

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1949

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Today, O Lord, as the Members of the Senate pause in this moment of prayer, we unite our petitions for Thy blessing upon Thy servant who, in his new capacity, presides over this body. We thank Thee for his long years of devoted public service, for the testimony of his life and the inspiration of his example.

May he never feel lonely in this chair, but always be aware of Thy hand upon him and Thy spirit with him.

When differences arise, as they will, may Thy servants be not disturbed at being misunderstood, but rather be disturbed at not understanding.

May Thy will be done here, and may Thy program be carried out, above party and personality, beyond time and circumstance, for the good of America and the peace of the world. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. Lucas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 18, and Thursday, January 20, 1949, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT (ALBEN W. BARKLEY, of Kentucky). The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hill	Morse
Anderson	Hoey	Murray
Baldwin	Holland	Myers
Brewster	Humphrey	Neely
Bricker	Hunt	O'Connor
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	O'Mahoney
Broughton	Johnson, Tex.	Pepper
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Reed
Cain	Kefauver	Robertson
Capewhart	Ken	Russell
Chapman	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Chavez	Knowland	Schoeppel
Connally	Langer	Smith, Maine
Cordon	Lodge	Smith, N. J.
Donnell	Long	Sparkman
Douglas	Lucas	Stennis
Downey	McCarran	Taft
Eastland	McCarthy	Taylor
Ecton	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Ferguson	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Frear	McGrath	Thye
Fulbright	McKellar	Tobey
George	McMahon	Tydings
Gillette	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Green	Malone	Watkins
Gurney	Martin	Wiley
Hayden	Maybank	Williams
Hendrickson	Miller	Withers
Hickenlooper	Millikin	Young

Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained consent that his colleague [Mr. KERR] be excused from attendance in the Senate today because of his inability to return to Washington from Oklahoma, due to bad weather.

Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to be absent from the Senate until Friday of the present week.

REMARKS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT ON ASSUMING THE CHAIR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Before the Senate begins the transaction of business, I ask its indulgence for a few moments to respond to the very gracious remarks made by Members of the Senate on last Tuesday from both sides of the aisle upon the occasion of my retirement as a Member. I could not trust myself on that day to respond appropriately, because, as I have said frequently, I did not abandon, without regret, that seat upon the aisle in the front row after occupying it for 12 years. But I do appreciate the very generous remarks, not only made by Members of the Senate in public, but similar remarks that have been made to me in private upon the occasion of my departure from the Senate as a Member, and the assumption of my duties as its Presiding Officer.

I recall that in 1913, when Vice President Marshall from this very rostrum took the oath of office, as was then the custom, he made a little speech, after announcing that his reason for it was that he was entering upon a 4-year period of silence. I do not put myself precisely in that position, because I shall probably have to adjust myself gradually to the fact that I am not a Member of the Senate, and it might not surprise the Senate if some day I should thoughtlessly walk down from the rostrum and begin to debate some problem, upon which occasion I would expect to be called promptly to order. But I do appreciate, of course, the magnitude and the unanimity of the courtesies which have been extended to me as a Member of the Senate of the United States by all Members, regardless of their party and regardless of their States.

I have often doubted, and I do not hesitate to say that I doubt yet, whether there is any promotion to a higher office than a United States Senator that can be regarded as such, or to a role that can be regarded as more important than the role played by a Member of the United States Senate. We frequently refer to the Senate as the greatest deliberative body in the world. I have

sometimes, in my impatience at what may have seemed to be too lengthy debate, referred to it as the most deliberative body in the world. But be that as it may, I believe that the United States Senate—and I say it with due apologies to any other legislative body—is the greatest deliberative body, because there is deliberation here, there is the right to speak; there is the right to be represented; there is the right to express one's views, however much they may disagree with the views of other Members of the Senate or with the people outside the Senate. So that to me membership in the Senate constitutes one of the supreme honors that the American people, through any State, can confer upon one of their citizens.

While it is true that every Senator represents the State which has chosen him, and in the very nature of things is interested in the problems which affect his State, in a real and a broader sense every Senator is a Senator of the United States. Though chosen by a single State, every vote he casts here for or against legislation which is general in its scope affects the people of every other State, as well as the people of his own State. So that it is a great thing not only to be chosen by a State as its ambassador to this great body, but it is a great thing to feel that while in that capacity we are Members here, we are also Members of the United States Senate for the country at large. So I experienced considerable regret in dissociating myself from this body as a Member.

I will be hanging around for 4 years, and I wish not only to welcome the cooperation of every Member of the Senate, but I invite the cooperation and the sympathetic good will of every Member of this body, regardless of politics. I can assure you that not only personally but officially I will accord to every Member of the Senate, regardless of the State from which he comes, and regardless of his political inclinations, that same degree of good will and cooperation which I hope to receive from you.

I wish also to say not only to the new Members who are just coming into this body, but to the older Members also, that if in my capacity of Presiding Officer of the Senate I can be of service to you in a legislative way, in helping you to solve your problems, I shall be most happy to do so.

While I am on that phase of what I am saying I wish also to say that, while the Constitution prescribes only one duty for the Vice President of the United States, and that is to be the Presiding Officer of the Senate, I should like the Senate to know, and the Congress to know, and the administration and the Government to know, and the people to know, that if at any time I may be of service to the Congress, to the administration, of course, and to the Government and to the American people beyond the mere technical duties of presiding over the Senate, I shall be happy to be available for any such service as any branch of the Government, or both branches of the Congress, may feel I can render.

So let me again thank all the Members who are here today, and all those who

have been here while I have been a Member of this body, for the unanimous courtesy and consideration of which I have been the object. You have been tolerant of my mistakes, you have been patient with my shortcomings, and I look forward to a season of cooperation, of sympathetic understanding and work, nonpartisan work in most instances, I am sure, because most of our problems here are not partisan, unless we seek to make them so. I look forward to 4 years of happy, cooperative, understanding service to the American people, and I wish for each one of you that same degree of success and the contentment and satisfaction with your work that I hope to receive from my own. [Applause, Senators rising.]

MEMBER OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY

The VICE PRESIDENT. Due to the shift in the representation of the majority and minority on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, there is a vacancy, to which the Chair appoints the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS].

MEMBER OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ECONOMIC REPORT

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce the appointment of the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the vacancy on the Joint Committee on the Economic Report caused by the retirement of former Senator Ball, of Minnesota.

ASCERTAINMENT OF ELECTORS FOR
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Under Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, certified copies of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice President of the United States from the States of Florida, New York, and Wisconsin, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT ON PERSHING HALL MEMORIAL FUND

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report covering transactions for account of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund, fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

WITHDRAWAL OF REQUEST FOR COMPLIANCE
UNDER ALLOCATION OF CERTAIN STEEL
PRODUCTS

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from the Secretary of Commerce, withdrawing his request for compliance to the Maridon Manufacturing Co., Inc., of New York, under the voluntary plan for the allocation of steel products for warm air heating equipment for residential housing (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

EXTENSION TO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF PROVISIONS
OF ARMED FORCES LEAVE ACT

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend to commissioned officers of the

Coast and Geodetic Survey the provisions of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON VALUATION OF PROPERTIES OF SHELL
OIL CO., INC., PRODUCTS PIPE-LINE DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the final valuation of properties of the Shell Oil Co., Inc., Products Pipe-line Department, Valuation Docket No. 1283 (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sixty-second annual report of that Commission, for the period November 1, 1947, to October 31, 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED BY NATIONAL
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A letter from the executive secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts negotiated by that Committee, for the period July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF VETERANS'
ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ORDER OF BUSINESS DURING MORNING
HOUR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Before the Senate embarks on the routine morning business, the Chair wishes to make an announcement, and he wishes to make it now, in advance, so that no Senator can possibly construe the announcement or the ruling as being applicable only to him.

In the routine business of the Senate, almost from time immemorial, there has been what is known as the morning hour. The morning hour comes only following an adjournment of the Senate. It does not come following a recess of the Senate, because under immemorial custom a recess of the Senate is different from an adjournment, in that when the Senate reassembles after a recess it is still operating in the same legislative day in which it recessed. Therefore there is no morning hour after a recess, but only after an adjournment.

In order that the routine business of the morning hour may be accomplished with dispatch and promptness, a certain order has been laid down in the rules for the transaction of such business. The first order of business is the presentation of petitions and memorials; next come reports of committees; then the introduction of bills and joint resolutions, followed by the submission of concurrent and other resolutions.

Ordinarily it does not take very long to go through the morning business. Because of the fact that many Senators come to the Chamber for the purpose of presenting petitions and memorials,

submitting reports, or introducing bills and joint resolutions, or other resolutions, the rules provide that there shall be no debate and no speeches on any subject during the consideration of morning business. Of course, after the morning business is concluded, so long as there remains a part of the morning hour, debate is permissible. The Chair is sure that all Senators will realize that it is not quite fair to Senators who have come to the Chamber in order to take part in the transaction of morning business to be required to wait until speeches are made, either on a subject which may be before the Senate or on any other subject.

Therefore the Chair desires to announce that, without any Senator making a point of order to that effect, the Chair expects to enforce the rule against the making of speeches of any kind by any Senator during transaction of morning business, in order that the routine business of the Senate may be promptly dispatched.

Furthermore, the Chair points out that it has become a habit, during the part of the morning hour set aside for the presentation of petitions and memorials, for Senators to rise and ask unanimous consent, out of order, to introduce bills or submit resolutions. Ordinarily it requires only 5 or 10 minutes to reach the order for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions. Therefore the Chair feels that it would be in the interest of orderly procedure for Members of the Senate not to ask to introduce bills out of order during the order of business for the presentation of petitions and memorials, but to wait until the Senate reaches that part of the morning hour set aside for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

With that brief comment upon what the Chair hopes will be a cooperative effort to observe the rules of the Senate for the benefit of all Senators, the Senate will now enter upon the morning business. Before that is done, the Chair would like to urge new Senators—and some old ones—to study the rules of the Senate. They should take the Senate Manual home with them and study it. It has been frequently said that the Senate has no rules. It does have rules. It has specific rules set out in the book of rules. It has other rules which have come down by interpretation, tradition, and custom. It is almost as difficult to master all the rules as to master the decisions of the supreme court of any State. A Senator must work his way into them by daily attendance upon the sessions and by observation. It will be helpful to new Senators to study the book of rules carefully so that they will know what their rights are, and what the rights of other Senators are.

The first order of business is the presentation of petitions and memorials.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter in the nature of a petition from Josef Geiger, of Milwaukee, Wis., relating to the atomic bomb (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Mary I. Riley, of the United States, relating to rent control; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Gordon Griswold, president, National Advisory Board Council on Grazing, Salt Lake City, Utah, favoring the enactment of emergency legislation for the relief of the storm-ridden States in the West; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a petition from Percy Bohlen Gifford, of Los Angeles, Calif., relating to rent control (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Omar Brown, supervisor, St. Thomas, V. I., relating to the election of Resident Commissioner of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a petition from W. J. Fiddy, of Norfolk, Va., relating to the registration of lobbyists; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INVESTIGATION OF LOBBYING

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of a resolution urging a congressional investigation of lobbying, adopted by the executive council of the International Association of Machinists. Following this resolution, I ask that there be printed a letter sent by President Truman to the International Association of Machinists, commending the resolution and affirming the desirability of such an investigation.

There being no objection, the resolution and letter were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, IN REGULAR SESSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Whereas certain special interests used their tremendous resources to finance high-powered lobbying activities which confused the Members of the Eightieth Congress and deceived them as to the attitude of the majority of the citizens of this country; and

Whereas there is ample evidence already that these same groups are preparing an even larger assault on the Eighty-first Congress in a last desperate effort to thwart the will of the majority and to block President Truman's legislative program; and

Whereas charges were made on the floor of the Eightieth Congress that manufacturers spent \$100,000,000 to put over the Taft-Hartley bill, and that charge never has been refuted; and

Whereas the people of this country, as well as the Members of the Eighty-first Congress, are entitled to the full facts concerning the lobbying objectives, the identity and interests of individual contributors, and lobbying methods of the National Association of Manufacturers, the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Physicians Committee, the National Association of Electric Companies, the National Association of Home Builders, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the Association of American Railroads, and other lobbies, which while less widely publicized are working no less assiduously for special favors for their special interests from the Congress; and

Whereas a thorough investigation of such activity by a joint congressional committee would build a foundation of information from which adequate regulatory legislation could be framed and at the same time ac-

quaint the people of this country with some of the pressures to which their elected representatives in Congress are subjected; and

Whereas the spotlight of publicity on these lobbies will not harm any legitimate representation of any group in Washington; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the executive council of the International Association of Machinists respectfully urges that a thorough investigation of all lobbying activities be initiated by a joint congressional committee as the first order of business by the Eighty-first Congress after it has organized; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this request be transmitted to President Truman and to leaders of the Eighty-first Congress, including Vice-President-elect ALBEN BARKLEY, and Senators JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, SCOTT LUCAS, and FRANCIS J. MYERS, and Representatives SAM RAYBURN and JOHN MCCORMACK.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, November 30, 1948.

Mr. ERIC PETERSON,
General Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Machinists,
Ninth Street and Mount Vernon
Place NW., Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PETERSON: Thank you for your telegram of November 20 transmitting the text of the resolution adopted by your executive council urging a congressional investigation of lobbying activities during the Eightieth Congress.

I think your organization has rendered a distinct public service in taking a stand on this matter.

While it is up to the Congress to determine the subjects which it will investigate, I feel sure that a thorough investigation of lobbying activities would have a very salutary effect, and I would be glad to see such an investigation undertaken.

Sincerely,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

RESOLUTIONS OF WISCONSIN STATE GRANGE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received today a copy of several resolutions adopted by the annual convention of the Wisconsin State Grange. Representing as it does the views of many farmers in my own and other States, I feel that these Grange resolutions should be given the most careful attention.

I ask unanimous consent, therefore, that the text of these resolutions presented to me by Mr. William E. Seffern, master of the Wisconsin State Grange, be appropriately referred and printed in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, they will be printed in the RECORD.

To the Committee on Finance:

"Whereas there is a widespread misunderstanding among business and commercial groups in regard to the activities of cooperatives and their place in our economic system. Cooperatives should and do operate within the framework of the competitive system; they do not and are not designed to replace private enterprise. Their principal difference from other types of private enterprise is the distribution of earnings or losses. We hold that the self-help cooperative way of doing business should continue to be recognized as a contractual arrangement wherein the net earnings or losses of the business legally belong to the cooperative member and therefore be taxed in his hands only.

"We, therefore, insist that the present tax status of cooperatives be preserved. We will oppose any effort, State or National, which would tend to destroy this position through legislation or otherwise."

"PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS AGAINST OLEOMARGARINE DECEPTION"

"Consumers have a right to buy either oleomargarine or butter; consumers also have a right, by using their God-given sense of sight, to know at all times and in all places which product they are getting.

"We insist that until such time as the oleomargarine industry ceases its present practice of consumer confusion and deception, that until such time as oleomargarine is offered for sale and consumption in some distinctive color other than yellow, we will emphatically oppose any change in present oleomargarine legislation."

To the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

"Whereas the R. F. D. is still carried on as in the horse and buggy days when it was necessary to limit mileage; and

"Whereas farmers today are operating with a shortage of help and it is a handicap to make several trips a day to a mail box located at a distance from the farm; and

"Whereas all are paying their proportionate share of the tax and are entitled to the same service: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the State and National Grange go on record favoring rural free delivery to every farm gateway, and do all in their power to get action to that effect. And we further recommend that the rates on second-class mail be increased."

To the Committee on Appropriations:

"Whereas the REA has been of vital service to our rural people; and

"Whereas there is still a great need of extended service of the REA: Therefore be it *Resolved*, That the Wisconsin State Grange support legislation for adequate authority, appropriations, and loan funds for REA in order that unmet needs be fulfilled as fast as practical."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

S. 130. A bill to provide for the demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities; without amendment (Rept. No. 6).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 15. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent purchase and sale of public office", approved December 11, 1926; without amendment (Rept. No. 7);

S. 26. A bill for the relief of Jose Babace; without amendment (Rept. No. 8);

S. 27. A bill for the relief of certain Basque aliens; with amendments (Rept. No. 9);

S. 29. A bill to authorize payment of claims based on loss of or damage to property deposited by alien enemies; with amendments (Rept. No. 10);

S. 32. A bill for the relief of Milo Jurisevic, Mrs. Jelena Jurisevic, Svetozar Jurisevic, and Radmila Jurisevic; without amendment (Rept. No. 11); and

S. 90. A bill to provide for the naturalization of Richard Kim; with an amendment (Rept. No. 12).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PERSONNEL AND FUNDS

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, the fol-

lowing reports were received by the Secretary of the Senate:

JANUARY 11, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
James M. Kendall, clerk.....	\$7,405.06	\$3,702.53
Joyette K. Jones, clerk.....	6,356.72	3,178.36
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....	\$10,000.00	
Amount expended.....	790.70	
Amount expended as of June 30, 1948.....	5,268.41	
Balance unexpended.....	3,940.89	

ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman.

JANUARY 11, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY—SUBCOMMITTEE TO MAKE STUDY OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION 223, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....	\$5,000.00
Amount expended.....	209.83
Balance unexpended.....	5,790.17

ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman.

JANUARY 11, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY—SUBCOMMITTEE ON LONG-RANGE FARM PROGRAM, PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION 147, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, 80th Congress, 1st session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....	\$15,000.00
Amount expended.....	622.22
Amount expended as of June 30, 1948.....	7,823.34
Balance unexpended.....	6,554.44

ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following re-

port showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Everard H. Smith, chief clerk.....	\$10,330.00	\$5,164.98
Cecil H. Tolbert, assistant chief clerk.....	9,854.13	4,927.02
Thomas J. Graves, professional staff member.....	10,330.00	5,164.98
Thomas J. Scott, assistant clerk.....	8,827.10	4,413.54
Earl W. Cooper, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
Francis S. Hewitt, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
Harold E. Merrick, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
Robert H. Montgomery, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
John Pillsbury, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
Kimball Sanborn, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
Edmund T. King, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
Adelbert F. Teague, assistant clerk.....	8,353.09	4,176.54
Lawrence H. Wendrich, assistant clerk.....	6,852.05	3,426.00
Herman E. Downey:		
July 1–Nov. 15, assistant clerk.....	6,770.54	2,538.94
Nov. 16–Dec. 31, assistant clerk.....	7,879.08	984.88
Marie Jeneau:		
July 1–Oct. 11, clerical assistant.....	3,791.04	1,063.59
Nov. 6–Dec. 31, clerical assistant.....	3,791.04	579.18
Bernadine Wassam, clerical assistant.....	3,542.74	1,771.32
Mary K. Yanick, clerical assistant.....	3,542.74	1,771.32
Yvonne A. Beaudry, July 1–15, clerical assistant.....	3,377.22	140.71
Margaret Mechling, July 16–Dec. 24, clerical assistant.....	3,377.22	1,491.57
Regina H. Simons, July 1–31, clerical assistant.....	3,377.22	281.43
Richard C. Venne, Sept. 15–Dec. 31, clerical assistant.....	4,204.86	1,238.08

STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
EMPLOYED TEMPORARILY		
Claire A. Christiansen, Aug. 1–Nov. 15, clerical assistant.....	\$2,880.63	\$840.17
Ralph Hanson, Nov. 8–22, consultant.....	121.88	328.29

¹ Per diem.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....	\$50,000.00
Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1948.....	1,168.46
Balance unexpended.....	48,831.54

STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman.

JANUARY 8, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Con-

gress, first session, submits the following report in addition to the statement showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Miscellaneous expenses	
Unexpended balance of funds authorized by Reorganization Act and S. Res. 130, as of Jan. 1, 1948, plus additional authorizations in S. Res. 201 and 265.....	\$25,875.37
Amount expended Jan. 1 to June 30, 1948.....	\$13,587.97
Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1948.....	5,180.84
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1948.....	7,156.56
Unexpended balance of amount authorized by S. Res. 129, June 26, 1947, as of Jan. 1, 1948.....	43,158.89
Amount expended Jan. 1 to June 30, 1948.....	\$5,031.91
Amount expended July 1 to Dec. 31, 1948.....	741.35
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1948.....	37,385.63

STYLES BRIDGES,
Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1948.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
John G. Adams, chief clerk.....	\$10,330.00	\$5,165.00
Justice M. Chambers, staff adviser.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Mark H. Galusha, staff adviser.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Verne D. Mudge, staff adviser.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Herbert S. Atkinson, assistant chief clerk.....	6,770.54	3,385.27
Georgia P. Earle, clerical assistant.....	3,956.56	1,978.28
Irene P. Gray, clerical assistant.....	3,956.56	1,978.28
Roberta Van Beek, clerical assistant.....	3,956.56	1,978.28

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 80th Cong.....	\$15,000.00
Amount expended Jan. 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948.....	11,234.66

Balance unexpended July 1, 1948.....	3,765.34
Amount expended July 1, 1948, to Dec. 31, 1948.....	3,048.19
Balance unexpended Dec. 31, 1948.....	717.15
Funds authorized by S. Res. 263, June 19, 1948.....	25,000.00
Total balance unexpended.....	25,717.15

CHAN GURNEY,
Chairman.

JANUARY 7, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Robert D. L'Heureux, professional staff member	\$10,330.00	\$5,164.98
William F. McKenna, professional staff member	10,330.00	5,164.98
Joseph P. McMurray, professional staff member	10,330.00	5,164.98
Charles T. Andrews, professional staff member	10,330.00	5,164.98
Raimond Bowles, chief clerk	10,330.00	5,164.98
Eunice V. Avery, clerical assistant	5,611.84	2,805.90
Caro Pugh, clerical assistant	3,873.80	1,936.86
Pauline C. Beam, clerical assistant	3,873.80	1,936.86
Edna A. Stewart, clerical assistant	3,873.80	1,936.86

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure—Balance remaining July 1, 1948.....\$4,993.56
 Amount expended.....1,080.65

Balance unexpended.....3,912.91

CHAS. W. TOBEY,
 Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1948.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
J. George Stewart, chief clerk	\$8,353.09	\$4,176.54
James R. Kirkland, chief counsel	9,301.11	4,650.54
Thomas S. Henderson, assistant counsel	7,879.06	3,939.54
Edna L. Ward, assistant clerk	3,956.56	1,978.26
Ruth Wallace, assistant clerk	3,625.51	1,812.72

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....\$10,000.00
 Amount expended.....4,442.22

Balance unexpended.....5,557.78

C. D. BUCK,
 Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1948.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
J. H. Macomber, Jr., chief clerk	\$10,330.00	\$5,164.98
Glenn K. Shriver, assistant chief clerk	7,958.08	3,979.02
E. B. Van Horn, staff director	10,330.00	1,922.52
Walter L. Reynolds, staff member	9,064.11	4,532.04
Philip C. Ward, staff member	9,854.13	4,927.02
Gordon R. Ewing, staff member	10,330.00	5,164.98
Ann M. Griekis, clerk-secretary	5,446.32	2,723.16
Emily I. Tennyson (Mrs.), clerk-stenographer	3,791.04	1,895.52
Marie C. Tylor, clerk-stenographer	3,956.56	1,164.97
Velda Blanche Holder, clerk-stenographer	3,542.74	1,771.32

¹ Terminated Sept. 6, 1948.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, 80th Cong.....\$10,000.00
 Amount expended.....4,491.75

Balance unexpended.....5,508.25

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
 Chairman.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—SUBCOMMITTEE ON FUNDS AUTHORIZED AND EXPENDED UNDER SENATE RESOLUTION 152 AND SENATE RESOLUTION 259

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Eli E. Nobleman, counsel, Subcommittee on Relations With International Organizations (S. Res. 152)	\$7,563.07	\$3,781.50
Paul H. Menk, Jr., administrative analyst, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (S. Res. 259)	7,168.06	3,868.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for expenditure under S. Res. 152, 80th Cong.....\$30,000.00
 Amount expended:

Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.....	\$5,517.02
Subcommittee on Relations With International Organizations.....	8,624.13
Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.....	4,813.43
Balance on statutory receipt.....	479.67
	19,434.25
Balance unexpended.....	10,565.75

GEORGE D. AIKEN,
 Chairman.

JANUARY 1, 1948.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—SENATE INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from June 30, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Adlerman, Jerome S., assistant counsel	\$7,563.07	\$3,597.18
Bellino, Carmine S., accounting consultant	8,906.10	4,453.02
Boos, George F., chief investigator	8,037.08	1,384.15
Brosnan, Robert E., assistant counsel	8,906.10	4,453.02
Coughlin, Frederick M., assistant counsel	6,770.54	3,281.79
Cousins, Mary G., assistant clerk	3,708.27	1,854.12
Flanagan, Francis D., chief assistant counsel	10,328.14	5,164.02
Leadbetter, John D., messenger	2,552.00	453.67
Lee, Lydia, record clerk	5,383.55	2,681.76
McCahill, Myles C., investigator	6,025.66	3,012.78
McCarthy, Mollie Jo, assistant clerk	3,459.98	1,729.98
McElroy, Robert J., assistant clerk	3,542.74	1,771.32
Minor, Robert W., assistant counsel	4,701.44	1,862.30

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Montier, Gladys E., assistant clerk	\$3,956.56	\$1,978.26
Morris, Constance L., assistant clerk	3,459.98	1,729.98
Oliver, Betty F., assistant clerk	3,046.16	1,523.04
Piper, Robert L., assistant counsel	6,025.66	1,422.70
Rogers, William P., chief counsel	10,330.00	5,164.98
Shepherd, Mary Lou, assistant clerk	3,459.98	1,441.65
Sheridan, James F., investigator	6,025.66	3,012.78
Young, Ruth M., clerk	4,122.09	2,061.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....\$120,802.41
 Amount expended.....59,375.38

Balance unexpended.....61,427.03

HOMER FERGUSON,
 Chairman, Subcommittee.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to January 1, 1949, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Sherwood B. Stanley, chief clerk (deceased Dec. 3, 1948)	\$9,222.11	\$3,893.73
Elizabeth B. Springer, assistant chief clerk	5,960.14	2,980.07
Fred R. Peel, research clerk (resigned Nov. 1, 1948)	5,611.84	1,870.60
Bernice M. Crouze, stenographer	4,370.38	2,185.19
Janice Everly, stenographer	4,370.38	2,185.19
Jesse R. Nichols, document clerk	3,625.51	1,812.75

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure.....\$10,000.00

Amount expended Jan. 1, 1947, through June 30, 1948 (previously reported).....7,520.66
 Amount expended July 1, 1948, through Dec. 31, 1948.....373.77

Total expended.....7,894.43

Balance unexpended.....2,105.57

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,
 Chairman.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Francis O. Wilcox, chief of staff	\$10,330.00	\$5,164.98
Richard H. Heindel, professional staff	10,330.00	5,164.98
Thorsten V. Kaljarvi, professional staff	10,330.00	5,070.29
C. C. O'Day, clerk	8,906.10	4,453.02
Emmett M. O'Grady, assistant clerk (to Nov. 8, 1948)	4,866.97	1,730.47

¹ Rate effective Aug. 1, 1948.

DECEMBER 31, 1948.

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Isabel M. Smith, assistant clerk.....	\$4,370.38	\$2,185.14
Morella R. Hansen, assistant clerk.....	4,039.33	2,019.66
Eilene Marie Galloway, assistant clerk (to Aug. 1, 1948).....	5,611.84	483.23

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, \$20,000—balance July 1, 1948..... \$8,871.16
 Amount expended, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1948..... 965.84
 Balance unexpended, Dec. 31, 1948..... 7,905.32

A. H. VANDENBERG,
Chairman.

JANUARY 7, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Hugh R. Brown, chief clerk.....	\$10,330	\$5,165
Nellie D. McSherry, assistant chief clerk.....	7,405	3,702
Albert A. Grorud, professional staff.....	8,037	4,018
Elmer K. Nelson, professional staff.....	8,037	4,018
Oscar G. Iden, professional staff.....	7,563	3,781
Wallace Barlow, professional staff.....	7,405	3,620
Orville Watkins, clerical staff.....	5,116	2,558
Charlotte Mickle, clerical staff.....	3,542	1,771
Elizabeth Magill, clerical staff.....	3,294	1,509
Estelle Bedsworth, clerical staff.....	3,873	1,291

¹ Terminated Nov. 1, 1948.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$32,396.36
 Amount expended..... 10,822.86
 Balance unexpended..... 21,573.50

HUGH BUTLER,
Chairman.

JANUARY 11, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Vera Burgess, clerical assistant.....	\$4,949.73	\$2,474.87
Edward Cooper, professional staff member.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Halford G. Davis, professional staff member.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Harriet Gray, clerical assistant.....	3,956.56	1,978.28
Edward Jarrett, clerk.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Dorothy Prout, clerical assistant.....	3,956.56	1,978.28
Martha Shaffer, clerical assistant (temporary).....	3,956.56	1,978.28
Charles W. Tobey, Jr., professional staff member (temporary).....	7,405.06	1,768.96
Atlee F. Zellers, professional staff member.....	7,405.06	1,768.96

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$19,372.45
 Amount expended..... 6,975.19
 Balance unexpended..... 12,397.26

ED. C. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

JANUARY 11, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE—SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE POLICIES (PURSUANT TO S. RES. 241, 80TH CONG.)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
William P. Bolles, chief clerk.....	\$5,094.61	\$2,625.84
Eileen R. Browne, clerical assistant.....	3,459.98	1,276.78
Fred E. Clark, economist.....	10,012.13	2,454.62
Cecelia M. Cook, clerical assistant.....	3,459.98	1,153.32
Edith W. Dallas, clerical assistant.....	2,100.80	375.13
Elizabeth J. Gergely, clerical assistant.....	3,459.98	701.64
Frank W. Schattschneider, assistant counsel.....	5,198.02	1,848.15
William Simon, counsel.....	10,012.13	4,171.70
L. Evelyn Spicer, clerical assistant.....	4,370.38	2,185.14
Willard B. Van Horne, Jr., assistant general counsel.....	8,069.10	3,250.89

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$50,000.00
 Amount expended..... 27,779.35
 Balance unexpended..... 22,220.65

ED. C. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

JANUARY 15, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Richard Arens, professional staff (legal).....	\$8,274.09	\$4,137.05
Maurice Covert, professional staff (legal).....	8,274.09	4,137.05
Joseph A. Davis, assistant clerk.....	4,370.38	2,185.19
Miriam O. Fox, stenographer.....	3,791.04	1,895.52
Margaret Holland, stenographer.....	3,791.04	1,895.52
Mary Rogers, stenographer.....	4,370.38	2,185.19
J. Carlisle Ruddy, professional staff (legal).....	8,274.09	4,137.05
Charles A. Webb, professional staff (legal).....	7,405.06	2,591.73
Robert B. Young, clerk of committee.....	8,085.10	4,402.55

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEE UNDER S. RES. 120

Lelia Lively, clerk-typist.....	3,791.04	1,895.52
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Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$16,173.65
 Amount expended..... 7,178.81
 Balance unexpended..... 8,994.84

PAT MCCARRAIN,
Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (PURSUANT TO SENATE RESOLUTION 137 AND SENATE RESOLUTION 236, EIGHTIETH CONGRESS)

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Thomas J. Davis, investigator.....	\$6,931.05	\$3,465.48
Otto J. Dekom, investigator.....	6,931.05	866.37
John A. Loftus, investigator.....	6,931.05	3,465.48
Guy M. Massey, investigator.....	6,931.05	2,214.06
Fred M. Mesmer, investigator.....	6,931.05	3,465.48
James C. Messersmith, clerk.....	6,931.05	3,465.48
Margaret P. Hogan, stenographer.....	3,956.56	54.95
Ethel Johnson, stenographer.....	3,956.56	1,813.40
Stephanie Lojewski, stenographer.....	3,956.56	1,252.89
Lois C. Odham, stenographer.....	3,956.56	1,978.26

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$64,805.89
 Amount expended..... 29,792.77
 Balance unexpended..... 35,013.12

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,
Chairman.

JANUARY 2, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Philip R. Rodgers, clerk.....	\$10,012.13	\$5,006.04
Earl B. Wixey, assistant clerk.....	8,511.09	4,255.50
Paul Sample, clerical assistant.....	5,032.50	2,516.22
Crawford C. Heerlein, clerical assistant.....	4,453.15	2,226.54
Vivien Harman, clerical assistant.....	3,542.74	1,771.32
Dorothy Murphy, clerical assistant.....	3,294.45	1,647.18
Melvin W. Sneed, professional staff member.....	8,353.09	4,176.54

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure:
 Jan. 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948... \$10,000.00
 July 1, 1948, to Dec. 31, 1948... 8,000.00
 \$18,000.00

Amount expended:
 Jan. 1 to June 30, 1947..... \$3,660.00
 July 1 to Dec. 31, 1947..... 3,533.35
 Jan. 1 to June 30, 1948..... 7,342.53
 July 1 to Dec. 31, 1948..... 25.05
 14,560.98

Balance unexpended..... 3,439.02

Funds authorized or appropriated for Subcommittee on Health expenditure, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1948..... \$10,000.00
 Amount expended, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1948..... None

Balance unexpended..... \$10,000.00

ROBERT A. TAFT,
Chairman.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Baca, Anna, clerical (1 month).....	\$4,287.62	\$357.31
Betsch, Lorena, clerical.....	4,287.62	2,143.81
Burnett, Frank, staff member.....	8,590.09	4,295.04
Chrissos, Costas D., reporter.....	5,363.55	2,681.77
Fox, Thomas F., assistant chief clerk (Nov. 24-Dec. 31).....	5,860.14	602.29
Gayden, Mrs. Doris, clerical (Nov. 23-Dec. 31).....	3,877.22	356.47
Homan, Colette, chief clerk.....	7,010.05	3,505.02
Irwin, Mary, clerical (1½ months).....	5,032.50	629.06
Lynott, Dorothy, clerical.....	4,287.62	2,143.81
Phenix, John D., statistician.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Riley, George D., staff director.....	10,330.00	5,165.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$12,500.00
 Amount expended..... 9,660.20
 Balance unexpended..... 2,839.80

WILLIAM LANGER,
 Chairman.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE—SUBCOMMITTEE OPERATING UNDER SENATE RESOLUTION 81—LAST RESOLUTION AGREED TO RESOLUTION 264, JUNE 20, 1948

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

No staff employed since last report—only expenditure of funds was one field trip made by Senator LANGER.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$35,000.00
 Amount expended..... 34,170.60

Balance unexpended..... 829.40

WILLIAM LANGER,
 Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1948.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
E. W. Bassett, professional staff.....	\$10,330.00	\$5,165.00
Ronald Moist, professional staff.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
William A. Stevens, professional staff.....	10,330.00	5,165.00

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Theo W. Sneed, professional staff.....	\$8,590.00	\$4,295.00
Orren L. Jones, clerical staff.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Eloise Porter, clerical staff.....	5,611.84	2,805.92
Priscilla E. Cordova, clerical staff.....	5,611.84	2,805.92
Frances A. Stovall, clerical staff.....	4,949.73	2,474.86
Mary Batalo, clerical staff.....	3,625.51	1,812.75
Dorothy Kramer, clerical staff.....	3,791.04	805.72

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure, original appropriation and S. Res. 247..... \$15,000.00
 Amount expended..... 7,181.17
 Balance unexpended..... 7,818.83

CHAPMAN REVERCOMB,
 Chairman.

JANUARY 10, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Albert L. Seidel, chief clerk.....	\$10,329.96	\$5,164.98
Nelson Deranian, professional staff (counsel).....	10,329.96	5,164.98
George J. Nilles, assistant clerk.....	6,852.05	3,426.00
Laura Vogt, clerk (secretarial).....	3,377.22	1,688.58
Myrtle Paynter, clerk (stenographic).....	3,294.45	1,647.18
B. Floye Gavin, clerk (research).....	5,198.02	2,598.96

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure remaining July 1, 1948..... \$9,127.17
 Amount expended July 1 through Dec. 31, 1948..... 17.10
 Balance unexpended..... 9,110.07

CARL HAYDEN,
 Chairman.

JANUARY 8, 1949.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION—SUBCOMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Arthur R. Breor, Jr., chief investigator.....	\$6,687.78	\$3,343.86
Betty J. B. Du Jack, secretary.....	4,122.09	2,061.00
Kelso Elliott, assistant counsel.....	8,069.10	4,034.52
Mary L. Green, administrative clerk.....	4,122.09	2,061.00
Grace E. Johnson, clerk.....	6,687.78	3,343.86
Henry P. Kiley, investigator.....	6,025.66	3,012.78
Joseph F. Langan, investigator.....	6,025.66	3,012.78
Robert K. Lyle, investigator.....	4,288.68	709.78
Joseph V. McCann, investigator.....	6,025.66	3,012.78
Lena Orme, secretary.....	3,542.74	1,771.32
Jack M. Poorbaugh, investigator.....	5,446.32	2,723.16
William P. Reed, investigator.....	5,529.08	2,764.50
Samuel H. Still, Jr., assistant counsel and investigator.....	4,949.73	2,474.82
Gerald W. Ohrn, investigator.....	5,280.79	2,640.36

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$113,650.14
 Amount expended, salaries and expenses..... 48,587.14
 Balance unexpended..... 65,063.00

W. E. JENNER,
 Chairman.

DECEMBER 31, 1948.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS

To the SECRETARY OF THE SENATE:

The above-mentioned committee, pursuant to Senate Resolution 123, Eightieth Congress, first session, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it and its subcommittees for the period from July 1, 1948, to December 31, 1948, together with the funds available to and expended by it and its subcommittees:

Name and profession	Rate of gross annual salary	Total salary received
Bauer, Virginia Lee, file clerk.....	\$2,964.40	\$1,486.70
Bevorage, Albion P., research consultant.....	6,852.05	2,855.00
Dickey, Raymond R., chief counsel.....	9,380.11	4,690.05
Guyon, Catherine L., consultant.....	8,195.08	3,649.84
Holshausen, Dorothy N., editorial secretary.....	4,122.09	2,061.04
Loveland, Ailene J., secretary.....	4,122.09	2,061.04
McNamara, Catherine G., secretary.....	3,791.04	1,895.52
Meredith, George F., executive director.....	10,330.00	5,165.00
Nichols, Pearl Mae, secretary.....	4,122.09	2,061.04
Wolken, Albert J., chief investigator.....	8,748.10	4,374.05
Wynes, Gene, clerk-messenger.....	2,715.10	1,244.43
Youse, Alma N., secretary.....	3,791.04	1,895.52
Dodd, Alice M., secretary.....	3,791.04	631.84
Charlotte Van Rensselaer, secretary.....	3,791.04	1,737.56
Moran, Avis, stenographer.....	2,280.00	100.70
Johnson, Albert E., special counsel.....	17,201.92	3,600.96
Dickey, Maxwell, special investigator.....	17,201.92	3,600.96
Zopf, Homer, special investigator.....	17,201.92	3,600.96
Broadgate, William, special counsel.....	(1)	1,658.85
Hadlick, Paul, special counsel.....	(1)	695.25
Casey, William J., special counsel.....	(1)	373.03
Graham, Earl, special counsel.....	(1)	2,925.82
Jack Baggett, clerk-messenger.....	1,620.00	226.24
Taylor, Nita O., stenographer.....	2,280.00	63.18

¹ Per diem, \$25.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditure..... \$215,000.00
 Amount expended..... 212,380.41
 Balance unexpended..... 2,619.59

KENNETH S. WHERRY,
 Chairman.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Miles N. Pike, of Nevada, to be United States attorney for the district of Nevada;
 William Marvel, of Delaware, to be United States attorney for the district of Delaware;
 Gilmore S. Haynie, of Indiana, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Indiana, vice Alexander M. Campbell, resigned;

Jack R. Caulfield, of Oregon, to be United States marshal for the district of Oregon;

Paul B. Messick, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware; and

Thomas N. Curran, of Maine, to be United States marshal for the district of Maine.
By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Albert J. Loveland, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS TO FILE A REPORT

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the Senate will not be in session tomorrow or Wednesday, not until Thursday, and then will adjourn over until the following Monday, I wish to ask that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which will meet tomorrow, may be permitted to file a report during the recess on the nomination of Mr. James E. Webb to be Under Secretary of State, so that the nomination may go to the Executive Calendar and be considered at the Thursday session of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. 597. A bill for the more economical operation of the general supply fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply, Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

S. 598. A bill to advance knowledge on the history and culture of the American Indian through the acquisition and preservation of irreplaceable artifacts and relics; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 599. A bill authorizing the construction of certain works of improvement at Lewiston, Idaho, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

(Mr. MAYBANK introduced Senate bill 600, to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself and Mr. TAYLOR):

S. 601. A bill to provide for the establishment of a reservoir on Bear River, Utah, for the maintenance of water levels in the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 602. A bill for the relief of John B. H. Waring; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TAFT (for himself and Mr. McGRATH):

S. 603. A bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 604. A bill for the relief of Wilhelm Fritz Rathjens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 605. A bill to authorize the appropriation of sums of money needed for the relief and rehabilitation of persons of German ethnic origin, who, pursuant to the Potsdam agreement of August 1, 1945, have been expelled from countries of eastern Europe and forced into Germany and Austria; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 606. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Wesley Berk (formerly Mrs. Ruth Cameron);

S. 607. A bill for the relief of Eva Andreassen;

S. 608. A bill for the relief of Doctor Ilan Zac;

S. 609. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bertie Grace Chan Leong; and

S. 610. A bill for the relief of Man Hee Fong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORDON:

S. 611. A bill to authorize additional appropriations for the Willamette River Basin project; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

S. 612. A bill to provide for the payment of a sum not to exceed \$10,607,000 to the Swiss Government as partial compensation for damage inflicted on Swiss territory during World War II by United States armed forces in violation of neutral rights, and authorizing appropriations therefor; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 613. A bill for the relief of John D. Gardard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. TAFT, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) introduced Senate bill 614, to amend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Title VI of the Public Health Service Act) to extend its duration and provide greater financial assistance in the construction of hospitals, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL):

S. 615. A bill for the relief of James Greenwood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah (by request):

S. 616. A bill to assist veterans to borrow funds from established lending institutions for the acquisition of homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 617. A bill for the relief of Francesco Alvino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

S. 618. A bill to credit to active and retired officers of the Medical Department of the Army all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on a civilian-employee status; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 619. A bill for the relief of the Spicer Ice & Coal Co.;

S. 620. A bill for the relief of the East Coast Ship & Yacht Corp.;

S. 621. A bill for the relief of Horace J. Fenton; and

S. 622. A bill for the relief of Isalah Johnson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 623. A bill for the relief of George Krinopolis; and

S. 624. A bill for the relief of Herman A. Bennink; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MYERS:

S. 625. A bill to authorize the construction of flood-control works at and in the vicinity of Bradford, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 626. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Antoine Gazda and Leopoldine Gazda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

S. 627. A bill for the relief of Leon Moore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 628. A bill to authorize the establishment of a joint long-range proving ground for guided missiles, and for other purposes;

S. 629. A bill to authorize the disposition of certain lost, abandoned, or unclaimed personal property coming into the possession of the Treasury Department, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, and for other purposes;

S. 630. A bill to amend section 19 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), so as to remove the upper age limit for appointment to commissioned grade in the Supply Corps of the Navy;

S. 631. A bill to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to equalize credits for service in the armed forces for pay and longevity purposes; and

S. 632. A bill to authorize certain personnel and former personnel of the Naval Establishment to accept certain gifts and a foreign decoration tendered by foreign governments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 633. A bill for the relief of Rachel D. Gattegno; and

S. 634. A bill to authorize payment of certain claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property and personal injury arising from activities of the Army; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 635. A bill to increase the fees of witnesses in the United States courts and before United States commissioners and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. McCARRAN also introduced Senate bill 636, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the regulation of noncertificated air carriers and contract air carriers, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. McCARRAN also introduced Senate bill 637, to increase the salaries of judges of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. McCARRAN (by request) also introduced Senate bill 638, to amend title 28, United States Code, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By McCARRAN (for himself and Mr. CAIN):

S. 639. A bill to encourage the development of new domestic sources of zinc ores by amending the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 640. A bill to provide for the distribution of motor-vehicle tires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 641. A bill for the relief of James Thomas Powers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMAHON (for himself and Mr. BALDWIN):

S. 642. A bill for the relief of R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

S. 643. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to exclude from the tax on transportation of persons amounts paid for transportation to places outside the continental limits of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 644 (by request). A bill to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation and to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.
(Mr. WILEY introduced the following bills, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appear under a separate heading:

S. 645. A bill to amend Public Law 663, Seventy-sixth Congress, so as to protect the badge, medal, emblem, or other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans' organizations;

S. 646. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 54296 relating to the badge of the American Legion;

S. 647. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 55398 relating to the badge of the American Legion Auxiliary; and

S. 648. A bill to amend title 18, U. S. C., section 705, to protect the badge, medal, emblem, and other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans' organizations and for other purposes.)

By Mr. CONNALLY:

S. J. Res. 36. Joint resolution for the authorization of a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. SPARKMAN):

S. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a stamp commemorative of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of Fort Stoddert, Alabama; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. MALONE, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MURRAY, and Mr. ECTON):

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to authorize the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, and other agencies of the Government, to break through snow-bound areas in the Western Range States, and to take other necessary action to move in supplemental feed and otherwise care for livestock isolated by storms which have created an emergency; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RENT CONTROL

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me, together with a summary of the bill, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement, together with the summary, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 600) to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The statement and summary presented by Mr. MAYBANK was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAYBANK

This bill extends rent control for 2 years beyond the March 31, 1949, termination date of the present act. In addition to extending the period of rent control, it extends coverage to several types of accommodations not now under rent control and corrects weaknesses in the present act. It also gives the Housing Expediter authority to recon- trol areas previously decontrolled.

Brought back under rent control under this bill are the following:

1. Hotel accommodations not rented for transient occupancy on June 30, 1947. This will bring back under rent control some 500,000 hotel apartments rented to permanent guests as distinguished from transients.

2. Rental units covered by 15-percent voluntary leases. The bill provides that housing accommodations with present 15-percent leases shall be under rent control and it recon- trols housing accommodations on which such leases were previously terminated, but at the lease rent. The right to enter into such leases is not renewed.

3. Accommodations which were not rented for 24 months during the period from February 1, 1945, to March 30, 1948. Such units are exempt from rent control under

the present act. This bill brings them under control.

Under this bill, conversions are no longer automatically decontrolled, as in the present act. Converted housing accommodations remain under control until the Housing Expediter finds that the conversion resulted in additional, self-contained family units.

The bill authorizes the Housing Expediter to bring back under rent control areas previously decontrolled.

Provisions in the bill for strengthening rent control include the following:

1. The right of the Expediter to sue for treble damages for overcharges on failure of the tenant to do so. At present only a tenant has such right. In practice, few tenants have exercised their right from fear of being evicted.

2. Control over evictions is restored to the Housing Expediter. Under the present act, a tenant is compelled to go into court to protect his rights if he believes the eviction to be illegal. Under this bill, the Housing Expediter would be better able to prevent illegal evictions.

3. Criminal sanctions and use of the administrative subpoena by the Housing Expediter. Criminal sanctions are intended for use against repeated and willful violators who apparently have little respect for civil penalties. By use of administrative subpoena, the Expediter will be able to obtain additional information essential for better enforcement of the act and regulations.

This bill continues in effect the local advisory boards and their powers to make recommendations to the Housing Expediter, but it provides that if the Housing Expediter disapproves a board recommendation, appeal may be taken through complaint filed by the board in the Emergency Court of Appeals. Under the present act, such appeal is automatic.

While the bill extends rent control to the close of March 31, 1951, it authorizes termination of the act by Presidential proclamation or congressional concurrent resolution if the emergency is declared over prior to that date.

Veterans' preference is also continued to March 31, 1951. As before, it provides that veterans of World War II are to be given first opportunity to rent or purchase new houses or apartments not built for owner-occupancy.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BILL TO EXTEND RENT CONTROL TO THE CLOSE OF MARCH 31, 1951

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as the Housing and Rent Act of 1949.

Section 2 provides for the continuance to the close of March 31, 1951, of veterans' preference for the sale and rental of housing accommodations.

Section 201 (a) limits decontrol of hotel accommodations to those used exclusively on June 30, 1947, for transient occupancy.

Section 201 (b) provides for the decontrol of future conversions only on order of the Housing Expediter and recon- trols housing accommodations which for 24 months during the period from February 1, 1945, to the enactment of the Housing and Rent Act of 1948 were not rented.

Section 202 provides for the transfer without reimbursement of the cabinets containing rent-control records as well as the records themselves to local officials on the termination of national rent control.

Section 203 (a) extends the Office of the Housing Expediter to the close of March 31, 1951.

Section 203 (b) provides that housing accommodations with present 15-percent leases shall be under rent control and recon- trols housing accommodations on which 15-percent leases were previously terminated.

Section 203 (c) provides that the Housing Expediter furnish local boards with reporting services for public hearings.

Section 203 (d) provides for review of non-approved local board recommendations by complaint filed in the emergency court of appeals by the local board.

Section 203 (e) eliminates cost ceilings for reporting services.

Section 203 (f) extends the provisions of title II to the close of March 31, 1951, but authorizes the termination of the act by Presidential proclamation or congressional concurrent resolution if the emergency is declared over.

Section 203 (g) provides maximum rent standards for recon- trolled units.

Section 204 provides for treble-damage suits to be instituted by the Housing Expediter on failure of the tenant to do so.

Section 205 provides for criminal sanctions and the use of the administrative subpoena by the Housing Expediter.

Section 206 provides for the regulation of evictions by the Housing Expediter.

Section 301 provides that no person shall be required to offer any housing accommodations for rent.

Section 302 provides for the reestablishment of maximum rents.

Section 303 is the separability clause.

Section 304 provides for the act to become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which it is enacted.

AMENDMENT OF HOSPITAL AND HEALTH CENTER CONSTRUCTION ACT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Hospital and Health Center Construction Act, and I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement prepared by me may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Alabama will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 614) to amend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (title VI of the Public Health Service Act) to extend its duration and provide greater financial assistance in the construction of hospitals, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. TAFT, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. HILL was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HILL

The bill would amend the Hospital and Health Center Construction Act as follows:

First, increase the amount of Federal aid from \$75,000,000 a year to \$150,000,000 a year.

Second, extend the time for the operation of the act an additional 5 years or making a total of at least 8 years.

Third, place the Federal allotment for the individual hospital or health center project on the same variable need basis as the overall allotment to the particular State. Under the act the individual project today receives 33 1/2 percent of the cost from Federal funds. Under the amendment the 33 1/2 percent would be increased in communities of low income and the Federal contribution to individual projects would vary between 33 1/2 percent and 70 percent. There would be no increase in the over-all allotment to the particular State. The provision in the amendment for the increase of Federal allocation to the

individual State is the same as it was when the original act was passed by the Senate.

Fourth, provide \$1,200,000 in Federal funds for aid to States, political subdivisions, universities, hospitals, and other public and private nonprofit institutions or organizations for projects for the conduct of research, experiments, or demonstrations relating to the development, utilization, and coordination of hospital services, facilities, and resources.

Fifth, provide Federal funds to aid States in the administration of the State plan for hospitals and health centers.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, and so forth.

By way of explanation in connection with the bill I send forward copy of a letter I have addressed to the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and I ask that this letter and the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill, together with the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 636) to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for the regulation of noncertificated air carriers and contract air carriers, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (25) thereof the following:

"(25A) 'Noncertificated air carrier' means any air carrier other than an air carrier holding a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under the provisions of this chapter."

Sec. 2. Section 401 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting immediately preceding the first sentence thereof the following:

"Except as provided in section 417 of this title."

Sec. 3. Title IV of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after section 416 thereof the following new section:

"417. (a) No person shall engage in air transportation as a noncertificated air carrier unless there is in force a license issued by the Board authorizing such noncertificated air carrier to engage in such transportation: *Provided*, That if a noncertificated air carrier is engaged in air transportation under a letter of registration or exemption issued to such noncertificated air carrier under the provisions of this chapter, or any order, rule, or regulation thereunder, on January 1, 1949, such noncertificated air carrier may continue so to engage in air transportation for 120 days after said date, and thereafter until such time as the board shall pass upon an application for a license for such transportation if within said 120 days such noncertificated air carrier files such application as provided herein.

(b) Application for a license shall be made in writing to the board and shall be so verified, shall be in such form and contain such information, and shall be accompanied by such proof of service upon such interested persons, as the Board shall by regulation require.

"(c) Upon the filing of any such application, the board shall give due notice thereof to the public by posting a notice of such application in the office of the Secretary of the Board and to such other persons as the board by regulation may determine. Any interested person may file with the Board a protest or memorandum of opposition to or in support of the issuance of a license. Such application shall be set for public hearing, and the Board shall dispose of such application as speedily as possible.

"(d) The Board shall issue a license authorizing the whole or any part of the transportation covered by the application, if it finds that the applicant is fit, willing, and able to properly perform such transportation, otherwise such application shall be denied. The Board may issue a license to a noncertificated air carrier with reasonable limitations of duration if it finds that such limitations are required by the public convenience and necessity; but where the application was made for a license of unlimited duration the applicant may reject such limited license if such right of rejection is exercised within such reasonable time as the Board may by regulation determine.

"(e) If any applicant who makes application for a license within 120 days after the effective date of this section shall show that, from January 1, 1948, until the effective date of this section, it, or its predecessor in interest, was a noncertificated air carrier holding a letter of registration hereunder, the Board, upon proof of such fact only, shall issue a license to such applicant. Such license shall be limited to the operations shown to have been conducted by the applicant between said dates, and such license may be further limited to the types of service, classes of traffic, and the commodity or commodities carried by the applicant while so operating.

"(f) Each license issued under this section shall specify the points between which operation as a noncertificated air carrier is to be authorized, the nature of the traffic and scope of the business to be authorized thereby. There shall be attached to the exercise of the privileges granted by such license, or amendment thereto, such reasonable terms, conditions, and limitations as the public interest may require, except that no term, condition, or limitation shall restrict the right of the noncertificated air carrier to change or add to its equipment or facilities for performing the authorized transportation as the development of the business and the demands of the public may require: *Provided*, That no license issued under this section shall authorize the holder thereof to operate or to hold out, directly or indirectly, that it operates: (1) More than three round-trip flights per week between the same two points or more than four one-way flights per week between the same two points; (2) more than a total of four one-way flights and round-trip flights per week between the same two points; (3) in scheduled air transportation.

"(g) Each license shall be effective from the date specified therein, and shall continue in effect until suspended or revoked as hereinafter provided, or until the Board shall certify that operation thereunder has ceased, or if issued for a limited period of time under subsection (d) of this section, shall continue in effect until the expiration thereof, unless prior to the date of expiration, such license shall be suspended or revoked as provided herein, or the Board shall certify that operations thereunder have ceased: *Provided*, That if any service authorized by a license is not inaugurated within such period, not less than 90 days, after the date of the authorization as shall be fixed by the Board, or if, for a period of 90 days or such other period as may be designated by the Board, any such service is not operated, the Board may by order, entered after notice and hearing, direct that such license shall thereupon

cease to be effective to the extent of such service.

"(h) The Board, upon petition or complaint or upon its own initiative, after notice and hearing, may alter, amend, modify, or suspend any such license, in whole or in part, if the public convenience and necessity so require, or may revoke any such license, in whole or in part, for intentional failure to comply with any provision of this subchapter or any order, rule, or regulation issued hereunder, or any term, condition, or limitation of such license: *Provided*, That no such license shall be revoked unless the holder thereof fails to comply, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Board, with an order of the Board commanding obedience to the provision, or to the order (other than an order issued in accordance with this proviso), rule, regulation, term, condition, or limitation found by the Board to have been violated. Any interested person may file with the Board a protest or memorandum in support of or in opposition to the alteration, amendment, modification, suspension, or revocation of a license.

"(i) No license may be transferred unless such transfer is approved by the Board as being consistent with the public interest.

"(j) No license shall confer any proprietary, property, or exclusive right in the use of any air space, civil airway, landing area, or air-navigation facility."

The letter presented by Mr. McCARRAN was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 24, 1949.

Mr. JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, Jr.,
Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board,
Commerce Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The notice of the Civil Aeronautics Board dated December 10, 1948, with reference to its proposed amendment and partial repeal of section 292.1 of its economic regulations governing small and large irregular air carriers has been called to my attention. I am submitting herewith for your consideration my views with respect to the legality of the proposed regulation, and certain questions of policy involved therein.

First of all, permit me to point out that on August 30, 1948, prior to the promulgation of the existing section 292.1, I addressed a communication to Mr. James M. Landis, the then Chairman of the Board, in which I stated as follows:

"Being the principal author of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as well as its sponsor throughout its whole legislative history, I may be presumed to have a clear idea of the legislative intent of Congress in enacting the law.

"I wish to state unequivocally and unalterably that the act never, at any time in its history, contemplated the economic regulation of nonscheduled or fixed base operators. No representatives of such persons appeared at any of the hearings either in favor of or in opposition to the bill nor were they requested to do so. Moreover, there is not to be found a single reference to such operators in the whole legislative history of the act. The only mention of nonscheduled operations in the entire act is in section 416 (b) (2), and that provision was inserted solely to assist the small operators who continuously held themselves out as scheduled operators but because of financial or other difficulties were often unable to meet their scheduled commitments. It was in no sense intended to bring the nonscheduled operators within the purview of the statute (83 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 7079).

"Admittedly, all airmen and all aircraft are subject to the safety requirements but no parallel provision is made in the so-called economic sections of the act. Rather, the

act applies its economic sections only to carriers engaged in air transportation, which term, by a series of definitions in the act, means the carriage by aircraft of persons or property as a common carrier for compensation or hire or the carriage of mail in interstate commerce. The use of the words 'common carrier' in section 1 (21) without further definition is sufficient demonstration that the economic regulations promulgated by the Board do not, and cannot, extend to private and contract carriers by aircraft as long as they are operating on a nonscheduled basis, regardless of whether or not such carriers engaged in interstate, overseas, or foreign commerce.

"It has often been charged that the Board is 'air-line minded' and if this is true I wish to compliment the members sincerely because there is no doubt in my mind that the intent of the act was to provide regulation of the air lines and the Board is to be congratulated for recognizing and accepting its proper sphere of activity. On the other hand, if the Board now seeks to enlarge its activity without legislative authority, I will condemn it and oppose any such assumption with all the force at my command."

Notwithstanding my communication and the clearly expressed intent of the Congress to cover only scheduled air lines in the legislation encompassed within the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, the Board proceeded to promulgate regulations to cover and govern the nonscheduled air carrier industry.

I have not been unaware of the tremendous development of the nonscheduled air carrier industry in this country since World War II. I am aware that there are approximately 5,000 such nonscheduled operators, and I am further aware that they have developed a large and substantial business. Many of these operators received their initial training in the pilot training programs which I sponsored.

It is my belief that if civil aviation in this country is to grow and fill the needs of our people, nonscheduled operators must be encouraged to develop and expand their business in a safe and proper manner. The nonscheduled industry of this country represents civil aviation's greatest potential growth; but that growth must be properly regulated in the public interest.

I have already introduced my bill to revise and rewrite the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 and bring it up to date. In addition to the contract carrier provisions of that bill I have been for some time considering a draft of an amendment specifically covering all noncertificated air carriers. This amendment I propose to introduce within a few days, though I am not sure I have solved certain technical problems of draftsmanship which are involved. My bill S. 1 and this proposed amendment will, for the first time, provide legislative authority for the Civil Aeronautics Board to regulate the nonscheduled aviation industry of this country. I do think that the Civil Aeronautics Board should, in the meantime, stay its hand and give the Congress, the only body legally authorized to speak, an opportunity to act on this subject. The reason I did not include the full amendment covering all nonscheduled operations in my original bill was that I have not heretofore felt that such legislation was necessary, as I believed for some time that the noncontract phases of nonscheduled operation should be allowed a free and unfettered opportunity to develop. But I now believe that the Congress should fully cover the complete air carrier field and express its policies on the subject, so my proposed amendment is designed to take care of this situation.

The latest draft of my proposed amendment is enclosed. I shall appreciate any comments or suggestions which the Board would like to make; and I hope the Board will come

before the committee when hearings are scheduled and express its views fully. To cover such a varied industry as the nonscheduled air carriers of this country in broad language is quite difficult. You will note that my proposed amendment sets up a licensing system and that it vests rather broad authority in the Board. The full mechanics of what I have in mind may require a much more detailed bill.

In view of my position on the need for new legislation to cover the nonscheduled air carriers, I will not comment in detail on the provisions of the proposed regulation. As author of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, I do point out that the failure to continue the use of the "letters of registration" now used by the existing regulation appears to be an attempt to get away from the provisions and protections of that act. I do not believe the Board would intend such a result.

I believe that all possible action should be taken to assure safe operations by nonscheduled air carriers. This means sound economic regulations as well as proper safety regulations. Since the Congress in the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 covered only safety regulations in a comprehensive way, the Congress should now fill in the void which exists in the economic regulations for nonscheduled air carriers.

Kindest regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

PAT McCARRAN.

INCREASE IN SALARIES OF CERTAIN JUDGES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to increase the salaries of certain judges of the United States. In connection with this bill I ask that an attached memorandum, with footnotes, may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the memorandum will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 637) to increase the salaries of judges of the United States, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The memorandum presented by Mr. McCARRAN was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM AS TO THE NECESSITY FOR INCREASE IN THE SALARIES OF UNITED STATES JUDGES

The purpose and effect of the proposed legislation is to provide for a \$5,000 increase in the annual salary of each member of the Federal judiciary, except in respect to that of the Chief Justice of the United States for whom is proposed an increase of \$9,500. The proposed legislation applies in both terms and effect to the salaries of the Chief Justice and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, of the judges of the United States courts of appeals, of the judges of the United States Court of Claims, of the judges of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, of the judges of the United States district courts, of the judges of the United States Customs Court, of the judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands and of Alaska, and of the judges of the Tax Court of the United States. The proposed legislation applies in effect, although not in terms, to the salary of the judge of the District Court of the Canal Zone for the reason that the statutes provide that the judge of that court shall receive "the same salary as is allowed to United States

district judges." The present salaries, which the proposed legislation would supersede, were established by the act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 716). The salaries fixed by that act and the salaries to be established by the proposed legislation compare as follows:

	Present salaries	Proposed salaries
Chief Justice of the United States	\$25,500	\$35,000
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	25,000	30,000
Judges of the United States courts of appeals	17,500	22,500
Judges of the United States Court of Claims	17,500	22,500
Judges of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	17,500	22,500
Judges of the United States district courts	15,000	20,000
Chief judge of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia	15,500	20,500
Judges of the United States Customs Court	15,000	20,000
Judges of the district courts of the Virgin Islands, Alaska, and the Canal Zone	15,000	20,000
Judges of the Tax Court of the United States	15,000	20,000

HISTORY OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL SALARIES

The history of Federal judicial salaries has been as follows: Prior to 1911 the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States was \$13,000;¹ in that year it was raised to \$15,000; in the same year the salaries of the Associate Justices were raised from \$12,500 to \$14,500.² In 1926 the salary of the Chief Justice was raised to \$20,500 and the salaries of the Associate Justices to \$20,000.³ Until 1891 the salaries of the District judges varied in the several districts.⁴ In that year a uniform salary of \$5,000 was fixed.⁵ This was increased in 1903 to \$6,000⁶ and in 1919 to \$7,500.⁷ In 1891 the salary of the judges of the circuit courts of appeals was fixed at \$6,000.⁸ This was increased in 1903 to \$7,000⁹ and in 1919 to \$8,500.¹⁰ In 1926 the salaries of the judges of the United States circuit courts of appeals, including the justices of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of

¹ 47 Stat. 816 (1933); 42 Stat. 1005 (1922); 37 Stat. 565 (1912).

² For salaries prevailing from 1903 to 1911, see 32 Stat. 825 (1903).

³ 36 Stat. 1152 (1911).

⁴ 44 Stat. 919 (1926).

⁵ Rev. Stat. § 554 (1878).

⁶ 26 Stat. 783 (1891).

Since the establishment in 1891 of uniform salaries for district judges, it has been recognized "that it is impossible to make and pass a bill fixing graduated salaries and paying different compensations to judges of the same class because of geographical or other reasons.

"The mind of the bar association and that of all persons interested in the present bill recognizes the fact that a flat advance is all that can be accomplished. This is justified because today, under the law governing the appointment and assignment of judges to different localities and districts, judges of our Federal courts are like a mobile army that can be moved here and there and assigned to work distances probably [far] from their home district. All this favors the creation of a flat increase that shall be the same in every district throughout the United States." The quotation is from page 3 of H. Rept. No. 232, 69th Cong., 1st sess. (1926).

⁷ 32 Stat. 825 (1903).

⁸ 40 Stat. 1156 (1919).

⁹ 26 Stat. 826 (1891). This was the compensation of the then circuit judges proper, which was fixed at \$6,000 in 1871, 16 Stat. 494. The circuit courts were abolished in 1911, Judicial Code, ch. 13, § 289, 36 Stat. 1167.

¹⁰ 32 Stat. 825 (1903).

¹¹ 40 Stat. 1157 (1919).

Columbia, were fixed at \$12,500;¹² those of the judges of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and of the Court of Claims, at \$12,500;¹³ those of the judges of the United States district courts, including the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia, at \$10,000, except that of the chief justice of the district court of the United States for the District of Columbia which was fixed at \$10,500;¹⁴ the salaries of the judges of the United States Customs Court were fixed at \$10,000.¹⁵ The salaries of the judges of the district courts of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska were fixed by amendments to the respective organic acts at \$10,000 in 1926,¹⁶ and in 1946 at \$15,000.¹⁷ The salary of the judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands was fixed in 1928 at \$7,500;¹⁸ in 1940 at \$10,000;¹⁹ and in 1946 at \$15,000.²⁰ In 1946 the salaries of the judges of all the other lower Federal courts as well as the salaries of the Chief Justice and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were fixed as set forth in the compilation printed at the beginning of this memorandum.²¹ As stated the salary of the judge of the District Court of the Canal Zone is fixed by the statutes referred to in note 1, supra, which are still in effect, at the same rate as that paid to judges of the United States district courts generally. The salaries of the judges of the Tax Court of the United States were fixed in 1924 at \$7,500.²² This was increased in 1939 to \$10,000²³ and in 1946 to \$15,000.²⁴

PRESENT FEDERAL JUDICIAL SALARIES COMPARED WITH THOSE IN OTHER COURT SYSTEMS

In England, the Lord Chancellor, who is the highest judicial officer, receives an annual salary of £10,000 (approximately \$40,000 at the present depreciated rate of exchange). The presiding judge of the Supreme Court of New York, appellate division, first and second departments, receives an annual salary of \$31,500; the associate judges receive salaries of \$30,000. The chief judge of the Court of Appeals of New York receives \$25,500 plus \$3,000 expenses, and the associate judges receive \$25,000 plus \$3,000 expenses. The justices of the Supreme Court of New York, the trial court of general civil jurisdiction, in the large metropolitan areas, including New York County, receive salaries of \$28,000 a year. The judges of the court of general sessions of New York, the trial court of general criminal jurisdiction, receive \$28,000 a year in the large metropolitan areas, including New York County. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey receives \$25,000 a year and the associate justices of that court receive \$24,000 a year. The judges of the superior court, the trial court of general jurisdiction, receive \$20,000 a year. The chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania receives \$23,500 a year, while the associate justices receive \$23,000. The judges of the court of common pleas of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties, a trial court of general civil jurisdiction, receive salaries of \$16,500 a year.

ECONOMIC CHANGE SINCE ESTABLISHMENT IN 1946 OF THE PRESENT SALARY SCALE

An important factor in favor of an increase in judicial salaries is that fixed salaries have over a long period of years been diminishing salaries so far as purchasing power is concerned. According to figures made available by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumers' Price Index for

moderate income families in large cities as of December 15, 1937, stood at 103; as of December 15, 1946 (the year in which the latest legislation for increase of judicial salaries was passed), the index stood at 153.3; as of November 15, 1948, the index stood at 172.2.

THE EFFECT OF TAXES UPON JUDICIAL SALARIES

Judicial salaries have declined in adequacy in part because of taxes. The figures set out below, which are computed under the Revenue Act of 1948 and on the assumptions set out in footnote 22, show the amount of taxes to be paid by the judges at present salaries and at the salaries proposed:

	Present salary	Tax	Proposed salary	Tax
Chief Justice of the United States.....	\$25,500	\$5,709.92	\$35,000	\$3,464.00
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.....	25,000	5,542.72	30,000	7,381.92
Circuit judges.....	17,500	3,224.80	22,500	4,706.72
District judges and judges of the Tax Court.....	15,000	2,564.80	20,000	3,948.16

Using a circuit judge's salary as an example, on January 1, 1937, the salary was not taxable by either the Federal Government or a State government. The salary was \$12,500 net to the judge. While the 1946 act increased the salary to \$17,500, this salary was subject to a Federal income tax of \$3,224 in 1948, leaving \$14,276. The net gain to the judge over his 1937 salary was only \$1,776. The cost of living, according to the figures given under the previous heading, increased from 103 in 1937 to 172.2 in 1948. If the proposed increase be granted by Congress the net to the judge, deducting a tax of \$4,706 from \$22,500, the amount of the proposed salary, will be \$17,794—a gain of \$5,294 over his 1937 salary. This will be of aid in overcoming the increased cost of living.

RELATION BETWEEN JUDICIAL SALARIES AND SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT

There has been a definite relation between the salaries of the United States judges and those of officers of the executive department of the Government. Since 1925, except for dislocation arising from recent legislation, the salaries of Cabinet officers have been maintained at a level of \$2,500 above that of circuit judges. For example, in 1926 the compensation of Cabinet officers was \$15,000 while that of circuit judges was \$12,500. The salaries of the Chief Justice of the United States and of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were fixed in amounts of \$5,000 in excess of those of Cabinet officers. The salaries of the judges of the United States district courts were fixed in an amount of \$5,000 less than those of Cabinet officers and \$2,500 less than those of circuit judges. The proposed legislation will reestablish and maintain the historic relationship between the salaries of the judiciary and the Cabinet officers.

The salaries of the Vice President, of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and of the Chief Justice of the United States have been on a substantial parity except for the increase effected in the latter's salary in 1946. Legislation enacted by the Eighty-first Congress, first session (S. 103, Public Law No. 2, 81st Cong.), provides that the Vice President and the Speaker shall receive salaries of \$30,000 each, plus \$10,000 each as an expense allowance. The salary of the Chief Justice should be increased to \$35,000

²² The computation is based upon the assumptions that: (1) the judicial salary is the only income of the judge; (2) the judge is married; (3) his wife has no income; (4) standard deduction is taken; and (5) the tax is computed by the use of the split-income method.

because of this as well as on account of his numerous onerous administrative duties.²³

COST OF THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF JUDICIAL SALARIES

The proposed salary increases involve 337 judgeships. The additional annual gross expenditure would amount to \$1,689,500. But as noted above a substantial portion of this will go back to the Treasury in the form of taxes.

GENERAL COST OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

It is appropriate to point out that the appropriation for the Federal judiciary is less than one-nineteenth of 1 percent of the total appropriation for the Government.²⁴

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO COURT OF CLAIMS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I by request introduce for appropriate reference a bill having to do with proposed changes respecting the United States Court of Claims.

This proposed legislation was submitted to me by the Honorable Marvin Jones, chief justice of the Court of Claims; and I introduce it by request, and so that it may have proper study and consideration in the Committee on the Judiciary, where it will be referred to the standing Subcommittee on Improvements in Judiciary Machinery.

So that my own position with regard to this matter may be clear, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a copy of a letter which I addressed to Judge Jones, under date of January 13, having to do with the legislative proposals embodied in the bill which I have just introduced, together with the text of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the letter presented by the Senator from Nevada will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 638) to amend title 28, United States Code, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN (by request), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter presented by Mr. McCARRAN was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 13, 1949.

HON. MARVIN JONES,

*United States Court of Claims,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR JUDGE: In answering your letter of December 7, I promised to write to you again after the new Congress got under way.

As you know, Public Law 773 of the Eightieth Congress was a comprehensive act codifying the entire title 28 of the United States Code. Even though great care had been taken in the preparation of the bill, by reason of its size and complexity, it was anticipated that there would probably be numerous typographical errors and matters of a similar nature that would need to be corrected by a subsequent bill. As fast as these errors or other defects appear, or are brought to light, they are being assembled, all to be included in a single corrective bill.

However, it is planned that this bill will include no substantive changes in the law as it was prior to June 1948, and as it was

²³ For example, the Chief Justice is chairman of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

²⁴ The appropriation for the Federal judiciary for the present fiscal year (1949) is \$21,021,611; the total appropriation for the Government is \$40,180,017,813.

¹² 44 Stat. 919 (1926).

¹³ 44 Stat. 919 (1926).

¹⁴ 60 Stat. 716 (1946).

¹⁵ 45 Stat. 997 (1928).

¹⁶ 54 Stat. 220 (1940).

¹⁷ 60 Stat. 716 (1946).

¹⁸ 60 Stat. 716 (1946).

¹⁹ 43 Stat. 337 (1924).

²⁰ 53 Stat. 159 (1939).

²¹ 60 Stat. 716 (1946).

intended to be enacted, but only such changes as are necessary to make it typographically or grammatically correct.

Numerous substantive changes have been proposed from time to time, some of which were included in Public Law 773, and others of which were included in the original bill (H. R. 3214, 80th Cong.) as introduced, but which were dropped out before final passage and approval.

The changes proposed in your letter of December 7 are substantive in nature and therefore, in my opinion, should not be included in the corrective bill; but, rather, should be considered on their individual merits, there being sound arguments, both pro and con, on these proposals.

Your first proposal is controversial in that it provides for interchange of judges between the Court of Claims (and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals) and the regular United States district courts. The immediate question is raised as to the constitutionality of this proposal, since it provides for the judge of a legislative court to exercise the functions of a judge of a constitutional court. In my opinion, this proposal merits thorough and careful study from this angle, as well as from the angle of necessity.

Your second proposal would enlarge the judicial conference by the inclusion of the chief judge of the Court of Claims (and of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals) as members. At present the United States district judges are not represented (except by their senior circuit judge) and many of them now feel they should be represented on said conference. Should an individual legislative court be so represented, much argument would be presented for its further enlargement to include a direct representative of the district judges. While this proposal appears to have some merit, I believe it should be carefully studied for its possible implications.

Your third proposal, to grant Court of Claims commissioners a travel allowance of \$10 per day (in lieu of the present maximum of \$7) unquestionably is sound and should be enacted.

In this connection, I call your attention to my bill, S. 48, a copy of which is enclosed.

Your fourth and fifth proposals, respectively, to grant additional powers to the court to issue mandamus and similar writs, and to repeal existing provisions of law authorizing the court to receive cases from Government departments for a report on the facts and law, under its rules, both appear to have merit, but neither should be enacted hastily, as part of an omnibus bill, and without considering the arguments both for and against.

Your sixth proposal, to permit appeals under the Tort Claims Act from district courts to the Court of Claims, without agreement of both parties (as now required by law), also is a substantive change, obviously having much merit; but, also, too important, in my opinion, to be rammed through in an omnibus bill.

These are preliminary thoughts only, and not final conclusions; but I wonder if you may not feel, upon reflection, it would be better to include your proposals in a separate bill (or perhaps two or more separate bills) rather than trying to tack them onto the proposed corrective measure for title 28.

I shall be happy to have your further views in this matter.

Kindest regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

PAT MCCARRAN.

PROTECTION OF BADGES, ETC., OF AUXILIARIES OF VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce four bills which I feel are vitally necessary in order to protect the badges,

medals, emblems, and other insignia of auxiliaries of veterans' organizations and in addition, to renew certain patents on the badges of the American Legion and its auxiliaries. These bills have been kindly suggested by the able director of the national legislative commission of the American Legion, Gen. John Thomas Taylor.

The first of the bills is identical to a bill which I introduced in the Eightieth Congress, S. 2239, in order to protect the badges, medals, emblems, and other insignia of auxiliaries of the veterans' organizations. The American Legion has furnished me with a list indicating unmistakably that these veterans' emblems have been infringed upon in several cases filed with the FBI by various commercial organizations. Such commercial infringement for private purposes should, of course, be stopped. Obviously, we owe it to our ex-service men and women, to their widows and sons, to make sure that their official badges and medals are used only for the public-spirited purposes of these fine veterans' organizations.

The other three bills are designed to extend the patents on the badges of the Legion, the Legion auxiliaries, and the badge of the Sons of the American Legion. During the Seventy-fourth Congress, we enacted Public Laws 230 and 231, extending the 14-year patent period of the Legion badge and the Auxiliary badge. Such patent extension is called for in the public interest and I feel that it should be promptly approved by the Congress.

In addition, I should like to point out with relation to bill No. 4 that the patent on the badge of the Sons of the American Legion expires on May 8, 1949, and, therefore, it is essential that this patent be extended, too.

I am hoping that the Senate Judiciary Committee will be able to take prompt action on all of the four measures. In so doing, it will prove (just as I am sure the Congress will prove) its deep interest in the magnificent work done by these organizations which is entitled to appropriate recognition.

The bills introduced by Mr. WILEY, were received, read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

S. 645. A bill to amend Public Law 663, Seventy-sixth Congress, so as to protect the badge, medal, emblem, or other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans' organizations;

S. 646. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 54,296 relating to the badge of the American Legion;

S. 647. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 55,398 relating to the badge of the American Legion Auxiliary; and

S. 648. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, section 705, to protect the badge, medal, emblem, and other insignia of auxiliaries to veterans' organizations; and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT OF ACT CREATING INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION—AMENDMENT

Mr. HILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 211) to amend the act entitled "An act to create the Inland Waterways Corporation for the purpose of carrying

out the mandate and purpose of Congress as expressed in sections 201 and 500 of the Transportation Act, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1924, as amended, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, in connection with an article entitled "Language Is Ordinance" by Max Sherover, from the magazine Armed Force, which I have presented for printing in the Appendix, I submit a concurrent resolution for appropriate reference.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as follows:

Whereas the present position of the United States of America in world affairs necessitates greater contact between citizens of the United States of America and other nationals; and

Whereas a knowledge of foreign languages by American citizens is deemed by this Congress to facilitate the success of American peacetime policy; and

Whereas, in the event of hostilities, mastery of foreign languages on the part of military personnel is deemed of great value to the United States of America; and

Whereas the ability of Americans to communicate in foreign languages will contribute to greater cooperation with the United Nations: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That it shall be the policy of the Government of the United States and its official agencies to encourage the study of foreign languages by American citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That no Government agency shall in any way discourage the study of foreign languages on the part of any citizen eligible for schooling or training under its facilities or sponsorship; and be it yet further

Resolved, That members of the armed forces of the United States and veterans of the armed forces shall be given every opportunity and encouragement to take advantage of training facilities in foreign languages which are available to them, and that the specific agencies of the United States Government shall be responsible for encouraging the study of foreign languages among those falling under their jurisdiction and are specifically instructed to place no hindrance to, nor in any way inhibit, such study; and be it still further

Resolved, That the Veterans' Administration of the United States Government shall not refuse to authorize enrollment in language courses under its sponsorship to any veteran who has educational entitlement under Public Law 346 or Public Law 16 provided only that he has the educational qualifications to pursue such course and regardless of his present or contemplated vocation.

PRINTING OF PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION ADDRESS (S. DOC. NO. 5)

On motion of Mr. HAYDEN, and by unanimous consent, it was—

Ordered, That the inauguration address of the President on January 20, 1949, be printed as a Senate document.

COMMITTEE SERVICE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WITHERS] be assigned to service on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR MYERS

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address regarding business conditions, delivered by him in Philadelphia, January 11, 1949, at the annual dinner meeting of the Tacony Manufacturers' Association, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXTRAVAGANCE IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING—ARTICLE BY SENATOR BRIDGES

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article relating to extravagance in Government spending, entitled "Where To Swing the Ax," written by him and published in the December issue of the American magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

SENATOR HILL—MAN OF THE YEAR IN SERVICE TO SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

[Mr. SPARKMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the announcement in the Progressive Farmer magazine of January 1949, of its selection of Senator HILL as "Man of the year in service to southern agriculture," together with press comment, which appear in the Appendix.]

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the text of Senate Joint Resolution 2, together with a letter from the Brookings Institution, and newspaper comment, which appear in the Appendix.]

A BLUEPRINT FOR 1949-52—ARTICLE FROM THE WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Blueprint for 1949-52," from the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA—RETIREMENT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial relating to conditions in China, entitled "We Let Down a Friend," published in the Washington News of January 22, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

LANGUAGE IS ORDNANCE—ARTICLE BY MAX SHEROVER

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Language Is Ordinance," by Max Sherover, from the magazine Armed Force for December 25, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there are no further concurrent or other resolutions, or other routine matters, morning business is closed.

CONSIDERATION OF LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief announcement. I have noticed that over the week end there has been some newspaper discussion in regard to the position taken by the junior Senator from Oregon as to the time table for the consideration of labor legislation. Apparently there has been something more than newspaper discussion over the week end, because someone apparently has been at work, judging by communications I am receiving from various labor groups, seeking to give the impression that the junior Senator from Oregon is attempting to stall action on labor legislation.

Mr. President, I am very glad to reply to labor from my seat here today, because I think it is time for American labor to face some legislative realities and to recognize, before it is too late, the difference between political gestures and a sincere attempt on the part of some of us to work for a revision of labor legislation which will protect the legitimate rights of labor, as well as of employers.

Certainly, Mr. President, if I wished to make political capital out of the labor legislation problem which confronts us I could say to American labor, "I shall support an immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and immediate repassage of the Wagner Act." But I am not going to mislead American labor; so I am asking, in reply to the communications I have received from American labor, "What do you want? Do you want careful, thorough consideration of labor legislation by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or do you want a labor bill written on the floor of the United States Senate?"

Mr. President, I wish to say that any attempt to immediately repeal the Taft-Hartley law and repass the Wagner Act without change will only result in a host of amendments to any such proposal on the floor of the United States Senate. I do not intend, as one who can really stand on his record for protecting the legitimate rights of labor, to be a party to any such political gesture or strategy.

I want fair legislation, and I am going to fight in the Labor Committee for fair legislation; but the enactment of fair legislation calls for considered judgment. It calls for hearings—open hearings, fair hearings, hearings in which all points of view will have an opportunity to present their case in support of their contentions.

Mr. President, it is true that at the last meeting of the Committee on Labor, I offered a motion. In effect, the motion was that the committee should seek to attempt to convene hearings on labor legislation this week. In fact, I think I said in committee that I hoped our first hearing could be not later than Thursday of this week. I urged further that we should seek to make our goal the ending of the hearings by March 1, and that we should seek then, on the basis of the record made at the hearings and the records already on file with the committee, complete drafting of the bill by the first part of April. I urged that at least sometime during the first 2 weeks of April we should bring to the floor of the Senate the best piece of legislation which the composite viewpoints of the committee can present.

Mr. President, I see no chance, I do not see it as being within the realm of possibility, to complete the hearings on labor legislation within less than a month. So I am not going to say to American labor that I think we can rush through hearings within less than a month. If future events show, as the committee goes to work, that we can finish the hearings before March 1, the junior Senator from Oregon will not be a party to forcing the hearings to be

continued to March 1 because of any particular date which may have been set. If, on the other hand, let me say to labor here and now, future events show that we cannot complete the hearings by March 1, and that a few days thereafter may be needed, the junior Senator from Oregon will vote for an extension of the hearings.

As for the rest of the timetable, Mr. President, if during the month of April we in the committee can complete committee action in less than a month, certainly the junior Senator from Oregon will do everything within his power to speed up the consideration in the executive sessions of the committee—but only insofar as such a course is consonant with due deliberation on the evidence before us.

It is not in the interests of American labor, Mr. President—and I want American labor to take it from me now—for them to attempt to push through the Senate of the United States within a few short days or two or three short weeks labor legislation which is to their liking and which they think must be passed. I am satisfied that the rank and file of American workers want fair legislation, and nothing more. I am satisfied that, upon reflection, all labor leaders in America will recognize that their best interests will be served only by the passage of fair labor legislation.

It happens to be the judgment of the junior Senator from Oregon that in the Taft-Hartley bill, against which I voted, the Congress went to an extreme position in passing legislation which transgressed upon the fair, legitimate rights of labor. Therefore I have said all over the country that I think the Taft-Hartley law should be repealed. I also think it should be repealed—speaking partisanly for a moment, Mr. President—so as to get a Republican label off of it. But I think it should be repealed on its merits, and that we should pass legislation which is fair to all parties concerned, including the American public. But I also say to American labor today, from this desk, that the repassage of the Wagner Act without change would not be fair to the legitimate rights of American employers, for reasons which I have expressed at length, both in committee and on this floor, time and time again.

Thus, I hope that it will be clear to American labor that the junior Senator from Oregon is going to oppose any steam-roller tactics on the part of American labor. I shall always stand up to be counted against the steam-roller tactics of any other group in this country.

When the debate on this subject is over, Mr. President, it will be found that I shall have made a record on it, and it will be a record for fair legislation—fair to employers, fair to labor, and fair to the American public. Therefore I serve notice that I am not going to be rushed into any quick action on labor legislation.

I think a timetable which seeks to have labor legislation brought on the floor of the Senate not later than the first 10 days of April is a perfectly fair timetable. I say now to labor—because I

want labor to know now what I shall do in executive session of the committee—it is a timetable for which I shall vote this afternoon when the Labor Committee reconvenes.

**AUTHORIZATION TO REPORT SENATE
JOINT RESOLUTION 31**

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have been informed that it is anticipated that after the Senate adjourns today, it probably will reconvene on Thursday.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct. Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If that be so, I should like to obtain consent to report Senate Joint Resolution 31, relating to the acquisition and operation of the Freedom Train during the adjournment, provided my committee finishes with it in the meantime, as if the Senate were in session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. President, tomorrow the free people of Israel are to conduct elections, thus giving evidence of their readiness and eagerness to adopt the practices of democratic and freedom-loving people. This is the first time in recorded history that such elections have been held in that part of the world, proving conclusively Israel's good faith in upholding the ideals of democracy.

It seems timely, therefore, for us, who have been sympathetic with the efforts of the Jewish people to establish a homeland in Israel, to bespeak the utmost cooperation of our State Department and our Government in furtherance of the effort to attain a peaceful settlement of the issues in that troubled area.

It seems obvious that, since the establishment of the independent State of Israel, its leaders and its people have given to the world the most convincing evidence, first, of their unshakable devotion to the idea of a homeland that would provide a refuge to members of their race throughout the world, and, secondly, of their ability to govern themselves successfully and defend themselves against attacks from without or within.

Israel has amazed the world not only by its military successes but by its ability to cope with any of the emergencies that have developed. By their own indomitable courage and tenacity its people have brought stability to their national economy. Most important of all, they have won the respect of the neighboring Arab states to such an extent that negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the controversial issues are now under way or pending with three of their erstwhile opponents.

In the unsettled state of the world today, and with the Middle East a potential source of world conflagration, there is cause for satisfaction in the direct negotiations now being conducted on the island of Rhodes between representatives of Israel and Egypt.

Reports of preliminary discussions between representatives of Israel and of both Lebanon and Transjordan give increased significance to the advance that has been made by the Israel Government

in its efforts to reach peaceful settlement of the boundary question and other issues.

With such indications of coming peaceful arrangement of the affairs of Israel it would be most fruitful of good if our State Department would lend the good offices of this country toward the avoidance of any possible unfortunate intervention by any country at this time.

In view of the truce achieved between Arab powers, represented by King Abdullah of Transjordan, and Israel, it would seem a most unfortunate moment for any action which would tend to disrupt the current conference.

Israel has placed itself in the hands of the United Nations. The United States, as has been indicated in the commendable utterances of President Truman, has given recognition to the new government. But it is to be hoped that the United States will recognize Israel de jure as well as de facto.

Our country should, at this moment, use every means at its command to convince the world that amicable adjustment of difficulties should be encouraged and not thwarted. Let us hasten the day when the people of Israel, with their background of culture and rich tradition, shall have their place in the sun.

**HAND-PICKING JURORS IN FEDERAL
COURTS**

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, with the confident expectation that I shall have practically the unanimous support of the Members of this body, I bring to the attention of the Senate once more the flagrant, un-American, and totally inexcusable situation that exists in some of our Federal courts today, namely, the power that some Federal judges have seized, to hand-pick juries.

On Saturday last, according to the Associated Press, Federal Judge John C. Knox, of New York, appeared before the Fayette County Bar Association at Uniontown, Pa., and reiterated what he had previously stated in executive session before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, of which subcommittee I was chairman, when we were considering Senate bills 17 and 18, dealing with uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts, and for other purposes.

Judge Knox, according to the Associated Press, said:

That he had been told repeatedly that selection of jurors in his district was a hand-picked process. "If this be a valid indictment of my conduct, I cannot do otherwise than admit my guilt," the jurist said. "Nevertheless, unless restrained by an authority that I cannot resist, jurors in my district will continue to be hand-picked."

Here, Mr. President, we find a Federal judge boasting that he has already hand-picked jurors in his court, and saying that he is going to continue to hand-pick them.

What does the Constitution of our country say about trial by jury? Article III, section 2, provides:

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.

Not by a judge who hand-picks them, but by a jury.

Later, by section 1 of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, it is provided:

No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Judge Knox, of course, in mitigation, in what I cannot help but characterize as an outrageous, reprehensible action by a Federal judge, says that—

those (jurors) chosen should possess as high a degree of intelligence, morality, integrity, and common sense as can be found by those who make the selection.

Mr. President, I wish to make it emphatically, unequivocally, and straightforwardly clear that I am first, last, and all the time opposed to any Federal judge hand-picking any jurors in any case whatever, civil or criminal. I care not whether the men to be tried are murderers, bank robbers, or smugglers, or whether they are Democrats, Republicans, or Communists. Under the Constitution, a defendant in any criminal case is entitled to a fair trial by his peers; and that, in my judgment, does not mean that a Federal judge, who beforehand has made up his mind that someone is guilty of a crime, should be allowed, either directly or indirectly, either through the clerk of court, or court commissioner, or otherwise, to select the 12 men who are going to try that defendant.

Judge Knox's position is not new. On the contrary, it is as old as the hills. There is not an informed lawyer in this body who does not know that approximately 100 years ago, namely, in March 1851, a Member of Congress described the wild country then known as Indian Territory, and the territory west of the Arkansas border, by declaring there was "no God west of Fort Smith."

Thus, in March, 1851, Congress cut the judicial district in two, the eastern section taking in all of Arkansas with the exception of nine counties in the northern part of the State, the western section embracing those nine counties and all the vast area east of Texas and Colorado and what was then called "No Man's Land," the unexplored country beyond the Indian territory.

The site of the first court seat was Van Buren, Ark. Its first presiding judge was Daniel Ringo. However, in 1865, 14 years later, by congressional act, the court's location was moved 5 miles down the Arkansas River to Fort Smith. In that same year, Henry Caldwell was appointed as the first judge to govern exclusively the western jurisdiction, which at that time covered the largest judicial district in the world. His authority was absolute and final. It represented the only legal authority west of Fort Smith, where a Member of Congress had declared there was no God.

In 1872, Judge Caldwell was replaced on the bench by a young lawyer named William Story. I particularly call attention to this Judge Story because it was alleged that he was able to smell money

farther than any other judge of his time. Court costs during his 14 months' tenure as judge ran into the fabulous sum of \$400,000. He was charged with corruption, incompetency, and bribery. In July 1874, in order to avoid impeachment proceedings in Congress, he resigned.

President Grant immediately thereafter appointed Isaac Charles Parker as judge. To give some idea as to what this judge was like, it will suffice to say that the judge scorned having but one rope, demanding 12, in order that 12 men might be suspended from a single ridge pole. Twelve trap doors were so set that they could be dropped separately or simultaneously.

For 14 years, from the day he stepped on the bench, no appeal could be taken from his decisions. Here in America, a judge's decision was final. No appeal could be taken from his pronouncements of death. He could sentence a man to death, without the possibility of an appeal—a power with which no other judge in America has ever been invested since his day. So what Judge Knox is talking about is not new. The decisions of the judge to whom I referred were absolute and final. He sentenced 168 men to die on the scaffold, of whom 88 were actually hanged. He thus earned for himself the title of "the judge who hanged 88 men." What happened to the rest of the men whom the judge sentenced to death?

I listened to the testimony given by Judge Knox. I heard him tell about the fine character possessed by Federal judges in the United States. I agree that the overwhelming number of them are fine, honest, straightforward men, and that they are good judges.

Every Member of this body has knowledge of several corrupt judges in England, whose records are still a blot on Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. In this country we have also had some Federal judges whose records have been bad, or else they would not have been tried through impeachment proceedings by this very body.

What happened to the 80 remaining convicted men who were sentenced to death by this judge, with all his power? Of the 80 remaining convicted men, 43 had their sentences commuted by the President. Then suddenly Congress provided that after May 1, 1889, the right to appeal to the United States Supreme Court would lie in all cases where the punishment was death. Twenty-three of the 80 appealed and were convicted of lesser crimes, five died in prison, four were granted new trials, one was killed while attempting to escape, two were pardoned, one was declared insane, and another was bonded and never recaptured.

I want the Members of the Senate to pay particular attention to this statement:

While Judge Parker had this enormous responsibility, so fearful were the defense attorneys of incurring Judge Parker's wrath that it was not until 10 men had been sentenced to hang that a defense attorney dared exercise his right in behalf of his client, though the law had been established on May 1, 1889.

The attorney who dared appeal the case was Attorney J. Warren Reed, a newcomer to the Fort Smith bar.

What was the record when this first appeal was taken? The appellant was Henry Starr, a professional bank robber whom Judge Parker had sentenced to the scaffold for the slaying of Deputy Floyd Wilson. The Supreme Court reversed his decision and remanded the case under the mitigating circumstance that Starr killed Wilson in an open fight after he had told the deputy to go for his gun. Again Starr went on trial and was sentenced to hang.

Again Reed braved Judge Parker's wrath and appealed. Within 16 months Starr was again granted a new hearing.

Judge Parker could no longer stand the vexation of having his opinions overruled. In his dispute with the United States Supreme Court, he declared that he was more familiar with criminal procedure and criminal law than were the justices of the country's highest Court, whose work was limited almost exclusively to reviewing civil cases.

Newspapers headlined his controversy with Supreme Court Justice Edward D. White, who later became Chief Justice. The Justice accused Parker of being opposed to the right of appeal, and Judge Parker accused the Justice of lack of knowledge of the law.

It was on this score that Judge Parker got into trouble.

Friends of the offended judge of the high court got the ear of Congress. Lawyers who had lost numerous cases before the hanging judge saw a chance to vindicate themselves and damned the court for its cruelties and inhumanity. Considering only the words "he hanged 88 men," others condemned him as being harsh and tyrannical. And in Washington, Senator John Vest, of Missouri, took the floor to declare the Fort Smith hall of justice "a shambles, a butcher's domain, a stench, and a disgrace to civilization."

Almost immediately Congress stripped him of his powers and later abolished his court.

What I wish to call to the attention of the Senate today is that while the Constitution granted the right of trial by jury, the jurors in this court were selected under his personal supervision, with the disastrous result which I have outlined.

What is the present situation in America? Perhaps no one is better qualified to testify as to our jury system than is the Honorable Joseph B. Keenan, practicing attorney in Washington, D. C., and who was head of the Criminal Division and Assistant Attorney General from October 1933 to January 1936, and Assistant to the Attorney General from then until February 1939. For almost 6 years he was the chief prosecutor in this country. He made a record so fine that he was selected by President Truman to take charge of the prosecution of Tojo and other Japanese criminals.

What did Mr. Keenan say when he testified in April 1947, on Senate bills 17 and 18, dealing chiefly with the intention to establish uniform qualifications of jurors in Federal courts?

What he said, Mr. President, is worth reading by every Senator; and I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks the testimony of Joseph B. Keenan, the prosecutor of Tojo and his associates in Japan.

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

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH B. KEENAN, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. KEENAN. I am Joseph B. Keenan. I have been head of the Criminal Division and Assistant Attorney General from October 1933 to January 1936 and assistant to the Attorney General from then until February 1939.

I would like to present a brief general statement, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to give my notions as a result of my experience with reference generally to the Federal judiciary.

I think that when you take the statistics as to the number of Federal judges and the instances where there have been difficulties with their character, the percentage of high-caliber and satisfactory judges is very remarkable and has been for a long period of time.

I do feel this way, however: That in the administration of justice in Federal courts there is a tendency to bring about what I can no better describe than "blue-ribbon juries."

I think that in turn leads to the jury as a group, perhaps involuntarily, surrendering some of its duties—I won't say privileges alone—to conform to what they may feel the Federal judiciary believes to be the truth, particularly in criminal cases.

Naturally, any such tendency cannot be corrected by any single act or piece of legislation, in my humble opinion. And I do not believe that, except in very rare instances, Federal court judges have any desire to exercise improperly their prerogatives of the bench. Yet I have known of many instances, where it has seemed that the Federal judge might himself undertake the job of making a determination of cases that do not belong to a jury, but that is a different subject matter.

But I feel from experience which is entirely impersonal that if there could be a measure devised for selection of the judiciary that would be practical, which measure would give the jury a feeling of independence, a feeling of being free from any obligation or influence in their method of selection, it would be a decided improvement in the administration of justice universally.

Now, I have heard the discussion this morning about too many farmers being excluded from the judiciary.

In Cleveland, where I practiced law, we noticed that almost all of the jurors came from outside the city of Cleveland. The city at that time was approximately 800,000.

But in the county, which had a population of about 1,200,000, we found that almost all of the jurors came from the outlying districts.

And while at that time I had no criminal practice in Cleveland, it was notable to the lawyers that we never found any municipal or city representatives on the jury.

I ascribed that, as did other lawyers in the time that I was there, to the fact that the system of selecting jurors was to blame; that if there had been some method by which jurors could have been selected by lots, you would have had less of the rural percentage and more of the urban, which would have been, in the opinion of most lawyers that I talked to, or knew of, a decided improvement in the administration of justice in criminal cases.

From the standpoint of the fairness of judges, I think that always the character of the men that are on the bench will determine that. And whether or not our system, which follows the British system, which gives the Federal judges the right to comment to a limited extent upon the evidence, is a wiser system than that prevailing in many State jurisdictions, where those rights are sharply curtailed, and even forbidden, is another subject matter which has caused, I suppose, a great deal of controversy in years back.

I have read this bill that is submitted here, and I see no particular improvement from the standpoint that I am talking of, in taking 150 or 300 names and putting them in a wheel and then drawing those out by lots.

There is some improvement in it, but it does seem to me that a system of justice where the jury is selected by lot brings a different cross section.

I do not mean from the standpoint of politics at all; it is not that. I would prefer to see every criminal case in the land decided by jurors of the average intellect.

I might recall one instance that is illustrative of that. It was a rather well-known case, tried in the Northwest, involving very serious crime.

There were, I think, four defendants. The Federal court judge was both learned and extremely conscientious, and he discussed the matter of whether or not he would use his prerogative of summing up the evidence, or in any manner tending to any extent to give his views as to the truthfulness of one witness or another.

He said that he had felt when he accepted his position on the bench that he never wanted to do that. But he was positive that these four accused were guilty.

We, who were representing the prosecution, had some doubt, but it was quite a confusing case. There was much evidence pointing to guilt. It had to do mostly with identification.

The court, however, refrained from making any comment, and it left the matter to the jury, which was a jury picked from the rural and the urban populace, about evenly divided.

The jury was out 7 or 8 hours and came back with a verdict of not guilty.

One year later, we brought in four other men, one of whom pleaded guilty to the offense. In other words, we had the wrong men. And with all due respect to the utmost sincerity of this judge and the care with which he followed the case and every detail of it, it confirmed the view that I had.

It is only one instance, it is true, but that confirmed the view that I had, that a jury of men and women distributed from different groups in life, from the rural and urban population, ordinary artisans, are the people that I am convinced, from my experience, I would like to have the matter left to, both from the standpoint of the Government and from the standpoint of the rights of the individual, where they clash with the Government.

So I am here, Mr. Chairman, naturally with no other motive in mind than to give my humble expression, from very limited experience, that any change that could be made in the selection of the Federal jurors that would bring about the conclusion in their mind, "Well, we are here because we have a right to be here. We are performing our functions as citizens of the United States. We are not beholden to any Federal judge or any Federal clerk or any Federal jury commissioner that is appointed by any Federal judge. Our function is just as separate as though we were one of the other three branches of Government, Members of Congress, or members of the legislative branch," would be a decided advance.

There might be considerable difficulty in working it out practically, but I am sure I have never met a Federal judge who had

anything else but a desire to get the very best jury that he could get.

I do think, though, that though it is not anything personal as to any particular judge or any jury at any time, it is one of the weak spots in the administration of justice in which improvement could be made, if it were practical—I am sure it could be done—to have the law changed in such a fashion as to permit a wider variance of the type of people involved.

I think there is too strong a conviction that if you get professional men or bank clerks, or men of high education, they are going to be able to determine the facts of a case better than the man who works in the machine shop, or on the farm, or in the corner grocery store—if there are any left. That type of composite jury of 12 people, I think, goes further toward insuring the intelligent and faithful administration of justice than the present system which we have.

The nearer we could go toward that, the greater the improvement which could be achieved.

Senator LANGER. I would like to have your comment on what Mr. Keenan said about getting these jurors by lot in some manner.

Judge KNOX. We have had this selection of jurors under the present system since the Judiciary Act of 1789; being bound, as I have already said, by the State statutes. And I do not know how, outside of what is proposed in this bill, you are going to improve the method.

Now, you get into a political situation all over the country, where people have been asked to select names, county chairmen, for example, and they send in the names of persons who are on their voting lists, or something of that kind. That is the easiest way in the world to pack a jury, if one wants it to be packed.

What I am trying to do there is to broaden the scope of the jury commission, so that it may, under the direction of the judge, get a cross section of the entire community, and have them serve as jurors.

You had a selective draft during the war. You got the men who were capable of entering into the armed services. All we are asking here is to have a jury selection, and to get good people, people with brains, people with experience, people who have a stake in the country, onto our juries.

Senator LANGER. I cannot see—can you, Mr. Burdick—how you could pack a jury with names chosen a year in advance, chosen by various city councils and county commissioners.

Mr. BURDICK. Absolutely no chance. Because the case would not be in existence at the time they are drawn.

Judge KNOX. A great many are in existence, as a matter of fact, because they went over substantial lengths of time. And you have got to change your jurors' names in the wheel ever so often under the statute.

Anybody can pack a jury—I will grant you that—if you have someone who is dishonest.

Mr. CLARK. Another thing: You would have deaths. People would move away. And there would be exigencies that would destroy your system.

Judge KNOX. There would be a thousand and one things.

Mr. CLARK. I would like to ask Mr. Keenan: Do you think that under this system you would get a higher class of jurymen than you would by just picking them at random? Do you think you would get people who are more highly educated and people who would have a higher sense of values?

Mr. KEENAN. I think you would get better educated people, but, though it may be an idiosyncrasy of mine, I just feel that when you take the common man from the shop and do not lay so much stress on the education, you get a pretty good result from your jury. It may be that they will be fooled a little bit more easily, but I doubt it.

Mr. CLARK. That may be true in many cases, but many cases are very highly complicated. Do you not think, from your experience with the Federal courts, that they get a pretty good jury?

Mr. KEENAN. In Federal courts? Yes; I think you do.

To go back again—and this is surely without any reference to any individuals or any judges—I do think that there is a necessity for having a jury system as independent as it possibly can be. I do not care who the judge is. They look up to him. They look up to a State court judge, but particularly to a Federal court judge, who is appointed for life.

I think the intelligence is there, of course. Mr. CLARK. You do not mean to say they would be influenced by the time for which they would be selected by a commissioner?

Mr. KEENAN. I remember a case that I can tell you of, out in Cleveland, that did not take more than 2 hours to try. I do not know the name of the man, and never did know what it was, but he was tried in the morning and convicted and sentenced, and I sat there waiting for a motion. I was just curious, because I could not, as a lawyer, find much if any evidence of the man's guilt. I talked to the foreman of the jury after they had voted for the conviction. He was one of the best-known men in Cleveland, the head of a large enterprise that had to do with a publishing company.

He said, "Why, of course there was no evidence in the case; none at all."

"Well," I said, "the judge charged you that unless you found these men to be guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, they should be acquitted."

"Well," he said, "we just made up our minds that" so and so—naming the assistant district attorney—this was several years ago—"probably brought in the wrong brief case."

"But," he said, "do you mean to say that the judge, whom you know, on that bench, would permit an innocent man to go to the penitentiary? Why, certainly not. The Federal agency that did the investigating knew the man was guilty. This judge, who has practiced law, has a long and honored record in the city of Cleveland, and he would not permit an injustice."

But I am telling you that he was the type of citizen that I am talking about; one whom you would select if you were picking out a "blue ribbon jury." I use that expression without intending offense to anyone. He would be the sort of man you would pick out.

Mr. CLARK. The same thing might occur in the selection of a jury at random.

Mr. KEENAN. It could, but my honest opinion is that the independent juror would be more likely to say, "Well, I do not care who the judge is. I did not try to get this job."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Keenan, do you not think that the average person picked at random would have a much higher respect for and confidence in a judge, and in fact would be afraid not to follow his instructions, to a greater extent than would a person such as you describe?

Mr. KEENAN. It could be, Mr. Attorney General. Nevertheless, when the man comes from the lower strata, the workingman, the farmer, he is more apt, I think, to say, "Well, this is my job," and have a little bit more pride in the job as juror than the well-educated man. But that is just a viewpoint.

Mr. BURDICK. I would like to ask Mr. Keenan a question.

Senator LANGER. Go right ahead.

Mr. BURDICK. Intelligence is not necessarily measured by education, is it?

Mr. KEENAN. I think not.

Mr. BURDICK. Then, even though a man worked on a farm or was a stone mason or a clerk in a store, he might have just as keen intelligence to determine a case as a graduate of Yale or Harvard; is that not true?

Mr. KEENAN. I feel you are undoubtedly correct about that.

Mr. BURDICK. This matter of education does not change anyone's intelligence.

Mr. CLARK. I did not mean we should have only college graduates on a jury. I meant that there are many cases where one who has had some experience in business life would be able to pass on it much better.

Mr. BURDICK. Well, two and two make four, and that is what a common jury looks at. My experience has been exactly as Mr. Keenan's has been with juries. I have had lots of them. I tried more jury cases before I came to Congress than anybody who ever came here. And I find that the cross-section of the people, no matter what they are doing, is the best kind of a jury you can have, men and women both.

Senator MOORE. That does not mean, Mr. Chairman, that under this proposal we are confining the selection of jurors to any particular section of society. It is a cross-section of the country.

Mr. BURDICK. That is right.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, at about the same time there was testimony given by USHER L. BURDICK, who is now a Representative from the State of North Dakota. He was assistant United States attorney in North Dakota. I ask unanimous consent to have certain portions of his testimony printed at this point in my remarks.

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

STATEMENT OF HON. USHER L. BURDICK, FORMER REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, WILLISTON, N. DAK.

Mr. BURDICK. I am USHER L. BURDICK, of Williston, N. Dak.

Well, I have been a member of the legislature, speaker of the house, lieutenant governor, State's attorney, and Member of Congress.

Senator LANGER. You were a Member of Congress for how long?

Mr. BURDICK. Ten years. I also was assistant United States district attorney for North Dakota.

Senator LANGER. How long were you assistant United States district attorney?

Mr. BURDICK. Three and a half years.

Senator LANGER. You are familiar with the jury system in the Federal court, are you not?

Mr. BURDICK. I am.

Senator LANGER. Will you just state your experience, in view of the questions that I have asked the Attorney General, as to what your experience has been in connection with the Federal courts, Mr. BURDICK?

Mr. BURDICK. Well, as I understand the situation here now, you are trying to devise a plan that will produce fair and just juries. That is the aim; is it not?

Senator LANGER. That is right.

Mr. BURDICK. Well, under the present system, as it operates, that may be done; or the converse of that may be done.

Under the present system, if I am a district judge and determined to convict someone, I will guarantee that he will be convicted. And it all arises from the fact that these jury boxes are filled with names that are presented either to the clerk of the district court or the judge or the commissioner by interested parties.

After the box is filled, the drawing is just and legal. But the point is: Whose name gets into that box?

Now, we have had several experiences in that connection in North Dakota. I can put any name in that box that I want to, if I am a United States district attorney. I

have been requested time and time again to help fill the box with names.

Mr. CLARK. That would be a violation of the statute. You ought to report it.

Mr. BURDICK. No; that would not mean any violation. If the commissioner says, "Now, Mr. BURDICK, are there some good jurors in your county, good intelligent, well-educated men, or businessmen?" If there are, give me their names"—that is not a violation of law.

Mr. CLARK. That is just making a suggestion. That is not putting them in the box.

Mr. BURDICK. Well, I don't think it would be a very difficult legal problem to take all of the various districts in the United States and lay them out on the table and then devise a law that would cover them all at one time. That can be done.

Mr. CLARK. That is what the judges and the various people that have worked on this bill have tried to do.

You see, you must remember that this bill applies to 48 States. There are a lot of differences in the various districts, so you have to get a system that would be workable in each district, regardless of the population, whether it is a thickly populated area or a State where the population is not so thickly distributed.

Mr. BURDICK. Well, No. 4 is that the choice of specified sources from which names of prospective jurors are selected must be entrusted to the good faith of the clerk or the jury commissioner, acting under the direction of the district judge.

Now, then, if you have a district judge who is determined to convict somebody, then your system goes right back to where it was before.

For example, take the case of this particular judge. He is not a judge now; he is retired. Here is the way he would show his leanings in a lawsuit.

I have tried a great many cases before this judge, and those he wanted to convict he embarrassed me by making it too easy, and those he wanted to let loose it was almost impossible to do anything about.

Now, here is the way to do it:

He is instructing the jury:

"Now, gentlemen," he said, "if you find from the evidence submitted in this case that the defendant is not guilty, it is your duty to acquit him. But, on the other hand, if you are convinced from the evidence that he is guilty, it is your duty to convict."

Mr. CLARK. He could say that under your system, could he not, just as easily as under mine?

Mr. BURDICK. No; he would not have the same school to address.

Mr. CLARK. Those are the instructions to the jury.

Mr. BURDICK. He would have a jury right from the grass roots.

Mr. CLARK. He could still address them, though.

Mr. BURDICK. No. But we have a way of paying no attention to some fellows.

Mr. CLARK. If he wanted to be crooked, he could discharge them. We are assuming we are dealing with a crooked judge.

Now, there are many ways in which he could throw a case out rather than try to go to the trouble of selecting a jury and putting them in a box. He could dismiss the jury—dismiss the case. Hold that there was not enough evidence. There are plenty of ways—if you are assuming that there is a crooked judge. I think that is an improper assumption.

I think we prosecuted one case from Pennsylvania in the last few months, and I think there has only been one other such prosecution in the history of the United States.

Mr. BURDICK. Of what?

Mr. CLARK. Of a district judge, or any judge.

Mr. BURDICK. I was not here very long, but we removed one while I was a Member of Congress.

Mr. CLARK. Several resigned, of course.

Senator LANGER. Of course, it would not do any good to dismiss that case because the next jury would be drawn out of the same box containing the same kind of men. The judge would not gain anything.

Mr. BURDICK. I am not finding fault with the way the names are drawn out of the box, but the way those names get in the box in the first place.

Mr. CLARK. You see, your example breaks down. The judge could say the same thing to those jurors that you picked under your system as to those who were picked under this proposal.

Mr. BURDICK. He could, but he would be saying it to a different crowd of people.

Mr. CLARK. And if he just had this impelling force—this crooked mind that you spoke of—he would not have to do that. He would just say, "Gentlemen of the jury, the evidence is not sufficient. The case is closed. The court is out of session." And he would walk off the bench.

Mr. BURDICK. How would it work the other way? He would not say, "The case is dismissed and we shall go home," if he wanted to convict.

Mr. CLARK. Then he would make them a speech, under the example you give. He would make them a speech about how guilty this person was. Then, if they found him not guilty, of course, he would not be able to control that.

But if the district judge makes his mind up along the lines you have indicated, he could certainly say the same things to a jury picked under your system as he could to a jury picked under this system.

Mr. BURDICK. I am perfectly willing to trust a jury, no matter what the judge says, if a jury comes in just like ordinary juries do.

But when a judge also selects a jury and makes a speech to them, I am saying right now that that is unfair and unjust.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I do not know one of the 11 defendants who are on trial in New York today. I do not know a Communist in New York City. I have not communicated with any of them, directly or indirectly. But I will say that in America a murderer, a Communist, a Democrat or a Republican, a smuggler or a bank robber, under the Constitution of the United States is entitled to a square deal when he goes into court; he is entitled to a fair and impartial jury.

I read in the newspapers of yesterday and several days previously what was transpiring in a so-called court of justice, and I conceived it to be my simple duty as a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and as a United States Senator to bring to the attention of this body and to the people of the entire country the fact that, in my judgment, the lawyers who are appearing for the Communists have a right, first of all, to show that the jurors are not impartial, because they are not picked from the community at large, but, on the contrary, are, perhaps, as they are alleged to be, members of a jury composed of persons who will not give the defendants a fair trial because of their previous economic condition or their present economic condition, or because of their views on public matters.

Finally, I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the law provides that

the jurors shall be selected by the clerk of the court and the jury commissioner. What good does it do if the clerk of the court and the jury commissioner are under the influence of a judge who says, "I am going to continue to hand-pick juries"?"

PROBLEMS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—NOTICE OF HEARING

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has announced a public hearing to take place beginning on January 31, at which Secretary J. A. Krug, of the Department of the Interior, his assistant secretaries, and the bureau chiefs, will lay before the committee their point of view with respect to the problems and functions of the Department of the Interior. In announcing this public hearing, the committee did so in the hope that Members of the Senate and of the Congress, generally, particularly members of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, might find it possible to attend.

The development of a sound national policy for the conservation and utilization of the natural resources of the United States will be one of the primary duties of the Eighty-first Congress. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has jurisdiction over matters dealing with the natural resources of the United States. The Bureau of Mines, for example, which deals with the problems of mining throughout the United States, is under the jurisdiction of this committee. The Geological Survey, the studies of which cover the entire country, is also within the jurisdiction of the committee.

The development of the natural resources of the United States becomes a most important problem at this juncture in the national affairs of the country, because the conservation and the utilization of our natural resources must be the foundation upon which will be built our own contribution to world peace and to economic rehabilitation.

The committee is inviting the attention of the public authorities of the various States and the private organizations which deal with water power, mines, and mining, and various other natural resources of water within its jurisdiction.

This will be only the beginning of the broad study contemplated by the committee. Public and private organizations will be invited to submit their suggestions. State bureaus of conservation and of mineral development will be asked to contribute to the study, as well as other Federal agencies like the National Security Resources Board of which Dr. John Steelman of President Truman's staff is the acting chairman.

Announcement was made this week by Edward V. Hickey, Acting Director of the Office of Production of the National Security Resources Board, that complete mobilization plans for all industries for quick expansion and conversion in the event of war are in the process of preparation. More than this is needed if a firm basis for permanent peace is to be established.

Modern war, as the last conflict proved, is an industrial effort as much as it is a military effort. The best preventive of conflict, therefore, is to mobilize our resources for peace before war comes, and thereby demonstrate to the world that the constructive efforts of a peaceful people can win far more for humanity than when natural resources are diverted to destructive purposes.

If we wait for war to mobilize our resources, it will necessarily be done in a totalitarian manner. If we mobilize them for peace now, it can be done in a democratic manner.

The objective of the study now being launched by the Interior Committee will be to find the ways and means by which private capital can be invested for the most effective utilization of the raw materials and the scientific knowledge now available to mankind.

The people of the United States committed themselves to the economic rehabilitation of Europe as an antidote for war. This policy can be successful only if we maintain a sound economy here. That in turn means that we must have, first, a thorough survey of our resources, and, secondly, a policy for their utilization in a manner which will keep the United States economically strong and keep the door of opportunity open for all people to utilize the resources nature has provided.

The United States gained its industrial leadership and its economic strength by reason of the rich endowment of raw materials with which it was blessed. Science is constantly revealing new uses for old materials, and is providing substitutes for those raw materials which are not in as plentiful supply. The coal and oil-shale beds of the United States, for example, provide sources of liquid fuel greater by far than all that is available from petroleum. It has already been demonstrated by the studies of the Bureau of Mines that the reserves of all the oil shale found in the United States alone exceed the total petroleum reserves of the Middle East.

Light metals and plastics are performing old and new tasks for the people. In our Western States we have vast deposits of alumina clay sufficient to make the United States independent of any foreign supplies.

It is not exactly intelligent to wait for a new war before we undertake the full utilization of these vast possibilities, just as it is not intelligent to await a new depression before we work for economic stabilization. That is the expensive way to do the job. For example, after the surrender of Japan, bringing the fighting to a close in World War II, Congress repealed more than \$70,000,000,000 of appropriations. We were ready to spend that money to continue the war. A small fraction of it will prevent another war if expended in searching for the ways and means for the full utilization of our natural and scientific and our human resources in a free social and political structure.

Back in 1941, during the Seventy-seventh Congress, I introduced a Senate resolution for a study of the development of mineral resources on the public lands

"with a view toward, first, providing for more effective development and utilization of such resources for the purposes of national defense; second, fostering free competitive enterprise and the investment of private capital in the development of the mining industry and the production of essential and useful minerals; and, third, conserving such mineral resources to the fullest extent which is consistent with their proper development and utilization."

One result of these studies was to reveal new opportunities for mineral production later developed through the RFC during the war.

Later a select committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate petroleum resources and to recommend a national policy. I submitted the report of that committee to the Senate on January 31, 1947. Copies are still available.

During the Eightieth Congress Senator GEORGE W. MALONE, of Nevada, was chairman of a Special National Resources Economic Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This committee carried on extensive research.

From these beginnings under both Democratic and Republican auspices, it is to be hoped that a national policy may be made effective which will preserve a sound economy in the United States without which peace itself will be impossible.

I make this announcement, Mr. President, in order that the Members of Congress and the public may be aware of the hearing.

I ask unanimous consent that the jurisdiction of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as set forth in Public Law 601 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

1. Public lands generally, including entry, easements, and grazing thereon.
2. Mineral resources of the public lands.
3. Forfeiture of land grants and alien ownership, including alien ownership of mineral lands.
4. Forest reserves and national parks created from the public domain.
5. Military parks and battlefields, and national cemeteries.
6. Preservation of prehistoric ruins and objects of interest on the public domain.
7. Measures relating generally to Hawaii, Alaska, and the insular possessions of the United States, except those affecting their revenue and appropriations.
8. Irrigation and reclamation, including water supply for reclamation projects, and easements of public lands for irrigation projects.
9. Interstate compacts relating to apportionment of waters for irrigation purposes.
10. Mining interests generally.
11. Mineral land laws and claims and entries thereunder.
12. Geological survey.
13. Mining schools and experimental stations.
14. Petroleum conservation and conservation of the radium supply in the United States.
15. Relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes.

16. Measures relating to the care, education, and management of Indians, including the care and allotment of Indian lands and general and special measures relating to claims which are paid out of Indian funds.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION—
NOMINATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there is on the Executive Calendar one nomination, that of Brig. Gen. Peter A. Feringa, Corps of Engineers, to be president and member of the Mississippi River Commission. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed, and the President notified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and without objection, as in executive session, the nomination is confirmed, and the President will be notified.

PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I now move—

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois if he knows what is to be taken up when the Senate meets on Thursday?

Mr. LUCAS. When the Senate meets on Thursday there is nothing of any major importance to be considered by the Senate. We hope that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will report the joint resolution introduced by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] and myself continuing the Freedom Train for a period of 2 years. It is a nonpartisan measure. A similar measure was introduced in the House by Representatives McCORMACK and MARTIN of Massachusetts. I doubt if there will be any objection to it. We will take it up for consideration on Thursday next, if meanwhile it is reported favorably by the committee.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think perhaps the Senator from Illinois should add for the information of the Senate that it is the hope of the Committee on Foreign Relations that the nomination of Mr. Webb to be Under Secretary of State will be reported favorably by the committee and will be available for consideration by the Senate on Thursday.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Michigan is correct. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a request relating to that nomination a few moments ago, and that nomination will be considered by the Senate on Thursday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be permitted to report the Freedom Train measure during the adjournment of the Senate?

Mr. LUCAS. Let me say to the distinguished Vice President that such consent has been obtained, on request made by the junior Senator from South

Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]. I am sure that that order was entered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Very well.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move that the Senate adjourn until Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, January 27, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 24, 1949:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

Louis F. Blanchard, of New Mexico.
Louis B. Mazzeo, of the District of Columbia.

Robert C. Brewster, of Nebraska, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 6, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonels

Leland Francis Adair, O41473.
Frank Adams, O51189.
Eugene Thomas Adler, O29549.
John Burton Albin, O51296.
Frederick Beasley Alexander, Jr., O41949.
Robert Francis Alexander, O41912.
Frank Clarence Alfred, O41503.
Daniel Wayne Allison, O29071.
Donald Knox Armstrong, O18573.
George Lloyd Atwood, O39750.
Robert Marshall Bacher, O51045.
George Arlan Bachman, O51186.
Richard Lee Baldwin, O29113.
Aaron Bank, O28959.
James Theodore Barber, O17551.
Keith Harry Barber, O39806.
Frederick McCreary Barberie, O51050.
Gordon Lanier Barclay, O29691.
Thomas Ralph Barner, O41820.
Edwin William Baron, O42012.
Frank Edgar Bartlett, O41614.
Wyatt Garner Batton, O38696.
X Harry Kyle Bayless, O29104.
Charlie G. Beckenbach, O29031.
Cletos Otho Bennett, O28966.
Curtis Hargrave Bennett, O41821.
Joseph Edward Benoit, O51070.
Donald Bernard Berrigan, O28960.
Robert Huson Betts, O50956.
James Lee Beynon, O17605.
George Walter Frank Biles, O39590.
Frank Lee Blue, Jr., O17496.
Thomas Greenleaf Boardman, O38665.
Lewis Alexander Bonifay, O29040.
Richard Nicholas Borgfeldt, O42019.
David Wainwright Bowman, O39711.
Thomas Joseph Brascher, O39749.
Fred Brasted, O41854.
Guilbert Guion Brinckerhoff, Jr., O41686.
Arthur DeWitt Brittingham, Jr., O39577.
Wendell Mark Broadus, O29690.
Kirk Patrick Brock, O41650.
Irving Wilson Brooks, O39783.
James Madison Brooks, O29736.
Francis Joseph Brophy, O39723.
Louis Fisher Brossard, O28965.

Lobdell Percy Brown, O39757.
Richard Owen Brown, O39751.
Laurance Hilliard Brownlee, O17583.
Sewell Marion Brumby, O18846.
Clarence O. Brunner, O29456.
Angel Francisco Bruno, O39632.
Fred Lafayette Bryson, O41969.
Roy Thomas Bucy, O51188.
Vernon Morgan Budge, O42017.
R. Beverly Caldwell, O51185.
Ross Rowland Caldwell, O51111.
Peter Duryea Calyer, O17116.
William Wesley Campbell, O29755.
Kenneth Anthony Carson, O42030.
Charles Edward Case, O51260.
William Turner Cathcart, O41521.
Paul Eugene Chappell, O41968.
Robert Moorman Cheal, O18613.
Arthur Clark Cheyne, O29512.
Carl Francis Chirico, O29506.
Harry Cousins Chuck, O51032.
Carey Alexander Clark, O51315.
Jeff Clay 3d, O29667.
Robert Anthony Cliffe, O29515.
Theodore Phillip Coates, O41480.
William Miles Coeyman, O51316.
William Norman Cogswell, O41945.
Sidney Oliver Cohen, O51085.
Howard Coleman, O29457.
King David Colson, Jr., O29668.
Reed Nelson Colvin, O51190.
James Walker Connor, O29479.
Jewell Howard Cook, O39595.
Herbert Walter Cooley, O39773.
Harry Bryant Cooper, Jr., O18469.
Marcus Edward Cooper, O51327.
Russell Burton Cooper, O28938.
Frederick Leon Coots, O50995.
Thomas Joseph Counihan, O17183.
John Francis Cox, O41534.
Ray Joseph Cox, O29571.
Gerard Beekman Crook, O39713.
Joseph Franklin Crosby, O51023.
X Edward Edgecombe Cruise, O17738.
John Howard Cunningham, O51325.
Ronald Bryce Currens, O41816.
James Chase Damron, O41793.
Madison Amos Daniels, O51019.
William George Davidson, Jr., O18862.
Edward Shelton Davis, O51121.
Harry Richard Davis, O41894.
Thomas Charles Davis, O41981.
Wallace Harvey Dawson, Jr., O39712.
James Mitchell DeBardeleben, O51266.
Earl Lester Denton, O41561.
William Brown Derrickson, Jr., O51282.
Frederick William Dies, O51067.
George Edwin Dietz, O18500.
Thomas Venson Dixon, O51277.
Abbott Edward Dodge, O51326.
Robert Edward Doe, O42066.
Francis Gerard Donahue, O29001.
George William Dorn, O41979.
George Raymond Dougherty, O51055.
Frank Hupman Drake, O41887.
Clarence Raphael Dunlap, O29975.
Edward Duvall, O41921.
Lee Llewellyn Dymock, O29708.
Aldean Aaron Eakin, O41994.
John Kenneth Eakin, O51222.
Hiram William Earle, O28958.
Kenneth Alfred Eddy, O29014.
LaRue Maxwell Edelen, O29445.
Frederic Nelson Elchorn, O39636.
Horace Napoleon Elkins, Jr., O39770.
Marvin Columbus Ellison, O41494.
John Ascalon Elterich, O29696.
C. A. Holmes Eubanks, O42014.
William Arthur Evans, O42060.
Eugene Paul Fahringer, O41930.
Herbert Fred Farmer, O39704.
Louis Joseph Feron, O50979.
Arthur Albert Fiedler, O38719.
Eugene Joseph Field, O29830.
William Raymond Fields, O51288.
Herbert Morton Fitzgerald, O29022.
William Cullen Fitzhugh, O51047.
X David Franklin Foster, O29473.
William Floyd Foster, O51016.

- Clarence T. Foust, O41860.
 Charles Kerwin Fox, O41545.
 John Rudolph Fox, O42024.
 Dale Raymond French, O17570.
 Edwin George Fritz, O51063.
 George Wellington Gage, O41590.
 Robert Earl Gambrell, O39716.
 Robert Sherlock Garner, O29640.
 Edward Lane Gibson, O42049.
 Emery Menzo Gibson, O41604.
 George F. Glass, O41790.
 Francis John Goatley, O51256.
 Herman Phillip Goebel, Jr., O41475.
 Mandel Nathaniel Goldstein, O29711.
 Frank Edward Golembieski, O41486.
 John Taylor Goodley, O29566.
 Walter Parks Goodwin, O18733.
 Arthur Deane Gough, O18413.
 Ira Wellington Grande, O29503.
 William Ewing Grubbs, O18146.
 Paul Dickson Guernsey, O41810.
 Clarence Harvey Gunderson, O18041.
 William Arthur Hagerty, O41883.
 Lawson Edmond Hahn, O29650.
 Clebert Leon Hail, O17779.
 Robert Guy Haines, O29460.
 Earl Walter Hall, O38698.
 Andrew William Hamilton 3d, O29767.
 Harold Louis Hamilton, O28993.
 Oscar Theodore Hammerness, O39752.
 Benjamin James Handwerker, O29671.
 Kenneth Kalmar Hansen, O29481.
 William Virgil Harber, O39578.
 Byron Edgar Hargrove, O51202.
 Basil Aldine Harkins, O51015.
 Harley Douglas Harpold, O41831.
 Carroll Henry Harrison, O51252.
 James Albemarle Harron, O41619.
 Ralph Henry Hatfield, O39755.
 Kenneth Clair Haycraft, O29704.
 Paul Hayne, Jr., O39619.
 Marvin Hays, O41826.
 Harold Sinclair Hayward, O51213.
 Max Webster Hazlehurst, O38723.
 John Joseph Healy, O39707.
 Ernest Fred Heidland, O17688.
 Edward Blackburn Hempstead, O17649.
 Alfred Dean Henderson, O41647.
 Fred Robert Henderson, O41540.
 Lyle Kenneth Henry, O41605.
 Lowe Herman Herndon, O51223.
 Charles Raymond Herrmann, O39779.
 Kurt Norman Heyne, O39756.
 Terrence Robert Joseph Hickey, O18567.
 Frank Leonidas Hicks, O39686.
 James Wallace Higgins, Jr., O29542.
 Alton Arrington Hill, O29384.
 Richard Frank Hill, O39625.
 Samuel Thomas Hill, O41680.
 Eugene Goliday Hite, O29756.
 Glen Ellis Hofto, O41585.
 X Arthur Hamilton Hogan, O18551.
 X Frank Leslie Holmes, O29076.
 Harry Ernest Hornecker, O29082.
 Frank Musser Hosterman, O38631.
 Francis Eugene Houghton, O39742.
 Charles Shircliffe Hoult, O42047.
 Clyde Aylmer Houltry, O51224.
 John Marquis House, Jr., O29729.
 William Hand Browne Howard, O39613.
 Jerome Hubbard, O41814.
 Clarence George Hubbard, O29718.
 William Calvin Huber, O42052.
 William Russell Huber, O18797.
 Robert Gwynne Humphrey, O29646.
 Kenneth Marion Hurst, O41947.
 Charles William Hutchins, O29714.
 George Wilfred Hutchinson, O29744.
 Sydney Frank Hyde, O29035.
 Joseph Jacob Imhoff, O51009.
 Forney Hurst Ingram, O29698.
 Rupert Ingram, O51103.
 Thomas Robertson Ireland, O51004.
 William Harris Isbell, Jr., O18474.
 Edward Bedell James, O41549.
 Maximiano Saqui Janairo, O18098.
 Wayne Otto Jefferson, O29766.
 Horace Lester Jennerson, O39620.
 Clarence Melvin Jennings, O41643.
 Burchard Mount Johnson, O29051.
 Folkey Lauretz Johnson, O29431.
 Gordon McTavish Johnson, O29406.
 Richard Woodmanson Jones, Jr., O51090.
 Robert James Jones, O28970.
 William Sewall Jones, O29402.
 Walter Edwin Jordan, O41910.
 Johnathon Thomas Kalgler, O29721.
 Harry Carl Kait, O29532.
 William Elton Kaley, O41818.
 Andrew Donald Kane, O42073.
 O'Neill Keren Kane, O18150.
 Alfred Emil Kardos, O39705.
 William Michael Keane, O38702.
 Elmer Andrew Kell, Jr., O39699.
 Henry Alexander Keller, O39637.
 Theodore Douglas Kern, O51209.
 Hugh William Kevin, O41583.
 Willard Harper Kilpatrick, O41895.
 Arthur Thomas Kirley, O28979.
 Robert Patterson Kline, O39780.
 Ernest Clair Knapp, O38684.
 Lawrence McAllister Knapp, O41942.
 William Watson Knox, O41558.
 Elmer Lee Koup, O41999.
 Stanley Adolph Kretlow, O39708.
 X Tewes Kundel, O29037.
 Joseph Ronaldo Lachance, O41500.
 John Christopher Lackas, O29366.
 Lawrence Donald Lally, O41674.
 Percy Harold Laming, O42000.
 Alexander Eugene Lancaster, O41875.
 Thomas Francis Lancer, O51317.
 Harley Arnold Lanning, O39720.
 Carl Henry Larson, O42048.
 Charles Pirie Law, O41684.
 Charles Wyman Lawrence, Jr., O41613.
 Aaron Meyer Lazar, O18738.
 McWesley Ledbetter, O51096.
 Stewart Henry Legendre, O42004.
 Kenneth Llewellyn Leiby, O51286.
 Benjamin Albert Lentz, O29401.
 Frederick Joseph LePenske, Jr., O39774.
 Maynard Norwood Levenick, O18514.
 X Berkley Read Lewis, O29065.
 Clarence Shirley Lewis, O29039.
 James Franklin Lewis, O41915.
 Lehman Jerome Lewis, O29537.
 John Cook Light, O39611.
 Herbert Frederick Lindal, O51243.
 Julian Broster Lindsey, O17772.
 Harold Matheson Lindstrom, O28932.
 Laurence Wheeler Lougee, O41933.
 Winton Henry Loveless, O39643.
 Sidney Lowenstern, O51285.
 Fred William Ludecke, O41898.
 John Joseph MacFarland, O18100.
 William Erwell Mackintosh, O51221.
 Paul Elliott MacLaughlin, O17332.
 John William Mac Leod, O41919.
 Thomas Henry Magness, Jr., O51199.
 William James Mahoney, O18616.
 John Bradford Mallon, O51123.
 James Edward Maloney, Jr., O18610.
 Mervin Emil Mansager, O41878.
 Donald Oran Markham, O29705.
 Joseph Clayton Marphis, O51003.
 Leon Deane Marsh, O39739.
 John Taylor Marshall, O51041.
 Frank Henry Mathews, O39569.
 Peter Ulys Maxey, O51314.
 Luie William Mayfield, O42025.
 Walter Danley McCahan, O28936.
 Gerald Patrick McCarthy, O41617.
 Joseph Maney McCarthy, O29043.
 Veon Maurice McConnell, O51333.
 Charles John McCormick, O51083.
 Robert Joseph McDuff, O28976.
 Upton Albert McGill, O41659.
 James Edward McHugh, O39745.
 Basye Clay McKee, O29041.
 Alton Oscar McLane, O38658.
 Donald Winthrop McReil, O29606.
 Benjamin Earle Meadows, O41637.
 William Elwood Means, O18901.
 John Arthur Meek, O51261.
 X John Abner Meeks, O18735.
 X William Menoher, O18690.
 Michael Theodore Metz, O42071.
 Harry Theodore Meyers, O41608.
 Edward Gibson Miller, O41633.
 Melvin Miller, O41783.
 Whitside Miller, O17790.
 Harold William Miner, O51102.
 Edgar Ray Minnich, O51197.
 George Gordon Moore, Jr., O38826.
 John Virgil Moore, O29093.
 Robert Beasley Moore, O51294.
 Robert Folkes Moore, O18781.
 Thomas Joseph Moran, O17266.
 Montescue Theodore Moree, O41834.
 Wayne Williamson Morris, O50999.
 Charles Adam Mount, O41934.
 Sam Francis Muffie, O51201.
 X Ralph Thomas Mulvanity, O29674.
 Clarence Joseph Murphy, O39647.
 Edward James Murphy, Jr., O42061.
 Walter Harold Murray, O38693.
 Charles Anthony Nebel, O42040.
 Ruel Raymond Neiger, O39576.
 Andrew Carpenter Nelson, O38676.
 Godfrey B. Nemece, O28967.
 Vardell Edwards Nesmith, O39669.
 Henry Smith Newhall, O29717.
 Harwood Sterling Nichols, Jr., O51219.
 Stephen Laird Nichols, O28844.
 X Svend Wright Nielsen, O39753.
 James Lawrence Nolan, O38689.
 John Earl Norman, O51279.
 Richard Anderson Norton, O41984.
 Royal Oscar Nunamaker, O29391.
 Charles William Nussbaum, O51281.
 Max Oboler, O51287.
 Charles Joseph Odenweller, Jr., O18135.
 Charles Mason O'Donnell, O29010.
 James Dupree Ogletree, O29492.
 Edward Julian Ormiston, O29015.
 John Upshur Dennis Page, O29085.
 Nolan Page, O51101.
 Richard Cloyd Parker, O18230.
 Samuel Walter Parnelle, Jr., O29501.
 Wayland Henry Parr, O17565.
 Walter Herbert Parsons, Jr., O39782.
 Kenneth Clarence Paterson, O51022.
 Carl Mitchell Patterson, O39567.
 Charles Seawell Paulin, O29443.
 X Lawrence George Paulus, O29019.
 George Denver Paxson, O29633.
 Ralph Emerson Pearson, O51077.
 Maurice Anthony Peerenboom, O39684.
 Edward William Pennington, O29496.
 Wendell Woody Perham, O28999.
 Harold Tuft Perkins, O51284.
 Ernest Clyde Peters, O18603.
 Arthur Julius Peterson, O29881.
 Joseph Anthony Petrolino, O29712.
 Henry Lemle Phillips, O51249.
 Herbert Lloyd Phyfe, O29390.
 Milton Owen Picknell, O41952.
 Robert Prescott Pike, O42023.
 Lunsford Clay Pittman, O39586.
 Arthur Joseph Pollard, O42029.
 Alfred Prahinski, O41620.
 William Clemens Pritchard, O29455.
 Carroll Huston Prunty, O17281.
 Pyueng Son Pyuen, O41976.
 Harry Celine Quartier, O18879.
 Maurice Myrlen Radcliffe, O39787.
 William Thomas Ramsay, O56778.
 Raymond Russell Ramsey, O29470.
 Delphine Delmas Rasco, O41973.
 Clarence Edward Read, O39602.
 Harrell Reagan, O51060.
 Herman Hughes Reed, O29091.
 Melvin Wilson Reed, O29553.
 Frederick W. W. Reese, O39600.
 Richard Francis Reidy, O18557.
 Cornelius Michael Reing, O29637.
 Barclay Thurston Resler, O42068.
 Harry Brownwell Reubel, O29050.
 McDonald Rigdon, O28997.
 William Pitt Ring, Jr., O29467.
 James Franklin Ritter, O41578.
 James Harry Ritts, O38720.
 Elvyn Ambrose Robb, O42006.
 Willis George Robbins, O51081.
 William Ray Robinette, O29539.
 Karl Robinson, O41857.
 George Fisk Rogers, O29544.
 John Edward Rogers, O41505.
 Harry George Roller, O18597.
 Leo Orrin Rostenberg, O29119.
 Harold Carlos Rowe, O29413.
 Walter Allen Rude, O18732.
 X Karl Leonard Rudser, O29110.

John Carl Ruggaber, O28943.
 Charles Frederick Russe, O50967.
 Lee Johnson Rutz, O51276.
 Ernest Allen Sallee, O41523.
 Gerald Allison Sams, O41931.
 Thomas Eason Sams, O28989.
 Kenneth Otto Schellberg, O39743.
 Karl Laurance Scherer, O18784.
 George Joseph Schill, O51229.
 William Otto Schlotter, O41495.
 Russell Whitney Schmelz, O29353.
 Glen Lawrence Schmidt, O28935.
 Howard Ignatius Schmitt, O50987.
 Carl Peter Schneider, O39688.
 Ernest Corwin Seaman, O29607.
 Arthur Lloyd Selby, O38669.
 William Clarence Shakel, O39612.
 Leland Claypool Shannon, O29346.
 Joseph Sharove, O42021.
 × William Summers Shoemaker, O39694.
 Verne Richard Silbaugh, O41489.
 Clyde Causty Simkus, O50998.
 Kenneth Lovell Sipes, O41889.
 Edwin Cooper Skinner, O50985.
 Ernest Entler Smith, O29418.
 George Waite Smith, O29013.
 William Ruthven Smith, Jr., O18661.
 Morton Solomon, O51002.
 William Horace Spicer, O29719.
 Lynn Spillman, O50981.
 Harold Edwin Sprague, O41940.
 Ralph Parker St. John, O39706.
 John Melvin Stark, O39622.
 Roy Hesten Steele, O41847.
 William Alvin Stephens, O39768.
 Ernest La Verne Stockton, O39560.
 Frank Rockwell Swoger, O29429.
 Kenneth Hensley Tando, O39695.
 Fred Carlton Taylor, O39761.
 Harold Lee Taylor, O29694.
 William Lee Taylor, O41939.
 Edward Frank Thelen, O29649.
 × Bernard Thielen, O18782.
 Wyan Elliott Thiessen, O51087.
 Homer Downing Thomas, O41621.
 Willie Nussum Thomas, O29644.
 Hundley Thompson, O41663.
 × Millard Thompson, O28951.
 Samuel Wesley Thompson, O41690.
 Milton Peter Thomson, O51211.
 Kenneth Edward Tiffany, O18822.
 Reed Muriel Titus, O41879.
 James Carter Todd, O41972.
 John Day Tolman, O51191.
 John Allen Townley, O41819.
 Admiral Brinkley Trammell, O41501.
 Theodore Burton Tuft, O39732.
 Joseph Henry Twyman, Jr., O18116.
 James Christopher Ulmer, O41792.
 Robert Glenn Van Ness, O39646.
 Hugh Anderson Vest, O39692.
 Luster Azil Vickrey, O17592.
 Lewis Volers, O39763.
 Homer Reamer Wallar, O51196.
 Leon Wendell Walton, O29062.
 Lynn Smith Waters, O41950.
 William Alfred Watkins, O51237.
 Ernest Chisolm Watson, O29652.
 Travis Karl Watterson, O51008.
 Thomas A. Weadock, O39748.
 George Daland Webb, O41916.
 Frederick Regina Weber, O18148.
 George Winship Weego, O41484.
 Awtry Porter Wehrle, O51017.
 Julian Earle Weisler, O42028.
 Francis Louis Wellenreiter, O28987.
 Harold Baker Wetherby, O41823.
 Richard Fisher Whitcomb, O41531.
 Edmund David White, O29077.
 Edward Ceasar White, O39766.
 Eli Edward White, O41951.
 George William White, O51200.
 Hiram Brown White, O41849.
 Ralph Wallace White, O39717.
 Elmer Lloyd Whitman, O29569.
 Howard Raymond Whittaker, O29408.
 Thomas Hale Wick, O41689.
 Homer Widmann, O29032.
 Harry Elsworth Wilbert, O41539.
 Frank Forest Wilkins, O39731.
 Paul Sawyer Willard, O29541.
 George Clinton Willette, O17289.

Alex Norman Williams, O41623.
 Basil Emerson Williams, O51025.
 Zack Maroney Williams, O50966.
 William Edward Williamson, O50970.
 John Lea Wilson, Jr., O39587.
 Minor Keith Wilson, O41626.
 Robert Beryl Wilson, O39685.
 Robert Fitzpatrick Wilson, O39687.
 Wesley Carlton Wilson, O17725.
 Leonard Wilton Winget, O41896.
 Roy Harold Winters, O39580.
 Samuel Stanford Wolf, O38674.
 Julian Cook Wood, O41651.
 Thomas Wood, Jr., O29563.
 Wayne Lorrain Wood, O51250.
 Raymond Carlyle Woodes, O29067.
 George Edward Woods, Jr., O41840.
 × Daniel Turner Workizer, O18608.
 Herbert William Wurtzler, O39596.
 × Leslie Haynes Wyman, O17149.
 Ben Milton Young, O51255.
 Robert Goodwin Youngblood, O29423.
 James O. Younts, Jr., O29552.
 John Todd Yule, O29627.

To be major

John Charles Abercrombie, O31386.
 Gilbert Gordon Ackroyd, O31813.
 Lloyd Phelps Acton, O42467.
 William Adams, O42631.
 Francis Joseph Aerni, O31920.
 Andrew Adolphe Aines, O43463.
 Norman Ernest Akers, O51673.
 Edward John Albertie, O40007.
 Albert William Albrecht, O31558.
 John Nelson Albro, O40217.
 Lawrence Hanower Alexander, O51731.
 Robert William Alexander, O40280.
 Rowan Pearce Alexander, O42979.
 John Calhoun Alford, O38838.
 Edward Gerald Allen, O31878.
 Hugh Edward Allen, O43348.
 Robert Mach Allgeier, O42822.
 Robert Harold Ammerman, O30546.
 Berry Kenneth Anderson, O30384.
 George Lester Anderson, O31762.
 Robert Nendel Anderson, O21436.
 Roland Anderson, O31790.
 Truett Carroll Anderson, O38804.
 Woodrow Wilson Anderson, O40220.
 William Earl Anglin, O31464.
 William Olmsted Antozzi, O43307.
 Carlyle Whitton Arey, O30642.
 Elbert Armstrong, O51677.
 James Hale Ashcraft, O51658.
 Neill Stewart Atkins, Jr., O42815.
 Woodrow Wilson Atkins, O43292.
 Reynold Atlas, O31894.
 Edward Wallace Austin, O51789.
 Frank Jesse Austin, Jr., O40207.
 Charles Spencer Babcock, O30668.
 David Albert Baker, O39971.
 Marshall William Baker, O43558.
 Paul Stefan Balas, O40234.
 Coy Wilson Baldwin, O31924.
 Austin Frederick Balkman, O32285.
 Raymond Compton Ball, O52184.
 Calvin Byron Banigan, O30376.
 Henry Halton Banke, O51832.
 Richard Griffin Banks, O43407.
 Harold Dean Banning, O42780.
 Reginald Collinson Barber, O42560.
 Wilfred Finley Barber, O31683.
 Charlie Gordon Bare, O43050.
 William Carter Barefield, O42763.
 Leonard Carl Barker, O40213.
 Stockbridge Howland Barker, O38949.
 John Barr, O40148.
 Luther Richard Barth, O43418.
 Howard Lehman Bartholomew, O43524.
 William Tyler Bartlett, O42468.
 Harold Enloe Beaty, O38930.
 Donald Carl Beck, O31329.
 Henry Charles Becker, O31944.
 John Landes Beebe, O39970.
 Howard Olsen Beeth, O42489.
 Urcel La Rue Bell, O31731.
 Walter Thomas Belland, O43450.
 Byron Graham Belote, O42851.
 Harold Boyd Benedict, O31566.
 James Alton Benford, O51676.
 Harry Gantcliffe Benion, O20872.

Don Carlos Benjamin, O43070.
 Dayton Ernest Bennett, O40212.
 William Euclid Bennett, O31754.
 Herbert William Berendt, O31861.
 Gerald Aloysius Bergin, O51722.
 John Ernest Berry, Jr., O31707.
 Warren Eugene Besse, O39988.
 Carlos Betances-Ramirez, O30524.
 Richard Lewis Bettien, O43528.
 John Mason Bigelow, O31579.
 David Dodge Billing, O42820.
 Edward Russell Billings, O39945.
 Peter Thaddus Leland Black, O31900.
 William Herbert Blackmarr, O42836.
 William Lawrence Blake, O30751.
 John Franklin Blakistone, O42586.
 Philippe Pierre Boas, O39960.
 Vic Fayette Bodner, O51551.
 William Balmes Bogue, O30470.
 Jean Herman Boling, O31817.
 Virgil William Bond, O42878.
 Dow Lincoln Bonnell, Jr., O40088.
 Alfred Eugene Bonniwell, O42931.
 Robert Middleton Booth, O19964.
 Gordon Bruce Borin, O42621.
 Joseph Henry Botts, O31514.
 James Robert Bower, O42768.
 Clifford Albert Bowman, O30728.
 Ernest Michael Bozak, O43486.
 Joseph Louis Brack, O51746.
 Glenn Milton Bradley, O51768.
 Lawrence Wallace Brady, O30703.
 Kerlin Joseph Bragdon, O42766.
 Thomas Ray Bragg, O51732.
 Arnold Nicohlus Brandt, O31955.
 Herbert Pendleton Brann, O30686.
 Joseph William Brantley, O30440.
 Buck Bratcher, O43409.
 Garland Edward Brenneman, O42576.
 John Yeomans Brightman, O31366.
 × Joseph Shields Brinkley, Jr., O31444.
 John Allen Brock, O42914.
 Howard Freeman Brook, O42907.
 William Fout Brott, O42966.
 David Henry Brown, O20320.
 Ernest E. Brown, O51928.
 John Marion Brown, Jr., O31897.
 Robert Edward Brown, O52098.
 William McAmis Brown, O31583.
 John Theodore Browne, O40092.
 James Lewis Bryan, O42833.
 Floyd Herman Buch, O43500.
 Louis Walter Buckalew, Jr., O43462.
 Thomas Warner Burke, O31508.
 Lyman Dean Burkett, O30428.
 Walter Lamoun Burt, O43093.
 Allen Samuel Butler, O30422.
 Stephen Ernest Butterfield, O42839.
 Jerome Stanley Byrne, O21404.
 Robert Edward Byrne, O30428.
 Walter Joseph Cagney, O51813.
 George Isaac Calvert, O30521.
 George Nevil Calvert, O43053.
 Thomas Joseph Cameron, O42804.
 Clarence Stenson Campbell, O40163.
 Kermit Winston Campbell, O30690.
 William Edward Campbell, Jr., O43316.
 William Reginald Campbell, Jr., O40267.
 Raymond Thomas Caraballo, O31362.
 Stanley Kenneth Carlson, O52534.
 John Joseph Carmody, O51659.
 Taylor Elliott Carney, Jr., O40264.
 James Marsh Carson, O51626.
 Stanley Karl Carter, O42852.
 John Joseph Carusone, O21295.
 Richard King Carver, O40039.
 Lawson Bernice Caskey, O42828.
 Lloyd Woodrow Caswell, O31586.
 George Frederick Cassill, O30464.
 Shirley Mattison Castle, O51850.
 Thomas David Caulfield, O30732.
 John Phillips Cavanagh, Jr., O51810.
 Joseph Lee Chalk, O52112.
 John Harlan Chambers, O21323.
 Edward Vernon Chandler, O51931.
 Clayton Lawrence Chaput, O43314.
 Arthur Burton Chatham, O31480.
 Raymond Clayton Cheal, O20845.
 Joe Elbert Childers, O31936.
 Albert Oliver Chittenden, O31574.
 Henry Morris Clanton, O30771.
 Charles Taliaferro Clark, O40070.

- James Brewer Clark, O31723.
 Lester Howard Clark, O42945.
 Theodore Stanley Clark, O39998.
 James Odin Clay, O42666.
 Thomas Howard Clements, O31735.
 Robert William Clirehugh, O31833.
 Archie Lee Cochran, O43343.
 Byers Hearsman Coleman, O43342.
 Irving Merton Coleman, O31715.
 Leonard Frank Colwell, O31358.
 Russell Mervan Colwell, O38839.
 Harold Eugene Cone, O43100.
 William Harold Conley, O30823.
 John Ora Cook, Jr., O51562.
 Edwin Remick Cooley, O51770.
 Joseph Edgar Cooper, O43285.
 John Francis Coote, O31596.
 Kenneth William Copeland, O40177.
 George Harlan Cornish, O40038.
 Charles Droege Corwin, O38834.
 Robert Lee Coughlin, O40284.
 Everett Paul Courson, Jr., O39943.
 James Terry Craig, O21248.
 Warren Ellsworth Crane, O42608.
 Harold James Crase, Jr., O31771.
 Joseph John Crimmins, O43265.
 Clifford Eugene Cross, O51733.
 Frederick James Crossett, O39963.
 Robert Edward Cullis, O31942.
 Isaac Wesley Cundiff, O43096.
 Martin Cunningham, O40059.
 Roger Melvin Currier, O30522.
 William Costello Curry, O31677.
 Christopher Berry Cushing, Jr., O31836.
 Irwin Alphy Dahl, O43356.
 Leonard Melvin Dahl, O42935.
 James Joseph Dalton, O40171.
 George Elmer Danald, O31402.
 Howard Wilson Darrow, O31488.
 William Walter Davenport, O43077.
 Albert Charles Davies, O38916.
 John Davis, O43012.
 John Hewitt Davis, O40036.
 John M Davis, O31761.
 Thomas Ryall Davis, O20380.
 Wilbur Emmet Davis, O20716.
 Albert Daykin, O42762.
 Oak Egan de Berg, O42974.
 Michael Richard De Carlo, O42445.
 Arthur Dow Decker, O30583.
 Jacob Roy Degenhardt, O30391.
 Louis Frederick de Lesdernier, O20275.
 Norman Thomas Dennis, O43547.
 René Edward de Russy, Jr., O40164.
 Harry Clifford Detlie, O39996.
 Edward Thomas Devlin, O51680.
 Herbert Roland Dichtenmueller, O51706.
 Marshall William Dickson, O42930.
 Mackin Robert Dillon, O30802.
 Holston Taylor Dixon, O51766.
 Matt Peter Dobrinic, O42985.
 Oscar Maynard Doerflinger, O31972.
 Adam Edward Dogan, O30413.
 Chester Dombrowski, O31353.
 Joseph Richard Donahue, O43294.
 Harold Lee Dorsett, O40194.
 John Henry Dougherty, Jr., O31582.
 Joy Dow, Jr., O38802.
 William Gerald Downey, Jr., O43273.
 Edward Jackson Downing, O42655.
 John Joseph Slevin Doyle, O42617.
 William Leo Drennen, Jr., O31890.
 Reno Earl Drews, O43420.
 Virgil Homer Drissel, O40010.
 Burleigh Brammer Drummond, O51771.
 Edgar DuBois, O51806.
 Sam Kendrick Dudderar, Jr., O31764.
 Gerald Hermann Duin, O20148.
 Kenneth Stephen DuMont, O30748.
 Leland Rockwood Dunham, O31469.
 Deane Allison Dunloy, O38825.
 James Sylvester Dunn, O40173.
 Paul James Durbin, O52110.
 William Ainsworth Eadie, Jr., O42554.
 Andrew Jack Eaken, O40090.
 Truman Dennis Eckols, O43078.
 John Hilton Edgerly, O51684.
 Bertram Junior Ellis, O40244.
 Jack Ridge Emery, O40276.
 Nickolaus Marion Emig, O40005.
 George Boyd Emory, O31903.
 Robert Oscar English, Jr., O31371.
 Richard Raphael Entwhistle, O40198.
 Bill Alward Evans, O30714.
 Gustavus Warfield Evans, O30444.
 John David Evans, Jr., O40056.
 Robert Hugh Evans, O31628.
 Ben Maxwell Faribault, O30801.
 Julius Blaine Farley, O40226.
 Jack Martin Faulds, O42581.
 Charles Edmund Fay, Jr., O40231.
 John Patrick Feehan, O30647.
 Marion Francis Felt, O42810.
 William McCague Ferguson, O42665.
 William Helm Fickes, O43279.
 Harry Carpenter Fields, Jr., O43592.
 Frank Anthony Filippi, O30701.
 Arthur Clarence Filbrandt, O30520.
 John E Finch, O31797.
 Caesar Frank Fiore, O19897.
 Grosvenor Wardwell Fish, O42932.
 Joe Fishback, O42492.
 Clarence Arthur Fleming, O51941.
 Joseph Mathias Flesch, O31800.
 Fred James Flette, O30594.
 Clifford Gustav Folen, O40255.
 George Matthew Folley, O51541.
 Peter Raymond Forame, O42866.
 Emory Hill Fordham, O30340.
 Embert Aaron Fossum, O40210.
 James Wilburn Foster, O39965.
 Ira Hon Fowler, O30531.
 Vincent William Fox, O51871.
 Joseph Benjamin Franklin, O43304.
 William Alden Franks, O43301.
 George Marvin Fraser, O31594.
 Henry McCall Freeman, O51926.
 × Robert Edward Frith, O19831.
 Melford Palmer Fritsvold, O43473.
 John Archibald Frye, O30509.
 John William Fueg, O40289.
 Cecil Hudson Fuller, O40158.
 LeRoy Robert Fullerton, O31690.
 William Sewell Fultz, O31439.
 Lawrence Michael Furey, O51674.
 John Austin Gahr, O51947.
 Frank Eugene Garden, O31742.
 Lyman Spencer Gardner, O40205.
 Paul Edward Gardner, O38951.
 × Earl James Gebble, O31361.
 Claude Delos George, Jr., O31788.
 Comet Gibson, O30497.
 Cortland Ivan Gillett, O43027.
 Turner Wright Gilman, O31831.
 William Hendrick Gilmore, O43414.
 Joseph Bernard Giordano, O30381.
 Melvin William Godshall, O40184.
 John Philip Goettl, O31682.
 Howard Fulton, Goldsmith, Jr., O31946.
 James Lawrence Goodnow, O31363.
 Albert John Goodwin, O42588.
 Frank Wimberley Gorham, O42461.
 Gordon Andrew Goss, O42688.
 Wesley Gough, O43474.
 Gilvary Preston Grant, O51775.
 Walter Arthur Gray, O38939.
 Warren James Green, O42898.
 Clyde Gregory, O43044.
 Robert Emil Greiner, O38925.
 Robert Jackson Griffin, O43005.
 Martin Carl Grigg, O30711.
 Robert Austin Grimes, O42869.
 Carl Erwin Grimsley, O42568.
 Francis Joseph Grogan, O42949.
 John Frederick Grogan, O42637.
 Leslie M. Gross, O38938.
 Helmer Marvin Grotte, O31622.
 Walter Nicholas Guletsky, O21309.
 × James O. Guthrie, O31470.
 Theodore Rees Gwillim, O42946.
 Perry Bradbury Hackett, O21443.
 Leo Leavitt Hadley, O42481.
 John Finzer Hagan, Jr., O42438.
 Martin Allan Hagerstrand, O42957.
 Robert Leander Haines, O39994.
 Thurman Allen Hale, O30275.
 Carl Clayton Hall, O30722.
 Robert John Hall, O31882.
 Wilbur Thomas Hall, O42908.
 Edward Griffith Halligan, O40201.
 George Bruce Hamilton, O42737.
 Charles Marion Hand, O31669.
 John William Hanger, O39975.
 James Kenneth Hanks, O42473.
 William Bradley Hardin, O30581.
 John Edward Harding, O31627.
 Lowell Upton Hargus, O30315.
 Dana Lloyd Harkleroad, O51598.
 Lawrence Rust Harkness, O40066.
 Allen Henry Harnar, O42470.
 Thomas Logan Harrigan, O43538.
 Arthur Charles Harris, Jr., O20874.
 Glenn John Harris, O39935.
 Robert Lord Harrison, O40275.
 John Joseph Hart, O51618.
 Murray Lynn Harvey, O38333.
 Theodore Sebastian Hatzfeld, Jr., O31773.
 × Boyce Victor Hawkins, O40233.
 Taylor Coker Tyler Hayes, O43542.
 James Phillip Healey, Jr., O42906.
 Charles Franklin Helderman, Jr., O31716.
 James Elliott Helgestad, O40003.
 John Henry Hempel, O42457.
 Allen Robert Henderson, O51708.
 Joseph Patrick Henry, O40241.
 Wesley George Henshaw, O43355.
 Gustin Anthony Hess, O40180.
 Carroll Phillip Hickman, O42564.
 Fred Arthur Hicks, O31948.
 Samuel Nathan Highsmith, O51694.
 × Clifford B Hill, O40055.
 Jesse Nicholas Hill, O30702.
 Kenneth Rolfe Hill, O31898.
 Philip Henderson Hill, O42805.
 Alvin Ralph Hillebrand, O30786.
 Carter Lavelle Hilsabeck, O31389.
 Edward Hamilton Hilsman, O43021.
 John Charles Hinchie, O31537.
 Oliver Martin Hirsch, O40060.
 Lloyd Eugene Hirschhorn, O43433.
 Morris Fritz Hobbs, O31416.
 Willard Jefferson Hodges, Jr., O21401.
 Kenneth Joe Hodson, O43268.
 Arthur Julius Hoeman, O42465.
 James Carlton Hogle, O42901.
 Walter Henry Holdridge, O51895.
 John Curtis Hollinger, O20148.
 Albert Emanuel Holtz, O40285.
 Francis Miller Hope, O30541.
 John William Horstmann, O42566.
 Russell Truman Houghton, O30430.
 Benjamin Zacharia Houston, Jr., O31979.
 Charles Edward Howard, O20695.
 Harold Francis Howard, O30643.
 William Robert Howard, O51629.
 Harmon Martin Howdeshell, O39973.
 Clifford Weldon Howell, O31462.
 James Anderson Hudson, O52137.
 J P Hughes, O42745.
 John Frederick Hummel, O42712.
 Russell Wallace Humphreys, O31910.
 James William Hungate, Jr., O39951.
 William Anderson Hunt, Jr., O51866.
 Thomas Benjamin Hunter, O28791.
 William Hupalo, O40269.
 Wesley Charles Hurley, O43319.
 Howard Overholt Husband, O52093.
 Ralph Newhall Huse, O30819.
 Robert Maxe Huston, O38943.
 Edward Inglis, O31964.
 Fred Bailey Irby, O42633.
 Samuel Loyd Irwin, O31346.
 Donald Frederick Isaacson, O31965.
 Michael David Isrin, O30756.
 Eugene Stephen Iwasko, O42831.
 James Harold Jackson, O31580.
 Marion Hubert Jackson, O31629.
 Norton Jackson, O40054.
 Gerald Otto Jacobs, O31548.
 George David Jacobson, O31703.
 Morton Selig Jaffe, O52105.
 Joseph Willard Jarvis, O31530.
 Charles Edwin Jeffries, O40208.
 Cleveland Hall Jennings, O30480.
 Carl Clifford Jensen, O38904.
 Dovre Christian Jensen, O52166.
 Raymond Eugene Jessen, O51590.
 David Brownell Jodrey, O43590.
 Dwight Edwin Johnson, O39932.
 Edward Christopher Johnson, O30753.
 Elmer Johnson, Jr., O38799.
 Ernest Edward Johnson, O40043.
 John Gideon Johnson, Jr., O43557.
 Leonard Hazlett Johnson, O40227.

- Bertil Vernon Jones, O31968.
 Dean Hughes Jones, O30724.
 George Washington Jones, O31521.
 Harold LaRoy Jones, O43337.
 John Thomas Jones, O30687.
 Sherbert B Jones, O42988.
 Virlyn Young Jones, O30739.
 Winston Irving Jones, O51954.
 Harry Frederick Jost, O40292.
 William Gottlieb Kaeser, Jr., O42685.
 Charles Ferdinand Kane, O43046.
 Michael Kane, Jr., O31476.
 Charles Hope Kederich, Jr., O43556.
 Frank Muir Kehoe, O43380.
 Robert Raymond Kemm, O52139.
 Robert Bowers Kemp, O40040.
 Robert Kenneth Kemp, O31364.
 Robert Sorrel Kennedy, O20780.
 Charles Mathew Keranen, O51578.
 Leonard Calvin Kincaid, O31732.
 Francis Joseph King, O40265.
 John Lucien King, Jr., O31491.
 Warren Jack King, O42850.
 Harry Frank Kinsella, O31424.
 Albert Victor Kinslow, O30808.
 Simon Kinsman, O39942.
 John Kionka, O51642.
 William Edward Kish, O56818.
 Waldemar John Klasing, O31478.
 Edmund Leo Klint, O42970.
 Raymond H. Knapp, O42546.
 William Ferdinand Knoll, O43535.
 Joseph Wiley Knott, O31350.
 Ohio Knox, O30572.
 Paul Lathew Koerner, O40263.
 Lee Henry Kostora, O31598.
 Leslie Beller Kovacs, O51697.
 Edward Klement Kremi, O39926.
 Harold Kenneth Krohn, O42702.
 Paul William Lackro, Jr., O30325.
 Amos Edward La Faver, O42447.
 Benjamin Ives LaFlare, O52159.
 Arthur Joseph Laib, Jr., O43107.
 Donald Clell Landon, O30402.
 Ernest Scharpe Landry, O51932.
 Rollin Albert Lanpher, Jr., O30636.
 George Edward Larsen, O31550.
 Charles Cleveland Lathan, Jr., O39950.
 Patrick William Laurie, O40222.
 Louis Thomas Lazzarini, O43425.
 Paul Joseph Leahy, O43267.
 Wilson Van Doorn Ledley, O43579.
 Ray Marion Lee, O31974.
 Robert Clendenin Leech, O40183.
 Richard Leffers, Jr., O31843.
 Frank Browne Leggette, O43503.
 Roland Adalor LeMay, O39987.
 Warren Arthur Le Van, O42514.
 Evan Hughes Lewis, O40238.
 Paul Stanley Lindberg, O52194.
 X La Von Parker Linn, O30757.
 Francis Donald Linse, O31858.
 Robert Thomas Lisk, O39957.
 James Vincent Loftus, O42451.
 Harlan James Long, O42994.
 Roy West Lonsinger, O52192.
 James Lauritz Low, O30585.
 Robert Lawrence Lowe, O42913.
 Irvin Lionel Luthi, O38830.
 John William Lynch, O42984.
 X William Frederick Lynch, O40182.
 Carl Freeman Lyons, Jr., O20824.
 Thomas MacConnell 3d, O40286.
 George Angus MacEachern, O38806.
 Mario Arthur Maffeo, O43264.
 John James Maher, Jr., O42756.
 Edward Maurice Majors, O31971.
 Anthony John Malankowski, O30500.
 Oscar Austin Mall, O31796.
 Duane Williams Malone, O31479.
 Earl Vernon Manning, O39941.
 Charles Frank Manov, O51840.
 Harry Margolies, O40235.
 Harry Joseph Marker, O51688.
 Michael Charles Markham, O42986.
 Norman Elliott Martin, O51831.
 Don Alva Mason, O31694.
 Joseph Peter Mastrucci, O31768.
 Orval Quincy Matteson, O43509.
 Albert Ambrose Matyas, O19928.
 Royall Richardson Mauzy, O39984.
 Thomas Hermon Mayers, O30439.
 Edward Raynesford Warner McCabe, Jr., O40262.
 Walter Louis McCaddon, O40239.
 Charles Falconer McCallum, O51952.
 Willie Harrison McCann, O42603.
 Glenn Lowery McConagha, O42623.
 James Glenn McConaughy, O43272.
 Waynes Dallas McConnell, O43457.
 Samuel James McCune, O51668.
 Howard Steele McCutcheon, O51703.
 Lloyd Leslie McDaniel, O30513.
 Willis Olin McDaniel, O51900.
 Daniel Edwin McDonald, O42884.
 Lee Roy McDonald, O52133.
 Robert Joseph McDonough, O43591.
 Joseph Patrick McElligott, O31482.
 Harper Lee McGrady, O30450.
 Horace Sherman McIlroy, O30460.
 John Burton McKeane, O42502.
 Robert Aloysius McKenna, O51907.
 Edward Jennings McKillips, O40175.
 Edward Wallace McLain, O20888.
 Gregg Clarke McLeod, O30674.
 Ralph Michael McMahon, O30526.
 X Stephen Robert McNabb, O39959.
 James David McNally, O43317.
 Evan Arthur McNear, O31774.
 Wesley Franklin McPherson, O30794.
 Robert James McSheehy, O30750.
 Everett Virgil Mead, O30317.
 X Stephen Johnson Meade, O31834.
 Patrick Henry Meehan, O51889.
 Robert Gaitskill Meguar, O40314.
 Walter Meigs Meier, O30443.
 William Herbert Melhorn, O51557.
 Clinton Gadeken Merrill, O31849.
 George Metcalfe, O51637.
 George Francis Meyer, Jr., O31584.
 X William Russell Middleton, Jr., O30338.
 Edward Milton Miller, Jr., O40167.
 Samuel Theodore Miller, O31377.
 Sidney Asa Miller, O52154.
 James Roy Mills, Jr., O30824.
 Joseph Phillip Minecci, O38823.
 Harold Edson Miner, O43019.
 George Washington Misevic, O51782.
 Allan Wilcox Mitchell, O31704.
 James Gordon Moak, O43454.
 Kirk Brasfield Moberley, O51758.
 Frank Glover Moffett, Jr., O42606.
 Gilbert Alden Monti, O51641.
 Otho Anthony Moomaw, O20905.
 William Perrow Moon, Jr., O31589.
 Harold Theodore Mooney, O42918.
 Charles Franklin Moore, O51837.
 Henry Hays Moore, Jr., O51847.
 Lister Russell Moore, O39947.
 Lowell Gideon Moore, O43539.
 Orven Donald Moore, O43581.
 John Joseph Moran, O40004.
 Patrick Joseph Moran, O42899.
 Otis Sanford Moreman, Jr., O51856.
 Leonard Stuart Morgan, O31814.
 Clinton Orlando Morton, O51729.
 Edwin Loui Peter Mueller, O52181.
 Vincent DePaul Murphy, O42872.
 William Franklyn Murphy, O31441.
 Gordon Charles Murray, O31644.
 Lawrence Astor Musick, O31811.
 Marshall Woodrow Myers, O52188.
 Carlos Antonio Nadal, O20670.
 Edward Van Rensselaer Needels, O30537.
 James Edward Neely, Jr., O40093.
 Henry Helge Nelson, O31916.
 James Edward Nelson, O52090.
 James Harold New, O43435.
 Richard Ivan Newcomb, O42844.
 Raymond Francis Newkirk, O51876.
 Marion Eugene Newsom, Jr., O43378.
 Thomas J. Newton, O42563.
 George Bogart Niblock, Jr., O42917.
 X Andrew Barry Crook Nicholls, O31957.
 Erwin Gilbert Nilsson, O31593.
 Joseph Edward Noble, Jr., O31973.
 John Calhoun Noel, Jr., O31404.
 Russell Leroy Norgord, O43589.
 Clovis Byron Norris, O51861.
 Harris Joaquin North, O52158.
 X Edward Danby Northrop, O40282.
 Jonathan Oscar Nottingham, O30482.
 James Loys Oakes, O51643.
 Francis John O'Connell, O30667.
 John Joseph O'Connor, O52160.
 Ernst Carl Oeding, O43259.
 Francis Xavier O'Leary, O40214.
 James Norman Olhausen, O40084.
 X Harold Oscar Olsen, O31726.
 Harry Charles Olson, O31399.
 Robert Hermann Oppelt, O42969.
 Melvin William Ormes, O30549.
 Robert John Ormond, O40192.
 Edward Herbert Oswald, O43330.
 William Jereslaw Owen, O43536.
 George Draughon Pace, O31531.
 Henry Morrison Page, O42744.
 Francis James Pallister, O43476.
 Ira Arterburn Palm, O40245.
 John Russell Palmer, O42758.
 Leslie Firm Palmer, O43531.
 Christopher Louis Pappas, O51724.
 Clifford Edward Parr, O51605.
 Thomas Leake Parsons, O39949.
 William Edward Patrick, Jr., O30310.
 Leroy Patterson, O31421.
 Robert Aller Patterson, Jr., O43393.
 William Robert Patterson, O19933.
 Harvey Lee Patteson, O43439.
 Gilbert Michael Payne, O31713.
 Laurance Brown Payne, O51830.
 Walter Orville Peale, Jr., O20946.
 Maynard Denzil Pedersen, O19842.
 Robert William Pedersen, O30350.
 Harvey Johnson Pence, O43011.
 William Kennon Perrin, O30260.
 Theodore Dale Perry, O31725.
 Frank D. Person, O51807.
 Milfred John Peters, O43395.
 Byron Noel Petersen, O42734.
 Charles David Peterson, O51633.
 Kenneth Howard Peterson, O40035.
 Ted William Peterson, O51760.
 Kenneth Raymond Philbrick, O31642.
 Henry Joseph Phillips, O31839.
 John DeWitt Phillips, Jr., O31937.
 Hurlbert Robert Piburn, O42500.
 Lowell Brower Pickett, O31336.
 Bruce Pierce, O40200.
 James Eugene Pinney, O42506.
 Harmon Luther Pippin, Jr., O40033.
 Henry Edmund Pizzati, Jr., O31879.
 Paul Vincent Plapp, O43362.
 Frank Jacob Frederick Polifka, O31943.
 Richard Joseph Pollard, O42845.
 Fred Albert Polumbo, O42860.
 William Harry Pople, O43525.
 Charles Alexander Post, O31524.
 Maurice Glynn Powell, O40259.
 Eames Asbury Powers, O40073.
 Marshall Caldwell Preston, O38893.
 Neill Franklin Price, O51841.
 William Portwood Price, O30780.
 Herman Elbert Pringle, O30477.
 John Robert Pritchard, O52111.
 Thomas Arden Pugh, O42526.
 Anthony Jackson Race, O52163.
 Angus Norman Rackleff, O30488.
 Robert Merrill Rader, O31523.
 Thomas Augustus Rafferty, O31793.
 Tony John Raibi, O51799.
 James Max Railing, O30593.
 Howard Lee Ralls, Jr., O40186.
 Stephen Vann Ralph, O40080.
 Thurman Francis Ramsey, O51571.
 Frank Joseph Randall, O38842.
 X John Bruce Rankin, O40209.
 Clarence Edward Ransick, O40147.
 Daniel Arthur Rauenzahn, O42528.
 Woodrow Wilson Reagan, O43351.
 Elmer Cecil Reager, O30639.
 Lemuel Burton Redd, O43089.
 Roger Stanton Rees, O31652.
 Joseph Bunyan Regan, O43105.
 George William Reitz, O30510.
 Curt Alden Remfrey, O40169.
 Lawrence Samuel Reynolds, O42982.
 Robert Wesley Reynolds, O42638.
 Dean Augustus Rhody, O30270.
 Edward James Ribbs, O51713.
 Cecil Percy Rice, O42801.
 James Alexander Richardson, O31395.
 Budd Walter Richmond, O30658.
 Charles LeRoy Ricks, O43266.
 Joel McFall Ridgell, Jr., O30769.
 George Andrew Rigely, O40204.

- Elwyn Arthur Riley, O40023.
 Clifford Thomas Riordan, O21318.
 Lyman Hodges Ripley, O20891.
 Andrew William Ritchey, O31934.
 Charles Arthur Robbins, Jr., O30611.
 Jack Albert Robbins, O43543.
 Lawrence Andrew Robbins, O51652.
 William Wilson Roberts, O30264.
 Charles Emory Robertson, Jr., O51756.
 Joda Lee Robinson, O51857.
 John Scott Robinson, O38948.
 John Wylie Rodgers, O42764.
 William Clark Rogers, O31602.
 John William Rood, O52092.
 David Nelson Roper, O31507.
 Ming Rose, O42873.
 Fred Lucian Ross, O30760.
 Thomas Prince Ross, O40082.
 Carmen Aldo Rossi, O52165.
 Frank Pete Rosso, O38820.
 Samuel Benton Rotharmel, O51929.
 Thomas Harrison Rousseau, Jr., O52148.
 Charles Arthur Rowan, O42619.
 Donald Tregarthen Ruby, O40151.
 Choice Randall Rucker, O31610.
 Albert Martin Ruemmele, O31824.
 George Burton Russell, O51913.
 Roland Joseph Rutte, O19977.
 Edward Anthony Ryan, O42795.
 Thomas Aquinas Ryan, Jr., O51795.
 James L. Ryburn, O51644.
 Howard Graves Salisbury, O43510.
 Joseph Louis Salonick, O40266.
 Leo Benjamin Santerre, O39938.
 Bert Santora, O31758.
 Stanley Joseph Sawicki, O40215.
 Chester Chris Schaefer, O42643.
 Elmer Martin Schaudt, O51664.
 Howard Paul Schaudt, O31673.
 Arthur Mills Scheid, O42812.
 Bernard Joseph Scherer, O52147.
 Frank William Scheurlein, O31810.
 Cornelius Michael Schmeizle, O31547.
 Milton George Schneider, O51639.
 Mathias Joseph Schon, Jr., O42633.
 Kermit Richard Schweidel, O19862.
 Dale Jarvis Schweinler, O51930.
 Enofo Edward Sclafani, O52097.
 Clifford LaRoy Scott, O51835.
 Eccles Hinkle Scott, O30595.
 Marvin Robert Scott, Jr., O38898.
 Dudley Byrd Selden, O51845.
 Russell Biglow Sell, O38918.
 Richard Martin Sengle, O51839.
 Charles Edward Septfonds, Jr., O31837.
 Joseph Hayward Sevier, O43464.
 George Hugh Sewell, O51595.
 Lewis Newell Shaffer, O31541.
 Walter Charles Sharp, Jr., O31408.
 James Jerome Shaug, O51645.
 Norris Shealy, O43088.
 Calvert Probasco Shelton, O51783.
 John Pearson Sherden, Jr., O19901.
 William Tecumseh Sherman, O42667.
 Burrell Porte Shirey, O39969.
 Joseph Adelbert Shoemaker, O42993.
 Arthur Melvin Shomion, O40094.
 X Anthony Harry Shookus, O31772.
 Allen Cromer Shuler, Jr., O31970.
 Hubert Woodrow Shurtz, O42967.
 Chadwick Perle Simmons, O42924.
 Edward Holbrooke Simpson, O30418.
 Eugene Sites, O43526.
 X William Grauer Sitnek, O40142.
 Nicholas Joseph Sloane, O43582.
 Dan Laws Smith 2d, O40156.
 Emmitt D. Smith, O42788.
 Harold Alvin Smith, O31615.
 Leo Alfred Smith, O30478.
 Myron Douglas Smith, O31860.
 Robert Quin Smith, Jr., O31636.
 Stanley Wise Smith, O43042.
 Marion Hartzog Smoak, O43288.
 Emanuel Philip Snyder, O43286.
 Frank Lawrence Snyder, O43061.
 Richard Frank Snyder, O3937.
 William David Sommers, Jr., O43270.
 Martin Oliver Sorensen, O31784.
 Morris Elmer Sorenson, O31977.
 Roy Willie Sorrell, O30287.
 William Howard Sparrow, O42589.
 Walter Lincoln Spaulding, O31915.
 Frank Wheeler Speir, O42671.
 Richard George Spreng, O51594.
 Raymond Louis Springer, O31961.
 Frederick Edson St. John, Jr., O31394.
 Richard Clarke St. John, O43530.
 Robert Carlton Stack, O32098.
 Robert Sherman Stacy, O31805.
 John Philip Stafford, Jr., O30827.
 Harry Carlyle Stakes, O30775.
 Robert Bertel Staley, O43331.
 Gilbert John Stark, O42791.
 Carl August Steidtmann, O38896.
 Thomas Fettyplace Stein, Jr., O31411.
 Albert Martin Steinkrauss, O51843.
 X John Joseph Stephens, O31844.
 Jerome Morgan Stevenson, O51897.
 Arthur Anthony Stiefel, O38934.
 Loren Frederick Stone, O31504.
 Joseph Edward Stopp, O31693.
 X Luther Gragg Strange, O40288.
 John Tapp Strawbridge, O40287.
 Robert Patton Strickland, O30749.
 Simon Albert Stricklen, O52136.
 Homer Alton Stuverud, O43523.
 John Michael Sullivan, O30698.
 Joseph Winston Sullivan, O43260.
 Thomas Howard Swan, O31471.
 X Samuel McGraw Swearingen, O21381.
 Jack Giles Sweek, O30633.
 James Leonard Sweeney, O31457.
 Arthur Otis Swisher, O51611.
 Louis Byron Swortwood, O31672.
 William Rhett Taber, O51927.
 Owen Hurford Taggart, O51696.
 Albert Lewis Tait, O31568.
 John Paul Tawes, O31357.
 Carlisle Copeland Taylor, O40150.
 Russell Miller Tegnell, O42677.
 John Ware Thames, O30768.
 Virgil Henry Thornton, O31503.
 George Martin Thorpe, O40031.
 Estill Stanley Thurston, O43469.
 Marion Foster Thurston, Jr., O52088.
 Erland Alfred Tillman, O20941.
 George Edward Tilson, O51538.
 Emanuel August Timm, O30619.
 Edward Wendell Tippett, O42570.
 Lear Pierre Titard, O43001.
 Ralph Reid Todd, O40242.
 Robert John Tolly, O31551.
 Owen Olaf Tomstad, O43560.
 Clyde Fischer Townsend, O31526.
 Wilbur Ole Townsend, O42562.
 Orrin Aldeen Tracy, O31645.
 John Frederick Troll, O43029.
 John Covert Troutman, O31841.
 LaMonte Adair Tucker, O42610.
 Harry Raymond Tuebner, O31624.
 James Robert Tully, O31352.
 Cecil Loren Tune, O51793.
 Elmer Ellsworth Twining, O30662.
 Willoughby Bartlett Tyler, O31699.
 Clarence Roy Underwood, O31911.
 Edward Nicalos Usnick, O42525.
 James Wells Utterback, O40174.
 Leo Francis Valiante, O31643.
 Louis duRest van de Velde, O31895.
 Daniel Francis VanGundy, O31938.
 Paul William Van Sloun, O51761.
 Francis Merle Vaughn, O31567.
 Earle Edgington Veirs, Jr., O42958.
 Ben N. Velasquez, O31779.
 Joe Verde, O40218.
 Homer Jerome Victory, O31826.
 Edward Joseph Vincent, O38910.
 Joseph Bateman Vincent, O42846.
 William Rhoads Vivian, O31347.
 Ralph Burns Vote, Jr., O51818.
 Paul A. Voyatzis, O31499.
 Edward Franklin Waggoner, O42794.
 William Henry Walkart, O30504.
 Ward Barnette Waits, O40051.
 John Hale Walker, Jr., O42857.
 Norman Maurice Walker, O31925.
 Robert Maxwell Walker, O31740.
 Stephen Morrison Walker, O30561.
 Charlton Ormsby Wallace, O42981.
 Aloysius John Walsh, O51792.
 Edward Cockerill Walter, O31578.
 Harry Francis Walterhuse, O51882.
 William Randolph Ward, O43262.
 Martin Joseph Waters, Jr., O31939.
 William Edward Watts, O40291.
 Henderson Oscar Webb, Jr., O42527.
 Ira Bolt Webber, O43375.
 Ralph Henry Wells, O40014.
 John Beresford Welsh, O30544.
 Kenneth Robert Welton, O42929.
 Matt William Werve, O31832.
 John Townsend West, Jr., O30825.
 William Floyd West, O30484.
 George Frederick Westerman, O52106.
 Eugene Bissell Whalen, O52150.
 Clyde Hart Wherley, O30675.
 Edwin Hudson Whitaker, Jr., O42703.
 Jack Chester White, O40000.
 John Winthrop White, O21319.
 Victor Wendell White, O43479.
 X Hayden Bryant Whitehouse, O38798.
 Clyde Clarence Whiteside, O43010.
 Jack Riley Whitley, O42705.
 William Layton Whitsett, O51892.
 Howard William Wickley, O30458.
 Judson Dwight Wilcox, O3018.
 Ernest Beverly Wilder, O40271.
 Friedrich August Otto Wildforster, O30346.
 Charles Woodrow Wilkinson, O43280.
 Arthur Henry Williams, Jr., O43436.
 Donald Burns Williams, O38901.
 John Rodger Williams, O42996.
 Lewis Cass Williams, Jr., O40081.
 Sam S. Williams, O38992.
 Timothy Cornelius Williams, Jr., O30791.
 Samuel David Williamson, O39989.
 James Mitchell Wilson, O40224.
 John Samuel Wilson, O43271.
 Lynnford Samuel Wilson, O51886.
 James Ernest Windham, O30651.
 Daniel Atherton Winterbottom, O30710.
 William Henderson Witt, O39925.
 Raymond Christian Wittmayer, O31631.
 William Johnstone Wolcott, O30496.
 Harold Kannan Wolfe, O31729.
 Vernon Eugene Woodard, O31753.
 Thomas George Worley, O31494.
 Charles Elmer Wright, O31564.
 Charles Roy Wright, Jr., O31388.
 Jay William Wright, O51916.
 Robert Morris Wygant, O31926.
 Henry Jewell Wylie, O40071.
 John Rudolph Yakshe, O31820.
 Charles Glen Young, O20739.
 Claude Clayton Young, O31935.
 William Hilbourn Young, O42753.
 Harry Franklin Yuill, O43571.
 Alarich L. E. Zacherie, O42817.
 Herbert Andrew Ziegler, O30347.
- To be captains*
- Harold Robert Aaron, O26207.
 Charles Richard Abel, O26358.
 William Crawford Abernathy, O37308.
 Dwight Lee Adams, O36323.
 Harold Donald Adams, O37281.
 John Robert Adie, O47634.
 Robert Due Agers, O40905.
 John Park Agnew, Jr., O53985.
 Barry Edward Allright, O47947.
 Charles Richard Albright, O36502.
 Jack Alvin Albright, O40870.
 Shannon Dowdy Albright, O40787.
 James Anthony Aleveras, O25835.
 George Louis Alexander, O26021.
 Charles Francis Alfano, O25640.
 Grant William Allison, O25293.
 Jack Phillips Ancker, O37217.
 X Charles Thomas Anders, O36679.
 Eldon Buryl Anderson, O35991.
 Andrew Cecil Anderson, O36146.
 Brooks Doran Anderson, O35664.
 Edward Gustav Anderson, Jr., O36391.
 Gordon Vincent Anderson, O47345.
 John Victor Anderson, O36984.
 X Jonathan Waverly Anderson, Jr., O25820.
 Ralph Clinton Anderson, O54269.
 Ralph Westley Anderson, O36305.
 John Taylor Andrews, Jr., O33908.
 Stephen Elwood Andrews, Jr., O33976.
 Theodore Antonelli, O46189.
 Virginio Lorenzo Antonelli, O25663.
 Irvine Appleton, O34867.
 Raymond Francis Aquilina, O36782.
 Theodore W. Archer, O48383.

- × Edward Rice Ardery, O25503.
 × Thomas Seelye Arms, Jr., O24996.
 John Winthrop Armstrong, O25686.
 Robert Martin Arn, O48386.
 × William Bruce Arnold, O26359.
 William Earl Arnold, Jr., O36388.
 Richard William Aronson, O39073.
 Robert Edward Arthur, O40968.
 Barney Brooks Asbury, O46788.
 Laurence Whitaker Ash, O54165.
 Robert Francis Askey, O47707.
 Byron Demitrois Athan, O53273.
 Quintus C. Atkinson 5th, O26317.
 Samuel Aurit, O47925.
 Benton McDonald Austin, O35161.
 George Arthur Austin, Jr., O25420.
 John Dutcher Austin, O46516.
 Paul Autrey, O46504.
 Philip Shuford Avery, O36241.
 William Benjamin Aycock, O35051.
 Franklin Alvin Ayer, O34199.
 Albert Wesley Aykroyd, O35069.
 David Carl Baatz, O41048.
 Ben Lee Baber, O25567.
 George William Baccus, O35670.
 Robert Eugene Baden, O25671.
 Spencer Roe Baen, O27005.
 Edward Jay Bagwell, O47269.
 Charles Irwin Balcer, O36519.
 × Clarke Tileston Baldwin, Jr., O26037.
 Paul Anthony Baltes, O39285.
 Wyndham Harry Bammer, O36903.
 Henry Anson Barber 3d, O25568.
 Robert Kennard Barber, O36728.
 Robert John Barickman, O25932.
 Anthony Barkovich, O54530.
 John Harold Barner, O36700.
 Carroll Eric Barnes, O37064.
 John William Barnes, O25768.
 Frank H. Barnhart, Jr., O36516.
 Richard Vernon Barnum, O36167.
 Donald Fredrick Barraclough, O36996.
 Laurence Overton Barrett, O36652.
 × Willie Wilson Joseph Barrios, O36748.
 Thomas Augustine Barrow, O35686.
 Frank Albert Bartell, O37206.
 George Lloyd Barton 3d, O46382.
 Glenn Lee Bass, O40818.
 Koy McLaurine Bass, Jr., O39125.
 Roy Hillsman Bass, Jr., O39311.
 Frank Alexander Bates, Jr., O53290.
 James Madison Bates, O36565.
 Richard Traber Batson, O25434.
 Claude Glenn Baughman, O37173.
 John Blair Beach, O25978.
 Horace Edward Beaman, O35583.
 Samuel Martin Beem, O54685.
 John Pierce Beeson, O24686.
 Robert Sprague Beightler, Jr., O25642.
 Benjamin Calvin Bell, O48708.
 Carl Hamilton Bell, Jr., O35743.
 John Calvin Bell, Jr., O25937.
 Theodore Spear Bell, O36122.
 Joe Oronzo Bellino, Jr., O41047.
 Edward Elmer Bennett, O25463.
 Ralph Owen Bennett, O36860.
 Robert Austin Bennett, O40864.
 Charles Edward Benson, O26263.
 Joseph William Benson, O25601.
 Walter Robert Benson, Jr., O39180.
 Deward Elzie Benton, O33761.
 Marvin Jay Berenzweig, O25811.
 Casper Berger, O41052.
 George Alvin Berlin, O36858.
 Samuel Christopher Berte, O48711.
 Roger Alexander Bertram, O25508.
 George Betts, O26204.
 James Allen Betts, O25891.
 Donald Arnim Beyer, O40751.
 William Lawrence Bibby, O26276.
 × Edward Joseph Bielecki, O25465.
 Linwood Wilson Billings, O34831.
 Carroll Davis Billmyer, Jr., O34676.
 David Andreas Bisset, Jr., O47274.
 × Myron Richard Bittikofer, O25041.
 Willis Walter Bixby, O36104.
 Don William Black, O36126.
 Garland Cuzorte Black, Jr., O26106.
 Joseph Elliott Black, O39268.
 William Wharton Blackburn, O34244.
 John Lee Blackwell, O36378.
 John Roy Blackwell, O53789.
 John Davis Blair 3d, O37272.
 × Robert Morris Blair, O24934.
 Robert Tompkins Blake, O25837.
 William Robert Blake, O36162.
 Larry Ader Blakely, O36426.
 Leo Mose Blanchett, Jr., O25585.
 Kermit Blöse Blaney, O35591.
 Raymond Carlton Blatt, Jr., O26186.
 Arthur McCabe Bliss, O36852.
 Leonard John Blissenbach, O24938.
 Victor Bloecker, Jr., O41058.
 LeVerne Edwin Blount, O25939.
 Charles Kenneth Blum, O36898.
 Robert Frank Blume, O37024.
 Dumas Howard Boardman, Jr., O34963.
 Mark Mayo Boatner 3d, O26248.
 Frederic Thomas Bockoven, O37354.
 Rudolph Robert Bodd, O47137.
 Lucian Dalton Bogan, Jr., O25810.
 Alexander Patton Bolding, Jr., O46764.
 Fletcher Wilson Boles, O46985.
 John Arnold Bollard, O39241.
 Quellen Denis Boller, O26050.
 Alexander Russell Bolling, Jr., O26066.
 John Buchanan Bond, O26077.
 John Russel Fulton Bond, O35986.
 Anthony Pierre Bonnaffon, O24608.
 James Cecil Bonta, O34731.
 Herschel Albert Booth, O36985.
 Jack Boswell, O25080.
 Luther Billy Botts, O36752.
 Henry Cleveland Bowden, Jr., O47536.
 William Harvey Boyd, O37205.
 Gerald Edward Boyea, O37258.
 Richard John Boyer, O37202.
 Harry Francis Boyle, O39258.
 Joseph Francis Boyle, O26347.
 × Thaddeus Aloysius Boyle, O35791.
 Kimberly Brabson, O35465.
 William Harold Brabson, Jr., O26069.
 John Stanley Brady, O26064.
 Alfred Anthony Bragolone, O36080.
 Ralph Wilson Brake, O35708.
 Matthew Douglas Branch, O35799.
 Thurman McCord Brandon, O24754.
 LeRoy James Brandt, O54518.
 Roland Alfred Brandt, O25901.
 Roy Edward Branson, O37149.
 Harold Matthew Branton, O37345.
 Edward Bray, O48259.
 Frank Peter Breitenbach, O26365.
 Howard E. Bressler, O40967.
 James Alexander Brice, O26101.
 John Klotz Brier, O26185.
 Richard Frost Briggs, O36032.
 Robert Lewis Brigham, O37326.
 Charles William Bright, O37159.
 Heber Cowan Brill, O26162.
 Arthur Frederick Brindley, O36504.
 Arthur Brinson, O47740.
 William Thompson Briscoe, O54688.
 Robert Clarence Britt, O54425.
 Frank Roy Brockschink, Jr., O47741.
 Wade Young Brookreson, O35588.
 Engle Redic Brooks, Jr., O34764.
 Waldo Walker Brooks, Jr., O54679.
 Jewel Richard Browder, O45583.
 George Horace Brown, O48840.
 Harold William Brown, O47807.
 Luther Edward Brown, O27054.
 Percy Daniel Brown, Jr., O37255.
 Stephen Oliver Brown, O26105.
 Lee Byron Brownfield 2d, O36135.
 Edward August Browning, O53019.
 Newton Francis Browning, O46964.
 Fred Roy Brownyard, O35279.
 Edward Cooper Bruce, O25404.
 Henry Louis Bruley, O35457.
 Harold Francis Bryant, O36886.
 Robert Edman Bryant, O54484.
 Ernest Dale Bryson, O47161.
 Earl William Buchanan, O36352.
 Russell Bennett Buchanan, Jr., O37291.
 Stephen Charles Buchanan, O39182.
 Charles Adelbert Buck, O34641.
 Vernon Maughan Buehler, O53373.
 Kenneth Ecklund Buell, O25772.
 Wallace Richard Buelow, O36319.
 George Gordon Bugg, O26175.
 Daniel Sargent Buhler, O47799.
 Richard Terry Bull, O53984.
 Robert Lee Bullard 3d, O25774.
 Jack Pershing Burch, O45948.
 Allen Mitchell Burdett, Jr., O26048.
 Francis Xavier Burgasser, O37061.
 Charles Augustus Burgess, Jr., O53513.
 Frank Edwin Burgher, O36180.
 Robert Belleau Burlin, O25484.
 × Philip Duane Burnes, O34153.
 Charles Herbert Burr, Jr., O25758.
 Edward Burr 2d, O26009.
 Lynn Stewart Burr, O53788.
 Robert Emmet Burrows, Jr., O25918.
 William Address Burt, O36940.
 Jonathan Rowell Burton, O36198.
 Lewis Robert Burton, O34567.
 William Henry Butth, O54312.
 Ernest Cornish Butler, O35578.
 Farley Porter Butler, Sr., O39321.
 James Wahl Butler, O54157.
 John Lawrence Butler, O40980.
 John Locke Butterfield, O26194.
 John Francis Buyers, O25862.
 Ernest Arthur Buzalski, O25906.
 Robert Guy Byrne, O36854.
 Laurence George Byrnes, O54163.
 Beverly Marcelle Bzdek, O39269.
 Jaime Leopoldo Cabassa, O48569.
 Ralph Lincoln Cadwallader, O25509.
 × Joseph Metcalf Caffall, O37029.
 Lee Emir Cage, O24909.
 Harold Eugene Cahill, O36331.
 × James Webster Cain, O26208.
 James Marshall Cake, Jr., O25372.
 Henry London Calder, Jr., O34671.
 James Alexander Caldwell, O25315.
 William Michael Calnan, O26120.
 George Morgan Calvert, O36061.
 Ross Hamilton Calvert, O47933.
 Ernest Vance Cameron, O40876.
 Engene Clark Camp, O37072.
 Gay Campbell, O35586.
 George Thomas Campbell, Jr., O26084.
 Joseph Lewis Campbell, O47277.
 Robert Boyle Campbell, O33868.
 Robert Hansen Campbell, O26074.
 Robert Jacob Canfield, O34881.
 Austin James Canning, Jr., O26277.
 Joseph Morgan Cannon, Jr., O24930.
 George Gordon Cantlay, Jr., O25979.
 Dayton Francis Caple, O49054.
 Edmund James Carberry, O25565.
 Robert Ellis Carey, O47519.
 Raymond Willard Carraher, O45292.
 Benjamin Lafayette Carroil, O37321.
 Thomas Moore Carson, O32918.
 Hamlet Robinson Carter, Jr., O26134.
 William Cowan Carter, O54761.
 William Clarence Carter, Jr., O37290.
 William Maurice Casart, O35848.
 Edgar Lawrence Casey, O36324.
 William Prager Cassidy, O25044.
 Cecil Hill Cates, Jr., O33600.
 James Woodfin Cavender, O46442.
 James Harley Cawthra, O36981.
 Henry George Challen, O40902.
 David Smith Chamberlain, O25871.
 John Sherman Chambers, Jr., O25357.
 Milton Pierre Champlin, Jr., O37313.
 Francis Alexander Chance, Jr., O36784.
 James S. Changaris, O25819.
 Neil McKay Chapin, O55006.
 David Marston Chase, O26212.
 James Edward Chase, O47642.
 Joseph Vincent Chaufy, O25969.
 John Locke Cheney, O24604.
 John Stewart Chesebro, O47284.
 Michael Chessnoe, O48968.
 Ernest Childers, O48416.
 Samuel Jack Chilk, O53777.
 Paul Chmar, O37640.
 James Christzberg, Jr., O39129.
 Max Stanton Christol, O34343.
 James Vincent Christy, O25909.
 Alvin McLean Churchwell, O41055.
 David Clark Claggett, O24952.
 Gerald Harley Clark, O47206.
 Howard Laverne Clark, O40928.
 James Thomas Clark, O33773.
 Lyman Hyde Clark, O37019.
 × Robert W. Clark, O28032.
 William Kueven Clark, O41001.

- Edward Ryan Cleary, O26304.
Louis Xavier Cleary, O54965.
Robert Eugene Cleveland, O36664.
Richard Warren Clifford, O36761.
Charles Lee Cline, O36543.
Gordon Frank Clyde, O47271.
Gerald Gordon Coady, O54223.
Harry Reynolds Coates, O36067.
James Justus Cobb, O25629.
John Hiley Cobb, Jr., O26233.
Earl Junior Cobey, O54909.
Collins Leslie Cochran, O40964.
John Henry Cochran, Jr., O26115.
John Howard Cochran, Jr., O54787.
Walter Bingham Cochran, Jr., O53411.
James Knox Cockrell, Jr., O24805.
John Clinton Cockrill, Jr., O24730.
Howard Beverly Coffman, Jr., O25941.
Caleb Allen Cole, O26171.
Charles Baker Cole, Jr., O39304.
X John Leonard Cole, Jr., O36092.
Fred Allen Coley, O40851.
Eigar Bergman Colladay, Jr., O24968.
John Walter Collins 3d, O26079.
David Baldwin Conard, O25885.
Roger Leon Conarty, O26067.
X Joseph Bartholomew Conmy, Jr., O25645.
George Ignatius Connolly, Jr., O36666.
Eugene Blair Conrad, O34204.
Lewis Ward Conway, O37021.
Benjamin Thomas Cook, O47175.
Charles Henry Cook, O34201.
Charles William Cook, O35737.
George Lester Cook, O35450.
James Harry Cook, Jr., O25296.
X Marshall Avert Cook, O36561.
Robert Morehead Cook, O25690.
Walter Hugh Cook, Jr., O25466.
William Chipps Cool, O54108.
William James Coonly, Jr., O36724.
Jacob Baer Cooperhouse, O24840.
Chester Jules Copmann, Jr., O46636.
William Robert Cory, O36069.
Gerard Vincent Cosgrove, O25683.
Buford James Couch, O52969.
John Allen Coulter, O24454.
Thomas Nugent Courvoisier, O24549.
William Worthington Cover, O26287.
Charles Thomas Cox, O36699.
Emmett Willard Cox, Jr., O37200.
Richard French Cox, O24541.
John Charles Coyne, O46506.
John Edward Craig, O24784.
Charles Leonard Crane, Jr., O26059.
Hal Parsons Crane, Jr., O54794.
Virgil Eugene Craven, O34824.
William Douglas Craven, O53969.
Gerald McAadoo Cravens, O35188.
James Robert Creighton, O36498.
Eugene Stephen Cronin, O39070.
Patrick Martin Cronin, O40786.
Arvid Paul Croonquist, Jr., O25639.
Kenneth William Cross, O35852.
Clyde Clair Crosswhite, O40750.
Horace Johnston Crouch, Jr., O46131.
Robert Emmett Crowe, O47805.
William Samuel Crumlish, O45536.
Belmonte Pasquale Cucolo, O25834.
Daniel Bernard Cullinane, Jr., O26145.
Walter Phillip Cumble, O54718.
X Donald Haffly Cunningham, O36799.
Hubert Summers Cunningham, O39303.
X Robert Kuhlman Cunningham, O37120.
Donald Arthur Curry, O46211.
James Arthur Curry, Jr., O54865.
Eugene Roland Curtan, O40814.
Paul Joseph Curtin, O26361.
Elbert Raymond Curtis, O36547.
Wesley James Curtis, O25792.
Elliott Carr Cutler, Jr., O24649.
Michael Lowell Czajkowski, O41004.
John Titus Dabinett, O47114.
Chester Edwin Dadisman, O36497.
Leonard Raymond Daems, Jr., O47270.
Howard Miller Dailey, O34702.
Myron Haines Dakin, O25733.
Joseph Wilkerson Dale, Jr., O36144.
Edward Joseph Dale, O36418.
Robert Curtis Dalrymple, O39100.
Robert Douglas Danforth, O26081.
Emile Wright Daniel, Jr., O34871.
Earl Everett Danley, O47136.
Donald Dan Dannenberg, O40798.
James Dennard Danner, O53384.
James Richard Darden, O26142.
X Arthur Robert Datnoff, O35053.
Eugene Bernard Dattres, O35166.
Robert James Davenport, O26089.
Paul Ward Davidson, O54119.
Shirley Davidson, O37122.
X George Alfred Davies, O41010.
John Myrddin Davies 3d, O25010.
X Claiborne Watkins Davis, Jr., O37001.
Ernest Homer Davis, O34740.
Mike Bedwell Davis, O26188.
Paul Alonzo Davis, Jr., O36887.
Paul Wood Davis, O36375.
Robert LeVerne Davis, O25661.
Young Joel Davis, O47572.
Frederic Ellis Davison, O45682.
William H. Deadwyler, Jr., O36298.
James Franklin Deatherage, O25892.
John Quentin Deaver, O54765.
Duane Leonard DeBow, O40970.
William Paul DeBrocke, O25986.
John Taylor deCamp, Jr., O26040.
William Cleveland Deekle, Jr., O26310.
Joseph Ignatius Degiovanni, O36866.
Vernon Elsworth Dehner, O37147.
Donald James Delaney, O34852.
William Fay Dellinger, Jr., O53658.
Roger Arthur Del Zoppo, O39243.
Robert Henry Dempsey, O55030.
Russell Burnham Denham, O53714.
Richard Francis Dennison, O34040.
Robert Cushing Dennison, Jr., O49010.
Robert Werner Des Jarlais, O47377.
Henry George Dettmar, O37117.
Ralph William Deuster, O27002.
Thomas Diamantes, O35694.
Robert Leon Dickinson, O53199.
Charles Wendell Dickinson, O26033.
Jean Howard Dickson, O36606.
Allan Grant Dingwall, Jr., O37249.
Francis John Dirkes, O25887.
X Eugene Alexander Doerfler, O37211.
Sam Frank Doering, O53058.
Edmund John Dollard, O47369.
Franklyn William Donahue, O41071.
George Peter Donaldson, Jr., O54609.
Thomas Quinton Donaldson 4th, O25480.
Ross Isaac Donnelly, O36533.
Charles Woodrow Donovan, O36500.
Edward Allen Doran, O25782.
Charles Henry Dornacker, O36370.
Richard Wesley Dowell, O39225.
William Victor Downer, Jr., O24331.
Pierce Anthony Doyle, Jr., O24891.
William Thornton Dozier, O48008.
X Harry Vaughan Drinkard, O40898.
Vernon Burge Drum, O39318.
Donald Leo Ducey, O35811.
Robert Lawrence Dudley, O33746.
David Arthur Duffy, O34662.
Jack Willis Duffy, O37349.
Robert Calhoun Duke, O36697.
Thomas Arthur Duke, Jr., O37062.
James Edward Dunn, O36137.
Henry Vaughan Dunstan, O40953.
Harold Halsey Dunwoody, O26197.
X Roy Calvin Durbon, O37219.
Elton Woodrow Duren, O35087.
Clifton Otis Duty, O35981.
Clifford Perry Duvall, O39270.
Robert Dasplit Dwan, O26052.
John Leopold Dworak, O25757.
Harold Howard Dyke, Jr., O53334.
William Clarence Dysinger, O54976.
George Eager, Jr., O36766.
Clyde Tener Earnest, O25923.
Warren Conrad Eastham, O37025.
Joseph Harry Eastmead, O26297.
Henry John Ebrey, Jr., O25627.
X Kenneth Russel Eckert, O39196.
George Gage Eddy, Jr., O54991.
X William Custer Edler, O33725.
James Mason Edmunds, O35174.
Bethell Edrington, Jr., O26329.
Walter John Eisler, O36919.
Thomas McGahay Elgin, O26090.
James Burton Ellingsworth, Jr., O47793.
Howard Deane Elliott, O25445.
Mayo Jack Elliott, O26179.
Albert Murray Ellis, O26352.
Arthur Phelps Ellis, Jr., O36150.
Clarence Heyward Ellis, Jr., O34762.
Rodney Charles Ellis, O34872.
William Henry Napier Ellis, O53993.
X John Ashton Ely, O24807.
George William Erdman, O37350.
Russell Wilbur Ernst, O37256.
Jasper Newton Erskine, O36768.
John Willard Ervin, O39216.
Thomas William Essen, O25974.
Edward Jack Evans, O37374.
Frank Joseph Evans, O53630.
Gerald Wayne Evans, O46758.
Thomas Horace Evans, Jr., O39179.
William Ewald, O36949.
William Daniel Falck, O25293.
Reginald King Fansler, O40608.
Clare Francis Farley, O25915.
Jack Howard Farley, O53839.
Frank Arnold Farnsworth, O37216.
Brock Hiram Faulkner, O45844.
Edmond Lawrence Faust, Jr., O25450.
Lawrence William Fawcett, O45319.
Vincent Felix Fazio, O36947.
Robert Henry Fechtman, O46262.
Allen Ellsworth Ferguson, O45765.
Charles Marshall Ferguson, Jr., O24709.
Robert Morrison Ferrell, O53808.
Allan Barton Ferry, O35253.
Harold Irving Fiedler, O36177.
Kenneth Stanley Field, O36932.
Richard Stockton Field, Jr., O25012.
Jesse Willard Fielder, O33842.
Vernon Files, O37086.
Harold Crum Finlayson, O41028.
Perry Seale Finney, Jr., O48263.
Harold Sidney Fischgrund, O37183.
Rue Dana Fish, Jr., O46559.
Jesse LeRoy Fishback, O25858.
Archibald Donald Fiskien, Jr., O24868.
Robert Emil Fiss, O25511.
George Woodrow Flager, O53081.
John Joseph Flanagan, O47734.
Thomas Walsh Flatley, O25638.
Raymond Edward Fleig, O47197.
Vernon Gall Fleury, O48249.
James Harrison Flint, O53525.
Robert Presley Flint, O40921.
Charles David Folsom, O45951.
Rudolf Herman Folts, O40784.
X Wilfred Craig Ford, O25005.
Russ Charles Foss, O46767.
Randolph Vaughan Foster, O45728.
Robert William Foster, Jr., O25360.
Clifton Clisto Fox, O47142.
George Ferry Fox, O36234.
Ogden Randolph Fox, O47943.
James Joseph Fragala, O40583.
Charles Samuel Fraleigh, Jr., O36862.
Ernest Harris Francis, O40758.
X Louis Sterling Francisco, O26280.
Fred James Frank, O54078.
Gustav Henry Franke, Jr., O52959.
Leonard S. Frankenstein, O54172.
Victor Arnold Franklin, O25658.
Bruce Howard Fraser, O37276.
Joseph Jerome Fraser, Jr., O53292.
Walter Gordon Frauenheim, Jr., O48978.
Frank Walter Frazier, O37085.
Floyd Frederick, O36243.
Edgar Jesse Fredericks, O26302.
John Leonard Fredericks, O47721.
Graydon Francis Fredrikson, O35700.
Arthur Leslie Freer, O25451.
James Edward Freestone, O36937.
Jack Smith French, O48380.
Billy Elmer Fritts, O39276.
John Edward Fritz, O25021.
William Hayes Fritz, O25620.
Robert Joseph Fromme, O39246.
Ernest Michael Fry, O48666.
Charles Robert Fulbruge, O34190.
Ellis LeRoy Fuller, O37366.
Hiram Garrett Fuller, O25936.
John Milton Fulmer, O47846.
Richard Proctor Fulmer, O39130.
William Bennison Fulton, O25385.
Thomas Patrick Furey, O24876.
Walter Edward Gaby, Jr., O34656.
Robert Galbreath Gadd, O26303.
John Mac Galbraith, Jr., O33957.
Ralph Vincent Gardner, O39236.

- George Howell Garnhart, O25287.
Melvin Garten, O48990.
Wayne John Gaynor, Jr., O35222.
Kirby Alexander Gean, O25588.
Edward Joseph Geaney, Jr., O26328.
William Robert Geelan, O40963.
Billy Burris Geery, O34877.
Frederick Richard Gehring, O36462.
Edward Harry Geiger, O46621.
Charles Curtis George, O24770.
Wilma Melvin Getchell, O40737.
Edward Franklin Gibb, Jr., O45789.
Murray Francis Gibbons, Jr., O54398.
Wells Herbert Gibbs, O34661.
Raymond Francis Gibney, O36068.
James McKinley Gibson, O48730.
John Stewart Gibson, O53145.
Thomas Alvin Gibson, Jr., O35478.
Stewart Shepherd Giffin, Jr., O26342.
Harold Napoleon Gilbert, Jr., O37307.
Stanley Keith Gilbert, O47926.
Warren Ambrose Giles, O37874.
Harold Warren Gingrich, O26076.
Arthur Junior Glasebrook, O45192.
William Mitchel Glasgow, Jr., O25905.
James Keith Glendening, O26176.
John Russell Glick, O48877.
Solomon Platt Glickson, O54079.
Roy Glisson, Jr., O37078.
Edgar Nicholas Glotzbach, O27011.
Garland Denzil Godby, O36189.
Norman Alexander Godwin, O46291.
Robert Goggans, O49051.
Roland Lee Gohmert, O35402.
Mitchel Goldenthal, O25482.
John Garth Goodlett, Jr., O54600.
Glenn Winfield Goodman, O54171.
Jess Lewis Goodman, O47795.
× Frederick Churchill Goodwin, O34335.
James William Goodwin, Jr., O53694.
William Duke Gooley, O53743.
Herschell Gaines Gordon, O46942.
James Louis Gordon, O39213.
Preston O. Gordon, O35828.
Stephen Ellison Gordy, O26125.
Vincent Joseph Gorman, O41019.
Henry Martin Gossett, O36941.
Richard Eburn Gottlieb, O48309.
George Henry Gould, O55058.
Arthur Beardsley Grace, Jr., O25498.
Ronan Calistus Grady, Jr., O25985.
Ralph Wayne Graham, O45995.
× Andrew Robert Grant, O25045.
Francis Alfred Grant, O40643.
Jonathan Masten Grant, O36083.
Joseph Hamilton Grant, Jr., O25384.
Belfrad Hampton Gray, Jr., O33666.
Thomas Edward Gray, O47851.
George Eugene Green, O40983.
James Franklin Greene, Jr., O25900.
Dale Robert Greenleaf, O36476.
William James Greenwalt, O25998.
Robert John Greiner, O54034.
× Raymond Charles Greis, O33880.
Thorpe Coalson Grice, O26326.
Wilson Albert Griesbeck, O40604.
Thomas Everett Griess, O25533.
Bobbie Allen Griffin, O25908.
Jack David Griffiths, O36376.
William Lawrence Grimes, O35598.
Henry Frederick Grimm, Jr., O25519.
Thomas Cecil Grissom, Jr., O46263.
Kenneth George Groom, O54786.
Bernard Grossman, O41018.
Nicholas John Grunzweig, O47845.
Joffre Louis Gueymard, O46963.
Thomas Francis Guidera, O47165.
Arthur Wellesley Hackwood, Jr., O36109.
William Reed Hahn, O25566.
Robert Wesley Hakala, O48852.
Wendell Eli Hakala, O53672.
× William Calleson Hale, O36124.
Norman Ray Haley, O36911.
Alphus Waldo Hall, O54490.
Chester Allen Hall, Jr., O48018.
Claude Harrison Hall, O47794.
Frederick Walker Hall, O47574.
Harold Moore Hall, O47123.
Richard Reid Hallock, O37867.
Archelaus Lewis Hamblen, Jr., O26187.
Harry Bulkley Hambleton, Jr., O40670.
James Maurice Hamblin, O25127.
George Felix Hamel, O46167.
Stuart Adams Hamilton, Jr., O36152.
William Mason Hamilton, O53618.
Robert Webster Hamlin, O54941.
Rex Herbert Hampton, O47211.
Charles Wesley Hanchey, O36889.
Daniel Ward Hancock, O35281.
Robert Hand, O36415.
× George Edward Handley, Jr., O37294.
Thomas Joseph Hanifen, O40926.
Grat Bandy Hankins, O35257.
Loyd George Hanna, O35843.
× Leslie Buckingham Harding, O25512.
Leslie Boone Hardy, O26003.
Lorne T. Hargis, O53866.
John Husband Harkins, O33724.
× Edwin Freeland Harlan, O25343.
Joseph Fable Harps, O53692.
William Francis Harrigan, O36438.
Elva Harris, O36714.
James Holford Harrison, O46389.
John Franklin Harth, O36997.
Ben Harvey, Jr., O40688.
William Alex Hash, O36625.
William Langhorne Hastie, O54089.
Robert Fleming Hatch, O54234.
Robert Preston Hatcher, Jr., O53259.
William Timothy Hatter, O24468.
Richard Earl Haughton, O36868.
Wallace Euel Hawkins, O40939.
Frank Hawthorne, Jr., O54194.
Roy Arthur Hayden, O46991.
Leo Victor Hayes, O26213.
× Robert Lester Hayes, O41016.
Thomas Franklin Hayes, O34738.
Charles Edward Hazel, O39260.
Harold Sears Head, O26272.
John Dennis Healy, Jr., O25715.
Richard David Healy, O36033.
John Wilkinson Heard, O24953.
Warren Robert Hecker, O26292.
Gerard Helmer, O33907.
Kenneth Richardson Helms, O37023.
× Llewellyn Sherwood Helsley, O36900.
Charles Lester Heltzel, O25746.
Harold Bailor Henderly, O36065.
Chester Thomas Henderson, O39274.
Tony Sinclair Henderson, O39279.
Jack James Henley, O33959.
Charles Arthur Henne, O46253.
Albert Clifford Henry, O34497.
Gregg Henry, O25574.
William Ernest Hensel, O25531.
Phillip Brown Henshaw, Jr., O34856.
Emery Madison Hensley, O35720.
Ira Clifton Henson, Jr., O36423.
John William Herold, O36548.
Fred Willard Herres, Jr., O25996.
Harry Leo Herres, O41049.
Charles Goldsborough Hershey, Jr., O37364.
Jack McKinley Hertzog, O40856.
Richard Frank Hesse, O35641.
James William Hevener, O37121.
Charles Robert Hiatt, O37099.
Charles Taylor Hickman, Jr., O47948.
David Hickman, O33986.
Joseph Criswell Hiett, O34657.
Hugh Richard Higgins, O36183.
James Leonard Higgins, O36306.
Joseph Peter Higgins, O48665.
Norman Hilditch, O40617.
Benjamin Ira Hill, O24791.
Charles Russell Hill, O24940.
David Arthur Hill, Jr., O54124.
Harry Green Hill, O34106.
Ralph Julian Hill, O26127.
Roger Hillsman, Jr., O25899.
Frederick Morris Irving Hjertberg, O37266.
Charles Edwin Hoagland, O34645.
Alfred Paul Hobrecht, O34968.
Michael Frederick Hochella, O36480.
John Hodges, O34353.
Ralph Warren Hoffman, O36786.
Ralph Mills Hofmann, O25495.
James Henry Hogan, O37144.
Charles Kenneth Hokenson, O35615.
William Lewis Holcomb, O53160.
Leonard Donald Holder, O37267.
William Euleus Holland, Jr., O48873.
Jean Wilson Holstein, O35559.
Jefferson Thomas Holman, O36987.
Henry Benjamin Holmes 3d, O25348.
Robert Milton Holmes, O26110.
John Broadus Holt, Jr., O48996.
Burton Francis Hood, Jr., O25729.
Herman Peter Hoplin, O36975.
Richard Carter Horne 3d, O40863.
Paul Nelson Horton, O36254.
Charles Edward Howard, O39153.
Herbert Henry Howard, O46959.
Robert Curtis Howard, O53368.
DeWitt Clinton Howell, O45937.
Maurice Wilbur Howell, O35883.
Samuel Withers Howell, Jr., O24989.
Edward Brandes Hrdlicka, O33985.
Enrique Jerald Hubert, O36518.
Terence William Huck, O36513.
Harlow Maxwell Huckabee, O47121.
James McClain Huddleston, O25554.
Lloyd Gordon Huggins, O36139.
Algin James Hughes, O25630.
Clyde Edward Hughes, O48881.
John Patrick-Michael Hughes, O47232.
× Paul Ancil Hughes, O37157.
Thomas Kleberg Hughes, O24449.
William Robert Hughes, O24802.
Charles Van-Buren Humphrey, O40945.
John Osborne Hunnicutt, Jr., O36380.
George Thomas Hunt, O36777.
Herman Turner Hunt, Jr., O26053.
William Patrick Hunt, Jr., O26192.
William Lew Hunter, O49016.
Frederick Joseph Hurley, O46434.
Walter James Hutchin, O25916.
Robert Cliff Hutchinson, Jr., O53429.
Mortimer James Hutchison, O34727.
Russell James Hutchison, O52921.
John Francis Hyde, O36905.
Archie Richard Hyle, O37271.
Charles Sutherland Hymers, O48228.
Paul Thomas Ingle, O37329.
Glenn Paul Ingwersen, O25993.
Lloyd Joshua Inman, O36274.
Charles Joseph Ippolito, O37208.
Pierce Butler Irby, Jr., O34282.
Thornton Emmells Ireland, O37325.
Richard Irvin, Jr., O25118.
John Hamilton Irving, Jr., O27004.
Alvin Curtely Isaacs, O48816.
George Drexel Ish, O36102.
Alvis Emmitt Isner, O46626.
Gabriel Alexander Ivan, O25865.
Burwell Bright Jackson, O34840.
Gordon Everett Jackson, O46950.
Harry Ross Jackson, O53997.
Joseph James Jackson, O39235.
Kenneth Eugene Jackson, O36349.
Page Spencer Jackson, O26042.
Robert Lee Jackson, Jr., O53104.
Donald Joseph Jalbert, O26309.
× Walker Jamar, Jr., O25864.
Lee Boyer James, O25619.
Stanley Livingston James, Jr., O25833.
Neal Fontaine Janousek, O36127.
Clarence Edwin Jeffress, O25255.
John Harrison Jeffries, O36427.
Arthur Haddon Jemmott, Jr., O37043.
James Raymond Jenkins, O35054.
Samuel Wright Jenkins, O26199.
Raymond Jasper Jennings, O34120.
Melvin Merlin Jensen, O45771.
Roland Harry Jensen, O53300.
Benjamin Edwin Johnson, Jr., O40646.
× Donald Lesley Johnson, O35636.
Earle Albie Johnson, Jr., O26211.
Fredric Eskil Johnson, O35885.
Hugh Woodrow Johnson, O33873.
James Morgan Johnson, O54002.
John Frank Johnson, O25538.
Leonard Louis Johnson, O35441.
Thomas Matkins Johnston, O25942.
William Russell Johnston, O47363.
Alan Walter Jones, Jr., O25868.
Charles Albert Jones, Jr., O24533.
Charles Myers Jones, Jr., O25890.
Dearl Forest Jones, O48423.
Frank Williams Jones, Jr., O26178.
Harry Lee Jones, Jr., O48397.
Kenneth Miley Jones, O40829.
Lee Glasier Jones, O24757.
× Lloyd Edmonstone Jones, Jr., O25396.
Ralph Kilbreth Jones, O26123.

- Russell Gene Jones, O37213.
 William Mallory Jones, O37209.
 Wylie King Jones, O46743.
 Edward Eugene Jordan, O54028.
 Stanton Wayne Josephson, O24745.
 Archie Bewing Joyner, Jr., O54001.
 Edgar Russell Kadel, Jr., O35801.
 Francis Casimir Kajencki, O25582.
 × Edwin Cyril Kalina, O33604.
 Ronald Augustine Kapp, O37070.
 Howard Lyon Karnes, O36515.
 Samuel Nairn Karrick, Jr., O25446.
 Charles Lee Kasler, O34599.
 Harold Wesley Kasserman, O48070.
 Robert Clark Kates, O24787.
 Sidney Katz, O26327.
 Eldeen Henry Kauffman, O39257.
 Paul Roy Kaufmann, O36377.
 William Joseph Keating, O36503.
 Jerry Vincent Keaveny, O53772.
 Leonard Leslie Keene, Jr., O36529.
 Thomas Edwin Kelley, O37155.
 Dimitri Alexander Kellogg, O25433.
 John Joseph Kelly, Jr., O25869.
 Randall Kelly, O47876.
 Herbert Eugene Kemp, O25742.
 Maurice Wesley Kendall, O27003.
 Lansford Franklin Kengle, Jr., O25975.
 Arthur Hobbs Kennedy, O39300.
 Clarence Newton Kennedy, O53230.
 Paul Richard Kennedy, O35563.
 Richard Thomas Kennedy, O48390.
 Stanley Young Kennedy, Jr., O37179.
 William Michael Kennedy, O36640.
 William Thomas Keogh, O33742.
 James LeRoy Keown, O36528.
 Gerald Lee Kerr, Jr., O41033.
 James Wilson Kerr 3d, O25417.
 Herbert Lee Key, Jr., O54858.
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 James Donald Kidder, O26227.
 Morton William Kimball, O47178.
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 × Donald Aloyse Klein, O36668.
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 × Richard Irving Paul, O36814.
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 Thomas Augustine Schintz, O39074.
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- Henry John Schroeder, Jr., O26028.
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 X Eugene Joseph Temme, O34553.
 X Duane Paul Tenney, O26000.
 George William Terry, O37101.
 John Wado Therrell, O40899.
 George Thomas, O37081.
 Jesse Thomas, Jr., O24590.
 Jesse Reamer Thomas, O36320.
 Lorres Charles Thomas, O25920.
 William Fred Thomas, O45885.
 William George Thomas 3d, O53386.
 Howard Mitchell Thompson, O47399.
 Sheldon Leslie Thompson, O35687.
 Frank Lamont Thomsen, O54615.
 Arlington Calaway Thomson, Jr., O54322.
 Donald Edward Thomson, O35490.
 John Holden Thorne, O36166.
 Warren George Thornton, O46663.
 Willard Davis Tiffany, O34230.
 X George Gordon Tillery, O32627.
 James Lewis Tilly, O36370.
 Forrest Blaine Tilton, O47769.
 Max Eugene Timmons, O53965.
 Charles Franklin Tisdale, O45925.
 William Holmes Tomlinson, O26333.
 Jack Winford Tooley, O46860.
 Harold Kimball Toomer, O40849.
 Alphonso Axel Topp, Jr., O25408.
 Maxwell Stephen Torgersen, O37083.
 Anthony Joseph Touart, Jr., O25377.
 Delbert Leroy Townsend, O41062.
 James Munroe Townsend, O36069.
 Lester Boyette Townsend, Jr., O53798.
 Robert Turrentine Townsend, O46913.
 Charles Stuart Townshend, Jr., O40833.
 Alfred Thomas Trainor, O33767.
 Paul Alonzo Trees, O45254.
 Joseph Anthony Tringali, O39152.
 Ralph Joseph Truex, O25558.
 Fred Cutting Tucker, O24865.
 Walter Ferson Tucker, O24548.
 William Owen Tucker, Jr., O48800.
 Harry Nathaniel Tufts, O40679.
 Henry Harold Tufts, O54270.
 Julian Turner, O40697.
 Edward Arnold Turrou, O48222.
 Frederick Charles Uhler, O25003.
 Carl Comer Ulsaker, O24815.
 Louis Blanton Umlauf, Jr., O26338.
 Charles Calvin Underwood, O34337.
 Vernon Warren Underwood, O36204.
 John Jones Upchurch 3d, O25435.
 Wendell Grant VanAuken, Jr., O26269.
 George Van Laethem, O36342.
 Arthur William VanSchoick, Jr., O26017.
 Frederick Edward Van Tassel, O36087.
 Clarke Steady Vaughn, O48868.
 Fletcher Read Veach, Jr., O26301.
 X Edgar Leigh Venzke, O40979.
 Jack Howard Vess, O48639.
 Felipe Vias, O36110.
 Oscar Clarence Vigen, O48256.
 Donato Nicolas Vincent, O36674.
 Albert Henry Voegeli, O56909.
 Alden Edward Vognild, O37080.
 Blaine Owen Vogt, O54699.
 Karl William Volk, Jr., O54596.
 Friedrich Abercrombie Von Brincken, O53933.
 Robert Henry Von Burg, O35449.
 Jonathan Sawyer Vordermark, O25917.
 Edward Joseph Voso, O54117.
 Arthur Pearson Wade, O25666.
 James Kuykendall Wade, O26348.
 Mitchell T. H. Wadkins, O46063.
 Paul R. Wagner, O53850.
 Lewis Carroll Waid, O54314.
 John Henry Walbridge, O54767.
 James Robert Waldie, O36347.
 Charles Stanley Walker, O48299.
 Frank Edwin Walker, Jr., O34691.
 Harold Staats Walker, Jr., O25635.
 J. LeRoy Walker, O37248.
 Mansell Archie Walker, O54889.
 William James Walker, O36551.
 George Russell Wall, O40836.
 Marshall Waller, O24758.
 William Louis Wallschleger, O48250.
 Charles Frederick Walrath, O36207.
 John Eugene Walsh, O33794.
 Louis Arthur Waple, O24584.
 Robert John Ward, O35689.
 Patrick Gerald Wardell, O25628.
 Edgar Bourke Warner, Jr., O53206.
 VanCleave Parrott Warren, A24856.
 William Charles Warren, O24852.
 Wilfred Carlyle Washcoe, O36554.

× Fred Brenning Waters, Jr., O25449.
 James Henry Waters, O37327.
 William Edwin Waters, O25719.
 George William Watkins, O34638.
 Douglas Henry Watson, O45908.
 George Harvey Watson, O25740.
 Richard Reasoner Watson, O34354.
 × Thomas Robert Watson, O25718.
 James Henry Watts, O36348.
 Hugh Weyman Webb, O47228.
 Robert Mason Webb, O35571.
 Travis Eugene Webb, O36509.
 Benn Louis Wechsler, O54528.
 Raymond Warren Weeks, O36173.
 Miner Lile Weems, O40999.
 Howard Franklin Wehrle 3d, O25454.
 Alton James Weigley, O45241.
 Joseph Conrad Wein, O48294.
 Irwin VanAlstyne Weller, O36764.
 Forest O. Wells, O46515.
 Jack Dale Wells, O48257.
 John Armstrong Wells, O36205.
 Sidney Lawrence Wells, O36810.
 William John Welsh, Jr., O26339.
 John Joseph Wessmiller, Jr., O54052.
 Thomas Euel Wesson, O37280.
 Clyde Hoxie Westbrook, Jr., O47007.
 Robert Lane Westbrook, O37049.
 Clarence Richard Westfall, O26024.
 Raymond Milton Westmoreland, O36607.
 × Joseph William Weyrick, O26294.
 John Parsons Wheeler, Jr., O25824.
 Robert Farrell Wheeler, O40872.
 Arthur Bain White, O54886.
 John Franklin White, O25507.
 Lee Allen White, O41061.
 Willis John Whitesell, O39169.
 Harold Neal Whitfield, O41032.
 Charles Goodwin Whitmire, O25257.
 Mancil Ray Whitworth, O36563.
 × Howard Tlghman Wickert, Jr., O26312.
 Edward Gray Wiggins, O36457.
 Walter William Wikan, O36512.
 Thomas Wildes, O40778.
 Harlon Raymond Wiley, O37082.
 Leland Frederick Wilhelm, O48723.
 John Francis Wilhelmy, Jr., O37233.
 Robert George Wilke, O47408.
 Reading Wilkinson, Jr., O26257.
 Edwin James, O25594.
 Albert Sidney Williams, Jr., O25374.
 Frank Savage Williams, O34649.
 Harry Orval Williams, O37184.
 James Eugene Williams, O48104.
 Louis Albert Williams, O36161.
 Norman Lewis Williams, O26173.
 Paul Robertson Williams, O36707.
 Richard Walter Williams, Jr., O47344.
 × James Barnett Williamson, O35648.
 Robert Hubbard Williamson, Jr., O34560.
 Lester George Willig, O47419.
 Jean Paul Willis, O37283.
 Charles Allan Wilson, Jr., O25907.
 Francis Howard Wilson, Jr., O53452.
 Gerald Robert Wilson, O36338.
 John Miller Wilson, O25556.
 Lloyd George Wilson, O34685.
 Roy Robertson Wilson, O25827.
 Russell Jordan Wilson, O40848.
 Stanley Livingston Wilson, Jr., O26168.
 Victor Owen Wilson, O25387.
 William Mims Wilson, O47616.
 Paul Millard Wimert, Jr., O48914.
 Thomas Bates Windsor, O25670.
 Richard Marshall Winfield, Jr., O26117.
 Albert Gresham Wing, Jr., O46100.
 Andrew William Winiarczyk, O47278.
 Jack Coleman Winn, Jr., O26049.
 Candler Roy Wiselogle, O39271.
 Carlyle Philip Woelfer, O25350.
 Karl Everett Wolf, O26202.
 Morton Wolfson, O48975.
 Richard Earl Womer, O36623.
 Franklin Wood, O26104.
 John Shirley Wood, Jr., O25655.
 John Duncan Woodman, O40662.
 Stanley Williams Woodruff, O36530.
 James Robert Woods, O35812.
 Kenneth Joseph Woods, O53413.
 Joseph Garland Woodward, O29101.
 George Burdette Woodworth, O35995.

John Henry Wooten, O53968.
 Niel Marne Wreidt, O34753.
 David Bryan Wright, O54276.
 Edward McWayne Wright, O24693.
 Elam William Wright, Jr., O37214.
 Ernest Charles Wright, O53926.
 Lucius Featherstone Wright, Jr., O25966.
 Raymond Jay Wright, O36780.
 Charles Henry Wuest, O39280.
 Ray James Yantis, O47002.
 Quentin E. Yoder, O48994.
 Crawford Young, O25984.
 Curtis Field Young, O37305.
 George Haywood Young, Jr., O36242.
 James Rader Young, O37365.
 Maurice Lee Young, O36794.
 Ralph Edgar Young, O26331.
 Sidney Hooper Young, Jr., O24942.
 Douglas Gordon Younger, O36945.
 Harold Wallace Yount, O54875.
 × Vincent Raymond Zdzanukas, O34971.
 Albert Earl Zellefrow, O40982.
 Irving Zuckerbrot, O36901.

To be lieutenant colonels, Corps of Chaplains

Elmer Pettiford Gibson, O29145.
 Henry Lawson Gillenwaters, O41702.
 Ralph Augustine Hill, O29151.
 John Ignatius Koch, O29138.

To be majors, Corps of Chaplains

Palmer Phillippi Pierce, O40102.

To be lieutenant colonels, Medical Corps

Francis Joseph Aldwin, O39653.
 Saul Leighton Avner, O41701.
 William Earl Barry, O19682.
 Robert Joseph Benford, O20513.
 Jack Harvey Bristow, O29189.
 Joseph Maxwell Cameron, O29180.
 George Robert Carpenter, O51147.
 × Elven Ross Cooper, O29171.
 Lester Orville Crago, O20498.
 Carl Robert Darnall, O19339.
 Ernst Dehne, O56790.
 Albert Julius Glass, O29247.
 James Harrison Gordon, O29227.
 Lawrence Benton Hanson, O56783.
 Robert Paul Hargreaves, O29216.
 Joseph William Iseman, O39651.
 Harold Stewart McBurney, O29248.
 × George Darsie McGrew, O18942.
 Max Naimark, O19303.
 × Alvin Winfred Paulson, O51159.
 Charles Bateman Perkins, O20389.
 William Joseph Power, O19614.
 Weldon Kenneth Ruth, O20520.
 × Alton Herbert Saxer, O22263.
 Eldridge Cook Simmons, O56798.
 Wilson Theodore Smith, O19306.
 Russell Dean Steele, O56800.
 Robert Lee Whitfield, Jr., O29177.

To be majors, Medical Corps

Frank Louis Bauer, O26430.
 Harold Frederick Bertram, O31019.
 Savino Walter Cavender, O31005.
 Charles Sidney Christianson, O56824.
 Joseph Carlos Denslow, Jr., O43122.
 Alan Bayliss Eaker, O43146.
 Walton Merideth Edwards, O24377.
 Julius Abraham Goldbarg, A43143.
 × Michael Joseph Hitchko, A24390.
 Hugh Beals Hoeffler, O51983.
 × Archie Arthur Hoffman, O31006.
 John C. Holliday, O51972.
 Harold Mendez Jesurun, O26439.
 Robert Richard Jones, O26964.
 George Edward Lathrop, O56827.
 Raymond Arnold Lawn, O23656.
 Joseph Francis McDonough, O31008.
 Hubert Wainright Miller, O31013.
 Donald Eugene Reiner, O22281.
 × John Rizzolo, O40108.
 Max Laurel Smith, O38853.
 Helmuth Sprinz, O30919.
 Henry Fred Steinbock, O51966.
 LeRoy Otten Travis, O24368.
 Walter Cecil Twineham, O24635.
 Edward Jenner Whiteley, O24627.
 Jack Odell Yeager, O56823.

To be lieutenant colonels, Dental Corps

× Donald Patrick Ketrick, O29238.
 George Stanley Moore, O51158.
 × Carl William Pfanner, O29246.

To be majors, Dental Corps

Stacy Wendell Clapp, Jr., O30990.
 × Thomas Benton Connell, O30998.
 Robert Lincoln Coombs, O23611.
 Winston Vance Cruzan, O30981.
 Kenneth Cheney DeGon, O23676.
 Maurice Fred Ekstrom, O51964.
 × Kenneth Ray Elwell, O23340.
 Pierre Oscar Evans, O23351.
 Clement Andrade Farrell, O30988.
 Henry Amos Goodall, O30977.
 Thomas Roosevelt Haddock, O23350.
 William Madison Harley, Jr., O30964.
 Harold Preston Haskins, O23347.
 John William Helton, O23337.
 Frederick Robert Krug, O23613.
 John Robert Law, O23345.
 George Andrew Long, O23346.
 John Robert McEvoy, O23606.
 Lowell Edison McKelvey, O30967.
 James Maxwell Murphy, O23609.
 Merle Wayne Ogle, O22261.
 William Orville Orsinger, O23343.
 × Ewalt McCune Osborn, O30986.
 Raymond Joseph Talbot, O23608.
 Harold Wilenzick, O23342.
 Karl Otto Zieger, O38855.

To be lieutenant colonels, Veterinary Corps

Philip Ray Carter, O29159.
 Harvie Russell Ellis, O17791.
 Ralph William Mohri, O17985.
 Edgerton Lynn Watson, O18308.

To be lieutenant colonels, Medical Service Corps

Edgar Allan Blair, O56803.
 Franklin Sylvester Blanton, O36634.
 Robert Mark Bynum, Jr., O39649.
 Charles Lawrence Driscoll, O17036.
 Joseph Orr Wintersteen, O51168.
 Paul Estabrooke Zuver, O17373.

To be majors, Medical Service Corps

Ardis Tillman Cox, O56868.
 Carl James Koehn, O52048.
 John Foster Pierce, O56872.
 Elon Bramble Tucker, O52040.
 Edward Wilhoit, O31166.

To be captains, Medical Service Corps

Edward Stephens Adams, O56230.
 James Franklin Allen, O49955.
 Stephen Justin Beaudry, O37503.
 Byron Winfield Brown, O39340.
 Jesse Nichols Butler, O26983.
 Melbourne Caldwell Chandler, O37486.
 George Travis Collier, O30898.
 Raymond Joseph Creamer, O37472.
 Melvin Francis Cunningham, O41146.
 George John DeGraft, O49935.
 Joseph Robert DeVine, O37520.
 William Thomas Doidge, O37491.
 Findlay Freeman Flatter, O49941.
 Ronald Clarence Force, O56934.
 Howard Jewell Funston, O41136.
 Robert Lee Gaines, O49957.
 John Maurice Geary, O56930.
 Bernard Williamson Hammaker, O37492.
 William George Handorf, O49954.
 James Anderson Hazelriggs, O39345.
 × Howard Crawford Hensley, Jr., O41147.
 Claude L. Hooker, O37482.
 Otto George Hrdlicka, O37512.
 James Vernon Huffman, O37507.
 Dean Melvern Jewell, O49924.
 Wayne Horace Jonson, O37484.
 Hugh Lawrence Keegan, O49928.
 Grover Cleveland Kistler, O49958.
 Douglas Venable Lord, O41149.
 William Clifford Luehrs, O37521.
 Francis Timothy Lynch, O56217.
 Bruce Stewart Markel, Jr., O49932.
 × Robert Edward Maybell, O37446.
 Jeff Roger McLeland, O56215.
 Robert Joseph O'Malley, O49923.
 Harry Charles Powell, O39336.

Norman Reich, O37516.
 Walter Frank Robbins, O56929.
 Henry Jacob Rockstroh, O56942.
 Joseph Patrick Rossi, O37508.
 Anthony Scarpitta, O37519.
 Clayton Lee Shedivetz, O37514.
 Lloyd Books Shepler, O37445.
 James Harvie Snelling, O49927.
 William McLeRoy Sorrells, O37494.
 Fred Hans Swanson, O37471.
 X Hughie Conroe Thomas, O37462.
 Elmer Leroy Thompson, O37513.
 Jerry Vincent Thompson, O37451.
 Robert Moir Van Horn, O56219.
 Alonzo Richard Williams, O41140.
 Nathan Richard Wissner, O37522.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947:

To be lieutenant colonels, Army Nurse Corps

Rosalie Dudley Colhoun, N29.
 Elizabeth Fitch, N30.
 Louise Miller Fitzgerald, N515.
 Pauline Kirby, N35.
 Cora Jane Maxton, N509.
 Doris E. Medlin, N510.
 Mary Jo Miller, N27.
 Helen Harriet Patton, N514.
 Amy Rose Pendergraft, N28.
 Mary Genevieve Phillips, N512.
 Alice Chauncey Wickward, N33.
 Sarah E. Williams, N508.

To be majors, Army Nurse Corps

Vivian L. Ailmendinger, N52.
 Ethel Marie Anderson, N548.
 Eleanor R. Asleson, N56.
 Margaret Marie Bitzel, N531.
 Monta Rey Boswell, N43.
 Kille E. Bridger, N84.
 Ruby Ficklin Bryant, N79.
 Hazel Irene Burford, N549.
 Nora P. Capps, N71.
 Florence A. Dressell, N541.
 Bertha Elsner, N542.
 Sylvia M. Evans, N536.
 Martha Fulwood, N44.
 Laura E. Goodale, N68.
 Inez Haynes, N88.
 Mary E. Haynes, N532.
 Edna Dora Hess, N74.
 Bernice Mary Hill, N75.
 Naomi Jane Jensen, N80.
 Katharine Virginia Joliffe, N77.
 Helen Johanna Jurash, N528.
 Laura Clapp Kelley, N78.
 Ethel A. Lamansky, N41.
 Irene L. Miller, N547.
 Louise Miller, N544.
 Elizabeth G. Mixson, N533.
 Margaret Mary Moss, N54.
 Ruth Payne, N529.
 Mary Frances Prucha, N72.
 Grace Henrietta Rickert, N545.
 Alice Junice Robbe, N85.
 Nila Pearl Rutherfordman, N538.
 Olive P. Shadle, N527.
 Ada Miriam Simpson, N76.
 Genevieve Marion Smith, N539.
 Faye Gracia Still, N539.
 Mabel G. Stott, N73.
 Cathern M. Ullom, N67.
 Kathryn Grace Witter, N82.
 Marian York, N81.

NOTE.—All of the above-named officers were promoted during the recess of the Senate.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate January 24, 1949:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSIONER

Brig. Gen. Peter A. Feringa, Corps of Engineers, to be president and a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

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

Our Father in heaven, in whose strength alone we are made strong, purge our minds of prejudice and help us to withstand any conflicts of this hour. As we face the obligations of our high office enable us to measure up to our urgent duty, sweeping aside every obstacle that doth beset us.

To these ends bless abundantly our Speaker and the Congress; help us that we abuse not our privileges; vouchsafe unto us new light and new guidance that we may serve Thee as Thou deservest, and labor for our country with understanding. In the holy name of our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 20, 1949, was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, after disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore granted, I may be permitted to address the House today for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] may have permission to address the House for 30 minutes on February 2, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered for that day.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution passed by the New York State Legislature.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include an editorial.

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include certain resolutions.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a letter from the Western States Meat Packing Association and in the other to include a statement by Mr. Samuel Moment, of the Bonneville Power Administration.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RAINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article by Generoso Pope.

Mr. McGUIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Mr. Jesse Randell, president of the Travelers Insurance Co., at the Hartford Rotary Club, Hartford, Conn.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a speech delivered by Mr. Justice William O. Douglas. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost \$165, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech which he delivered at a Jackson Day dinner held in East St. Louis, Ill.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech he delivered to the Daughters of the American Revolution at Fredericksburg, Va.

THE LATE LINDLEY HOAG HADLEY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I regret to announce the death of a distinguished former Member of this body. Lindley H. Hadley passed away on November 1, 1948, in the State of Connecticut. He is survived by two daughters who now reside in that State.

Lindley Hoag Hadley was born of Quaker parentage in Sylvania, Ind., on June 19, 1861. He attended Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill. For a number of years he followed the teaching profession in the State of Indiana. During this time, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In September 1890 he moved to New Whatcom, now Bellingham, Wash., to engage in the practice of law with his brother Hiram, who later became a judge of the State Supreme Court of Washington. He was long active in civic and political affairs in Whatcom County.

In 1914 he was elected to Congress from the Second Congressional District of the State of Washington on the Republican ticket and served continuously in this body until 1933. During his long service in the House of Representatives, he was a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries from 1915 to 1919 and the Committee on Ways and Means from 1919 until 1933. During his service on the Committee on Ways and Means, he specialized on various tariff problems.

Lin Hadley was an outstanding and respected leader of his party. He was conscientious and devoted to those principles of government that he thought were best for his country.

I join with Members of this body in expressing our deepest sympathy to his family.

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

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I served with Mr. Hadley for many years. We lived in the same hotel, Congress Hall. I certainly subscribe to everything the gentleman from Washington has said about him.

I never met a finer, more patriotic, conscientious Representative since I have been a Member of Congress than Mr. Hadley.

Mrs. Hadley was one of the finest ladies I have ever known, and those charming daughters were loved and admired by every one who knew them.

Our hearts go out to them in their great bereavement.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include in each extraneous matter.

Mr. HUBER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE UNIVERSITY

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to establish a Government Service University.

The purpose of this bill is to provide our Government with more qualified men and women in administrative, diplomatic, economic, and other fields of Government work. During the last month or so before I came to Congress I had what I called national affairs forums. At these meetings I suggested various pieces of legislation that I hoped the people would give their opinions upon. On this particular piece of legislation there was a unanimous feeling of approval on the part of my constituents. There are

many young people in this country today who are able and qualified for Government service and who would like to make a career of such service, but who do not have the opportunity. Students would be chosen by competitive examinations given by the Civil Service Commission. Tuition and basic living costs would be provided to the Government. Students would agree to work for the Government for a minimum of 10 years after graduation. I hope that you gentlemen will support this bill and thereby help to improve the quality of Government service in your country, which is good, but can yet stand improvement.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include a newspaper article.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, according to press reports, conversations regarding an Austrian peace treaty are to be resumed on February 7.

I have been reliably informed that the Russian Foreign Office has been working hard for many months in an effort to devise a plan which would induce us to withdraw our troops from Austria.

It appears that the Kremlin is no longer anxious to obtain Carinthia for the fractious Yugoslavs.

It is quite likely that a compromise regarding German assets in Austria will be arrived at. Our conditions may well be met; an Austrian peace treaty is perhaps in the offing.

Mr. Speaker, I need hardly point out the critical value to the western world strategically, economically, and politically of maintaining freedom in Austria. In Austria, freedom's forces thrust some 135 miles behind the iron curtain. The manifold advantages of this position are abundantly clear.

In view of the events of the last few years, particularly in eastern Europe, it seems obvious that once the British, French, and American troops have been withdrawn from Austria, the freedom and independence of that country become precarious indeed.

Were Austria drawn behind the iron curtain the Kremlin would have a common boundary with Italy and would be able to exert tremendous and perhaps fatal pressure upon that country, with consequences which could not fail to affect American national security.

I express the fervent hope that our desire for peace does not lead us into a step which would only weaken our position and thereby multiply the hazards of war.

Surely it is better not to reach an agreement than to agree to a treaty which would render Austria a hostage to a Communist tyranny.

We must think steadfastly in terms of constructive alternatives.

Preponderant evidence points to this present choice: either we remain in Austria with all the unpleasantness and sense of frustration which this involves

or we withdraw, thereby ceding vital territory to Russian imperialism and sacrificing more freedom-loving people on the altar of wishful thinking.

The loss of Austria as a bastion of freedom would be a major defeat in our cold conflict with communism.

Let us think carefully before we undertake to nullify still further the tragic cost of the recent war.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Evening Star] THIS CHANGING WORLD—WESTERN ALLIES AND RUSSIA EXPECTED TO SIGN AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY SOON

(By Constantine Brown)

A peace treaty for Austria is expected to be signed near the end of February by the United States, Britain, France, and Russia.

The main outlines of the treaty were agreed on by the Big Four Foreign Ministers at their London meeting in 1946. But final agreement was prevented by Yugoslavia's territorial demands and the question of payments to Russia for Nazi assets in Austria.

At that time Marshal Tito was Moscow's fair-haired boy. He insisted, and was strongly supported by Foreign Minister Molotov, that Austria yield to Yugoslavia the rich province of Carinthia, which the Balkan dictator claimed should be part and parcel of Yugoslav territory. The Austrians, backed by the western powers, opposed this demand because it lacked any real justification. The matter since has been in abeyance.

DEMANDED \$200,000,000

The Russians also demanded about \$200,000,000, which they said represented Nazi assets in Austria. The American representatives opposed this demand because they knew that eventually it would have to come out of the pockets of American taxpayers.

The United States suggested that the Soviet delegates be satisfied with \$125,000,000. Foreign Minister Molotov turned down this offer for political rather than financial reasons. He insisted that no bargaining was possible until we accepted Tito's territorial claims.

Now that relations between the Yugoslav dictator and the Cominform are strained, Moscow has no interest in furthering the demands of its former puppet, and has indicated indirectly that it is willing to sit at the diplomatic table with the western representatives and the Austrian delegates to discuss the peace treaty on the basis that Carinthia remain Austrian.

As for the Austrian payment for Nazi assets—in cash, goods, and services—it is understood that Moscow is ready to meet us halfway, by accepting \$150,000,000.

The prospective signing of a peace treaty between Austria and Hitler's conquerors will be hailed as the first indication in 2 years that, given good will and patience, it is possible to get along with the Russians. This type of publicity is necessary for the morale of the western nations, which have been accustomed for so long to a negative attitude in the Kremlin on all international matters.

But careful analysis of the situation shows that the signature of such a peace treaty is no more indicative of a change of mood on the part of Russia than the agreement on Italy was.

In November 1943, when Secretary of State Hull made a good will trip to Moscow, the Soviet government agreed to consider Austria as outside the Axis circle, provided that the Austrian people show willingness to rid themselves of the Nazis. A declaration to that effect was signed by Mr. Hull, British Foreign Secretary Eden, and Mr. Molotov. Our position in that matter was particularly easy, since we, unlike the Russians, had never

recognized the annexation of Austria by Hitler in March 1939.

STRIPPED OF ASSETS

Although the Austrians cooperated with the Allies as soon as it was possible for them to do so, and lived up to our expectations, the Moscow agreement was a dead letter. The Russians insisted on treating Austria as an enemy country, and under the excuse that the Nazis had large assets in the country they stripped the Austrians of some of their most important industrial establishments. But after this was done there was no further reason for the Russians to refuse to sign a peace treaty with Austria which, unlike Germany, had a legal constitutional government.

The treaty which is expected to be signed next month will provide for the evacuation of Austrian territory by the Allied occupation forces. This will mean that we will withdraw our troops—about 8,000 strong—several thousand miles from Austria, while the Russians will withdraw their divisions less than 100 miles.

During the years of occupation Russia has organized, not only in its own sector but also in the western areas, Communist cells which are expected to become active as soon as the treaty has been confirmed by the United States Senate and the other signatories. Unless our observers are unduly pessimistic, it will be difficult for that small Republic to maintain its democratic form of government when all her neighbors are under Communist domination.

These observers predict that within a short time after the Allied forces have left Austria there will be a repetition of the coups we witnessed in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two short speeches delivered before the Commonwealth Club, of San Francisco.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include two editorials from the Sioux City Journal.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Time magazine.

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Pennsylvania Grange about Hawaii.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a consolidation of certain testimony before a congressional committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from Hoard's Dairyman.

Mr. REED of New York (at the request of Mr. WOODRUFF) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short radio address, and further to extend his remarks and include a clipping from the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include articles by former Representative Pettengill.

NATIONAL THEATER, OPERA, AND BALLET

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to provide for a national theater and for a national opera and ballet. The United States almost alone among the great powers does not advance these arts as an official Government activity. For example despite very serious economic problems Great Britain has just found \$4,000,000 for its arts council to support a national theater. Great areas of our country are denied the benefit and pleasure of first-rate theater and music because it is no longer economically feasible on a straight profit basis to bring to them these arts and the leading artists. I realize full well the dangers of the paralyzing hand of Government control of the arts, and of the use which can be made of them to control thought, hence my bill provides for a constitutional convention to be called by the President representative of all branches of the theater, opera, and ballet—performers, workers, writers, and audience—to draft and propose plans—but not WPA schemes for unemployment relief—which will deserve Government support while providing for the democratic control of a national theater and a national opera and ballet by the constituent elements so called together. In this way America's riches in dramatic and musical talent may best be developed and our democratic culture served and advanced. The approach taken by this bill has the support of Clarence Derwend, president of Actors Equity Association, Vinton Freedley, president, and C. Lawton Campbell, chairman of the board, of the American National Theater and Academy—ANTA—organized under Federal charter and has also been fully discussed with Lawrence Tibbett, president of the American Guild of Musical Artists.

The bill will be introduced this week in the Senate by Senator Ives, of New York. It is my hope that other Members and Senators will join in supporting it and that it will, as it should, be a bipartisan measure.

"OPERATION HAY"

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a review of "operation hay" as it has been carried on in my district during the last 2 weeks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, in these days when we talk about providing funds to establish a national ballet and international programs for the sharing of knowledge, I urge that the House of Representatives and the Congress expedite action to make adequate funds available to meet cata-

strophic conditions which are taking place in the Western States.

Literally millions of cattle are facing starvation. Literally hundreds and thousands of ranchers are isolated by drifts of snow so that it is impossible for them either to communicate their distress or to get their livestock water or feed. Old-timers say they have never seen anything like this January before.

In this extremity we have been receiving emergency aid from the Air Force and the Army and the Farmers Home Administration as well as the Red Cross. We are also receiving cooperation from the Federal executive branch so as to make some of the President's disaster funds available, but more will be needed as the snow continues to pile up and low temperatures prevail.

In order that the Members of the House may know how emergency feeding operations have been carried on, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD a transcript of a radio interview describing "operation hay."

There was no objection.

AID TO STORM-RIDDEN STATES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most devastating and unprecedented snowstorms has covered the Western States practically since the 1st of January. It has been snowing intermittently until hundreds of thousands of head of cattle and sheep are marooned. Losses will be tremendous. I am introducing a resolution today to authorize an appropriation sufficient to lend every assistance possible to all the States that are now in this desperate condition. The Governor of my own State has declared a state of emergency, and all the machinery and manpower necessary is being utilized to meet this situation. I hope the Committee on Appropriations will act expeditiously and make an appropriation available to help these States.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Utah has expired.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA AND THE INAUGURAL PARADE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be misunderstood in the remarks that I am going to make. I feel that the great State of Georgia should have had a float in the inaugural parade. I am also quite certain that the great State of Georgia will pay any obligation which she may owe.

However, an article in yesterday's paper has caused some confusion. It states that the Warm Springs Foundation ordered the float and that the builder of the float expected the foundation to

pay for it. We are now in the midst of the March of Dimes campaign to help polio victims. That campaign might be hurt if people thought that the Georgia float was paid for out of polio funds, especially since the float was declared to have been a monstrosity. I trust that this point will be cleared up so that it will not interfere with the worthy cause of raising money for the polio funds.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

EMPLOYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL STAFFS ON COMMITTEES

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, Public Law 601, passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress, was an act to provide for an increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government. Section 202 (a) and (c) reads as follows:

SEC. 202. (a) Each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives (other than the Appropriations Committees) is authorized to appoint by a majority vote of the committee not more than four professional staff members, in addition to the clerical staffs, on a permanent basis without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the office and said staff members shall be assigned to the chairman and ranking minority member of such committee as the committee may deem advisable. Each such committee is further authorized to terminate the services by a majority vote of the committee of any such professional staff member as it may see fit. Professional staff members shall not engage in any work other than committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

(c) The clerical staff of each standing committee, which shall be appointed by a majority vote of the committee, shall consist of not more than six clerks, to be attached to the office of the chairman, to the ranking minority member, and to the professional staff, as the committee may deem advisable; and the position of committee janitor is hereby abolished. The clerical staff shall handle the committee correspondence and stenographic work, both for the committee staff and for the chairman and ranking minority member on matters related to committee work.

It has come to my attention that the Democratic leadership in the House is violating not only the word but the spirit of the law. This morning the committee of which I am a member—Public Lands—with its Democratic majority passed a resolution permitting the chairman of the committee and the subcommittee chairmen to appoint the professional and clerical staff without the approval of the majority vote of the full committee. I am quite sure that some of the professional staff will be engaged in work other than committee business. It seems certain that instead of employing individuals "without regard to political affiliation and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of office," that this phrase should be replaced by the words "only for deserving Democrats."

I understand that the professional and well-trained personnel of other standing committees in the House are being fired by the Democratic leadership. It is unfortunate indeed that the law passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress is being violated openly and without embarrassment by those in the majority. It is quite apparent that the reorganization bill and law is just so many words and is being twisted and perverted by the Democratic majority in the Eighty-first Congress to fit their own particular needs. I am certain that the people of the country will be the ones who will suffer and the cause of good government will be relegated to the ash can.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances.

BASING POINT SYSTEM

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill which will clarify present uncertainty and confusion concerning the basing point system, which many believe was outlawed by recent decisions of the courts. The proposed bill contains absolute safeguards against illegal conspiracies, combinations, and agreements in restraint of trade, monopoly, and unfair trade practices and competition.

This matter is of utmost importance to New England and particularly to industrial Massachusetts. For many years our industries have purchased raw materials and other products under the basing point system, which in general permits freight absorption by sellers and shippers and insures relatively equal competitive advantages for all regions and sections in the national market. The basing point question is bound up with long-established railroad rate differentials, trade customs and practices, and the entire matter is exceedingly complicated. It may have most serious implications for our various transportation systems.

Most New England business, in fact business throughout the Nation, is very apprehensive that departure from the basing point system will bring distinct and substantial competitive disadvantages which cannot possibly be overcome even by the efficiency of production and very high skill of labor and management. It is asserted by business groups, economists, and experts who have studied the broad intricate ramifications of this question that irreparable damage will be done to our industry, that widespread unemployment will directly ensue, unless our New England industries are able to compete on an equal price basis with competitors in the national

field. The available evidence indicates that with basing points eliminated freight costs will increase, industries will be crippled and liquidated or required to move to other localities. Our section depends upon other sections for raw materials and markets. If price basing is eliminated many industries will be unable to survive or will be forced to curtail production and employees so it is believed.

Let me emphasize that I am opposed to monopolies, conspiracies to restrain or impede trade and commerce, cut-throat and unfair competitive methods and, therefore, this bill contains language which will militate against such undesirable and baneful practices. It aims to provide for New England industries a fair and reasonable chance to sell their products in competition with other industries. If this or some similar legislation is not enacted by the Congress and we are forced to conduct business under tortured concepts of various wholly desirable trade regulatory laws, it is stated that we will face economic collapse. I hope that not only our industries and labor but every other class of our people as well will support these efforts to clarify, and if necessary rectify, possible punitive economic pressure against our section, which many believe will affect adversely the prosperity of our industrial, mercantile, agricultural, and laboring people.

I hope it will be possible for various organizations concerned with the welfare of New England—labor, management, governmental, and others—to appear before committees of the Congress to urge a careful study and every prompt remedial action necessary in a situation which could have such dire consequences to New England. I am also urging the executive department of the Government to collaborate in efforts to achieve the objectives of the bill.

The question has been exhaustively studied by the Capehart committee of the other body, which, under the leadership of the able Senator from Indiana, held lengthy hearings and presented certain recommendations.

The capable and distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has already introduced similar legislation in the other body.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on three subjects and include certain statements and excerpts.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a statement promulgated by the National Grange with reference to agricultural policy and program recommendations. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that this will cost \$301. I ask unanimous consent that it be placed in the RECORD notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, it may be inserted in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JUDD asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in four instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may sit during the sessions of the House during this Congress when found necessary.

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

There was no objection.

THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES AND THE INAUGURAL BALL

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, probably I should have arisen to a question of personal privilege to answer some of the scathing abuses that have been heaped upon me over the radio and through the press during the last few days.

The President of the United States in his inaugural address had a great deal to say about the dangers of communism abroad. I agree with what he said on that point.

But our country is in more danger from the Reds at home than she is from the ones abroad.

The action of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, the way they went about changing the membership of the Committee on Un-American Activities, was silly, if not stupid. It looks like the hand of Esau and the voice of Jacob. Neither Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, General Grant, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis, or Herbert Hoover could have served on that committee under these rulings.

I have no apology for my fight to protect my country against these enemies within our gates. They are here now busy as bees, and were all during the war.

The Committee on Un-American Activities exposed the greatest spy ring in history. It was not a red herring. It was a Red ring of misrepresentatives of the American people in the State Department.

As long as I am a Member of this Congress, I will fight to expose such treason and demand investigations and prosecution of these enemies within our gates.

These Reds won a great victory when they were permitted to conduct the inaugural ball, and force hundreds of Negroes onto the floor of that ball for the first time in history.

This was the greatest insult ever perpetrated against the white girls of Washington, and the whole country, as for that matter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5, Public Law 304, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report the following members on the part of the House: Mr. HART, New Jersey; Mr. PATMAN, Texas; Mr. HUBER, Ohio; Mr. BUCHANAN, Pennsylvania; Mr. WOLCOTT, Michigan; Mr. HERTER, Massachusetts; Mr. RICH, Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

BUTTER VERSUS YELLOW OLEOMARGARINE, H. R. 1703

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain extracts and extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. 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 dairy farmers of the Nation who swung their political strength to Harry S. Truman on November 2, thus assuring his election, will be poorly repaid if repeal of all restrictions on yellow oleomargarine is foisted on them.

The President's Economic Report to Congress is being twisted to threaten a death blow to 2,500,000 dairy farm families who supply the Nation with vital livestock products. The suggestion that oleo taxes and license fees be repealed, with which leading dairy and farm organizations agree, is now being interpreted to mean the repeal of all restrictions on the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine. This threat to the existence of the dairy industry is sponsored and financed by only 28 oleomargarine manufacturers, which industrial group seeks to remove all legislative restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine colored yellow in imitation of butter.

Oleo manufacturers want the unrestricted right to sell oleo colored yellow to imitate butter and thus monopolize the table spread market. With butter and dairy prices already declining and pushing down dairymen's income, an additional loss of \$250,000,000 a year will mean outright disaster to dairy farmers and their families and to 40,000 small dairy plants and their employees.

Farmers will be forced to slaughter millions of milk cows—an economic body blow to consumers who are dependent on dairy herds for 40 percent of their beef and veal and all of their milk. This can only result in scarcities and high prices for meat, milk and other dairy products. It will also bring to an end the historic soil conservation program practiced on every dairy farm without Government subsidy.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill based on a policy that is fair to consumers, fair to retailers and distributors, and fair to the oleo industry. It will protect the vital dairy industry against a complete loss of its crucial butter market to a product using a deceptive coloration to gain economic advantage.

My bill will prohibit the imitation of butter through the manufacture and sale of oleo colored yellow in semblance of butter, but will remove all taxes and license fees on oleo itself. Under my bill every housewife can obtain all the oleo she wants without the payment of any taxes whatever, but the product will be sold for what it is, and not as an imitator of butter. The passage of my bill will protect the consumer against this kind of fraud and deception. The bill is H. R. 1703.

Competent economists estimate that the complete legalization of yellow oleo would take away an additional 600,000,000 pounds a year in butter sales. A loss of this size could cost the farmers of this country immediately a quarter of a billion dollars in annual cash income. The result would be liquidation of dairy herds on a scale never before seen, since small farmers would simply be unable to operate any longer.

Decline in dairy cow numbers as a result of lost butter markets would be heaviest in States depending most on butter as a source of income. For example, there are 18 surplus-milk-producing States where sales of farm-separated cream, largely destined for butter, amount to one-fifth or more of total sales of milk in all forms. Nearly 27 percent of all milk produced in the country normally is churned into butter.

This is what is meant when it is said that butter is the balance wheel of the entire dairy industry. It is dangerous to the economy of the country to jeopardize the existence of all dairy farmers by legalizing the unrestricted sale of oleomargarine colored yellow to imitate butter.

I recognize that it is not popular to oppose any part of Truman's fair-deal program, but when it comes to taking a position on the welfare of 2,500,000 dairy-farm families as against 28 large oleomargarine manufacturers, I take my stand with the dairy farmers of the United States. They are a vital part of our American economy. They pay substantial taxes into the Federal Treasury, and also provide the Nation with vital and nutritious food.

The fight between oleo and butter is an economic battle. It will be argued that dairy farmers must yield to scientific progress. We must all yield to honest scientific progress, but when 28 oleomargarine manufacturers attempt to steal the historic butter color for their synthetic product, I cannot go along on the scientific argument. I want the synthetic product called oleomargarine to be sold for what it is and not as an imitator of butter. The fight this year is over the color yellow. Last year it was over the tax. My bill removes the tax but prohibits the sale of yellow-colored oleomargarine.

The oleo industry is using the housewives of the country to sponsor its program so that it can put out a synthetic product, make it look and taste like butter, and thereby steal the butter market from the dairy farmers of the United States.

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

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. The gentleman, as I understand it, is not opposed to the removal of the tax on oleomargarine?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. My bill provides for the removal of all taxes and fees.

Mr. GRANGER. As a compromise, that is what the gentleman is offering. As I read the Democratic platform and the statements of the President of the United States, I do not see anything in either that is not in harmony with what the gentleman says. The Democratic platform said it was going to remove the tax on oleomargarine. The gentleman proposes to do that. The President has said he wants the tax removed. So there is complete harmony, it seems to me, with the declaration of the President and the Democratic platform.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am very glad to have the gentleman's interpretation of the Democratic platform, because he is one of the distinguished leaders on the Democratic side, and he is with the majority. I know when he speaks he speaks with authority.

Mr. GRANGER. I thank the gentleman. One more observation, however. I think the gentleman knows that the oleo interests are today in the chain stores of the country getting individuals to sign post cards to indicate that there is a great grass-roots movement to repeal the tax. I think all of us should be appraised of what is going on, the same tactics that were used last year through the expenditure of millions of dollars to repeal this tax.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am glad the gentleman brought that matter up. I have a newspaper clipping here from Indianapolis, Ind., showing where the oleo interests not only wrote the letter, but they are also furnishing the letterhead, the envelope, and the postage. The industry is writing and mailing letters for these individual consumers whom they are using as a front to make more money for the oleo industry.

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

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. I want to get it clear whether the gentleman's concern is to prevent fraud, to prevent deception, and to prevent any possibility that one might buy oleomargarine in the belief he is buying butter, or whether his concern is to prevent competition for a market, where the public would know what they are buying and where the public made a free choice of colored margarine as against colored butter. Which is the matter of concern with the gentleman?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am glad the gentleman asked that question because my concern is identical with his concern. He is concerned about the welfare of the cotton farmers of the South. He wants them to secure more money for their cottonseed oil; therefore he proposes in his bill that oleomargarine be colored yellow, after elimination of the tax, so that oleomargarine manufacturers will buy more cottonseed oil at a higher price and sell it to the American people in the form of oleo colored yel-

low to imitate butter. In other words, my interests are identical with the gentleman's. He is trying to protect the cotton farmers and I have repeatedly assisted him in doing that and I will do it in the future; but when it comes to his misguided effort to try to take away the principal market for the dairy farmers of the country, why, then, we have come to the crossroads of mutual assistance.

Mr. POAGE. Will the gentleman yield further since he has discussed my philosophy?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the gentleman will pardon me, I want to make some further remarks.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman has discussed what I believe. Now will he not yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will yield after making this next statement.

I think that the gentlemen from the Southern Cotton States are making a big mistake. They are making a big mistake in that they do not realize that the northern dairy farmers are their best buyers for cottonseed meal and the products of cotton. Now, the average family uses about 12 or 14 pounds of butter a year, and to have a little more cottonseed oil used in oleomargarine and sold to the people would not mean a great deal more money, if any, to the cotton farmers for their cottonseed oil.

What has happened to cottonseed-oil prices during these past years? There are 28 large oleomargarine manufacturers. I could easily name them, but time will not permit. I do not hold anything against them, because they are out trying to increase their business. But, what is happening to the price of cottonseed oil in connection with the farmers of the South? When they have cottonseed or cottonseed oil to sell, the oleo and the soap interests go out of the market and let the price go down, where it is today, around 16 cents a pound for the cottonseed oil, and after they have bought it all, then they up the price, so the price range may be 10 cents higher, and they are the ones that make the money out of it, and not the cotton farmers of this country. You can look at the market records year after year and you will find that the 28 oleomargarine manufacturers and the crushers of cottonseed set the market price, and the price goes down at the time the farmer has his cottonseed to sell. The cottonseed-oil industry makes the money on oil and not the cotton farmer.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I would like to ask the gentleman if it has not been demonstrated that a lot of false information has gone out by pseudo scientists, but it has never been proven yet that vegetable oil is equal to animal fat; is that not right?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right. I think that Dr. Carlson is one of them.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Not mentioning any names, but it has never been proven yet, and the only experiment that they have conducted has been based on where two dairy products were used

in the experiment to try to prove that the vegetable oil is equal to the animal fat.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If they can throw the dairy industry to the vegetable-oil wolves altogether, it is just the first step, is it not? The next will be the filled ice cream, filled evaporated milk, and filled cream. I would like to have the gentleman discuss that possibility, because a lot of our fluid-milk boys have been going around rather smug and saying it does not make any difference whether you eat oleo or not, but how about this magic mix that is appearing on the market.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That will be the next step, with our dairy cattle, in part, liquidated. The next step will be a synthetic milk, made out of cottonseed oil and skimmed milk.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? The gentleman found time now to yield to the opponents of this measure. Can he not yield to me?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will in just a moment. I will say to the gentleman from Texas, the South is going extensively into the dairy business.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman has already said a good deal, and he yielded for a few questions from the opponents. Will he yield to me?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will yield for a question.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman has already said as I understand it—and I want him to correct me if I am wrong—that his interest in this was to protect the market for the dairy people of the United States.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is what the gentleman said. I did not say that.

Mr. POAGE. All right. That is the gentleman's interest then.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman want me to restate it?

Mr. POAGE. I heard what the gentleman said, and I could not understand it. I thought that is what you meant, and I wanted to get it clear so the Membership of this House could understand whether you were interested in the dairy people or the consumers.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I decline to yield further. I did not yield for a speech, I yielded for a question.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman has not yet stated what his interest is.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I would be delighted to let the gentleman know. He knows already that my interest is the same as his. No. 1, I want to protect the consumers of the United States from the fraud and deception that can be practiced as a result of legislation he has offered. No. 2, I want to protect the integrity of the greatest group in American agriculture, two and one-half million dairy farm families who are furnishing the milk, meat, and dairy products for the people of the United States at reasonable prices.

Mr. POAGE. Will the gentleman explain how the consumer is not protected when we offer legislation here that requires a printed notice with every serving of margarine that it is margarine?

Will the gentleman explain how that fails to protect the public from fraud and deception?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman's bill is much better than the Rivers bill that was introduced last year, but we can see the objective back of it. The fight again is over the color yellow. It was last year, it was in the Seventy-ninth Congress, and so on, every time it has come up. It is the color, yellow, because the oleomargarine industry wants to steal the historic color away from butter for oleo.

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

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Do I understand it to be the gentleman's proposal that the tax be taken off oleomargarine?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Entirely removed.

Mr. COX. But that the manufacturers be denied the right to color it?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is right.

Mr. COX. Do the butter people color their product?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The butter people at certain times of the year do, but it is not done to deceive the people.

Mr. COX. It is put in simply to make it a more attractive product?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is put in to make the butter uniform throughout the year.

Mr. COX. Would the gentleman be willing to apply the same rule that he now proposes shall apply to the manufacturers of oleomargarine to the dairy people, that is, deny the dairy people the right to color their product, the same as the manufacturers of margarine?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. If the gentleman is making that proposal on behalf of the Members on his side, I say yes, I will agree to it for myself.

Mr. COX. What can there be wrong about that?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is all right with me. I am glad to hear that offer come from the distinguished gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I agree with the gentleman that people producing one product should not be permitted to deceive the consumers into thinking they are getting an entirely different product.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is a possibility of that. I recognize that my friend from Texas has tried in his bill to correct that, but people do not generally follow the law, or a good many of them. We have restaurants and hotels in the United States that serve 65,000,000 meals a day in public eating places. Generally the people go in there and pay for butter and they expect to get it, but they may be served with yellow oleo despite the notice my friend from Texas requires when yellow oleo is served.

Mr. COX. How can the gentleman justify permitting the dairy people to color their product and denying that right to the manufacturers of margarine?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am willing to concede that.

Mr. COX. In other words, the gentleman wants to outlaw a practice which deceives the public.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Butter is not colored to deceive anyone, while the purpose of coloring oleo yellow is to make it look like butter, to imitate butter, so that it fools the public.

Mr. COX. I am disposed to agree with the gentleman in the accuracy of the statement he has just made, that the butter people probably use coloring to make a more attractive product.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No, to make it uniform throughout the year. There are certain times of the year, as in June, when the cattle are out on grass, hence the color is more yellow.

Mr. COX. Why should the dairy people be permitted to use coloring and others be denied that right?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. They can make oleomargarine out of coal, pulpwood, and petroleum products; they can make it out of most anything. Science is wonderful. The gentleman would not advocate that they should do that or permit that to be colored yellow, would he?

Mr. COX. I certainly would not advocate imposing a tax upon a domestic product and denying it the right to compete with a different product.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman want to injure the dairy business of the country?

Mr. COX. No; I do not want to injure the dairy people. I want to see the dairy people prosperous.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Good. And you want the dairy business to increase in the State of Georgia, do you not?

Mr. COX. Yes; I do.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. And it is going to. There are farmers from your State and from nearly every Southern State, who are in favor of the legislation that I am offering. You are trying to build up the dairy industry in the South. If the gentleman was on our Committee on Agriculture today he would find out about the disastrous situation facing cotton. You must get into diversification.

Mr. COX. I would go along with the gentleman, were he to advocate a measure taking the tax off oleomargarine and denying both the manufacturers of oleomargarine and butter the use of coloring with a view of creating a false impression.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does the gentleman think that having butter look the same throughout the entire year creates a false impression?

Mr. COX. Is it not put in for the purpose of engendering the idea that it is a product of a richer and more desirable character?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. No; it is only put in during the winter months.

Mr. COX. Why is it put in then?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is put in during the winter months when the cattle are off the pasture, so as to give the butter a uniform color throughout the year, and that is the truth.

I yield to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. There is a tremendous distress among the people who milk cows; and in the great dairy States they are wondering what they can do to help some of these poor dairymen out of the situation that they are in. Imagine, hay is now \$80 a ton and cottonseed cake is from \$80 to \$100 a ton, and here we are proposing today to make it more difficult for these people to get anywhere. It seems to me that the time is absolutely inopportune to place a greater burden on the dairy people. I am speaking about the fellow who milks the cows. They are the people after all, they are the ones out in the hinterlands in every congressional district in the country, who build the country roads and maintain the schools.

Why anybody would want to do anything to make their burden heavier, I am unable to understand.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I agree with the gentleman and thank him for his statement, because after all it demonstrates that in the United States we are coming to the proposition where there is an economic fight going on between two groups of American citizens, which should not exist at all in this country. I have been on the Committee on Agriculture for over 22 years. During all of my service on that committee we have worked together as a unit and there has been no political dividing line and never was until this proposal came up.

The South against the North—it should not be, because you need our help and we need your help to maintain a strong economy for agriculture in the United States.

If agriculture goes down in this country, then the entire country will go down.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a brief comment?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. COX. It would appear to me that the gentleman in the proposal that he now offers is at least approaching a fair solution of this controversial question.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think it is a fair solution. It gets down to the crux of the problem and that is the color of the product. The oleo industry wants to color their product yellow, to make it look like butter, and that affords the possibility of fraud and deception. The primary objective of the oleo industry is to make more money by taking the spread market from the dairy farmers of the United States.

That, my friends, will bring ruin and disaster, not only to the dairy farmers, but also to the entire country, because our dairy farmers use 27 percent of their milk to make butter. If they do not have that outlet, they will have to liquidate their dairy herds and go into other types of production like soybeans and other crops. It will ruin their soil-conservation program, which has been historic on every dairy farm, and it will not only mean the liquidation of the livestock, but in the end it will mean higher prices for milk and meat to the American consumers, because the dairy farmers of today supply 40 percent and more of the meat that is used in the United States

and all dairy products. If you liquidate a great portion of our milk-cow population—we have lost over 3,000,000 head in the last 3 or 4 years—in the end the consumer will pay dollars and dollars more where they might be saving a few cents because they can buy yellow-colored oleomargarine.

So the issue is far greater than just the coloring of yellow oleomargarine. The issue extends to the economy of the entire country. I say this because 25 percent of the diet of the people comes from dairy products and livestock. Therefore we should try to carry out what the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan, has said; farmers should produce more milk cows, more beef cattle and hogs. But if you put through something like the legislation proposed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] that permits the coloring of oleomargarine to make it look like butter, you destroy the very industry that should be built up in the United States to consume the corn and the feed that is produced in abundance. It will also stop the expansion of the dairy industry in the South, where you need it so much in order to replace cotton production.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. I was interested in the interpretation which the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] placed on the Democratic platform, in view of the fact that he, among the Democratic members of the Committee on Agriculture, stood alone on that committee last year, and the way in which nearly all Members voted on this question when it came before the House. Does their action in the past seem consistent with the interpretation which the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] has placed on that platform?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I was glad to get that interpretation from him. I hope that is the correct interpretation, because, if it is, then the President would veto any bill that would come to him to permit oleomargarine to be colored to make it look like butter.

Furthermore, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] is a man who thinks about the entire economy of the country—the economy of agriculture. He tries to figure out how the different components of agriculture fit into the picture. He recognizes the importance of the dairy industry in this country and the nutritious value of the vital products that come from the dairy cow. Of course, there are some who would give a quart of milk to every person in the world. Well, it cannot be done from the United States. We have 3,000,000 less milk cows now than we had in 1944. Milk-cow population is going down and the human population is increasing by leaps and bounds. If you want to drive the little dairy farmers of the country out of business, all you have to do is to pass legislation that will permit 28 oleomargarine manufacturers to color their product yellow, to make it look like butter. That is the only reason they want that law passed, in order to make more money.

I think the time has come for the House to take a stand on this proposition, whether or not you are for 2,500,000 dairy farmers in this country who are providing the vital dairy products for the people, or for the oleo industry, that only desires to make more money. If the oleo manufacturers succeed with their scheme it will wreck the dairy industry and our American economy.

I have before me an advertisement which appeared in the Memphis Press-Scimitar of December 13, 1948, and the Memphis Commercial Appeal on December 14, 1948, signed by 29 farm and dairy organizations in the South itself. It well states the position of small-business men and farmers in regard to the butter-oleomargarine controversy.

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar and Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal of December 13-14, 1948]

BUTTER AND THE SOUTH

Widespread fraudulent substitution of yellow oleomargarine for butter must be prevented. This can be done by a flat ban on the imitation of butter through the commercial manufacture or sale of yellow oleomargarine.

Such a ban would enable Congress and the State legislatures to remove all taxes and license fees now imposed on the butter substitute and still protect consumers.

The commercial-yellow ban would permit housewives to obtain all the oleomargarine they want for home use in its most economical uncolored form, without payment of any taxes whatsoever.

A policy to this effect was proposed by representatives of three leading dairy organizations on October 26, 1948. This policy has since been ratified separately by members of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, the American Butter Institute, and the National Creameries Association. The National Grange has expressed its agreement in principle. These organizations represent virtually all dairy farmers who produce milk or cream for sale in commercial channels. They total 25 percent of all the farmers in America.

This policy would abolish all fees and reporting requirements for oleo retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers. Hospitals and other institutions could buy uncolored oleo without license or tax.

At the same time, a ban on imitation butter would curb unfair competition for the butter market, so vital to successful dairying in the South as elsewhere.

The Food and Drug Administration has opposed the addition of artificial colors, as well as spices and other substances, which result in giving food a deceptive appearance.

BUTTER IS VITAL TO THE SOUTH

The dairy industry is more important to the southern farmer—and to the southern consumer—than all the oleomargarine ever manufactured. It supplies all of our milk, half of our beef and veal, and one-fourth of our total food consumption.

The dairy farmer does not seek to deprive anyone of butter substitutes. But the manufacture and sale of oleo colored yellow in imitation of butter leads to "butterlegging"—the passing off of oleo as butter, at butter prices. This reduces the income of the southern farmer and businessman, and hurts the consumer.

Only one-third of 1 percent of the farmers' cash income in leading cotton States can be traced to oleomargarine. On the other hand, oleomargarine is a definite threat to southern markets for dairy products, lard, vegetable shortening (with which oleo competes), and cottonseed meal sold as feed for dairy cattle. To the Cotton Belt

farmer, these markets are 28 times as important as the oleo market, as shown by the following table:

Cash income to farmers in 1946

State	From oleomargarine	From products competing with oleomargarine
Alabama.....	\$1,919,000	\$30,956,000
Arkansas.....	2,263,000	36,891,000
Georgia.....	1,815,000	35,949,000
Louisiana.....	765,000	22,277,000
Mississippi.....	3,035,000	39,908,000
North Carolina.....	1,244,000	37,909,000
Oklahoma.....	639,000	63,802,000
South Carolina.....	1,090,000	19,294,000
Tennessee.....	888,000	65,766,000
Texas.....	3,881,000	126,051,000
Total, 10 cotton States....	17,639,000	478,803,000

Help your farm neighbors and protect your own pocketbook as well. Support the ban on the imitation of butter by oleomargarine colored yellow in semblance of butter. Let butter substitutes sell on their own merits, without butter's naturally yellow color.

Dairy farm organizations of the South, representing farmer members in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Texas: Chattanooga Area Milk Producers Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Coastal Bend Milk Producers Association, Corpus Christi, Tex.; Consolidated Dairies, Birmingham, Ala.; Dairy Farmers Cooperative Association, Inc., Kentwood, La.; Dairy Producers, Inc., Montgomery, Ala.; Enid Cooperative Creamery Association, Enid, Okla.; Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Louisville, Ky.; Farm Bureau Milk Producers Association, Fort Smith, Ark.; Georgia Association of Cooperative Dairies, Atlanta, Ga.; Hale County Dairy Association, Greensboro, Ala.; Knoxville Milk Producers Association, Knoxville, Tenn.; Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Washington, D. C.; Maryland Cooperative Milk Producers, Inc., Baltimore, Md.; Miami Home Milk Producers Association, Miami, Fla.; Mid-South Milk Producers Association, Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville Milk Producers, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; Nolensville Cooperative Creamery, Nolensville, Tenn.; North Carolina Milk Producers Federation, Greensboro, N. C.; Paducah Graded Milk Producers Association, Inc., Paducah, Ky.; Plains Cooperative, Inc., Plainview, Tex.; Richmond Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Richmond, Va.; Roanoke Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Roanoke, Va.; Rutherford County Cooperative Creamery, Inc., Murfreesboro, Tenn.; South Texas Producers Association, Inc., Houston, Tex.; Sumner County Cooperative Creamery, Inc., Gallatin, Tenn.; Valley of Virginia; Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Harrisonburg, Va.; Mississippi Jersey Cattle Club; Southern Region, American Guernsey Cattle Club; Southern Region, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

It must be remembered that this controversy is, in part, a struggle between small business and big business. The 40,000 dairy plants and the 2,500,000 dairy farmers in this country, many of them situated in the South as elsewhere, are essentially small business organizations. The cottonseed oil and oleomargarine interests, by contrast,

are very big business, indeed. Much of their ownership is closely held by absentee capital operating in the East and Middle West, and even from abroad.

This advertisement shows, moreover, that the aggregate income to small-business men and farmers in the South from dairy products competing with oleomargarine is far above and beyond the comparatively small returns from the butter substitutes.

BUTTER IS VITAL TO THE SOUTH

Only one-third of 1 percent of the farmers' cash income in leading cotton States can be traced to oleomargarine. On the other hand, oleomargarine is a definite threat to southern markets for dairy products, lard, salad oils, and vegetable shortening, with which oleo competes, and cottonseed meal sold as feed for dairy cattle everywhere. To the Cotton Belt farmer these markets are 28 times as important as the oleo market.

The dairy industry is more important to the southern farmer—and to the southern consumer—than all the oleomargarine ever manufactured. It supplies the Nation with all of its milk, 40 percent of its beef and veal, and provides the second largest source of farm income to the South. The dairy farmer, in addition, is one of the best customers of the cotton farmer, who gets half again as much for his cottonseed meal when sold for dairy cattle feed as he gets for the cottonseed oil he sells to oleomargarine manufacturers. Soybean growers get 2½ times as much income from soybean meal sold for dairy-cattle feed as they get from the soybean oil sold for oleomargarine. In the face of these figures, it is hard to understand why the southern farmer should want to cut his own throat for the benefit of the absentee ownership that controls the oleomargarine industry in this country.

A certain element of southern business wants increased markets and increased prices for its cottonseed oil. It believes that the oleomargarine market promises to offer those increases. To foster the oleo market, that element is willing to encourage the possibility of fraud and deception against the American consumer by demanding the right to color oleomargarine yellow in imitation of butter.

OLEOMARGARINE OPENS THE DOOR TO FOREIGN IMPORTS

The oleomargarine manufacturers are willing to go still further. They are willing to sacrifice cotton growers, who derive benefit from the dairy industry, without in any way helping them. The facts are that for three decades there has been a market for every pound of edible oil in the manufacture of shortening and salad dressing. In fact, in each of the years 1935-37, it was necessary to import as much as 100,000,000 pounds of edible cottonseed oil from outside the country to satisfy these needs.

Much cottonseed oil is now being diverted to oleomargarine, leaving an increased vacuum to be filled by other low-priced imported vegetable oils for other products. There is little difference between the formula for vegetable shortenings and the formula for oleomargarine. A difference of only one-fourth

of a cent a pound is enough to divert oil from one product to another and, to the modern chemist, it is a simple problem to use such oils interchangeably.

In case some of the gentlemen in this House may not understand why I raise this point, may I digress long enough to explain the essential difference in pricing dairy products as against commercial oils and fats. Over the years the dairy farmer, to obtain full value from his milk, has learned to sell on a classified basis. Fluid milk brings in the highest price, then cream, then evaporated milk, then butter and cheese. There are many variants of the system by which he obtains the maximum return from his product, but classification is the heart of all of them.

The benefits of such classification have not been made available to producers of cottonseed oil, though the peanut growers have used the method to advantage. For example, there is one price to peanut shellers and another to crushers, irrespective of grade. The producer of cottonseed gets no such classified price, and neither does the crusher. The cotton oil mill still sells crude oil on a blind-broker basis. The manager of such a mill does not know and may not care what his oil is used for, even though the profits of their eventual conversion may be greater for one product or another, depending on the season and its circumstance.

Nor does the independent mill owner know whether the price of the tank of oil he is selling is being bid down by another mill operating as part of a chain. The syndicate mill can absorb losses in the added profits it makes by taking the conversion market away from the independents. Any loss shown by the mill is merely a bookkeeping item in that case.

So, out of a tank of oil produced perhaps in the district represented by my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], a part may be used for vegetable shortening after it reaches its northern destination, and a part may go into salad oil, and the remainder may be used for oleomargarine. The grower has no way of knowing what becomes of it or how much its eventual use may bring. He gets the same low price under every circumstance. With a constant shortage of cottonseed oil for edible purposes, it is not possible for any current or expanded sale of oleomargarine to put a single extra penny into the pockets of the American cottonseed oil producers. The same thing applies to the producers of domestic soybean oil.

MONEY TALKS

It is true that for the year 1947 the oleomargarine industry, as represented by only 28 major manufacturers, is known to have spent \$6,600,000 for advertising directed in part toward the repeal of oleo restrictions according to Tide magazine. It is true that in 1948, when they thought their battle was all but won, they nevertheless spent an additional \$5,400,000 to mislead American housewives on the question of yellow oleomargarine, according to the same publication. It is true that the impact of these millions of dollars of advertising revenue has been reflected by columns of favorable news and editorial comment in return.

It is true that Congressmen have been subjected to a barrage of synthetic mail signed by employees of oleomargarine manufacturing concerns, who received suggestions as to what sort of letters their employers wanted them to write. It is true that oleo companies have furnished the stationery for such letters, addressed the envelopes, stamped them, and mailed them in great quantities. It is true that State legislatures have been swamped with petitions for oleo-tax repeal for which, in Ohio at least, the persons who circulated them received 10 cents a name. Many such petitions were circulated by newsboys on their paper routes, and it is possible that the housewives who signed them were merely being charitable.

Money talks; yes. But no oleo money talks loud enough to drown out the fact that milk and its products constitute the largest single source of farm income. And no amount of paid propaganda can conceal the fact that 26.9 percent of all milk in commerce is consumed in the form of butter. Without adequate butter outlets, it is impossible for the Nation to maintain a stable and profitable dairy industry. No advertising expenditure in the world can explain to the American housewife the scarcities and high prices for milk and meat that would result from an oleo monopoly of the market for spreads.

More than 25 percent of all the food consumed annually in this country is produced by the dairy industry. The dislocation of that industry through unfair competition from imitation butter would cost the consumer millions. Mr. Speaker, I say again that this would be too great a price to pay for cheaper oleo—even if the unrestricted use of yellow coloring were to lower the price of oleomargarine, which it would not.

Oleomargarine propaganda does not mention that 24 States have on their statute books legislation restricting the sale of colored products, and that repeal of the Federal restrictions on yellow oleo would not affect States' rights in this matter. These States have heavy concentrations of industrial population and are natural targets for the 28 big oleomargarine manufacturers, who produce and distribute the bulk of this product. As the oleomargarine lobby itself say, "So long as Federal restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of margarine are continued in effect, State restrictive laws are more difficult to remove."

Repeal of Federal restrictions on oleo, therefore, may be considered as an initial attack on the State laws of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Alabama, Florida, and Missouri.

However, in certain of these States circumstances have developed that give rise to a question as to the effectiveness of several of these statutes, for example:

In Alabama the attorney general of that State, in an opinion given in 1944, stated that the Alabama code did not prevent the sale of colored oleo in that State.

In Florida the State supreme court held in an opinion rendered December 8, 1944, that where oleo was sold under the original natural color of the oil used as a base—even though the oil had bleached out during the refining process and annoto had to be added to restore color—it was not within the statute prohibiting the sale of any spurious preparation purporting to be butter.

In Maine the attorney general of that State, in an opinion given June 1, 1948, stated that yellow oleo could be sold in Maine if properly labeled and identified.

In Missouri the attorney general of that State, in an opinion given June 29, 1948, stated that yellow oleo could be sold in Missouri if the containers or cartons had printed thereon the word "oleomargarine."

In Maryland dealers are selling colored oleo on advice received from their State health department, food and drug division, that oleo is not a substitute made or colored to resemble natural butter as prohibited by the Maryland law. The State's attorney of Montgomery County has a test case under advisement at this writing.

MISLEADING PROPAGANDA AS TO COLOR

Oleomargarine manufacturers are further guilty of leading the public to believe that their product is naturally yellow in color. They infer that Federal restrictions force the removal of this color by bleaching, and that the housewife is unfairly required to restore it. Butter, they say, is colored with the same dyes with which oleo is colored; and restraints on their use of the yellow color is unjustified discrimination.

The facts are that it is impossible to make a naturally yellow oleomargarine out of domestic oils. The Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology has revealed the results of scientific tests in this respect. When cottonseed oils are turned into fat they become tattle-tale gray. When soybean oils are turned into fat they become a murky green. They are then bleached, not because of the Federal laws, but to remove undesirable odors, flavors, and colors.

Laboratory analyses of hydrogenated soybean or cottonseed oils, the domestic oils generally utilized in commercial production of oleomargarine, indicate that, regardless of whatever other qualities oleo may or may not have, it does not in the least resemble natural butter in its original state as far as color is concerned.

A small percentage of winter butter is colored, of course. However, when color is added to butter, it is for purposes of uniformity and not with the idea of deception and fraud in trying to make butter look like something which it is not. Would the oleo manufacturers want to color their product yellow if butter was naturally pink?

Certainly not. Their demand for yellow is based solely on a desire to imitate butter's naturally yellow color.

OLEOMARGARINE IS A SYNTHETIC PRODUCT

We must remember that oleomargarine is a contrived product of uncertain ancestry. It can be and has been made of fish oil, animal fats, tallow, waste packing-house byproducts, and vegetable

oils both domestic and imported. To say that oleo is the nutritional equivalent of butter is to say that horsemeat is the nutritional equivalent of prime roast beef. The statement might be technically true, but it is morally dubious.

Foreign chemists have made oleo successfully from wood pulp and even from coal. Already we are witnessing a return of imported oils, such as coconut and palm-kernel oils. These imports will increase if price advantages warrant. There is no assurance whatever that American oleo will continue to be made from cottonseed and soybean oils. It is fun to be fooled, but not at the expense of diet or health.

In any case, the processing of oleo requires the deodorizing of some oils, the removal of unpleasant off-tastes from others, and bleaching to give a uniform white base for the addition of color. Diacetyl must be added to imitate butter's taste. Vitamin A, which is extracted from shark livers, must be added to imitate butter's nutrition. Milk must be added to oleo to imitate butter's texture. The use of yellow would be the final step toward fraud and deceit by imitating butter's color.

The repeal of the Federal restrictions on yellow oleomargarine would lay the consumer open to substitution on every hand. The markets would be wide open to adulterations and imitations of every kind. Many outlets for butter as a quality product would be destroyed—and that is exactly what the oleomargarine manufacturers want. They want, not part of the market for spreads used on bread, nor most of that market, but all of the market. In other words, they want to destroy the dairy industry and secure a monopoly for their synthetic product.

DAIRY HERDS ENDANGERED

If the Congress takes action to permit the manufacture and sale of oleo colored yellow to look like butter, what will be the effect on the dairy farmers? The lost butter market will be felt first by two and one-half million farmers, many of whom only milk from three to six cows. These farmers and their families depend upon widely distributed local creameries, cheese plants, condensers, and milk plants, totaling more than 40,000 establishments, for almost their only weekly cash income.

During the flush season, cows produce about 50 percent more milk than in winter, while consumption remains about the same. A large percentage of this surplus must go into butter. Indeed, almost 27 percent of all milk produced in this country is thus used, as I have said. Without butter outlets for surplus milk, the small dairy farmers will have no alternative but to reduce their herds, with far-reaching results.

If Federal controls over yellow oleo are repealed, I foresee that the reduction of dairy herds within the next 3 years will have a disastrous effect on the agricultural economy. We lost nearly a million dairy cows between January 1, 1947, and January 1, 1948. This was the sharpest decline in dairy-cow numbers ever recorded in a single year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

This drop in milk-cow population will soon be severely felt in those cities which now depend upon abundant supplies of fluid milk and will hurt the very consumers to whom the oleo manufacturers now appeal. Any possibility of savings from cheaper oleo will be reflected many times over in the consumer's increased milk bill. Surplus milk which finds no outlet in butter will be cheap for a while, then farmers will sell their cows and turn to other types of production or even to other occupations.

With increased population and increased demands for milk, a further reduction in dairy herds will produce milk shortages. Higher prices for milk will be inevitable. Higher prices for meat will be equally inevitable, since about 40 percent of our meat supply comes from dairy herds. If this vicious trend is to be continued, we can easily be reduced from our traditional American meat and milk products diet to a subsistence diet of grain and synthetic foods.

Filled milk, filled cheese, and other filled dairy products using cottonseed oil instead of milk fat would follow as a matter of course. In Mexico, a synthetic product consisting of skim milk and cottonseed oil is already being made and sold in bottles. Filled condensed milk has been canned in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Do we want a peon diet for our own children? In Texas certain manufacturers are already substituting cottonseed oil for butterfat in ice cream, and a move is under way to make this deception legal. Where does that leave the dairy farmer?

A shift in production to soybean and other soil-depleting crops would be unavoidable. This, in turn, would mean larger appropriations from Congress to meet our increasing soil-conservation needs and to match the job once taken over without subsidy by our Nation's dairy farmers. The end would be disastrous for farmers and city folk alike, and would endanger the economy of our country.

DAIRY FARMERS ARE NOT PROFITEERS

Yet dairy farming is the backbone of diversified modern agriculture. Manufactured dairy products are a necessary outlet for milk which cannot be sold in bottles, and butter continues to be a product upon which the dairy farmer relies for his livelihood. It is a product which both farmer and consumer must be able to count upon—a quality product which is both a food and a flavor.

From the consumers' standpoint, the law must give protection against fraud and misrepresentation in the substitution of colored oleomargarine for butter. The oleo manufacturers will tell you that there is no other parallel in our laws of one food product being protected against another food product. The answer is that no other type of merchandise affords even a close parallel for comparison.

The monetary incentive to sell colored oleo at the price of and in the guise of butter is absolutely unique. With the quantities of butter sold so huge and a price spread between oleo and butter, there would be tremendous incentive for substitution and fraud if the unrestricted sale of yellow oleomargarine were permitted.

THE NEW DAIRY POLICY

Widespread fraudulent substitution of yellow oleomargarine for butter must be prevented. This can be done by a flat ban on the imitation of butter through the commercial manufacture or sale of yellow oleomargarine. Such a ban would enable Congress and the State legislatures to remove all taxes and license fees now imposed on the butter substitute and still protect consumers.

Such a ban would permit housewives to obtain all the oleomargarine they want for home use in its most economical uncolored form, without payment of any taxes whatsoever. At the same time, a ban on imitation butter would curb unfair competition for the butter market, so vital to successful dairying in the South as elsewhere.

A policy to this effect was proposed by representatives of three leading dairy organizations on October 26, 1948. This policy has since been ratified separately by members of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, the American Butter Institute, and the National Creameries Association, and the major national dairy-cattle breeders' associations. The National Grange has expressed its agreement in principle, as have many State farm bureaus. I can say with confidence that a majority of all organized farmers in America are behind this policy.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill which provides for those objectives and which, I believe, will receive the approval of every fair-minded Member of this House. It is fair to consumers, because it allows the removal of all taxes and sales restrictions on oleomargarine. It is fair to oleo retailers and wholesalers, because it permits the elimination of all license fees and reporting requirements. Finally it is fair to the dairy farmer. This bill urges a ban on the unfair commercial imitation of butter to insure fair competition for an industry that is vital to national employment, national income, and our national standard of living.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Star]
BUTTER INDUSTRY'S VIEWS ON OLEO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR:

Your editorial of January 13, *Yellow as Butter*, seems to favor repeal of the internal revenue laws which effectively have regulated the manufacture and sale of yellow oleomargarine but does not advocate any effective means of protecting consumers from fraud and deception, if these are repealed. Naïveté does not generally characterize your editorials but your statement, "All oleomargarine, no matter where or how sold, should be labeled as such" achieves a new high for ingenuousness.

It is a fact well known by food enforcement officials that there are certain basic deceptions which are sometimes employed in the preparation of foods which are not correctible by any form of label statement. The use of artificial color for the purpose of simulating a valuable food probably is the foremost example of this type of deception.

Item 1. The Food and Drug Administration throughout its rulings has been sensitive to the deception caused by the use of artificial yellow color in foods which makes them appear to contain eggs. The use of yellow color is forbidden in such foods as macaroni and noodle products, mayonnaise and salad dressings.

Item 2. The circuit court of appeals has upheld the Food and Drug Administration in its contention that white poppy seeds artificially colored to resemble more valuable Dutch blue and Turkish grey poppy seeds, are adulterated.

Item 3. In a 1940 opinion (still valid) the Food and Drug Administration said, "Bakery products, or any other food containing pumpkin, which gives the appearance of having an egg content when no eggs are present, or a greater egg content than is the case, would be an adulterated article under any form of labeling."

A truthful label statement that artificial color had been added would not be a successful defense to a charge of adulteration in any of the above illustrations. Yet, inadequate regulation of yellow oleo would relegate any of the above adulterated foods to the chicken-feed class as a source of booty to the unscrupulous because of the large margin of profit involved and the closeness of the resemblance of yellow oleo and butter in appearance and taste.

Your statement that some butter is artificially colored is a yellow herring. Butter never is colored to make consumers believe it is oleo.

The sound principle upon which the dairy industry's new policy is based was once expressed by a Food and Drug official who after 30 years' experience in protecting consumers from deleterious foods and economic fraud said, "It is our experience in law enforcement that the purchaser is guided many, many times in the identity of a product, by its flavor, its appearance, its physical properties, regardless of what statements are made on the label, with respect to artificiality or coloring, as the case may be; and it is one of the fundamentals of law-enforcement procedure that such effects, resulting from appearances and flavors, when they are deceptive are not correctible by label declaration."

Do not minimize the fraud potential inherent in removing the effective protection which has been afforded housewives by the revenue laws. It grieves me to see the Star running with the pack on this issue. It would seem your really great newspaper should be in the van, endorsing legislation which will give consumers a decent measure of protection, if the tax on yellow oleo is to be removed.

CHARLES M. FISTERE,
Counsel, American Butter Institute.

[From the Soybean Digest of January 1949]
SOYBEAN OIL IS LOSING MARGARINE MARKET

Soybean oil stands second in quantity among oils used in margarine the first three quarters of 1948. This, of course, is not news. Soybean oil has been second on the list of margarine oils for a number of years. The news is that the quantity gap between soybean oil and cottonseed oil, in first place, is widening.

Some years during the war soybeans supplied almost as much oil to the margarine industry as did cottonseed. But the first 9 months of last year soybean oil constituted only 35.5 percent of the oils going into margarine. Cottonseed furnished 59.8 percent.

Part of the reason for the shift away from soybean oil in the margarine market is the greater availability of all vegetable oils. Buyers are in position to be more choosy. So while soybean oil is finding a wider field among industrial users, it is losing ground relatively as an ingredient of a higher-value product—margarine.

This development gives point to the need for pushing ahead with basic research on the cause and cure of soybean-oil reversion, which is its chief handicap with margarine. We have mentioned this need here many times before. If soybean oil is to compete on equal terms in the high-value field, its

weaknesses need to be known and corrected. Such action cannot wait.

The high-value markets are the ones that will support a good price for soybean oil—and soybeans. Once lost, they will be much more difficult to regain.

[From the St. Cloud (Minn.) Times]

THE FIGHT ON OLEO

Early in the Eightieth Republican-controlled session of Congress a few oleo manufacturers launched a multi-million-dollar attack against the dairy farmers of the United States.

The Republican Congress had expressed its displeasure with such things as the Democratic farm program and reciprocal trade agreements, so the oleo manufacturers probably thought that the chances were good to put a law through so that they might distribute and actually sell oleo in a color that would look like butter. Their sole objective was to remove the 10 cents a pound Federal tax on oleo colored yellow to masquerade as butter. The sheer force which came near to brutality of oleo's onslaught kept the dairy farmers on the defensive throughout the session. If Congress had not adjourned without finishing a lot of its work, the oleo people might have won out.

As Hoard's Dairyman says, some newspaper editors and other oleo fellow travelers have either innocently or intentionally misinterpreted the new dairy stand. They have surreptitiously played up the portion of the stand that agrees to the removal of all Federal taxes, licenses, and license fees, and have purposely overlooked the fact that the removal of these levies will not be agreed to until yellow oleo has been wiped from the map of the United States. The first action must be absolute abolition and prohibition of the sale and manufacture of fraudulent yellow oleo. When this has been accomplished and enacted into law then, and only then, will the dairy farmers be ready to remove the long-standing Federal levies. This is as it should be. Many States have been following this procedure for several years. They have within their boundaries prohibited the sale and manufacture of fraudulent yellow oleo.

Now the substance of all this is that the oleo industry will not sell its product in its color and on its own merits unless forced to do so by legislation. Enactment of such legislation is the intention of the dairy industry during the 1949 session of Congress.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PATMAN). The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] has expired.

WILLIAM A. JUMP

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I announce with the deepest regret the death of Mr. William A. Jump, one of the most efficient officials of the Government and one of the Nation's greatest public servants.

During his long and faithful service with the Department, Mr. Jump served under 11 Secretaries of Agriculture. In 1947 he received the Department's distinguished service award for outstanding service and leadership in the advancement of public administration.

For several years he served as the United States representative on the Subcommittee on Finance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Mr. Jump began his career in the Bureau of Animal Industry, and was promoted regularly, becoming personal secretary in 1921 to the then Secretary of

Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace. In 1922, during the Harding administration, Mr. Jump was appointed budget officer for the Department, a post which he held continuously thereafter.

Widely known both inside and outside the Federal Government as an outstanding leader in the advancement of public administration, Mr. Jump was a prominent advocate of many improvements in the Federal budgetary and management practices.

Throughout his career as the Department's liaison officer, Mr. Jump was in close contact with Members of the Congress, earning praise for his able handling of the agency's budget matters.

I recall that some years ago when Mr. Jump had rendered particularly valuable service to my subcommittee we voted to increase his salary. He declined, saying such an increase would be disproportionate to the other salaries paid in his department. It is the only instance within my knowledge when an employee of the Government declined an increase in compensation.

On his recent retirement I wrote to him expressing regret at his leaving the Department and my deep appreciation of the great service he had rendered the committee and the Congress and the Nation. In reply he wrote just a day or two before his death:

JANUARY 17, 1949.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman, House Committee on
Appropriations.

Dear Mr. CANNON: I cannot tell in the brief space of a note how much your letter of December 22, 1948, meant to me. You probably did not know at the time your letter was written that my retirement from Government service was due to critical illness. I have known since June that I had cancer of the liver, but the suddenness with which I became completely disabled was a surprise.

There has been nothing in my lifetime that has made a deeper impression on me than my frequent and close contact with the congressional appropriations committees of Congress. During the 30 years I have appeared before these committees I have learned to have an entirely different viewpoint on the quality and functioning of the Congress from that which, it seems to me, is most unfortunately held by the general public. I have found Congress to be not weak as the public sometimes seems to believe nor muddle-headed as is the viewpoint often expressed by segments of the public. On the contrary, I have found that Congress is generally strong and generally sound, and working upon a final discovery in the best public interest of a solution of the great pending questions of the day. Their success in finding these solutions, when you consider the enormous ramifications of current times when things legislative have grown and moved away from simplicity and assumed overwhelming complexity, is truly remarkable. The Congress is not perfect any more than other parts of the American scene are perfect, but it is so much better than the American people either believe it to be that it is a shame that this disparity between fact and theory prevails. I say this not in defense of Congress as an institution but as a commendation and urgent need for the general public to find its greatest dependability in the execution of legislative affairs. It is the public itself that is the loser in its inability to grasp the significance of Congress in the whole scheme of economics, continuation of liberty and proper execution of a number of the most important constitutional requirements under our Amer-

ican system. The public seems to be awake on this point and indeed I believe they are making progress on grasping what things are all about. My 30 years before Congress has led me to believe that there is not a single thing of such fundamental importance as for the people to grasp fully their great dependence on the legislative system.

I have tremendously enjoyed my congressional relationships. If I had my time to go over I would try to make them even more useful and effective. I have also enjoyed and place the highest value on the confidence which has been shown me over the years by the Committee on Appropriations.

My best wishes for the future go out to both the House and Senate committees, and I hope the problems that now seem to be unsolvable will quickly turn out to be an enigma of the past, and that the American people will come to the highest general appreciation of these great instruments of government for which our Constitution provides.

With personal good wishes to all of the members of the committees and subcommittees with which I have dealt, and especially my personal good wishes to you and the other chairmen involved, I remain,

Sincerely,

W. A. JUMP.

Active for many years in his professional field, he was a member of the organization committee which led to the establishment of the American Society for Public Administration. He also worked on a committee of the American Political Science Association, a unit promoting closer relations between members of the association and Federal, State, and local government public officials.

Mr. Jump was widely recognized for his professional abilities and was frequently asked to give lectures and special courses at various universities and colleges, including Harvard, Princeton, University of North Carolina, Mount Holyoke College, and American University.

A short time before his death, Mr. Jump, in response to many messages and tributes from his colleagues, wrote a farewell message to his associates in the Department of Agriculture, in which he said:

There is no finer place in America than the Department of Agriculture in which to grow up and spend a lifetime, as I have done. I feel that I have been most fortunate in having had that privilege.

Not a week passes that I am not stimulated by some fresh evidence of the spirit of true public service that is the strong foundation of the Department. Somehow and in some way the fact that from the beginning the Department has existed for the sole purpose of making life in America a better, richer, and fuller experience has resulted in an honest, vigorous, and intensely realistic public-service concept on the part of the staff of the Department, high and low, that is truly remarkable.

This makes the Department a most stimulating and inspiring place to work. A member of the Department does not have the feeling that he is just helping to turn the wheels that make a large organization work; he feels he is a partner in a great enterprise.

This institutional appreciation is a priceless asset. It could not be created by the use of money or by any of the modern methods of building a so-called esprit de corps, as important and desirable as that may be.

I would be the first one to admit or even assert that the Department is not perfect. There is no danger of this, but if it ever gets

to be perfect it will become so self-centered as to be of little use as a public-service institution. For many years my work has involved extensive and varied external relationships, both public and private. I have kept my eyes and ears open. The net result is that I am more deeply convinced than ever that in the USDA we have something quite unusual, whether measured by public or private standards.

We have become so accustomed to all this that sometimes it appears that we just take it for granted. But, as everyone knows, traditions have to be kept alive and passed forward. We are not static, which I think is very good, since nothing would be more objectionable than an insulated or too highly inbred bureaucracy.

Heads of the Department, bureau heads, and the personnel at large come and go. Even bureaus come and go as the cycle of organization and reorganization keeps in motion. It is noteworthy that regardless of the scope and degree of such changes and the strain they sometimes impose, the traditions and ideals of the Department are kept alive by recognition by the officers and personnel generally of these great intangibles among our institutional assets and determination and eternal vigilance to keep it so from generation to generation.

That is why I feel compelled to mention the traditions and public-service ideals of the Department as one of the outstanding impressions I have at the close of a lifetime of sharing in this good and wholesome atmosphere.

In like spirit he wrote in his last days to Secretary Brannan:

HON. CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: When I last mentioned the subject of my retirement I had hoped to be able to remain on the job until after the first of the new year. During recent weeks, however, my physical condition has grown worse so rapidly that I now have no choice but to apply at once for disability retirement.

After spending nearly 42 years in the Department I regret very much the necessity for leaving in such summary fashion. I had expected to retire at 60, about 3 years hence, and always took it for granted that when that time came I would have the usual opportunity to say good-by, individually and in person, to my many friends and associates in the Department. Since that is not now possible, I should like to take this opportunity, through you as the head of the Department, to say good-by and to thank each and every one for their kindness and cooperation over the years. There are no finer folks anywhere than those who comprise the Department of Agriculture. I have the deepest personal affection for them and I am going to miss them very much indeed.

Among many other things that I should like to say at this time there is one more that I feel I must say. I would be either the most ungrateful, or the least discerning, person in the world if I left without saying it. And that is that there is no finer place in America than the Department of Agriculture in which to grow up and spend a lifetime, as I have done. I feel that I have been most fortunate in having had that privilege.

Not a week passes, even after all these years, that I am not stimulated by some new and fresh evidence of the spirit of true public service that is the strong foundation of the Department of Agriculture. Somehow, and in some way, the fact that from the beginning the Department has existed for the sole purpose of making life in America a better, richer, and fuller experience, has resulted in an honest, vigorous, and intensely realistic public-service concept on the part of the staff of the Department, high and low, that is truly remarkable. This makes the Department a most stimulating and inspiring place in

which to work. A member of the Department of Agriculture does not have the feeling that he is just helping to turn the wheels that make a large organization work; he feels he is a partner in a great enterprise. That has been my experience for 42 years. I know it is the experience of countless others in the Department who could not be tempted to work anywhere else. This institutional appreciation is a priceless asset. It could not be created by the use of money or by any of the modern methods of building a so-called esprit de corps, as important and desirable as that may be.

Of course, some will say that these are merely the enthusiastic, or overenthusiastic, observations of a person who has spent his lifetime within the walls of the USDA. I admit to some vulnerability on that score and have tried all the more, therefore, to be objective about the Department. I would be the first one to admit or even assert that the Department is not perfect. There is no danger of this, but if it ever gets to be perfect it will become so self-centered as to be of little use as a public-service institution. For many years my work has involved extensive and varied external relationships, both public and private. I have kept my eyes and ears open. The net result is that I am more deeply convinced than ever that in the USDA we have something quite unusual, whether measured by public or private standards.

We have become so accustomed to all this that sometimes it appears that we just take it for granted. But, as everyone knows, traditions have to be kept alive and passed forward. We are not static, which I think is very good since nothing would be more objectionable than an insulated or too highly inbred bureaucracy. Heads of the Department, bureau heads, and the personnel at large come and go. Even bureaus come and go as the cycle of organization and reorganization keeps in motion. It is noteworthy that regardless of the scope and degree of such changes and the strain they sometimes impose the traditions and ideals of the Department at large are kept alive by recognition by the officers and personnel generally of these great intangibles among our institutional assets and determination and eternal vigilance to keep it so from generation to generation. That is why I feel impelled to mention the traditions and public-service ideals of the Department as one of the outstanding impressions I have at the close of a lifetime of sharing in this good and wholesome atmosphere.

In building such a valuable institutional tradition over the years the Department has had great help from the existence of certain characteristics or factors that have a bearing on all that it does. The relative virtue we have attained, it seems to me, has been tremendously influenced by some of these. No two people would agree on a list of such factors but some that I have seemed to see quite clearly are:

The impact of research on the character of the Department. The existence from the beginning of research and experimentation as the basic function of the Department has instilled a general respect for the eternal quest for the truth and a corresponding skepticism and scorn for sham, half-truth, conclusions not supported by facts, and so on.

The practice of maintaining the closest possible contact with the people themselves and their elected Representatives in Congress in determining what constitutes sound policy and program at any given time. This has resulted in the desirable situation where there is no such thing in fact as a Department of Agriculture program. For convenience, we refer to USDA programs, but over the years I sense that we have learned that the people's programs are the only ones that have a sound and lasting place in a democracy. Occasionally, the Department pushes forward more rapidly than some people believe justified. This is desirable evidence of

dynamic and progressive leadership arising out of our public-service concept. When the shake-down occurs we know the actual programs will and must be those the people want and support.

The collaborative and cooperative process: The great connectionalism (I know about the word "nexus" but it's too simple a word to do justice to agricultural organization in the United States) in which the Department is involved with the land-grant colleges and other State agricultural departments and institutions, the farm organizations, the farmer committee systems, the cooperatives, the agricultural credit agencies, the industry and trade groups, the congressional committees, and so on, has developed a philosophy of collaboration and cooperation that has made an imprint on the Department and its methods of thought and action that is unique in Government. While fulfilling the obligations of this vast and intricate pattern of relationships is burdensome at times, the results have made the United States the envy of the world where food and agriculture are concerned. A byproduct is that the Department has been saved from becoming arrogant, self-sufficient, smug and too satisfied with itself. These are alleged to be common sins of bureaucracy. I say "alleged" because they are not nearly so prevalent as some would have the public believe and personally I don't believe they exist in Government in as great degree as in private enterprise. While some, of course, say we have these sins (and doubtless we do, in spots, for temporary periods) I believe we have largely avoided the pattern of officialdom they suggest because we are, and must be, a part of this vast agricultural connectionalism.

The democratic process in internal administration, arising, I believe, out of some of the factors mentioned above, the Department is distinctive in its practice of collaboration and cooperation in the development of policies and methods of internal administration and operation. This contributes tremendously to making the Department a wonderful place in which to work. I do not know of any place in the world where an arbitrary or unsound administrative policy or practice has less chance of survival than in the Department of Agriculture.

The Department also has been blessed throughout its history by high-grade leadership at the top. I have worked under 11 Secretaries of Agriculture, including the present Secretary, and every one of them has dedicated himself to the highest possible standards of public service. For years I have advanced the theory that God looks out for the Department of Agriculture in this respect. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that we have never had other than able men who understood and believed in the public-service concept as Secretaries of Agriculture. That has been a big factor in maintaining the high character of the Department, both externally and internally.

It is a source of deep regret to me that I will not have the privilege of serving with you personally in the years ahead. I have always enjoyed working with you. Particularly, I have admired your courage and vigor and consistent championing of the principles of public welfare, fairness, and justice as applied to Government policies and programs. I wish you happiness and every success in your leadership in American agriculture as well as in the Department internally and I have no doubt you are going to continue to have an interesting and satisfying experience.

I appreciate all of the consideration which has been shown to me and will always be tremendously interested in what you and the Department of Agriculture are doing.

With warm personal regards,
Sincerely,

W. A. JUMP,
Director of Finance.

Perhaps the best summation of Mr. Jump's long and distinguished public career was written by President Truman when, on learning of his resignation as Director of the Department's Office of Budget and Finance, he wrote:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 21, 1948.

MY DEAR MR. JUMP: I have received with a sense of deep loss the word that you are retiring from the Government service. Few public servants have earned a rest as much as you have, and I send you every good wish as you relinquish your duties as Director of Finance and budget officer of the Department of Agriculture. In addition to my personal relationship with you, for which I shall always be grateful, I know that I speak for hundreds of others when I say that your retirement will create a void which will be hard to fill.

However, you have become a symbol of such a high standard of public service that we cannot think of your retirement as ending your career. Your example of selfless effort to improve public administration has blazed a wide and clear trail which is already being followed by many of your associates and will be followed by many others for a long time.

You carry with you the good wishes of your coworkers. It is a privilege and a pleasure to extend to you the thanks of the Government which you have served through more than four decades with such self-sacrificing devotion and fidelity.

Very sincerely yours,
HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRIS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in both to include extraneous matter.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CHRISTOPHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes tomorrow following the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered for the day.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

REORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT BUREAUS AND DEPARTMENTS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments this morning began hearings on H. R. 1569, a bill to provide for the reorganization of Government agencies and for other purposes.

The bill is somewhat similar to previous legislation, but, as in previous legislation, it carries a provision in section 6 of title I which makes it subject to the objection that it is unconstitutional.

Permit me to state that I agree with the overwhelming majority of the Con-

gress that there should be a reorganization of the executive departments which will give greater efficiency at less cost.

Nothing is sought to be accomplished by this bill which cannot be accomplished through legislative procedure.

The argument that no previous Congress has attempted a general reorganization of the executive departments is not an answer to the fact that this Congress has authority to do that job if it so desires.

We have a Democratic President and we have a Democratic majority in the Senate and in the House. Presumably, that Democratic majority in each House is working with the President. Nor is there any reason to believe that the Republican membership in both Senate and House will not go along with the President on any reasonable, valid plan which promises greater efficiency and economy.

There is at this time no excuse for evading or ignoring constitutional provisions.

Say what you will, our procedure and progress under the Constitution have demonstrated that it is still the form of government which gives to the citizen the greatest freedom and prosperity, to the Nation the greatest degree of security. Having the best, why should we scrap it or disregard its essential provisions?

To attain a desired objective, should we disregard fundamental principles and procedure incorporated in the instrument which has protected the liberty of the citizen, guaranteed the safety of our Nation? The answer is obvious.

Unfortunately, this bill (H. R. 1569) as written, seeks to reverse the constitutional legislative processes.

Section 1 of article I of the Constitution provides that—

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

The second paragraph of section 7 provides that—

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall before it becomes a law be presented to the President of the United States.

Now it is true that section 3 of article II provides that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

But nowhere in the Constitution nor in the amendments to it, so far as I have been able to find, is there a sentence or a word which authorizes the President of the United States and one branch of the Congress to enact legislation.

H. R. 1569, construed as a whole, authorizes the President to send down reorganization plans, and it expressly states that, unless within 60 legislative days, both the Senate and the House disapprove of those plans as written, they shall be the law of the land.

This reorganization bill ignores the constitutional provisions that the legislative power shall be vested in the Congress of the United States, which, ac-

ording to the Constitution, "shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives."

Under the Constitution, as every Member of this House and every schoolboy knows, before a bill or a resolution can become the law of the land it must receive the approval of a majority of the Members of the Senate and the House. Then, if the President vetoes the bill or resolution, it must before it becomes law, receive the approval of two-thirds of the Members of each House.

Under the reorganization bill as written and as now being considered by the committee, the procedure would be changed, and a bill or resolution or plan, whatever you prefer to call it, submitted by the President would, if it was approved by either the House or the Senate and disapproved by the other, nevertheless become the law of the land.

Stated in another way, the proposed reorganization plan would give to the President and to one branch of Congress the authority to enact legislation having to do with the reorganization of the executive department.

Or if the President sent down a bill and neither House acted adversely within 60 legislative days, the President's plan would become the law of the land. To state that somewhat differently, the President, under this bill, can "introduce" a bill and that bill becomes a law without the action of either House.

Under the Constitution, although a majority of the Senate and the House pass a bill, the President has the authority to veto it. Unless that veto is disapproved by two-thirds of each House, the bill or resolution does not become a law.

Under the reorganization plan, a bill or resolution or plan proposed by the President becomes the law of the land unless it is vetoed within 60 legislative days by both branches of the Congress.

Such a departure from constitutional provisions is so apparent, so radical, that I cannot support it.

Believing as I do in the purpose of the bill, I shall, in committee, and if unsuccessful there, later on the floor, if the rules permit, offer an amendment striking out section 6 and providing in a general way that when any such plan is suggested by the President, it shall, by the proper officer of either body, be referred to the proper committee for action in the customary manner.

Such an amendment will also require the Congress to act upon the plan so submitted within a fixed period of time.

One or two other amendments will be offered to the bill at the proper time, but none will be so drafted as to in any way interfere with a speedy and complete reorganization of executive departments in the manner indicated by the President if the Congress so desires.

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. GRANGER. It is true that there is legislative precedent for this, is there not? Even prior to the war we passed legislation which did just that?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. There may be legislative precedent, but what has that to do with the legality of the

procedure? The gentleman does not claim we are bound by the actions of a previous Congress, does he? There are many bad precedents. The United States Supreme Court has recently overruled some of its own decisions. I recall the precedent established by the United States Supreme Court back in March of 1942 when it decided under the law that then existed certain organizations had the right, in the words of Chief Justice Stone, to practice highway robbery. But we fixed that. The fact that some other Congress, a rubber-stamp Congress, if you please, has dodged its duty, shirked its responsibility, or made a mistake is no reason why the objections which I raise, if they are valid, should not now be acted upon favorably. May I ask the gentleman, the fact there is legislative precedent for it would not standing alone justify us in passing this bill, would it?

Mr. GRANGER. In answer to that I would say "No," but I did want the gentleman to know this is not an absolutely new thing. It has been done before.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That is right. I would say it has been done two or three times, but that does not make it right. That is no reason why we should now shirk our responsibility, dodge our responsibility, if you want to put it that way, and turn over this power to the President and to one House of Congress, or more accurately, if both Houses fail to act, to the President.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER. Is it not a fact that the courts have not ruled on the legality of this proposed legislation?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Not so far as I know. Of course, that may be due to the fact no one has brought it up. It has not been tested. But the Constitution is so clear, the provisions as to how legislation shall be enacted are so plain, that I cannot see how there can be any difference of opinion as to what the Constitution provides. If there is no difference of opinion as to that, why should we attempt in this way to circumvent, dodge, or repeal the provisions of the Constitution?

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

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. From the gentleman's study of this bill, does he think it will really accomplish great economy for the people of the United States?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, I cannot tell about that. We had the unification bill up for consideration. We were told in the beginning that it would bring about economy through unification of the armed services, but before the hearings were over the witnesses did not know whether there would be economy or not. We all know that there is plenty of room for economy. We should have it. We hope this bill will bring that about.

Certainly, I would say that if former President Hoover and the Commission

which has given so much study cannot devise a plan to give us greater efficiency and economy, I do not know of any commission that can.

Mr. GOLDEN. That was my hope, that we would accomplish a great, needed economy for our people that are already overburdened.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I agree with that. I am in agreement that we should take this plan in the main, but I would like to change that particular provision as to when it shall become a law and how it shall become a law. One other thing in the bill: There is no limitation in the bill as to the time in which the President must submit his reorganization plan. I think there should be. I do not care whether you make it 60 days or 90 days after the convening of Congress, but there should be a limit. For this reason, that if the Congress must act—that is, both Houses of Congress—within 60 legislative days from the time the bill is submitted, and if the President should wait until 61 days before adjournment date—and adjournment is fixed by the Reorganization Act—then, as we all know, there is a flood of bills before the Congress, a great deal of business before the Congress, and we would not be able, no matter how much we desired, to give that reorganization plan the consideration that it ought to have.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true that the Commission does not recommend a Cabinet position for the Veterans' Administration? It leaves it as an independent office. I have always felt that anything so important as the Veterans' Administration should be a department, with the head of it having Cabinet rank. The head of the Veterans' Administration has a great responsibility.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I understand the gentlewoman's consideration for the veterans. I do not believe there is an hour of any day that she is not thinking of the veterans. But, I do not see why we should establish a separate department.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that it makes for efficiency, as well as a benefit to the veterans. The Veterans' Administration has the welfare of some 18,000,000 persons under its jurisdiction with an increasing load. It has, also, a very far-reaching effect on the economy of the United States.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by his colleague the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Columbia Basin Commission.

Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper comments.

Mr. FELLOWS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOLS

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to state to my colleagues in the House of Representatives that early in the present session I introduced for your consideration a bill providing for Federal aid to our elementary and secondary schools.

Under the Federal Constitution of the United States, this Government has the right to appropriate Federal funds to improve the general welfare of our people. Conditions have arisen in the United States over the past few years that make it imperatively necessary for our Central Government to aid our various State governments in financing the schools of this great free country. There is, in my opinion, no bill pending before the Congress of the United States, of a domestic nature, of more vital importance to our people than this bill. Since the inception of our country, one of the greatest privileges of America has been the opportunities given to our school children for a free education.

With a very large number of the States of this Union having already reached the ceiling and limit of their ability to tax their people and raise funds for school purposes locally, we are confronted with a national emergency that, in my sincere opinion, requires the Federal Government to supplement the State funds to prevent our educational system from deteriorating to such an extent that it would permanently injure the welfare of our people for several decades to come.

Under our republican form of government, where the people themselves have the free right to vote for measures and men in order that our people may maintain their liberty and the blessings of this country, we must have an educated electorate, and we must keep and maintain high educational standards so that communism and other destructive ideologies cannot and will not take root in America to destroy us.

Furthermore, if we educate our youth they will not only be better able to maintain themselves, and to contribute greatly to our national income by their increased capacity to produce, but will also be able to remove themselves from the classes of people who are often dependent and who call upon our National Government for various kinds of support, and will thereby again greatly strengthen the entire people of America, and contribute directly to our national welfare.

In this dawn of the atomic age, or better stated, the dawn of scientific age, if we do not improve our educational standards in America, the doors of opportunity will be slammed in the faces

of millions of our boys and girls. America has definitely assumed world leadership, and never before in the history of our country has it been so vitally important for us to educate our youth.

It is apparent to all thoughtful men and women who believe in the freedom and dignity of the individual and believe devoutly in Christianity—that the entire peoples of the world are now in a mortal struggle where the forces of evil, slavery, communism, and dictatorship are arrayed against the American way of life. This terrible struggle will go on for years.

We are in a righteous crusade, endeavoring to hold aloft the torch of Christianity and freedom in order that mankind everywhere may have the blessings of freedom. We cannot maintain this great leadership, neither can we win this great struggle, unless we continue to educate the boys and girls of America. We must greatly increase their educational opportunities. I think we have a tremendous obligation to provide equality of opportunity to the children of the United States. No child can have equality of opportunity, in my opinion, unless to start with he has a basic minimum education. There are many children who may have the mental capacity or the mental brilliance to rise above the handicap, and there are many who will likely educate themselves, but I think they comprise a very small proportion of the total. The ordinary child who receives no education is, in effect, condemned to a life of poverty, a life on the basis of a low standard of living, a life of little interest, and a life which is of little value to the people of the United States.

During World War II over 1,200,000 men, representing 8 percent of all those examined for selective service, were rejected because of deficiencies. I am advised that a very large percentage of this great army of rejected young men came from States that were unable to properly educate their youth. This threw an additional burden upon the few States who had maintained higher educational standards for their children.

The Federal census of 1940 disclosed that 10,000,000 adult Americans had less than 5 years of schooling. The census of 1945 disclosed that 4,000,000 children between the ages of 5 to 17, inclusive, and 2,000,000 children in the usual school brackets of 6 to 17, inclusive, did not attend any school. In proportion to population, the largest number of adults and children of school age in these groups reside in low-income States.

This is a Nation-wide problem. We should not look at it from a local or State viewpoint. We should have as nearly as possible in America an equalization of educational opportunities for all of the youth of this great country. This necessary equalization cannot be had unless we obtain Federal aid to supplement State funds for schools.

Over the past recent years, with the purchasing power of the dollar greatly descending, tens of thousands of our school teachers and educators have worked in their vital profession for salaries and compensation far below the requirements of a decent living, and our

teachers have for years made personal sacrifices to continue in their chosen profession—at great personal loss to themselves. In addition to this, many of our great educators and splendid school teachers have been forced to retire from the field of education and seek employment in other lines that pay a great deal more. As a consequence of these trends our schools are in a deplorable condition. Thousands of young teachers, with inadequate training, and with only emergency and temporary certificates, have been required to assume the great responsibility of training and teaching our children. However, great credit must be given to emergency teachers who have kept open schools that might otherwise have closed, but their unselfish service does not excuse the failure to pay salaries that will hold qualified teachers, and give incentive to emergency teachers to qualify themselves, and advance the standards of teaching.

There is something wrong with an economic and social system which makes better provision for men and women in labor, industry, or other professions, than for those who have made great sacrifice in time and money to prepare themselves to teach the youth of the Nation. There is no prospect of this deplorable situation getting any better without Federal Aid, and without such aid it will rapidly get much worse.

During the year 1943, more than 1,000,000 new Americans were born in the United States. In the year 1947, 1,300,000 American children were born in the United States. This is far more than usual. The children born 5 and 6 years ago are now entering school, trying to get in schools that are already understaffed with teachers and overcrowded with pupils.

Any American boy or girl, if given a preliminary education in this great free country of ours will have unlimited opportunities spread before them throughout life. If they have no education, they will likely be a constant expense and drain on the rest of our people.

If we tackle this problem now and keep our educational standards high, and greatly improve them, we will not only see many of our young American men and women rise to eminence and statesmanship, and fill the great offices of our country, but there will be tens of thousands of essential places in our society that educated young men and women can and will fill. We must remember that besides the exceptionally few brilliant successes that come from our schools, the ordinary men and women of tomorrow march out from the school doors of our beloved land unprepared and not ready to meet and master the complexities of our modern civilization.

There should be no State boundary lines considered while this bill is pending before the House of Representatives, and there certainly is no political issue involved. It simply presents a great emergency that demands the thoughtful and early consideration of every Member of Congress in order that we may keep this great country free and secure.

It will take two-thirds of all the women graduates from all our colleges and uni-

versities going into the field of education to supply new and qualified teachers in order to meet the bare needs that now exist. It takes money and a lot of it in order to furnish only a reasonable staff of American teachers. We must have a million teachers in order to enable our boys and girls to receive the education and training they are entitled to.

While this Government has been generous and helpful to many of the peoples of the world, it is my belief that we should now first give consideration to our own people, our boys and girls, and the \$300,000,000 per annum provided for in my bill is a small sum indeed as compared to other appropriations that have been and will likely be made to aid millions of people in other countries.

My bill is H. R. 1144. I think it embraces all the good features necessary to enable our children to receive a higher standard of education. In 1944 there were approximately 29,000,000 school children ranging in age from 5 to 17 in the United States. This number is increasing rapidly. There are approximately 867,248 elementary and secondary teachers. This bill will directly benefit both these large groups of our people. Last week the United States loaned \$100,000,000 to the Government of Israel. Why not use some of our national fund for our own people who deserve and need it most? To do so will strengthen this great Nation of ours.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PATMAN.) Under previous order of the House the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, since this Congress is committed to enlarge the scope of old-age security, and aid to crippled and the blind, it will not be out of place to state to this Congress just how the matter operates today under our present law. Under the present law the Federal Government pays a maximum of \$45 per month for each person certified on the relief rolls. On the first \$15 the Federal Government pays two-thirds and then one-half of the remaining allowance up to the maximum of \$45. Specifically, it would work out as follows:

First \$15:	
Government's share.....	\$10
State's share.....	5
Next \$30:	
Government's share.....	15
State's share.....	15

In other words, on a \$45 basis the Government would pay \$25 and the States, \$20.

It is unnecessary to point out to this House the inadequacy of this \$45 in times where the cost of living, the cost of clothing, the cost of everything a poor man has to buy has pyramided to new heights. Congress must realize this, for it was not long ago that the Congress increased the salaries of Congressmen to \$12,500 and added an extra untaxable expense account of \$2,500.

Just think this over. What could you do in times like these if all you had to spend was \$45 per month? That is not the worst of the situation. Under North

Dakota law the welfare boards are authorized and do file liens against any property old people own, and of course, this is a superior lien to anything but taxes and a first mortgage. When the old person dies up comes this lien and if the property is worth the amount of the money advanced, the property is sold for that purpose unless the heirs decide to redeem the property and pay the money back which the aged received for old-age assistance. There have been instances where jewelry or silverware, long in the family, have had to be disposed of.

In other words, as this law operates, we make the aged of the country abject paupers before they can draw a dime from the welfare boards. Is that what is called an old-age pension? The aged should draw the annual payments as a matter of right and retain their self-respect. We do not do it that way. We help an aged person only when he is down and completely out, and if he still clings to a little property that sustains his self-respect, we take that away. The first thing we do is to make sure that he is a pauper and an alms beggar. If he is not down and out, we make him so.

In the State of North Dakota the sales tax is divided and set aside for two purposes: One is to support the schools of the State and the other to take care of the aged, blind, and crippled. Three-fifths of this tax goes to schools and two-fifths to the other purposes. North Dakota is now collecting about \$11,500,000 in sales taxes and is able to match Federal funds without changing the ratio of the division of the tax, and without any extra appropriation from the legislature.

If this Congress would change the present formula to match funds on a basis of \$90 per month, there is no question but what North Dakota could match Government funds.

The Social Security Act should be amended with a provision that funds shall be paid to recipients as a matter of right and not as an alms gift; that any property owned by an applicant shall not be subject to a lien as a condition precedent to participation in the social-security fund. No State welfare set-up should be approved that has this abject-pauper clause in it.

This Congress wants also to remember that before the Townsend movement swept the country we were doing nothing for the aged. That scheme was labeled fantastic and visionary, and Dr. Townsend was described as a bad character. We even put him in jail here in Washington because he was outspoken in his demand for old-age assistance. That movement, nevertheless, no matter how roundly criticized, was the mother of the present Social Security Act. It was a start, but, as little as it was, credit for the start must be given to those thousands who put in their dimes and nickels to support a great humanitarian movement.

This agitation will go on—no one can stop it—until the aged in the United States have adequate old-age assistance that is honorable and which comes to them as a matter of right.

The majority of this Congress and the President himself are bound by their campaign pledges to come to the relief

of the aged men and women of the United States. I am bound by that pledge; and, as a Republican Member of this Congress, I will make available to the aged of the United States my time and whatever ability I have, to bring a little more sunshine into their lives—the lives of our pioneers.

Not all of our citizens over the age of 65 years ever make an application for old-age assistance. In the United States today there are approximately 11,000,000 who have reached the age of 65 years. As the social-security administration has functioned, only 2,482,350 have filed applications for assistance.

In North Dakota in 1948 there were 46,114 persons who had reached the age of 65 years, but the number asking for assistance was approximately 8,713, or about 13.9 percent of the total number of aged persons.

If the Federal yardstick or limit of assistance was raised to \$90 per month instead of \$45, the Government would pay approximately \$4,860,000 annually and the State of North Dakota a like amount. Can the State of North Dakota match this fund? The answer is "Yes." The sales tax brings in \$11,000,000 annually and two-fifths of this or \$5,000,000 is earmarked for the aged, blind, and crippled.

For the aged in the entire United States who apply for old-age assistance to get \$90 per month would require a fund of approximately \$990,000,000, of which the Federal Government would pay one-half, or \$495,000,000. The various States would pay a like amount.

This seems like a huge sum, but let us stop for a moment and see what a billion means to Congress.

World War I cost us with outstanding commitments, \$80,000,000,000, and World War II, \$450,000,000,000, and since the shooting stopped we have extended aid to foreign countries in the approximate sum of \$63,000,000,000. We dumped three billion into China and bet on the wrong horse, and our aid to Greece and Czechoslovakia will probably end in total losses. I will present in the RECORD, as soon as I get the information from the Treasury Department, a full statement of loans to foreign countries, or gifts, as these loans in the most part will be gifts when payment time comes. England owed thirty-four billion and we canceled that in full if they would pay the interest. They did not have the interest so we loaned them enough more to pay the interest. Does anyone think we will collect this? Why not be plain about it and say that we canceled the thirty-four billion of England's indebtedness to us completely.

There are a great many people in the United States fearful that communism will gain a foothold here, hence we are out to stop its spread before its gets to this country. That is the whole sentiment behind the Marshall plan. We are not making much headway in this matter as in country after country we have spent our money in vain.

Did anyone in the State Department understand that to loan money and send materials to the Chiang Kai-shek Government of China would stop the Communists? Chiang is probably the richest

potentate on the face of the globe and has presided over more starving millions than anyone in history.

Let us determine in what kind of soil communism grows. Does it grow and spread anywhere in the world where there is no hunger, distress, and suffering? No, it requires the soil of starvation and want. As long as we here in the United States or in the governments of any country keep this burden off the backs of the people, there will be no communism. If we preserve and enforce the guaranties of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, there will be no flocking of the people to communism.

We have neglected our own people while we have been attempting to bring the four freedoms to all corners of the earth. Are we not now neglecting the aged of this country? Can we expect them to live on a \$45 per month allowance in times of pyramided prices? They are suffering now—we are keeping them in distress. And, by the way, are we protecting our own people when we have half-starved and half-naked Indians tramping through the snow to hunt something to eat?

I do not say that we should not help starving people in other countries, but we should not pour out the billions for that purpose without a whimper while our own people are in want. Let us keep the United States sound and committed always to a people's government, where all the people shall have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We should never allow conditions to develop here where want, suffering, and distress overtake the people. We should be too proud as a Nation—a Nation that has the opportunity to give hope to distressed people everywhere—to permit our aged people and our citizen Indians to beg for something to eat. Let us as Congressmen resolve right now that hungry Indians shall be fed and that the old pioneers of America shall not have to stand in a beggars' line.

In their last days, let the aged of America know that a great Government, one which they helped to build by their years of toil, is the kind of a government that does not forget them.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURDICK. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I am very glad the gentleman has so early in this session brought this question before the House. I sincerely hope that many of us in the House will follow him and try to do something about this problem.

Mr. BURDICK. I thank the gentleman.

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

LET US GET THE FORESTRY JOB DONE

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, just a year ago on December 11, 1947, in the Eightieth Congress, I made a speech entitled "Starting the Forestry Job Now." I quoted from a magazine article which stated that other countries were developing their forest resources on a huge

scale. I urged as strongly as I knew how that we in this great Nation get started on an adequate program for the restoration and development of our own forest resources.

In the same Eightieth Congress, I and several of my distinguished colleagues, including Senator Russell, Senator Ellender, Congressmen Pickett of Texas, Allen of Louisiana, and Riley of South Carolina, introduced bills which would have given our Nation some of the stimulus needed to produce timber for war or peace, for soil and game conservation, and for flood-control problems.

Furthermore, in the Eightieth Congress some 124 Congressmen, a number of representative small-woodland owners, and many other interested persons appeared before congressional committees and pleaded for an adequate start now in building up our forest resources. Yet all of you know that but little resulted from the efforts for forestry in the Eightieth Congress.

In 1947 the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, headed by our distinguished former colleague, Representative Everett Dirksen, of Illinois, stated in its report:

Farm and other private forestry cooperation. * * * This is another item which stands high in the esteem of the committee. It is carrying the work direct to the farm and is resulting in additional dollars in the farmer's pocket as well as improvement in the conservation of the soils of the farms.

Here is a great Republican leader speaking when the Republicans were in the majority and speaking in favor of a forestry item. But look at the record and you will find that nothing in the way of an expanded-action program was started. These wise words are just as significant today because forest-resource development—and, gentlemen, this is most important—forest-resource development is and must be a nonpartisan opportunity. And it is in this same nonpartisan spirit that I address you today.

The title I used last year—"Starting the Forestry Job Now"—is still appropriate and I use it again. This time, however, I shall emphasize two forestry items of outstanding importance—fire protection and tree planting.

As I said before, each year we delay makes the reconstruction of our forests more difficult and more costly. Another year has slipped past. During that year we suffered losses of tree growth through forest fires on 20,000,000 acres. The area needing planting was increased by probably several hundred thousand acres. The two items to which I give particular attention today—fire protection and planting—are both basic forestry measures. We must protect what we plant and we must plant areas where we have failed in our protection job.

I will not take your time in pointing out the absolute necessity of protecting and conserving our forest resources. I take it for granted that you appreciate how essential an adequate forest resource is to our peacetime economy and how vital it is in times of national emergencies. A few days ago President Truman, in his message on the state of the Union, stressed the need for putting all our forest lands on a sustained-yield basis.

Obviously adequate protection from fire is the first essential step in that direction.

The forest-fire-protection problem in this country centers mainly on privately owned forest lands. By and large, these privately owned lands are the more accessible and productive three-quarters of our total forest-land resource. The great bulk of our lumber and other wood products now and in the future must come from these areas. Largely as a result of Federal aid extended under the Clarke-McNary Act, we now have organized fire protection on 328,000,000 acres of these lands. But 111,000,000 acres—an area nearly four times as large as the State of Pennsylvania—is as yet without any form of organized forest-fire control. Most of these unprotected areas are in the Southeastern States; but, wherever they may be, it is on these unprotected forest lands that the greatest damages from uncontrolled fire occur.

As a Member of the Congress I must look at this problem from the standpoint of our entire country. But protection from forest fires does strike very close home with me. In my own State of Florida we have 21,500,000 acres of forest lands, two-thirds of which are urgently in need of organized forest-fire control but do not get it now mainly because of lack of funds. I hope I appreciate the need for economizing in public expenditures whenever and wherever it is prudent to do so, but I feel very strongly that to prevent, as far as possible, the needless destruction of essential natural resources is a sound public investment. I believe that failure to do so is false economy.

This Congress should increase the present authorization of section 3 of the Clarke-McNary Act in order that the Federal Government may meet its obligation to the States and complete the cooperative forest-fire-control program contemplated by that act. The present authorization of \$9,000,000 is based on the low prewar costs of 1937. I am informed that to do a minimum country-wide fire-control job will now cost at least \$40,000,000 a year. On a matching basis the Federal share would be \$20,000,000 as compared to the current limitation of less than half that amount. The States and cooperating private landowners already are spending about \$16,000,000 a year. They feel that the National Government is lagging behind in carrying its share of the load.

Now I want to talk briefly on tree planting. As I stated last year there are something like 75,000,000 acres of forest land so heavily cut, burned, or otherwise stripped of productive cover that they must be artificially replanted. At the rate we are doing this job now it would take several hundred years to replant this enormous acreage even if no additional lands are denuded. We cannot afford to wait so long.

Most of this land is privately owned. What can the Federal Government do to encourage tree planting on privately owned forest land? One of the easiest and most effective steps which can be taken is to provide low-cost planting stock to small landowners. This can be

done very easily and very quickly simply by expanding the Federal-State forest tree nurseries now operating on a small scale under the authority of the Clarke-McNary and Norris-Doxey Acts.

During the war some of these nurseries were abandoned or plowed up and planted to food crops. As a result, in 1947 they produced only 42,000,000 trees. Since then, the States have been struggling to increase production but the supply of trees is still far short of the demand. For example, farm plans made by soil-conservation districts alone call for 490,000,000 trees more than are now available.

I emphasize again, because I cannot repeat too often, the tremendous size of this job and its vital importance to our Nation's peacetime welfare and wartime security. You will be shocked to learn, as I was shocked to learn, that the total Federal expenditures for this vital cooperative program amount to only \$124,600 a year. The States spend in addition somewhat more than this but it should be clearly evident that separately or together the effort is ridiculously inadequate.

Let us not discourage ourselves or others with the fallacious belief that trees planted now will take so long to produce useful crops that they will not bear dividends in our lifetimes. We have many examples in my State and elsewhere which prove that the benefits of tree planting begin to show up in a relatively short period of time. Let me tell you a little story to illustrate this point.

When she was 56 years old in 1930, Mrs. A. M. E. Brown, of Columbia County, Fla., planted her first pine trees. The county agent suggested she try a tree crop and the forester from the State forester's office recommended slash pine, native to her farm. The pine seedlings were planted on a 42-acre field which had failed repeatedly when planted to the usual crops of cotton and corn. When the trees were 14 years old Mrs. Brown, then at the age of 70, had one-third of them cut for pulpwood. Receipts from the sale of pulpwood gave her a return of \$900 over and above all costs. This forest is now ready for a second thinning and there will be even greater yields in years to come.

I think the significant part of this story is that although 56 years old Mrs. Brown had faith in the future. The 14 years required on her land to produce a tree crop was not discouraging to her. Fourteen years or 20 years or 40 years are all brief periods in the life of a nation. But a beginning must be made. If we want to get, within a reasonable time, the benefits of planted forests or of natural growth in the form of jobs, timber, flood control, soil and game conservation, windbreaks, and recreational opportunities we must start now.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 16 minutes, p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 25, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

90. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a copy of a proposed draft of legislation to authorize the disposition of certain lost, abandoned, or unclaimed personal property coming into the possession of the Treasury Department, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, or the Department of the Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

91. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a copy of the notice of the withdrawal of his request for compliance from the Secretary of Commerce to the Maridon Manufacturing Co., Inc., of New York, under the voluntary plan for the allocation of steel products for warm-air heating equipment for residential housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

92. A letter from the Under Secretary of State transmitting certificates of final ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States chosen in the respective States on November 2, 1948, copies of certificates from the States of Florida, New York, and Wisconsin received subsequently to formal transmittal dates of December 30, 1948 and January 6, 1949; to the Committee on House Administration.

93. A letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a copy of the following final valuation of properties of this carrier subject to the act: Valuation Docket No. 1283—Shell Oil Co., Inc., Products Pipe Line Department; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

94. A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting a report under the date of November 8, 1948, that as of September 30, 1948, relief had been granted to one claimant, Clinton E. Smith and Douglas Corgey, doing business as the Corpus Christi Shipbuilding Corp., at Corpus Christi, Tex.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

95. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to stowaways; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

96. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to fees of witnesses and travel allowance of witnesses attending in United States courts or before United States commissioners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

97. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to perjury; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

98. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to mental-disease cases in the nearby Maryland and Virginia districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

99. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the transportation of obscene literature in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

100. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to naturalization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

101. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the relief of certain consultants formerly employed by the Foreign Economic Administration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

102. A letter from the Under Secretary of State, transmitting the first annual report

of claims paid by the Department under the Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

103. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 21, 1947, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Charlevoix Harbor, Mich., with a view to constructing a breakwater, requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on May 10, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

104. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 22, 1947, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Sheildrake Harbor, Mich., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

105. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 5, 1947, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Salem River, Salem County, N. J., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

106. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

107. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize certain personnel and former personnel of the Naval Establishment to accept certain gifts and a foreign decoration tendered by foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

108. A letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the sixty-second annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 1703. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. R. 1704. A bill to increase the compensation of new employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 1705. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 1706. A bill to increase the salaries of judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 1707. A bill to provide for the promotion of moral, temperance, and character education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promotion of such education; and to provide for cooperation with the States in preparation of teachers of moral, temperance, character, and good-citizenship subjects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 1708. A bill to provide financial assistance to urban communities of the United States for the acquisition, assembly, revaluation, financing, and disposal of areas for urban redevelopment, and as a part of such redevelopment for the construction by local agencies in such areas, or elsewhere, of low-rent public-housing projects for families of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 1709. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to provide limitations on the time within which actions may be brought for the recovery of undercharges and overcharges by or against common carriers by motor vehicle, common carriers by water, and freight forwarders; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1710. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1711. A bill to provide for the dissemination of technological, scientific, and engineering information to American business and industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 1712. A bill to amend section 2402 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and to repeal section 2402 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1713. A bill to provide for the deduction from gross income for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by farmers for the purpose of soil and water conservation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENTON:

H. R. 1714. A bill making the 14th day of August in each year a legal holiday, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1715. A bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 1716. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to permit an adopted child of a deceased individual to receive benefits thereunder without regard to the period during which he shall have occupied such status; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 1717. A bill to release reversionary rights of the United States to certain property in Stockton, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 1718. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Lake Arthur, La., a post office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1719. A bill granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Gulf coast and creating the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. R. 1720. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land in Missoula County, Mont., to the State of Montana for the use and benefit of Montana State University; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MERROW:

H. R. 1721. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the payment of prior construction costs of certain hospitals approved as projects under such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 1722. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as

amended, so as to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired prior to April 1, 1948; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1723. A bill to repeal the tax on oleomargarine, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to complete the requirements for the positive identification of yellow oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 1724. A bill to terminate certain wartime and other excise-tax rates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 1725. A bill to amend the act of July 24, 1946, with respect to the multiple purpose plan of improvement for the Arkansas River and tributaries, Arkansas and Oklahoma; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1726. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Hot Springs National Park, Ark., a perpetual easement for the construction and operation of a water-main pipe line; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 1727. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention, and treatment of multiple sclerosis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1728. A bill to admit to the United States as nonquota immigrants certain displaced Polish citizens who have rendered service to the United States Army; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 1729. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation with respect to the cause, prevention, and treatment of cerebral palsy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1730. A bill to require motor vehicles to be provided with suitable illuminated license plates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 1731. A bill to extend certain provisions of the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1732. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 1733. A bill relating to overpayments of the surtax on undistributed profits imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1734. A bill to terminate the war-tax rates on certain miscellaneous excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1735. A bill to repeal the retailers' excise tax on luggage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YATES:

H. R. 1736. A bill to promote the general welfare of the people of the United States by establishing a publicly supported labor extension program for wage and salary earners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 1737. A bill to amend the income limitation governing the granting of pension to veterans and death-pension benefits to widows and children of veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 1738. A bill to authorize the American River Basin development, California, for irrigation and reclamation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 1739. A bill to establish the Government Service University; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 1740. A bill to raise the minimum-wage standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 1741. A bill to authorize the establishment of a joint long-range proving ground for guided missiles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 1742. A bill to provide for one national cemetery in every State and Territory and such other national cemeteries in the States, Territories, and possessions as may be needed for the burial of members of the armed forces of the United States dying in the service or former members whose last discharge therefrom was honorable, and certain other persons as provided for in title 24, section 281, United States Code, as amended; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. COLE of Kansas:

H. R. 1743. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1744. A bill to reimburse certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON:

H. R. 1745. A bill for the more economical operation of the general supply fund of the Bureau of Federal Supply, Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 1746. A bill to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. R. 1747. A bill to repeal the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and to revise the National Labor Relations Act (the Wagner Act); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 1748. A bill to amend section 19 of the act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1057), so as to remove the upper age limit for appointment to commissioned grade in the Supply Corps of the Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FELLOWS:

H. R. 1749. A bill for the relief of the town of Mount Desert, Maine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 1750. A bill to amend section 2402 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and to repeal section 2402 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOLDEN:

H. R. 1751. A bill to provide for the transfer of certain educational benefits not used by veterans of World War II to the children of such veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1752. A bill to extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, Seventy-fourth Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended to certain persons who served with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to Janu-

ary 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child, or children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 1753. A bill to authorize the sale of certain Indian lands situated in Duchesne and Randlett, Utah, and in and adjacent to Myton, Utah; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1754. A bill providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 1755. A bill to authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 1756. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Booth Tarkington; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 1757. A bill to amend and extend the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1758. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act approved June 21, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JACOBS:

H. R. 1759. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code with reference to the running of any statute of limitations applicable to any offense committed by an officer, agent, or employee of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 1760. A bill to authorize the expenditure of public funds for the assistance of State, municipal, and other nonprofit youth projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 1761. A bill to prevent retroactive checkage of payments erroneously made to certain retired officers of the Naval Reserve and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. R. 1762. A bill to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LOVRE:

H. R. 1763. A bill to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act with reference to the general powers of Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 1764. A bill providing for the incorporation of the United American Veterans of the United States of America, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1765. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in furtherance of national safety against traffic and other accident hazards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1766. A bill to provide Federal funds to assist the States in the acquisition and construction of plant facilities for public schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 1767. A bill to repeal the retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations and on luggage, purses, and similar articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 1768. A bill to provide price support for honey; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 1769. A bill to amend section 118 of Public Law 472 of the Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 1770. A bill to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 1771. A bill relating to loans by Federal agencies for the construction of certain public works; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1772. A bill to amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1773. A bill to provide compensation for sheriffs or other law-enforcement officers who transport mentally incompetent veterans to a Veterans' Administration hospital or home; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1774. A bill to amend Public Law 289, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 1775. A bill providing for the insurance, by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, of membership share balances in Federal credit unions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 1776. A bill to deny apportionment of compensation, pension, or emergency officers' retirement in certain cases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1777. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of the town of Watertown, Mass., for the loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by the United States for use for military purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 1778. A bill to incorporate the National Guard Auxiliary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. R. 1779. A bill to provide for medical education assistance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 1780. A bill to provide a correctional system for youth offenders convicted in the courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 1781. A bill to amend the Social Security Act with reference to deductions from old-age assistance payments to States based upon amounts recovered from the estates of deceased recipients; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to joinder of the United States in suit in the United States Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of the Colorado River system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. J. Res. 101. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to take action to relieve distress among persons and animals isolated by storms which have created an emergency; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to authorize funds to start construction of flood walls on the Susquehanna River in the Endicott-Vestal-Johnson City, N. Y., area; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. J. Res. 103. Joint resolution designating the week of February 14 in each year as National Heart Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 104. Joint resolution to provide for a national theater and a national opera and ballet; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. J. Res. 105. Joint resolution designating the week of February 14 in each year as National Heart Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. J. Res. 106. Joint resolution designating the week of February 14 in each year as National Heart Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 59. Resolution providing for compensation for one special messenger for the House Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration.

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 Oklahoma, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact a bill to aid the State in the enforcement of the cigarette tax now evaded by use of the United States mails; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER:

H. R. 1782. A bill for the relief of the estate of Elwood Grissinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 1783. A bill for the relief of Mickey Baine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 1784. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Frances B. Bynum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1785. A bill for the relief of Loui Usry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 1786. A bill for the relief of Gabriele Gildo Falbo Citrigno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1787. A bill for the relief of Serafim Antonio Furtado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 1788. A bill for the relief of Edward Kimoktoak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1789. A bill for the relief of the Shelby Shoe Co., of Salem, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 1790. A bill to restore certain land in Alaska to the public domain and to authorize its sale to Ford J. Dale, of Fairbanks, Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Raleigh B. Diamond; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHATHAM:

H. R. 1792. A bill for the relief of Charles E. Ader; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 1793. A bill to authorize the advance on the retired list of Lt. John T. McDermott, United States Navy (retired), to the grade of Lieutenant Commander; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 1794. A bill for the relief of Cohen, Goldman & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1795. A bill for the relief of Lewyt Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1796. A bill for the relief of Robert Turell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1797. A bill for the relief of Constance Jenkins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 1798. A bill for the relief of Giles Kavanagh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 1799. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jacob Ornstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 1800. A bill for the relief of Howard E. Giroux; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1801. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sylvia Laquidara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 1802. A bill for the relief of Walter Wetschreck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 1803. A bill to permit John E. Harris to prosecute claims against the United States, notwithstanding section 190 of the Revised Statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 1804. A bill for the relief of Charles Kokinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 1805. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Lank; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 1806. A bill for the relief of Dr. Oskar Klinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1807. A bill for the relief of Zoltan Maholanyi and Katalin Moscovics Maholanyi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1808. A bill for the relief of Miklos Felkai, Magdalena Eichenbaum Felkai, and Julia Agnes Felkai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1809. A bill for the relief of Steven Kalman Tordai, Maria Margaret Tordai, and Janos Steven Tordai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1810. A bill for the relief of Eugene Nemes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1811. A bill for the relief of Rosario Varacalli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 1812. A bill for the relief of 84 Estonians who crossed the Atlantic in two small sloops and sought admission to the United States without documents or other evidence entitling them to admission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1813. A bill for the relief of Edward Woolf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 1814. A bill for the relief of Caroline M. Newmark and Melville Moritz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 1815. A bill for the relief of Zina Della Mura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1816. A bill for the relief of Ernesto Smimmo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1817. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose A. Mongrain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. R. 1818. A bill for the relief of Howard S. Lawson; Winifred G. Lawson, his wife; Walter P. Lawson; and Nita R. Lawson, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

13. By Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER: Resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of New York in protest against the arrest and imprisonment of His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty by the Communist govern-

ment of Hungary; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

14. Also, petition of Albert J. Zak, city clerk, Hamtramck, Mich., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the General Pulaski Memorial Day resolution now pending in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

15. Also, petition of Charles C. Swanson, city clerk, Minneapolis, Minn., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the General Pulaski Memorial Day resolution now pending in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. By Mr. WELCH: Assembly Joint Resolution 4 of the California Legislature, relative to shipbuilding on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

17. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Juan B. Garcia, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, local No. 1740, San Juan, P. R., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to extending to Puerto Rico the Fair Labor Standards Act and social-security legislation in equal condition as to the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Harold W. Peterson, of Melvin, Ill., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, creator of all men, we meet today as free men in a world besieged by numberless fears and overtaken by hesitancy that is born of perplexity.

In the knowledge of the fact of our freedom, we thank Thee for the unlimited power man has succeeded in exerting for good when he has worked for Thee as in Thy sight.

Bless us with wisdom, courage, and a lively sense of conscience as we freely labor, that we may find blessing for ourselves and all mankind.

We pray for Thy presence in this place and for Thy continued guidance of our people, that peace may come through our efforts, and that a spirit of good will may be the heritage we leave for those who shall follow us. Amen.

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

OUR FOREIGN POLICY IN CONNECTION WITH CHINA

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, over this week end we have learned the extent of the disaster that has befallen China and the United States. The responsibility for the failure of our foreign policy in the Far East rests squarely with the White House and the Department of State.

The continued insistence that aid would not be forthcoming, unless a coalition government with the Communists