Alexander P. Suer, 27, of Peekskill, N. Y. Army citation. For gallantry in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Edward Sufka, 24, Army Air Forces, of Hillman, Minn. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement in air action.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jack Sugerman, 20, United States Marine Corps, of Media, Pa. Navy Cross. He saved the lives of 9 officers and killed 132 Japs in a battle in the Solomons.

Lt. Irving Joseph Superfine, 28, United States Navy, South Bend, Ind. Silver Star. As officer in charge of a salvage crew he boarded an abandoned vessel in an active combat area and despite enemy observation and attack managed to rescue the vessel's valuable cargo.

Sgt. Saul Suskind, 21, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For outstanding heroism during bombing mission over occupied Europe. He was reported killed in action during a raid over Germany in January 1943.

Lt. Manford Susman, 28, Army Air Forces, of Houston, Tex. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For outstanding achievement in the face of danger in combat missions in the Middle East and for more than 250 hours of aerial combat.

Pvt. Joseph Susterowitz, 20, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Nathan Sutin, 28, Army Air Forces, of Albany, N. Y. Air Medal. For participation in more than 200 hours of antisubmarine patrol duty.

Sgt. Leon Svirsky, Army Air Forces, of New Haven, Conn. Air Medal. For meritorious achievement in aerial flight over occupied Europe.

Capt. Arnold D. Swartz, 27, United States Marine Corps, of Brockton, Mass. Silver Star. For outstanding heroism in action at Pearl Harbor, Midway, Tulagi, and Guadalcanal.

Lt. Gerald H. Swartzberg, 26, of Santa Barbara, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jacob Sylvetsky, 28, of Bridgeport, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Frank Symonds, 25, of Manchester, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Pincus P. Taback, 24, Army Air Forces, of Newark, N. J. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and 9 Oak Leaf Clusters. For outstanding service and heroism on more than 50 combat missions in north Africa, during which he was credited with shooting down 2 German planes and several probables.

Pvt. Irving E. Taffel, 19, Paratrooper, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Sidney D. Tannenbaum, 22, Army Air Forces, of Milwaukee, Wis. Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters. For heroism in air action during the Tunisian campaign and the Sicilian invasion.

Sgt. Ralph Tarad, 31, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action off the coast of Australia.

Corp. Alvin A. Tarant, 26, United States Marine Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomon Islands.

Maj. Archie Tax, 37, Army Medical Corps, of Menomonee Falls, Wis. Silver Star. When an ammunition vehicle was hit during the fighting in Tunisia he went over to it and, despite the explosions, evacuated and administered aid to the injured vehicle passengers.

Pvt. Steve Telent, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Morris Tepper, 22, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action over France.

Randolph Thune, 22, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. David Timinsky, 25, of Passaic, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Hyman Tlumak, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Saul Tobias, 22, Army Air Forces, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Australia.

Fireman Harold G. Tobin, 22, United States Naval Reserve, of Erie, Colo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Abraham Todras, 21, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters. For extraordinary heroism as gunner on a bomber during the Aleutian Islands fighting.

Lt. Harry M. Topolsky, 31, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Battle of Attu.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Edward E. Tornow, 28, of Lewiston, Idaho. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Battle of Kiska.

Seaman Seymour L. Treib, United States Coast Guard, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Commendation from Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs for courageous action resulting in the rescue of all survivors after his vessel had been damaged.

Lt. Bernard Turansky, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For meritorious achievement in aerial flight in the European theater, including the bombardment of Rome as a Flying Fortress bombardier.

Lt. Henry Turick, 30, Army Air Forces, of Detroit, Mich. Silver Star and Air Medal. For his work as a member of a fighter pilot group credited with shooting down 148 Jap planes in the New Guinea area.

Flight Officer Milton Tushman, 24, Army Air Forces, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Maurice Umans, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. For heroism and wounds received in action in Guadalcanal.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Max Umansky, 29, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Alfred M. Union, 35, Army Air Forces, of Coral Gables, Fla. Purple Heart. Killed in action over occupied Europe.

Lt. Barry Urdang, 28, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action over occupied Europe.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Max Uretsky, 24, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Benedict Veiner, 27, of Millis, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the southwest Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Murray Velcoff, 26, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Corp. Coleman Vicstein, 27, of Cleveland, Ohio. Silver Star and Purple Heart. For gallantry in action during the Oran invasion and wounds received in action in Tunisia.

Lt. Leonard H. Victor, 23, of Pueblo, Colo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Max Joseph Victor, 23, Army Air Forces, of Madison, Wis. Air Medal for outstanding heroism during air action in the Aleutians.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Jack Vogel, United States Marine Corps, of Kansas City, Mo. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Hawaii.

Corp. Joseph J. Volkel, 24, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Irving B. Warshauer, 23, Army Air Forces, of New Orleans, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action over Germany.

Lt. Harold Warshow, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Solomon Wasser, 21, Army Air Forces, of the Bronx, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Seaman Irving Weber, 33, of Dayton, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Ben L. Wechsler, 21, Paratrooper, Army Air Forces, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Lt. Lawrence A. Wechsler, 21, Army Air Forces, of New York, N. Y. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For exceptionally meritorious service on bombing missions over occupied Europe.

Pvt. John Henry Weil, 23, of Dorchester, Mass. Presidential citation. For heroism on Guadalcanal.

Corp. Aaron A. Weinberg, 25, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) David Weinberg, 28, of Newark, N. J. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Corp. George K. Weinberg, 23, of Providence, R. I. Silver Star. For extraordinary heroism in the north Africa fighting where he went out of cover, rescued a wounded soldier, and carried him a mile under fire to an aid station.

Capt. Gordon Weinberg, 24, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Air Medal. For

extraordinary heroism during the invasion of Java.

Pvt. Felix Weinberger, 24, of Willow Grove, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Pvt. Henry A. Weiner, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Died in a Jap prison camp.

Lt. Herbert Cofton Weiner, 25, Army Air Forces, of Lynn, Mass. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomon Islands.

Seaman Julius Weiner, 32, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Pacific.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Max C. Weinfeld, 31, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. For heroism and wounds received in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Murray Weinrib, 25, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Machinist's Mate Murray Weinrub, United States Navy, of Los Angeles, Calif. Silver Star. He was a crew member of the submarine which foiled the Jap's attempt to seize stores of gold and securities on Corregidor by loading and transporting the valuables to a waiting cruiser.

Seaman David Weinstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action at sea.

Sgt. Max Weinstein, 22, of Rochester, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) John L. Weisbeck, 25, of Hamilton, Mont. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph M. Weisberg, 29, of Roxbury, Mass. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Lt. Arthur Weiss, United States Marine Corps, of Carrollton, Ga. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on Guadalcanal.

Pvt. Sydney Jack Weiss, 26, of New Haven, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Elliot Weissbuch, 23, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Died in a Jap prison camp.

Sgt. Arthur Weitz, 22, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star and Air Medal. For extraordinary heroism during more than 50 missions in New Guinea.

Pvt. Julius Wertheim, 24, of New York, N. Y. Commendation from commanding officer. For rapid action which reduced the injuries sustained by an officer who had been accidentally splashed with flaming gasoline.

Pvt. Edwin F. Westendorf, 24, of Fairbank, Iowa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in New Guinea.

Lt. David K. Westheimer, 25, Army Air Forces, of Houston, Tex. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. He received his awards for gallantry and for having completed more than 100 hours of aerial combat.

Lt. Haskell Wexler, 24, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, and Oak Leaf Cluster. For extraordinary heroism during bombing missions over New Guinea.

Capt. Nathan H. Wexler, 35, Army Medical Corps, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Soldier's Medal. For saving the life of Lieutenant General Kenney, commander of the Allied forces in the Southeast Pacific area.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Wexler, 23, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Solomon Wexler, 29, of the Bronx, N. Y. Silver Star. For heroism in action in the north African fighting.

Lt. Abraham Wilensky, 27, Army Air Forces, of East Lyme, Conn. Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster. For heroism during numerous aerial missions in the South Pacific.

Pvt. Julius Willen, 25, of New York, N. Y. Silver Star. Despite constant enemy machine gun and mortar fire he managed to keep open the lines of communication.

Pvt. Myron M. Winograd, 27, United States Marine Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Solomon Islands.

Sgt. Solomon I. Wise, 33, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Air Medal. For heroism during bombing mission over occupied Europe. Sgt. Wise was recently reported missing in action.

Pvt. Morton Wishna, 23, of Glendale, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Edward D. Wiskusky, 23, of Massillon, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Sgt. Martin Wisman, 34, Army Air Forces, of Kansas City, Mo. Air Medal, Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart. For heroism in air action over occupied Europe during which he was wounded.

Pvt. Joseph Wisotsky, 23, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. Killed in action in Sicily.

Corp. Eugene Wohl, 32, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Arthur Wolf, 26, of New Haven, Conn. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the Philippines.

Lt. Edwin J. Wolf, 20, Army Air Forces, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Killed in action in French Guiana.

Lt. Gilbert H. Wolf, 42, Army Medical Corps, of New York, N. Y. Purple Heart. For heroism in action during the north African fighting. Reported killed in action.

Pvt. John R. Wolf, 22, of Ladd, Ill. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Lt. Philip Wolf, 23, Army Air Forces, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Air Medal. For having taken part in more than 25 operational missions against the enemy.

Corp. Walter H. Wolff, 25, of Ringtown, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Morton E. Wolfson, 26, United States Navy, of Chicago, Ill. Silver Star. For extraordinary heroism as commanding officer of the armed guard aboard a merchant vessel, during 4 days of constant enemy attack.

Pvt. Victor Wolinsky, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Letter of commendation. For heroic action in Tunisia when he risked his life crawling within 100 yards of the firing line to administer blood plasma to a wounded soldier.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Sam Wolkin, 28, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in the South Pacific.

Sgt. Paul A. Worstein, 21, Army Air Forces, of Findlay, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Lt. Saul Yabrow, 26, of Jamaica, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Capt. Charles H. Yellin, 30, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Wounded in action in the battle of Attu.

Pvt. Leonard York, Coast Artillery, Columbus, Ohio. Purple Heart. For heroism at Pearl Harbor where he was wounded after downing two Jap planes with machine-gun fire.

Lt. Simon P. Yotive, 28, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action on the New Georgia Islands.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Reuben Youdkowitz, 29, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the Battle of Attu.

Fireman Allan Ytkin, 19, United States Navy, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action on Guadalcanal.

Sgt. Eddie Zaban, 28, Army Air Forces, of Chicago, Ill. Purple Heart. Killed in action over France.

Lt. Irwin Zaetz, 26, Army Air Forces, of Burlington, Vt. Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal. For successfully completing a number of operational flights in the China, Burma, and India theater under hazardous conditions.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Joseph Zach, 28, of Philadelphia, Pa. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Joseph H. Zafron, 34, of Salamanca, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in north Africa.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Samuel Zaremsky, 32, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Wounded in action in Sicily.

Sgt. Alexander Zaretsky, 21, Army Air Forces, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Distinguished Flying Cross, Silver Star, Air Medal, Commendation from President Roosevelt. Radio operator and gunner on a bomber. He is credited with more than 530 hours of aerial combat.

Pvt. (1st cl.) Edward Zatz, 25, Medical Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Silver Star and Oak Leaf Clusters. During the heavy fighting at Guadalcanal he rushed into enemy fire lanes and rescued several wounded Americans.

Lt. Al. Zeidenfeld, 25, of Denver, Colo. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the European area.

Maj. Samuel Zemmurray, 31, Army Air Forces, of New Orleans, La. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Pvt. Morris Zeritsky, 31, of Baltimore, Md. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Corp. Philip Ziff, 21, United States Marine Corps, of Chicago, Ill. Presidential citation. For heroism in the south Pacific.

Seaman Joseph Zilbert, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Purple Heart. Wounded in action at sea.

Corp. Abraham D. Zimmerman, 33, of East Hartford, Conn. Purple Heart. Killed in the Philippines.

Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Milton A. Zimmerman, 28, United States Navy, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Silver Star. During the Solomon Islands fighting he remained at his gun post and brought down seven Jap planes despite the fact that his ship was on fire.

Maj. Albert Zipser, 24, Army Air Forces, of Milwaukee, Wis. Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Eight Oak Leaf Clusters, and Purple Heart. He served as a fighter pilot with the Fighting Fifty-seventh in north Africa, which helped the British Eighth Army defeat Rommel's forces.

Lt. Charles S. Zucker, Army Air Forces, of Cleveland, Ohio. Purple Heart. Killed in action in north Africa.

Lt. Arthur M. Zuckerman, 25, Army Air Forces, of Los Angeles, Calif. Purple Heart. Killed in action in the South Pacific.

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

Mr. CURLEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I want to express my personal gratitude and I am sure in doing so I express the gratitude of all people of Jewish extraction in America for the splendid statement and able presentation made by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Let me tell him, also, that there are at least 300,000 or more Jews in the armed services today and many more ready to go. I am sure they consider it an honor to fight for America.

In discussing a certain bill yesterday under consideration on the floor we were informed of numbers of Americans who had left the country for the purpose of dodging war service for their country. Not one of them was Jewish.

Mr. CURLEY. I am pleased to know that. We hold hatred against people only when we are not on the friendliest of terms. Being on friendly terms with the Jews we cannot hate them.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. We do not ask for favoritism above other Americans; all we ask for is a square deal.

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

Mr. CURLEY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY] has been in public life for many years. I say this in no flattering sense but in the complimentary sense of one who has always admired him, considering him one of the outstanding authorities in the United States in the political science of our Nation and in understanding public problems and in being a constructive leader. As a young man I can remember him in public life. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY] has always been a leader in progressive thought and action. Above all, he has exemplified and inspired others to follow the noblest traditions for which our country stands, first and foremost being tolerance on the part of all for the other; he is a man who has always vigorously condemned intolerance and bigotry in any form.

Mr. CURLEY. I thank the gentleman. The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. DINGELL]. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

EASTERN EUROPEAN POLITICS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI] is recognized for 12 minutes.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and that they may appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to discuss for a few moments the critical shortage of paper and paper products that faces the Nation and to point out the absolute need of cooperation on the part of all to avert a developing crisis that will affect both the war and the home fronts.

As we Members of Congress gather in peaceful assembly to discuss and meditate our Nation's problems we are far removed from that flaming perimeter that constitutes the world's far-flung battle fronts. In perfect safety we wend our way, and it is only when we gather in the evening in our homes that we notice there are vacant chairs and missing faces, faces of those who are now serving our country in its armed forces.

Those men and women now in uniform are the ones to whom we owe our safety. They are the ones who hold the battle lines in the steaming jungles of the Solomons, the muddy fox holes of Italy, or upon the icy slopes of Attu. They are doing a 100-percent job, and many of them have given the full measure of devotion to duty, and above their last resting place rises a simple cross marked "Here lies a soldier."

As we cast about in America we see the skies above our cities each night reddened with the reflected glow of mighty blast furnaces. We hear the mighty roar of American machines and American industry as in a miraculous and seemingly

endless stream, they pour forth supplies for our allied armies. We see giant locomotives as they thunder through the night, their headlights pointing like rapiers toward the great ships in our ports which carry the guns, the tanks, the planes, and thousands of other articles used by our soldiers.

Our armies are winning, and we accept it with smug complacency. But let us take stock of ourselves and see if we are cooperating in this mighty war effort as completely as the buddies who are missing from our midst.

The war on the battle fronts is going well. The war on waste on the home front is losing ground. We state that there is no sacrifice too great for us to make for our soldiers. Let us prove it in a way other than through lip service.

We willingly supply the money through War bond purchases to finance the war effort and feel that in so doing we are meeting every vital need. It is true that we have met financial needs, but money cannot purchase materials that do not exist.

Do you know that the most critical war shortage in America today is a material which we thoughtlessly destroy? Do you know that the newspaper that you carelessly cast aside may be the medium of preserving or saving the life of your son or the son of your neighbor? When you glance at a pile of waste paper do you know its value? When you accumulate an amount equal to 100 pounds do you realize that the waste paper contained therein would make 20 protective bands for 250-pound bombs, or that it would protect seventeen 500-pound bombs or eleven 1,000-pound bombs, or that it would make 50 casings for 75-millimeter shells or 100 casing for average shells? Do you realize that it would provide material for 1,100 cartons, each containing fifteen 50-caliber bullets, or 2,100 cartons, each containing five 45-caliber bullets? That it would provide a protective covering for 200 containers for blood plasma, one of which might save the life of your own son, or 200 containers for soldiers' field rations? Do you know that 100 pounds of waste paper would provide 1,410 boxes for emergency lifeboat supplies which will be called upon to sustain the lives of American soldiers and sailors adrift at sea, or 650 cartons containing Army K rations, which your or your neighbor's sons may have to depend upon for food while they crouch in a fox hole? That it will produce 2,900 cartons, each containing 10 cartridges, which are used for inflating life rafts, or cartons to carry enough yellow-fever vaccine to inoculate 120,000 men?

Do you know that on each flight of American heavy bombers over Berlin our planes carry, in addition to 12,000 American boys, 3,000 tons of bombs, and that each bomb requires protective paper bands? They also carry 19,000,000 rounds of ammunition, each clip of which was shipped in a paper box; also 120,000 rounds of cannon ammunition, each round of which was transported in a paper container, and that all these containers were made from waste paper?

Do you know that each 155 millimeter shell charge requires three-fifths of a

pound of waste paper; each 75 millimeter shell container, $1\frac{3}{10}$ pounds; each 500-pound bomb requires 12 pounds of waste paper for rings, tops, and bores; and that each container for blood plasma that is sent to our fighting men requires one-half pound?

Do you know that 7,000 sheets of blueprint paper are required for the plans of a heavy bomber, and that 175 tons are required for the blueprints of a modern battleship?

Do you know that it is estimated that during each month of this year 540,000 tons of paper and paperboard, representing nearly 40 percent of total production, will be used by the Government and war plants, and that another 33 percent will be used by industries and services that are allied with the war effort, and that only 27 percent, or about 375,000 tons, will remain for our civilian economy?

Do you know that the war needs in this country for paper and paper products are approximately 20,000,000 tons annually, and that even before the war it was necessary to make imports of this material? Do you know that of our present 20,000,000 ton need, 8,000,000 are not recoverable because of its use in public records, building construction, and overseas shipment? Do you know that of the 12,000,000 tons that can be salvaged, only 6,000,000 tons are being saved, and herein lies the problem, the solving of which is a job that calls for the assistance, not only of manpower in operating the great pulp mills and paper-processing plants; it is a job that calls for united womanpower, girlpower, and boypower. Although we are faced with this critical shortage, we are salvaging only 6,000,000 tons annually. To avert a crisis we must increase this amount to 8,000,000 tons.

The production of pulpwood, our chief source of paper supply, has fallen off at an alarming rate because of its loss of manpower. We find, upon investigation, that we are producing 3,500,000 cords less annually than we did in normal times. This shortage must be made up.

When we face realities we realize that the civilian front will be the first to suffer when a shortage develops, for we must meet our war needs. We at home want the continued publication of newspapers and magazines. We want an adequate supply of the paper products necessary to protect our health and meet the Nation's sanitary requirements. We want to continue to print good books and informative material that the home front may be kept informed. Most of these things can be done if we all join hands in a coordinated effort to save 2,000,000 additional tons of waste paper each year which is now being carelessly destroyed.

Should we fail to meet the need for civilian requirements we may also fail to meet the needs of our war requirements. That boy of yours who now crouches in a fox hole on the battlefront needs your help. You would not willingly deprive him of ammunition or food or any of the 2,800 items which are shipped abroad for his protection and comfort, yet, through negligence, we can deprive him of the containers these

things are shipped in. We would not take from his side the ammunition with which he defends himself and our Nation from our enemies, yet we can, through thoughtlessness, deprive him of the box in which it is shipped. America has never faced a problem that it could not solve and it will not fail in its solution of this one.

The Victory waste-paper campaign being conducted by the Salvage Division of the War Production Board in cooperation with America's newspapers, mills, and waste-paper dealers, has made some progress, but much more waste paper is needed at once if we are to produce enough new paper to supply our armed forces and our home-front war economy.

Our soldier's problem is to carry the battle—ours is to back him up. His efforts are dedicated to action in our interest. Let us dedicate our efforts to salvage in his behalf. Let every man, woman, and child in this Nation assume their portion of this responsibility. Let us realize that the lives, the health, and the welfare of our men abroad and our people at home depends upon our actions.

Let us realize that not alone in the mighty roar of our factories will this battle be won. We can help win it in the quiet and peaceful atmosphere of the American homes. Let us help by saving every scrap of paper and place it in the hands of those smiling youngsters and other collectors who are so patriotically doing their bit.

Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced in the Congress a resolution memorializing the Governors to cooperate, by enacting legislation similar to that now pending in New Jersey, thus placing into effect in their respective States, a waste-paper conservation program. I am confident that America will rise to this occasion as we have to others. We have patriotically responded to bond issues and in every drive we have gone over the top. We have met the requirements of the Red Cross and have assisted that great mother of humanity to spread her wings of mercy over a suffering world. We have given of our sweat and our dollars to preserve our liberty and with tears we have watched the marching away of our sons. Let us, therefore, pledge that we who remain at home will back them up. Let us each carry a bundle in this march toward victory. Bundles of waste paper, bundles for brothers, the brother whose rifle protects our home.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday and the day before the House resounded to loud cries by two or three Members on the Democratic side that some Members on the minority side were wasting their time in talking about a certain individual and demanded that we should all be here and attend to the Nation's business. I notice today that over on the Democratic side of the House not a single Member is in his seat, although in front of me sits the gentleman

from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], who is very faithfully attending to the duties and the business of the Nation.

A goodly number of Republicans are present. I notice two Members on the Democratic side have just come in. Now comes a third.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I was called to the telephone and I just came from there.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I wonder where these gentlemen are who wanted to attend to the Nation's business, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN], who was here yesterday and who thought we were wasting our time, but who is not here today.

With reference to the recess, it was my judgment that we could get along without taking a 10-day recess; that if the House remained in session, if we adjourned 3 days at a time, we would be on hand if anything came up that needed our attention. For that reason I talked with some of the Members who I thought could be induced to follow that course, but apparently my efforts were unavailing. I am not disposed to attempt to impose my will on the majority so as to hinder those who have other business perhaps more important than the business of staying here. The folks at home realize, although they protest against adjournments or recesses, that much of our business must be transacted in the districts. So far as I am concerned, whenever the people call me home, or whenever I think it is necessary to go home and learn what they want me to do, I go, whether the House is in session or not, because I can always come back in a very short time.

Sometimes we transact business a little too rapidly. Last week the House put through a joint resolution to adjourn today. Had the Senate agreed, as was expected, and Congress taken that proposed recess and the President returned to Congress tomorrow the so-called soldier-vote bill without his approval it would not have become law and then he could have charged that we went home for a vacation—failed to enact legislation to enable the men and women in the service to vote. That would have been a nice kettle of fish, would it not? Sometimes it pays to take a little time to consider just what we are doing. My objection to the recess resolution today may cause a little thought along that line.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY] yesterday protested very vigorously because I was talking about certain charges that had been made against the Congress.

One of the fine things about our Government is that while there are 435 Members of this House, every individual Member has an unlimited right to express his opinion, and if I offended the gentleman from Ohio, if I followed a course which did not meet with his approval or judgment, I can only say that I am sorry. It just seemed to me then and it does today, that when a Member

is accused of wasting the time of Congress when he is replying to charges made against the integrity of the Congress, the loyalty and the patriotism of Members of Congress, that charge is absurd. He is in fact doing a service to every Member of Congress.

I note in the Record that the gentleman from Ohio thought we should disregard any charges that there were saboteurs in Congress, but unless memory fails me, I recall that when the C. I. O. was after the gentleman from Ohio, when they published cartoons that he thought were offensive, he did not hesitate to complain to other Members of the House and ask them what should be done to counteract those charges.

If there is anything that is more important in this country, outside of the war and the war effort, than maintaining the integrity of the House and renewing the confidence of the people in their elected representatives, then I know not what it is.

My only purpose in speaking on this one subject several times during the last few weeks has been to demand of those who are charged with the duty that they investigate the charges which have been made against the Congress as a whole and against individual Members of Congress, where individual Members of Congress have been charged with a crime, and spread on the Record for the public, for our constituents, the truth so that from a reading of the Record the people may learn whether or not those charges are true or false. I know of no more important business before this House than the purging, if that be necessary, of individual Members of the House, if any there be, who have been guilty of some of the charges which have been made against them. The gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] said yesterday he did not believe any of those charges. He was quite positive that he was not a saboteur, and I was quite positive that I was not. I do not know of any man in this House who has said a disloyal word or who has performed a disloyal act, yet the House has failed, so far at least, to demand that investigation be made and the untruthfulness of those serious charges spread upon the Record.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RAMEY. I have not seen the Record, but my sense of the situation was this. If someone says something about you that is not true, or if someone says something about your colleagues, or the group, that is not so, is not the thing to do to ignore it? If something is not true it dies of its own weight. A lie drops of its own weight. If something is true, of course it should be told. But it seems to me when you reply to an asinine statement you dignify it. That is the way it looks to me. Why reply to something that is not so? I have learned that. There is not a man living that has not had things said about him that are not so. I have learned that if you reply to such a charge you give it weight, you dignify it.

You merely allow that charge that you talk about to be advertised throughout the world, without paying for space.

Something was said about getting down to business. We have a flood in our district which is terrible.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I just yielded for something along the line we were talking about. If the gentleman wants to talk about that flood disaster, he can get his own time.

Mr. RAMEY. I want to say something about the remarks that we should get down to business.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I cannot yield for that.

Mr. RAMEY. I was giving the reason why I thought we should not discuss charges such as the gentleman has mentioned.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I get the gentleman's position. It is that if someone calls you names, disregard it. I agree with that to a certain extent. But when over the radio to millions of people, week after week, a great commercial concern, the Jergens Co., buying time of the Blue Network or whoever sells it to them, makes the charge that a branch of the Government is a "House of Reprehensibles," when the charge is made over the radio that Members of Congress are saboteurs, does the gentleman believe we should let those charges go uncontradicted?

Mr. RAMEY. Everybody knows different.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Apparently everyone does not know the charges are false, because I receive mail, usually post cards, unsigned, which contain statements that Members of Congress are Hitler's agents, and it is evident from the contents of the cards that those cards are inspired by radio talks of Jergens' agent Winchell. For instance, here comes a card that says, "What are the saboteurs doing in Congress? Why does not Congress clean its own house?" The gentleman from Ohio must remember that there are honest, God-fearing, patriotic loyal people out in the country who do not have time to read the daily papers. They turn on the radio and they hear these false charges. They are honest and truthful themselves and they just cannot believe such statements would be made if false—as they are false—they do not know that some people make a living by spreading false gossip. They never get the truth about this thing. People write in and say, "Why do you not sue them?" They do not realize that if you wish to sue some of these radio announcers, somebody, for instance, pretending to broadcast from New York, when as a matter of fact, he is down in Florida, or somewhere else; they do not realize that for making a false charge you would be forced to go where he can be found. I would have to go to New York to get the Blue Network or any of those who speak over it from New York and who resides there, unless I could catch him where I reside. If a man could step into a local court and sue some of these people we would end this thing. To aid in ending those irresponsible charges, I have introduced a bill making a radio company or one who puts out false reports over the air liable

in the United States District Court in the area where the broadcast is heard. There is nothing unfair about that.

USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES
MUST END

The last few weeks there has been disclosed a most amazing and brazen attempt to strengthen the administration and win the next election through the use of Government funds and Government agencies.

Members have disclosed on the floor how farmers needing and seeking gasoline for farm operations have been told, either directly or indirectly, that if they wished their needs supplied, they should sign on the dotted line of the A. A. A.

Other farmers have been told that if they wished farm labor or their sons deferred, from active service, they, too, should sign on the dotted line.

Typical of some of this coercion, practiced not by an agency but by an individual employed by a Federal agency is that related in a letter which I quote:

LEONIDAS, MICH., March 25, 1944.

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
Fourth District, Michigan,
Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: Some time ago Mr. Leon Holmes, local agent for the triple A called on me to sign in favor of that organization. I had no intentions of signing and told him so. He then told me that if I didn't sign I would get no gas. I supposed that was the ruling, so signed. I cannot very well get along without gas. Since signing, I have learned that Holmes had no authority to tell me that if I didn't sign I would get no gas. I called on the triple A board in Centreville and asked them if they had authorized Holmes to tell farmers they would get no gas unless they signed in favor of the triple A and they told me they had not, also that Holmes had no right to do so.

This practice of coercion on the part of local agents is so universal that it makes one suspect that coercive measures have been advocated somewhere along the line. What, if anything, do you know about it?

I have witness that what I have written is a fact. Furthermore, if it comes to a showdown, I will face Holmes with the facts.

Thanking you in advance for any information on this subject you may be in a position to offer, I am,

Respectfully yours,

HERMAN JANES.

We have had before us and before the people of the country instances of how the British in England have propagandized the men in our fighting forces in an effort to induce them to support the President for a fourth term.

Now comes evidence, not that the Army and the Navy or the responsible officers of either but that one individual in uniform apparently attempted to influence those about to be inducted into the service against candidates who have opposed, who may oppose, the New Deal's domestic policies while doing their utmost in support of the war.

It is quite evident and it is only natural that at least some of the several hundred who were about to be inducted into the service of their Government, had opinions of their own on political issues. They are leaving their homes to fight for their country. When they enter the service they are required to accept without question the orders of their superiors, but the right of the superiors to give them

orders is confined to military matters—no officer has the right to attempt to influence the political views of anyone under him. These young men are fighting not only for home and country, but for freedom from dictation on political issues.

Read the following letter from a young man who is the 4-H Club's supervisor for three of the counties in the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan and then determine for yourself whether the war effort is promoted by such statements made to inductees.

CASSOPOLIS, MICH., March 23, 1944.

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOFFMAN: I was very much disappointed with an incident that occurred during our preinduction physical examination in Chicago, Wednesday, March 22. While waiting to get our file papers, which we carried with us as we visited the various stations in the check-up, the man in Navy uniform, who called individual preinductees as their papers were ready, made remarks reflecting on your congressional integrity.

The Navy man, a first-class petty officer, I believe, addressed his audience (over 600 southwestern Michigan men when I was present) over a loudspeaking system and attempted to be humorous between calls through the use of sarcasm. Several of us felt that he went way out of bounds, however, when he uttered the following remarks:

(Speaking of Michigan to Michigan men): "You have an isolationist Representative up there . . . His name is . . . Let's see now, what's his name? . . . What is his name anyway?"

From someone in audience, "HOFFMAN." Navy man again, "Oh, yeah, CLARE HOFFMAN. . . . He's some guy . . . Oh, I guess he may be good to his wife . . . In fact I guess he's almost ready to declare war on Hitler."

Remarks like the above, whether they reflect the attitude of the Navy Department or an individual in the Department should not be made at such an occasion.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD L. SPARKS.

In connection with the same incident, I have an affidavit and another letter, which reads as follows:

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

County of Berrien, ss:

Eugene Baker, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of the city of Niles, Berrien County, Mich.; that on March 22, 1944, he was sent by local draft board No. 3, of Berrien County, Mich., to Chicago, Ill., for preinduction physical examination; that while this deponent was in the room with several hundred other registrants from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan awaiting physical examination, a man wearing the uniform of the United States Navy talked to these registrants over the loud speaker system; that during the course of this man's remarks, he inquired what the men thought of Willkie; that he also mentioned that the men present in the room were from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, where they had an isolationist Representative; that he then hesitated as though trying to think of the Representative's name, and then said, "Oh, yes, CLARE HOFFMAN." That the man in the uniform of the United States Navy continued with the remark that if things continued as they were going, he, HOFFMAN, would probably work himself up to a point where he would be willing to declare war on Hitler; that these statements so made by the man wearing the uniform of the United States Navy were interspersed between the calling of the names

of persons to continue their physical examinations.

EUGENE BAKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March A. D. 1944.

[SEAL] PHILIP A. HADSELL,
Notary Public, Berrien County, Mich.
My commission expires July 16, 1947.

JAMES W. BOOKWALTER,
Niles, Mich., March 26, 1944.

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOFFMAN: It was with much surprise that I heard several comments of a political nature when I was called to Chicago for preinduction physical examination on March 22. The men of Berrien County Selective Service Board No. 2 (Niles), some 400 of us, were waiting in a room for our physical examinations. The man at the microphone, a chief petty officer of the Navy, I believe, although I had no time to learn his name or rank, talked to us for several minutes while our papers were being prepared. While part of his comments were quite entertaining, the following extract was hardly in line with the policies of our armed forces:

"You men from Berrien County have an isolationist Congressman. What's his name? . . . That's right, CLARE HOFFMAN. [Pause.] Oh, I guess he may be good to his wife! . . . In fact, I understand he's almost ready to declare war on Hitler!"

While these comments may have been merely to pass time, they certainly should have had no place in a meeting of which the Army and Navy of the United States had charge.

I heard many criticisms of the incident from my comrades from Berrien County during the remainder of the trip and feel that you should be apprised of the situation.

Respectfully,

JAMES W. BOOKWALTER.

Upon being advised of this incident, I called it to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy by a privileged resolution and asked that he furnish me the name of the Navy officer who addressed inductees on that date.

I have since been advised over the phone by a representative of the Navy that the Department has received the following information:

Men from the southwestern portion of the State of Michigan were given their preinduction physical examination at Chicago on the 22d of March and no Michigan men have appeared at the induction station since that date except one or two hold-overs. As is the custom, these men were given a preliminary instructive talk on the routine in the station. This takes place in reception room No. 60 on the sixth floor of the Insurance Exchange Building. The orientation talk is in the matter of advice and is meant to ease the strain and apprehension of the selectee before he is given a physical examination.

This talk is given by a Navy petty officer under the supervision of an Army processing officer.

Upon investigation, neither the Navy petty officer nor the Army officer can recall any reference to any particular individual.

I was also told in the same conversation that it might be possible that those informing me referred to a different occasion and that as stated some remarks might have been made to the inductees who were waiting for their file papers. Further investigation was promised and I know the Navy will take the proper action to see to it that political activities are not carried on by recruiting officers

or those connected with the induction of men in the service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

WALTER WINCHELL

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to discuss a problem along the lines suggested by the gentleman from Michigan. I know that the gentleman did not mean to impugn any Member of Congress or criticize their absence here today while he was speaking when he said that there was work to be done, intimating it should be here on the floor. Unfortunately, probably, for many Members of Congress, when the gentleman is making one of his numerous speeches on the floor of the House we would like to be here to answer, but we have other matters to attend to, and the gentleman knows that the bulk of the work of Congress is not on the floor of the House, but in the committees and in our respective offices, in meeting with our constituents at departments, and such things of this nature. I hope the impression does not go abroad that he was criticizing the Members of Congress for not being here while he is speaking under special order. To many of us other things have priority.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to agree with the gentleman. I want to say to you I think nine-tenths of our work is off the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is right.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for the RECORD and in fairness to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Rules of the House, Mr. SABATH, to whom the previous speaker referred as not being on the floor, I want to note I see him at the present time in very serious discussion with the parliamentarian about the business of the House. I think the RECORD ought to show that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is always on the job.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I know he is.

Mr. MAGNUSON. His constituents in Illinois have known that for 36 long years. That is why he is the dean of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Michigan had this recent colloquy. Like the Member from Ohio I think perhaps sometimes we dignify these things too much.

Mr. Speaker, the past few days has seen evolved from the floor of the House, in the press, and on the radio a very bitter controversy between a national well-known radio commentator and some Members of the House. I do not wish to be drawn into that controversy as to the issues involved. I cannot agree with some of my distinguished colleagues re-

garding some of the charges made. Many of them, the charges, have been very personal and some, in my opinion, have been relatively unimportant, compared to the great national issues and surely this House has more vital matters to occupy their time, particularly when part of the controversy descends to questioning the motives of personal friendships or with whom he eats his meals and that should work both ways.

However, one charge has been made that should not go unchallenged insofar as the RECORD is concerned. The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is a permanent indelible history of our Nation. It should be treated as such by all of us. We should be careful that facts placed therein are correct. Again, this caution should be exercised discreetly and above all, fairly upon any attack upon a man's patriotism in time of war. Regardless of what any of us may think of an individual personally, that individual's family is entitled to have the RECORD clear—it is a permanent RECORD—one that a man's family can read to posterity. It is a serious matter to so charge or impugn a man's patriotism, and that should apply to citizens in their statements about Members of Congress as well—unless the facts are clear.

The gentleman from Michigan stated last week in the RECORD of March 22, 1944, at page 2908, as follows:

While Winchell was wearing the uniform of the United States Navy, his conduct became so offensive to so many Americans that the administration was forced to strip him of his uniform, of his pay, of his duties; but to the disgrace of the Navy be it said, it retained him as a Reserve officer.

Naval Affairs Committee had this matter up informally some weeks ago. I believe the gentleman from Michigan was one of those who suggested that we look into the matter. I thought at that time the matter of Mr. Winchell's naval record—and his naval record alone—was made clear.

Apparently it was not, in view of the above statement. In fairness to the commentator and more specifically his family, let me again make the record clear—the other controversy can go on indefinitely and the Nation will form their own opinion about that.

The record is:

The gentleman involved was not stripped of any uniform. It is a typical record of the average Naval Reserve officer of his age. His present status is the same as the status of many of us in the Reserve—including myself and other Members of Congress who have been put on inactive duty. We still have the rights of the Naval Reserve. We are still subject to call at any time the military or the Commander in Chief feels our usefulness in the service would be greater than what we are doing in civilian life.

But let us not confuse the civilian life of any Reserve with his strict military record. That gives rise to interpretations not always fair or just. It surely has no place in the midst of our desperate struggle.

However, that record is this: July 22, 1918, Mr. Winchell enrolled as an apprentice seaman, in the United States

Naval Reserve Force, at New York City, N. Y. August 1, 1918, his rating was changed from landsman to yeoman.

On September 9, 1918, he was ordered to active duty by the Commandant, Third Naval District, in the office of the commander, Cruiser Force, Squadron 2.

December 5, 1918, after the Armistice, he was released from active duty. His proficiency marks were 4.0 in proficiency; 4.0 in sobriety, and 4.0 in obedience.

I might say for the information of the Members that 4 is the highest record a man can get in the Navy.

On July 1, 1921, he was placed on inactive duty and his rating changed from landsman for yeoman to apprentice seaman.

On September 30, 1921, he was discharged from the Naval Reserve Force in accordance with the Navy's general letter of September 29, 1921, explaining that owing to drastic cuts in Naval Reserve appropriations it was necessary to reduce the Naval Reserve Force.

Several members of the Reserves were cut off at that time.

On March 23, 1934, he submitted his application for commission in the Naval Reserve as a lieutenant or lieutenant commander, class I-V (S), via Commandant, Third Naval District.

On May 24, 1934, he was examined at headquarters, Third Naval District, and found to be physically qualified to perform active duty at sea or on foreign service in the rank for which he was a candidate for appointment.

On August 8, 1934, the Commandant of the Third Naval District sent a letter to Mr. Winchell advising that no action can be taken on his application for commission as no vacancies now exist in that district.

On August 24, 1934, the Commandant of the Third District, first endorsement to Bureau of Navigation forwarding application of Winchell in compliance with telephone conversation between the Office of Naval Intelligence and the district intelligence office.

August 28, 1934, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery sent a second endorsement to the Bureau of Navigation approving the action of the board of medical examiners in that Winchell be found physically qualified for appointment to the rank he applied for.

On September 6, 1934, a third endorsement was sent and he was assigned to the quota of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

On September 12, 1934, he was appointed lieutenant in the Reserve to rank from September 10, 1934. His commission was dated September 11, 1934.

On September 24, 1934, he accepted appointment as lieutenant.

He was then issued the usual Naval Reserve courtesy card, and so on.

On December 26, 1940, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Knox, in a letter to Winchell via commandant of the third district, expressed appreciation of assistance rendered in disseminating constructive news concerning the Navy.

On February 7, 1940, Commander H. R. Thurber, in a memorandum to Admiral

Nimitz expressed appreciation of dissemination of news concerning naval activities.

On December 18, 1940, he was appointed lieutenant commander, United States Naval Reserve, Intelligence Volunteer Service.

On June 24, 1941, director of public relations, Third Naval District, in a memorandum to Winchell quoting Bureau of Navigation dispatch No. 132209 of June 13, 1941, in which Naval Reserve officers in an inactive status were requested to submit requests for deferment of active duty if they so desired.

On June 27, 1941, the Bureau has a letter from Winchell via commandant, Third Naval District, requesting deferred status as he believes he can best serve the interests of the Navy by remaining in an inactive status.

On July 18, 1941, there is a letter to the Bureau of Navigation from the commandant of district No. 3 requesting 2 weeks' training duty.

On July 18, there is a further letter to the commandant authorizing the commandant to order Winchell to training duty with pay and allowances at the public-relations office, Third Naval District.

On July 22, 1941, Winchell reported for active duty.

On August 1, 1941, he reported to the commandant again for further training duty and was again assigned to district office of public relations.

On August 15, 1941, his training duties were completed and he was returned to inactive duty.

I might say again for the benefit of the Members of the House that we all did that during peacetime. We asked for 2 weeks' active duty when we could.

On August 23, 1941, the Deferment Board said, "You will not be ordered to active duty until your services are urgently needed."

This was apparently done upon his own request asking for active duty. This record shows he was trying to get into the Navy at all times if needed.

On February 13, 1942, the Chief of Naval Operations recommended that the classification of Lieutenant Commander Winchell be changed from "Intelligence, Volunteer, Special" to "Deck, Volunteer, Special" because of the transfer of the Office of Public Relations from the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations to the Office of the Secretary.

On March 17, 1942, he was ordered to active duty under the commandant, Third Naval District, with confidential orders.

On April 1, 1942, his classification was changed again.

On November 20, 1942, an order of transportation to further report to the commander of the South Atlantic Force. He was then physically qualified for that duty.

December 1, he reported to the commandant of the Seventh Naval District. That is South America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAGNUSON. On December 6, 1942, he arrived at Brazil, and reported to the commander, South Atlantic Force.

On January 13, 1943, the Navy Department stated his duty in the South Atlantic Force was completed. Reports are that he did a good job on that assignment.

And on February 17, 1943, he returned to inactive duty.

That is the Navy record, and I hope this puts an end to all this. He is in the same status as all other Reserve officers. Several Members of Congress, including myself, are on inactive duty, subject to the call of the Navy Department or the Commander in Chief at any time they feel we can best serve the interest of the country in military service rather than here in Congress or in a civilian status. I hope in this time of war a man's patriotism and his naval record, when it becomes a matter of record, will not be constantly thrown at him. This record is a black-and-white book and clear to all.

His family is entitled to this courtesy. He is on inactive duty. There are several thousand Reserve officers in the same status, and I know many of them. His record as a Naval Reserve officer is typical of all Naval Reserve officers of his age, including my own.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What you have read there I think has been available, or at least I was familiar with it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I presume it is. It is the Navy record. It is not my own.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I think it has been before the Naval Affairs Committee?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will you tell me whether or not Winchell was not called over before the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee with Admiral Leahy and told it would be necessary for him to resign? Have you ever talked with the chairman?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I never have; no.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I now suggest that you do that if you want to get the facts. Just remember this: I am not making any attack upon Winchell's patriotism. That is not the purpose at all. All I am asking is that his charges that there are saboteurs in Congress, for example, be investigated; not because there may be some such man here, for I have no such idea, but the record should show whether this man, who is a Reserve officer in the Navy, who says there are traitors in Congress, is telling the truth or not. The more important his position—

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is the gentleman asking me a question?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes. I am saying the more important his position the greater the necessity for ascertaining the truth of his charges. Do you not think they ought to be investigated—his charges against Congress?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will say to the gentleman from Michigan I do not know

what statement he has made. I do not want to be drawn into this controversy on that. I am giving the public and his family his clear naval record in hopes it will be enrolled once and for all without all this innuendo and misstatement.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; but he said—
Mr. MAGNUSON. Now, just a minute. Let me answer your question. If this man or anyone else made a statement that there are saboteurs in Congress, that is just about as preposterous as some of the things I have heard the gentleman from Michigan say. I do not believe he meant it at all in the light you interpret it, if he did say it. What I mean is, we are picking on little things and making those things look big. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY] that we have a war to fight. Let us quit fighting one another. We are all patriotic. We take some of these preposterous statements, take these little mole hills and make mountains out of them until the soldier boys are wondering what the devil they are fighting for, if we cannot behave and act intelligently at home, and in particular in this body.

I think if we get down to business here and forget about radio commentators and other things we will be well advised. Truth always stands on its own pedestal. If men tell lies about Congress or Congressmen, or if Congressmen tell lies about citizens, in time the lies catch up with both.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What does the gentleman believe these boys who are doing the fighting think when they hear the announcement or read the statement that there are saboteurs in Congress?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Duke, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3912. An act to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 3912) to amend section 6 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended, with a Senate amendment and concur with the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill and the Senate amendment as follows:

Senate amendment: Lines 6 and 7, strike out "\$285,000,000" and insert "\$290,000,000: And provided further, That not exceeding \$5,000,000 of this appropriation be used by the Commission of Public Roads in areas certified to the Federal Works Administrator by the Secretary of War, or the Secretary of the Navy or by their authorized representatives, as maneuver areas for such improvement and construction as may be necessary to keep the roads therein which have been or may be used for training of the armed forces, in suitable condition for such training purposes, and to repair the damage caused thereto by the operations of men and equipment in such training."

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand, the Senate amendment increases the House bill by \$5,000,000 and authorizes the \$5,000,000 to be used in maneuver areas for the repair of roads. I have talked to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and other members of the delegation, and the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]. As far as I am concerned the Senate amendment is in keeping with what a majority of the committee would have liked to do.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SLUM CLEARANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution.

The Clerk read House Resolution 492, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of 15 Members of the House of Representatives to be composed of 5 members of the Subcommittee on District of Columbia of the Appropriations Committee, 5 members of the District of Columbia Committee, and 5 members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to be appointed by the Speaker to take testimony, investigate and report to the House of Representatives within 60 days, as follows:

"A specific plan for slum clearance within the District of Columbia with the view of abolishing alley dwellings and substituting therefor more suitable, sanitary, and adequate dwellings; and for eliminating slum areas where in the judgment of the committee present dwellings are unfit for human occupancy, and constitute a menace to the health, morals, and well-being of the inhabitants.

"Said committee shall recommend such legislation as may be desirable or necessary to carry out the provisions of such plan, and shall recommend the methods of financing same, and what portion of the cost should be borne by the District and Federal Governments respectively; and to what extent and by what method it may be necessary to subsidize the rentals of such project to the end that their occupancy may be confined to the lower-income groups, whose present dwellings will be eliminated by such proposed slum clearance.

"Said committee shall also recommend such legislation as may be necessary to prevent hardships that would arise by reason of the provisions of Public Law 307 of the Seventy-third Congress, making it unlawful to occupy any alley dwelling in the District of Columbia after July 1, 1944.

"The committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and to sit and act within the District of Columbia whether the House is in session or has adjourned or is in recess; to acquire by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; to take testimony; to have printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable within the amount appropriated therefor. Subpena shall be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee and shall be

served by any person designated by him. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this resolution."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, I merely wish to ask the chairman of the committee whether in the hearings on this resolution anything was said as to the means of financing this investigation and approximately how much was it estimated would be spent.

Mr. SABATH. No; because we are of the opinion that the costs will be very limited. It is expected that this committee will report within a short space of time. We know also that the different committees from whose membership the members of this committee will be chosen already have a great deal of information on this subject. I do not believe it will cost \$5,000.

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with the gentleman that it will probably not cost a lot of money, but I think the House ought to know where these funds are coming from and what provisions have been made to get them.

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman from Nebraska will be one of the members of this committee. This being so, I know the interests of the House and the taxpayers will be protected.

Mr. STEFAN. Expenses will be involved in the preliminary investigation, in all probability. What arrangements have been made for these preliminary funds?

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand this proposal it simply brings together in one committee five members each of three standing committees of the House who deal with this subject matter within the District of Columbia, which committees already have a wealth of information affecting the subject matter. The Committee on Rules was told that the need is urgent because of critical alley conditions here.

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

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. We all know, of course, that funds are going to be needed for the preliminary investigation.

Mr. MICHENER. I can answer that.

Mr. STEFAN. I wish the gentleman would.

Mr. MICHENER. Any investigating committee spending money must go before the Committee on Accounts and make application for it. The Committee on Accounts reports a resolution to the House providing funds for the select committee.

Mr. STEFAN. Did the gentleman get any information at all as to how much money was going to be used in this investigation?

Mr. MICHENER. Personally, I did not.

Mr. STEFAN. The chairman indicated that \$5,000 might be spent. Was that sum mentioned at any time?

Mr. MICHENER. It was not in my presence. I am frank to say that know-

ing so distinguished and careful an economist in District of Columbia matters as the gentleman from Nebraska was going to be a member of this committee gave me absolute faith and confidence to know that not a single penny would be spent for this purpose unless it was in the interests of the District of Columbia and the people at large. I have that faith in the gentleman.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MICHENER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I appreciate very much the compliment paid me by the gentleman from Michigan. Coming from such a distinguished statesman I feel doubly complimented.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to address myself to the chairman of the committee. I am very glad that members of the District Legislative Committee have been put on this investigating committee, also members from the Committee on the Public Lands and from the Committee on Appropriations. I notice in the original draft of the resolution there are three members from each committee, which has now been increased to five.

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. There is one item in this resolution which is important, and I desire to make reference to it. That is the information that the chairman gave us about this slum-clearance proposition. There is also the eviction program, evicting these people from their homes on July 1 of this year. A resolution should be offered in this House advancing that date in order to give any committee that may be organized a chance to have a real study of this problem made and not create any hardship on these people who are living in these slums. I believe in slum clearance. I believe it is necessary and important, and I address myself to the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. A resolution should be passed by this House extending that date, July 1, 1944, because I do not believe you are going to have time to take care of this proposed program before July 1, 1944.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. In drafting the resolution I specifically provide that this select committee may recommend to the House such changes in that law as it deems necessary as the investigation progresses. I would regret to see a resolution passed merely extending the date of evicting these alley dwellers.

Mr. STEFAN. That is, giving the committee time to act.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. We have been fiddling around here about cleaning up these slums under the shadow of the Capitol for years, years, and years. When we passed the Slum Clearance Act we put a proviso in there that no alley dwellings should be occupied after the 1st of July this year, assuming by that time that the whole business would be cleared up. Now we have not done that.

Mr. STEFAN. You are passing a resolution here indicating that this proposed committee can solve the whole

alley dwelling program within 30 to 60 days. It cannot be done in that length of time. If you extend this resolution and give the committee time to study, without creating a hardship on these people who are living in these dwellings, I think it will result in some relief.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That committee can recommend whatever they think about it and the House, having confidence in the members of that committee, I am sure will do what that committee recommends. I would regret very much to see that the only result of this resolution would be to postpone the time of evicting the alley dwellers, then forget about it and not do anything about it.

Mr. STEFAN. How many days have you given them to report?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Sixty days.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this matter has been thoroughly explained by the gentleman from Michigan, as well as the gentleman from Nebraska and the proponent of the resolution. The aims of this resolution have been thoroughly gone into. In the Rules Committee we heard the statement of the gentleman from Virginia and that committee came to the conclusion that it should have immediate consideration. Replying to the gentleman from Nebraska with reference to the point he made about increasing the membership from three to five, I may say that the Speaker viewed with alarm the fact that there would be two Democrats to one Republican on that committee and he thought, in fairness, that the membership should be increased to five, so that there will be three to two instead of two to one in fairness to the minority, and I may say the proponent of this resolution has agreed to that.

Mr. STEFAN. I may say to the gentleman from Illinois, the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee, that in the Subcommittee on Appropriations having to do with the District of Columbia we never mention politics. We know that the distinguished majority leader, the Acting Speaker here today, has always been fair.

Mr. SABATH. He has demonstrated that again today.

Mr. STEFAN. I have heard in the District of Columbia that there is no man in the House of Representatives who is better inclined toward the taxpayers of the District of Columbia than is the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. McCormack]. Today, with a lot of important work before the House, the distinguished Acting Speaker has carried out his promise that he made to the people of the District of Columbia that when there are any District bills ready to come up for consideration, they may be brought up without delay indicating to the people of the District of Columbia the great friendship of the Acting Speaker for them.

Mr. SABATH. The Acting Speaker will not, I am sure, ask that the words of the gentleman from Nebraska be stricken from the record.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman spoke about more Republicans. I do not know very much about the party policy over here, but, speaking for one Republican, I am sure that I am agreeable to letting the Democrats clean up this whole mess.

Mr. SABATH. That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia, who has reconsidered leaving us and has decided to stay and will act in his present capacity that he has fulfilled so splendidly during the last 4 years.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to commend the chairman of the Rules Committee for the dispatch which he and the members of that group have exercised in bringing this worth-while resolution to the House this afternoon. I also wish to commend the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], for sponsoring such a proposal. In the past we have had efforts directed toward slum clearance in the District of Columbia. Some efforts have been more successful than others. On many occasions there has been a difference of opinion and a certain overlapping which has of necessity slowed the program. I am certain that the coordination of effort of all Members from the three House committees sitting on this select committee will bring about a plan which the Congress can look forward to with hope as a possible solution to a very vexing problem.

Mr. MICHENER. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. MICHENER. May I observe that in my limited law practice I learned very early that I might lose my case if I talked too much. I have not anything further to say.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I wish to compliment the distinguished gentleman. May I ask if the gentleman has conferred with the gentleman from Missouri as to what funds will be provided for this?

Mr. SABATH. I think the gentleman from Virginia will have enough influence with the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, to obtain the few dollars that will be required.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the gentleman explain the resolution and its purposes?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the resolution has been read. I can explain it if the gentleman insists. It merely creates a committee of 15 members, 5 each from 3 different standing committees having something to do with this particular matter, and it provides that that committee shall make an investigation and a report to the House within 60 days. This is all for the purpose of bringing order out of any chaos that might exist.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, has the question been put to adopt the resolution?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair had put the question but will put it again. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, when we left here a little while ago, we were told that those having special orders would be permitted to speak and then the House would adjourn. Now, what kind of a resolution has been brought up?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has called up a resolution, which the gentleman referred to earlier in the day.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Let the Clerk again report the resolution. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the pending resolution.

There was no objection.

The Clerk reread House Resolution 492.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present. We have too many investigations going on now. Further, this resolution was never introduced or printed. It is typewritten, is introduced and reported at the same time. We are duplicating what the Senate is doing, and the Senate duplicates what the House does. It is getting so someone wants an investigation every time some argument occurs. These investigations cost money. The District Committee has jurisdiction to make an investigation of housing in the District any time it desires.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the gentleman from Illinois withdraw the resolution for the time being. Without objection, all previous proceedings will be vacated.

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. I dislike to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. COCHRAN. Do not withdraw it, then. I will find a way to stop its consideration. I make the point of order there is no quorum present.

Mr. SABATH. In accordance with the request, I am withdrawing the resolution for the time being.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. If I understand the parliamentary situation, there has been unanimous consent for consideration of the resolution; is that right?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct, but the Chair further stated that without objection, the previous proceedings would be vacated.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I reserve the right to object, Mr. Speaker. The House considered this resolution when the gentleman from Missouri was absent. I am not sure that the gentleman should be permitted to come in and get red in the face and upset the proceedings in the House after unanimous consent has been given for the consideration of the matter, and if the gentleman wants to take the responsibility of beating the resolution, why that is his responsibility.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair suggests, since the resolution is withdrawn and the previous proceedings vacated, that under the circumstances the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Illinois confer with the gentleman from Missouri. The House will be in session tomorrow. There are but few differences from a practical angle. I have no objection to matters going through with unanimous consent, but we have to be very practical under the circumstances, and I am sure the distinguished gentleman from Virginia and the distinguished gentleman from Illinois appreciate that as well as I do.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I certainly appreciate the consideration the Chair has given the matter, but I do not feel inclined to simply surrender on the statement of one Member that he is going to make a point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair may say to the gentleman from Virginia that, perhaps this afternoon or before tomorrow's session, some satisfactory solution will be arrived at, because we must remember the gentleman from Missouri is chairman of the Committee on Accounts, and on the adoption of the resolution the matter would have to go before that committee for appropriation.

Mr. SABATH. It is understood, Mr. Speaker, that I am withdrawing it for the present. As I said, I obtained unanimous consent; but in view of the gentleman from Missouri making the point of order of no quorum, I realize that it would be hard, perhaps, to obtain a quorum and subject a lot of Members to the inconvenience of coming here, if we can accomplish that, perhaps tomorrow, without the gentleman from Missouri making the point of order. I think if the gentleman from Missouri would know the facts and the need for this committee, which will hardly cost anything at all and may accomplish a great deal of good, he himself would ask that it be passed, I am satisfied, because he always has the interest of the people to whom this matter refers and aims to aid at heart. I know that if he had been informed—and I regret that I did not have the time to consult with him—I think he would not have

objected. I am satisfied of that, because at all times, as long as I have known him, his interest has been in the interest of these people that need aid, and so on.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, the present occupant of the chair made an announcement with reference to the business for this week. At no time did I read or did I hear the present occupant of the chair say anything in reference to this resolution. He did say the so-called Wadsworth resolution was coming up. I never heard of this resolution until a few moments ago.

Mr. SABATH. Yes; the gentleman knew about it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair, of course, does not want to enter into a controversy with anyone, particularly his friend from Missouri, but the Chair stands upon what was stated last Thursday, that there would be a definite program, and then only such matters as could be brought up by unanimous consent would be considered. The Chair feels bound by that statement. The Chair wishes to state, however, that he considers the status of this resolution to be as if unanimous consent had never been asked, that all proceedings are vacated, because the Chair said, "Without objection, the proceedings will be vacated." The Chair wants that definitely understood.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, may I make this practical suggestion? Unanimous consent was asked to vacate the proceedings, and I reserved the right to object, which I still wish to reserve. Would it be practical to just pass the matter for a little while until we have had an opportunity to consider it?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If the gentleman desires to object, that is his privilege. The Chair, of course, has announced that without objection the proceedings would be vacated. The Chair recognizes that a Member has difficulty in objecting or reserving the right to object under those circumstances. The Chair assumed there would be no objection. The Chair does not under any circumstances want to take an unfair advantage of any Member.

If there is no objection, the proceedings will be vacated.

Is there objection?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Under the rules of the House, would it be possible to have a recess of, say, half an hour?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. By unanimous consent that could be done.

Is there objection to vacating the proceedings?

Mr. SABATH. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I hope that our distinguished chairman will not do that, for this reason: The present occupant of the chair made a statement last week as to what the program would be. He provided specifically, and it is in the RECORD, that only such matters could come up as came up by unanimous consent. This morning, elaborating upon

that same observation, he made clear that if matters like this resolution were to come up before the House they were to be passed by unanimous consent and not simply brought up by unanimous consent, and then have extended debate.

Mr. SABATH. In view of the statement of the gentleman from Michigan and the desire of the Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to vacating the proceedings?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair suggests that those interested in the resolution confer with the distinguished gentleman from Missouri about it. If it can be brought up by unanimous consent and passed without debate thereafter, the Chair will entertain such a request tomorrow.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

THE LATE WILLIAM JOSEPH SEARS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the death at 5:17 a. m. today at Kissimmee, Fla., of one of our former colleagues, the Honorable William Joseph Sears, of Florida. He served for many years as a Member of Congress, from the Sixty-fourth to the Seventieth, and the Seventy-third and Seventy-Fourth Congresses. His passing is a source of great regret to his many friends who served with him here. I feel that the Nation and my State have lost a loyal public servant and I have lost a personal friend.

At a later date I will also extend my remarks with a further eulogy of the long public service of such a fine, laudable character.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, March 31, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1347. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the adjutant general, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, transmitting the proceedings of the Forty-fourth National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, held at New York, N. Y., September 28 to 30, 1943 (H. Doc. No.

522), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BLAND: Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H. R. 4163. A bill to amend section 2 of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1313). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 3524. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Harpers Ferry National Monument; with amendment (Rept. No. 1315). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BLOOM: Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. R. 4254. A bill to extend for 1 year the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1316). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 4530. A bill to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H. R. 4531. A bill to prohibit certain subsidy, indemnity, and other payments with respect to short staple cotton and commodities manufactured from such cotton; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McCORD:

H. R. 4532. A bill to authorize the Rural Electrification Administration to make certain loans to cooperative associations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. R. 4533. A bill to establish a chiropractic corps in the medical department of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 4534. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 which permit the free importation of horses and mules for immediate slaughter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. J. Res. 262. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1944, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig-Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON:

H. Con. Res. 76. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the utilization of waste paper is of great importance in the war effort, and recommending to the States the enactment of legislation designed to prevent the willful destruction of waste paper; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. Res. 492. Resolution to investigate slum clearance in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. Res. 493. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to investigate the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey:

H. Res. 494. Resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript of the explanation of the action taken in the interest of soldiers missing in action, entitled "Army Personnel Missing in Action," by Col. George F. Herbert, A. G. D., Chief, Casualty Branch, appearing on page 4, volume 2, No. 3, Prisoners of War Bulletin, American Red Cross; to the Committee on Printing.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to inquire into the relative value of water for domestic, farm, irrigation, and industrial purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland:

H. R. 4535. A bill for the relief of William W. Willett, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 4536. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Laura May Ryan; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 4537. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of the Truscon Steel Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. R. 4538. A bill conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of A. G. Balley against the United States of America; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DILWEG:

H. R. 4539. A bill for the relief of George V. Kapit; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 4540. A bill for the relief of Joseph S. Wachtel and Sophie D. Wachtel and Leszek J. Wachtel; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 4541. A bill for the relief of Oliver N. Knight; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 4542. A bill for the relief of Harold Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4543. A bill for the relief of Verne V. Gunsolley, Minneapolis, Minn.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWE:

H. R. 4544. A bill for the relief of J. P. Harting; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOLAN:

H. J. Res. 263. Joint resolution to continue in full force and effect patent No. 1,628,096; to the Committee on Patents.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5387. By Mr. FOGARTY: Memorial of the Rhode Island General Assembly, urging enactment of legislation providing for Federal assistance for community lunch program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5388. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 52 residents of New Castle, Lawrence County,

Pa., and vicinity, urging the enactment of the American Legion's omnibus bills, H. R. 3917 and S. 1617, which will insure adequate compensation, hospitalization, educational rights, and other important features for the protection of the men and women in the armed forces; to the Committee on World War Veteran's Legislation.

5389. Also, petition of the Madison Street Baptist Church of Rochester, Pa., representing approximately 20 persons urging the passage of House bill 2082, making unlawful the manufacture, sale, or transportation within the United States of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5390. Also, petition of the First Baptist Sunday School of Rochester, Pa., representing approximately 170 persons, urging the passage of House bill 2082, making unlawful the manufacture, sale, or transportation within the United States of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5391. Also, petition of the Nazarene Church of New Galilee, Pa., representing approximately 27 to 30 persons urging the enactment of House bill 2082, making unlawful the manufacture, sale, or transportation within the United States of alcoholic beverages for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5392. By Mr. KEE: Petition of Mrs. C. L. Borden and 19 other residents of Bluefield, W. Va., urging support of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH BRYSON, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5393. By Mr. KELLEY: Petition of sundry citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, favoring the enactment of the American Legion's omnibus bill (H. R. 3917 and S. 1617); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

5394. Also, petition of the Syrian-American Club, opposing the constitution of Palestine as a Jewish commonwealth; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5395. Also, petition of the Northern Illinois College of Optometry students, requesting support of proposed bill authorizing appointment of optometrists as commissioned officers in the Medical Corps of the Army and the Medical Corps of the Navy; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5396. Also, petition of the congregation of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Monessen, Pa., appealing for the good offices of the United States as mediator between Finland and Soviet Russia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5397. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Finnish descent, of Monessen, Pa., appealing for aid to Finland in securing a just peace with the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5398. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by R. A. Peterson, of Newberg, Oreg., and 88 other citizens of the State of Oregon, urging enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5399. By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of Ludwig D. Schreiber, city clerk, city of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

5400. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the secretary, Gobierno Municipal, Rio Grande, P. R., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the administration of Hon. Rexford Guy Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.