

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1949

The VICE PRESIDENT. Prayer will be offered by Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, minister, Calvary Baptist Church, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. CRANFORD. The prayer I shall offer this morning was written for this session by Dr. Peter Marshall, as one of the last things he did before he died.

PRAYER

Deliver us, our Father, from futile hopes and from clinging to lost causes, that we may move into ever-growing calm and ever-widening horizons.

Where we cannot convince, let us be willing to persuade, for small deeds done are better than great deeds planned.

We know that we cannot do everything. But help us to do something. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 24, 1949, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE FILED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 24th instant,

Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on January 25, 1949, reported favorably the nomination of James E. Webb, of North Carolina, to be Under Secretary of State, and submitted a report (Ex. Rept. No. 2) thereon.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 1252. An act to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 with respect to the eligibility for appointment in the executive branch of the Government of former professional staff members of committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives; and

H. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes.

RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed letter from the Acting Secretary of State and the accompanying draft legislation to authorize an appropriation for a special contribution by the United States to the

United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees. In submitting this proposed legislation, I wish to invite attention to the provisions of the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations emphasizing the critical situation of these refugees and urging all states members of the United Nations to make voluntary contributions as soon as possible to meet their needs.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 27, 1949.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, on this particular matter I desire to say that the Committee on Foreign Relations has voted favorably to report a resolution carrying out the President's requests, but it has not formally been reported to the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

RESERVATION OF CERTAIN INDIAN LANDS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, that no reservations were made during the calendar year 1948 of lands within Indian reservations valuable for power or reservoir sites or necessary for use in connection with irrigation projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DONATIONS BY NAVY DEPARTMENT TO NONPROFIT INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, a list of institutions and organizations, all nonprofit and eligible, which have requested donations from the Navy Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, that no exchanges of lands classified chiefly valuable for recreational purposes for lands of equal value or equal quantity, had been consummated during the calendar year 1948; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON ADJUDICATION OF CERTAIN CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the adjudication of certain claims resulting from the evacuation of certain persons of Japanese ancestry under military orders (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON AGREEMENTS AND PURCHASES AND CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

A letter from the Director, Naval Petroleum Reserves, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on all agreements, and all purchases and condemnation proceedings entered into under the act of June 30, 1938 (52 Stat. 1252), as amended by the act approved June 17, 1944 (58 Stat. 280) (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON LAND ACQUISITIONS

A letter from the Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on land acquisitions by that Commission, for the fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of

the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, advising the Senate of the appointment, pursuant to the act of July 15, 1939, of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], as members of that committee to the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy.

BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to announce that, pursuant to Public Law 301, Seventy-eighth Congress, I have appointed to the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER].

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

Resolutions adopted by the Townsend District Council of the Fifth Congressional District, Orlando, Fla., favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A memorial of several citizens of the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the seating of Senator FERGUSON; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a message forwarded via the Governor of Guam, extending greetings and best wishes for a successful and prosperous New Year; ordered to lie on the table.

IMPRISONMENT OF ARCHBISHOP STEPI-NAC AND CARDINAL MINDSZENTY—RESOLUTIONS OF NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, the arrest and imprisonment of Archbishop Stepinac, of Yugoslavia, during the fall of 1946 and the recent arrest, in last December, of Cardinal Mindszenty, of Hungary, are two bitter current examples of authoritarian deprivation of civil and religious liberty. As a liberty-loving people, we are distressed over both such oppression and the implications of such oppression.

I have received two resolutions condemning this action by the Hungarian Government and calling upon our Federal Government to exercise every legitimate force to bring about the immediate release of Cardinal Mindszenty. These two resolutions are not identical, but come from each house of the New York State Legislature, and I request that they be inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The resolutions were received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE,
Albany, January 10, 1949.

(By Mr. Feinberg)

Whereas the whole civilized world and all individuals who believe in God, regardless of race, creed, or denomination, have been profoundly shocked by the arrest and imprisonment of His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty by the Communist government of Hungary; and

Whereas it appears that there is no justification for this arrest and imprisonment but that it is actuated solely by the desire to destroy religious freedom and freedom of worship; and

Whereas every right-minded person in this country must desire with all his heart to do something to bring about the release of this great churchman. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of New York express its utter condemnation of the act of the Hungarian Government; and be it further *resolved*, That the President of the United States and the Secretary of State and the Members of the Congress from this State be urged to do everything in their power and to use every legitimate force to bring about the immediate release of Cardinal Mindszenty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the United States Senators and the Members of Congress from New York State and to the Hungarian Legation in Washington.

By order of the senate.

WILLIAM S. KING,
Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
Albany, January 10, 1949.
(By Mr. Douglas)

Whereas the whole civilized world and all individuals who believe in God regardless of race, creed, or denomination, have been profoundly shocked by the arrest and imprisonment of His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty by the Communist government of Hungary; and

Whereas it appears that there is no justification for this arrest and imprisonment but that it is actuated solely by the desire to destroy religious freedom and freedom of worship; and

Whereas every right-minded person in this country must desire with all his heart to do something to bring about the release of this great churchman: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Assembly of the State of New York express its utter condemnation of the act of the Hungarian Government; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States and the Secretary of State and the Members of the Congress from this State be urged to do everything in their power and to use every legitimate force to bring about the immediate release of Cardinal Mindszenty; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the United States Senators and the Members of Congress from New York State and to the Hungarian Legation in Washington.

By order of the assembly:

ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,
Clerk.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] and myself I ask unanimous consent to submit a concurrent resolution stating that it is the sense of the Congress that the action of the Yugoslavian and Hungarian Governments constitutes persecution for political and religious beliefs and violates the Charter of the United Nations. The resolution further declares that, as a member nation, the United States should submit to the next General Assembly of the United Nations the issues raised by these deplorable incidents.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can submit the concurrent resolution only by unanimous consent at this time. The Chair suggests that the Senator

defer submitting the resolution until we reach that order of business.

Mr. IVES. The reason I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the concurrent resolution, which is very brief, to be inserted at this particular point in my remarks is that it is in connection with the two previous resolutions I have submitted and asked to have printed in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9), submitted by Mr. IVES (for himself and Mr. WAGNER), was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas on September 18, 1946, Archbishop Aloysty Stepinac, Roman Catholic primate of Yugoslavia, was arrested on charges of committing "crimes against the people" and of "being the center of terrorist opposition" to the Government of Yugoslavia; and

Whereas on October 11, 1946, the said Archbishop Stepinac was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 16 years and deprived of his civil rights for 5 years; and

Whereas the conduct of the trial of the said Archbishop Stepinac which resulted in such sentence was a travesty on justice and a violation of the fundamental rights of man; and

Whereas on December 26, 1948, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, was arrested on "suspicion of treason, attempting to overthrow the democratic regime, espionage, and foreign-currency abuses" and has been held incommunicado since such date; and

Whereas the charges upon which the said Cardinal Mindszenty was arrested constitute distortions of truth and justice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the arrest and imprisonment of the two eminent Roman Catholic primates, Archbishop Stepinac of Yugoslavia and Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary, (a) constitute persecution on account of political and religious beliefs, (b) violate the declaration in the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, namely: "to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men * * *," and (c) violate the third purpose stated in article I of the Charter of the United Nations, namely: "To achieve international cooperation * * * in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion." It is further the sense of the Congress that the issues raised by such violations should be submitted by the United States to the United Nations at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION OF NOTRE DAME CLUB OF LA CROSSE, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask that there be printed in the RECORD at this point a resolution which I have received from Mr. August Grams, Jr., Secretary of the Notre Dame Club of La Crosse.

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

Be it resolved, That the Notre Dame Club of La Crosse, Wis., in the belief that the Government of the United States recognizes the existence of a divine being, hereby vigorously protests the action of the representatives of the United States at the United Nations Conference for their failure to sup-

port this belief and prevent the withdrawal from the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, the clause that all human beings "are created in the image and likeness of God," and urges that such action be taken as necessary to include in the Declaration of Human Rights recognition of God from whom all human rights are derived.

ACTING POSTMASTER AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—RESOLUTION OF AMERICAN LEGION POST

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in my home town of Cedar Rapids there has been a considerable dispute over the selection of a postmaster to fill the vacancy which now exists. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in my remarks a letter from R. D. Spooner, commander of Hanford Post, No. 5, of the American Legion, together with a resolution officially adopted in connection with this matter by that post.

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

HANFORD POST No. 5,
THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 19, 1949.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER,
Senator from Iowa, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR HICK: I am enclosing with this letter copy of an important resolution adopted at a meeting of Hanford Post in Cedar Rapids at a post meeting January 19, 1949.

This resolution was the result of a very unfortunate appointment by the Democratic State Central Committee which, in filling the position of acting postmaster in Cedar Rapids, chose a nonveteran over a qualified veteran. That veteran was John E. Greenlee.

The nonveteran chosen for the position is 36 years old. John E. Greenlee is 37 years old and is a veteran of World War II who served in the Navy as chief turret gun captain aboard the cruiser *Houston*. The *Houston* was torpedoed by the Japanese during the first battle of the Philippine Sea. Mr. Greenlee received a personal commendation from Adm. William F. Halsey for heroic action in that engagement. He also received the Purple Heart Medal for shell fragments in his head and legs.

Greenlee is a successful businessman and is an active civic leader, as you know. He was the first World War II commander of this American Legion Post of 3,098 members.

This resolution was adopted by the executive committee on January 11 and by the post membership January 18. Both adoptions were by unanimous vote.

Yours very truly,

HANFORD POST No. 5,
R. D. SPOONER, Commander.

Whereas it has come to the attention of the executive committee of Hanford Post, No. 5, American Legion, Department of Iowa, that the Democratic State Central Committee of the State of Iowa has seen fit to recommend the appointment of a nonveteran of military age during World War II as the appointee to the position of acting postmaster of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and

Whereas this appointment involved the choice of this nonveteran over a qualified veteran; and

Whereas this choice was contrary to community and national sentiment and policy: Now be it

Resolved, That this executive committee does hereby recommend that Hanford Post No. 5 adopt unanimously the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by Hanford Post, No. 5, American Legion, Department of Iowa, That inasmuch as the principle of veterans' preference has been long established at all governmental levels and has become an integral part of our community and national policy, that we hereby urge that this policy be adhered to strictly in all recommendations and appointments; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the chairman of all political parties—national, State, and county—and to our elected representatives."

Adopted unanimously by post executive committee January 11, 1949.

Attest:

R. D. SPOONER,
Commander.

Adopted unanimously by membership of Hanford Post January 18, 1949.

Attest:

R. D. SPOONER,
Commander.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 278. A bill to prevent retroactive checkage of payments erroneously made to certain retired officers of the Naval Reserve, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 21); and

S. 279. A bill to authorize the advance on the retired list of Lieut. John T. McDermott, United States Navy (retired), to the grade of lieutenant commander; without amendment (Rept. No. 22).

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

S. 307. A bill for the relief of Engebert Axer; without amendment (Rept. No. 15);

S. 315. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chung Kwai Lul; without amendment (Rept. No. 16);

S. 331. A bill for the relief of Ghetel Pollak Kahan, Magdalena Linda Kahan (wife), and Susanna Kahan (daughter, 12 years old); without amendment (Rept. No. 17);

S. 335. A bill for the relief of Claris U. Yeadon; without amendment (Rept. No. 18); and

S. 485. A bill for the relief of Joyce Violet Angel; without amendment (Rept. No. 19).

By Mr. O'CONNOR, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. J. Res. 22. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the three hundredth anniversary of Annapolis, Md.; without amendment (Rept. No. 20).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 547. A bill to continue through September 30, 1949, certain authority conferred on the President by section 2 of Public Law 395, Eightieth Congress, regarding voluntary agreements and plans; without amendment (Rept. No. 23); and

S. Res. 33. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to make certain expenditures and employ temporary assistants and providing for the transfer of certain records; with an amendment (Rept. No. 14), and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY SPECIAL SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Rules and Administration I report favorably Senate Resolution 28, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 28), as follows:

Resolved, That the Special Committee to Study the Problems of American Small Business Enterprises, created by Senate Resolution 20, Eightieth Congress, agreed to January 24, 1947, and extended by Senate Resolution 153, Eightieth Congress, agreed to July 26, 1947, and Senate Resolution 191, Eightieth Congress, agreed to March 15, 1948, and Senate Resolution 280, Eightieth Congress, agreed to December 31, 1948, is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate \$12,668.24 in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized for the same purposes.

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

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask the Senator from Arizona if the resolution continues or extends the authority of the Small Business Committee beyond February 1, 1949, the date on which it is supposed to expire?

Mr. HAYDEN. No, it does not. There was submitted to the Committee on Rules and Administration a budget which shows that there was a balance of some \$4,000 available after the first of January, which, with the additional sum provided by the resolution would enable the Committee to wind up its affairs.

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

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

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS IN INDUSTRY, ETC.—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report favorably without amendment the bill (S. 547) to continue through September 30, 1949, certain authority conferred on the President by section 2 of Public Law 395, Eightieth Congress, regarding voluntary agreements and plans, and I submit a report (No. 23) thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It can be done only by unanimous consent.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is what I asked.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business will be concluded in a moment. The Chair suggests to the Senator that he await the disposition of the morning business.

COMMUNICATIONS STUDY—REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a brief report filed this week by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, dealing with a study of various communications matters.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

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

This is an interim report by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which was ap-

pointed by Chairman Wallace H. White, Jr., on June 19, 1948, to study certain communications problems. The subcommittee originally consisted of Senators White, Tobey, and McFarland; on July 30, 1948, Senator White resigned and appointed in his stead Senator Hawkes. The subcommittee on August 8, 1948, adopted an agenda (which is printed herewith as an appendix) and began inquiry and the assembling of data. However, Senator Hawkes was unable to participate actively in the work of the subcommittee and this interim report is submitted by Senators TOBEY and MCFARLAND.

It will be noted that the agenda adopted by the subcommittee outlines an extremely broad study involving practically every phase of communications. Obviously, in the period thus far available to the subcommittee, only a few of the agenda items could be surveyed. The subcommittee, therefore, limited itself to a consideration of what it regarded as the more pressing matters from a time standpoint. In making this report, and such recommendations as it deems pertinent, the subcommittee believes it important to emphasize that a communications study of the scope outlined in the agenda should be continued and carried to a conclusion in the interest of a sound national and international communications industry, the national defense, and the general public interest.

1. Organization of Commission and administrative problems: Basically, a major problem in the communications field relates to the regulatory agency itself. It has been well said by an experienced legislator that "good administrators make a bad law work but bad administrators can vitiate even the best law." No independent agency in our Government over the years has been the subject of more criticism and legislative investigation, much of it earned, than has the Federal Communications Commission.

We are of the opinion that the administrative faults, which still exist, are due basically to an archaic and clumsy organization of its administrative machinery. We are aware that the Commission, even today, frequently ignores and bypasses its own rules in arriving at decisions; that it continues the extra-legal conduct of judicial lawmaking which is repugnant to sound regulation; and that on occasion it arrogates to itself powers and authority which we fail to perceive in the basic act.

Our survey of Commission operations and our consultations with Commissioners themselves convince us that a great deal of the very valid criticism made against the Commission could be eliminated, or at least modified, by an internal reorganization.

We are informed that the Commission has prepared and tentatively approved the draft of an order modifying its internal organization. We are, in a general way, familiar with the broad outlines of that plan. Without approving or rejecting its plan, we offer the following observations and recommendations.

The Administrative Procedures Act and the Commission's own policy provides for the use of hearing examiners in all contested cases. Such hearing examiners, under present procedure, hear evidence and prepare what is known as a proposed decision. That decision may, or may not, become the final decision of the Commission as a whole. During the past 10 years or more, as a result of conferences and recommendations made by bar associations, administrative bodies, and the judiciary generally there has been general recognition and approval of the hearing examiner system in order to speed up procedures in administrative bodies. There also has been frequent reference to the creation of divisions or panels within commissions to divide the work and thus expedite final decisions in contested cases. This background

was undoubtedly one of the factors that motivated Senator WHITE in proposing a panel system for the Federal Communications Commission in his bill of the Eightieth Congress and may have actuated the Commission itself in drafting its proposed plan.

We must observe that the panel system has its weaknesses. We believe it is one of the axioms of judicial procedure that the body created to render decisions is expected to render those decisions as a whole. Litigants have a right to expect that a decision which may vitally affect them has been passed upon by the entire Commission created to make such adjudications. Many Members of Congress feel, and we believe rightly, that creation of a panel system may result in bypassing of the Commission as a whole with contested decisions being left to three Commissioners, which could mean under certain circumstances that one Commissioner finally decides the issue. On the other hand, we are aware that the Commission must find a method of speeding up its work and reducing the current backlog of cases, which we are informed represents as much as 15 months' work.

It is our view, however, that adoption of the panel system without enactment of legislation specifically dealing with the subject is not contemplated by the existing law which contemplates that all decisions must be made by the whole Commission. We are of the opinion that any attempt to make decisions by less than the whole Commission would not be in accord with the Communications Act. But we believe that the work of the Commission would be expedited by following a procedure somewhat similar to that of our appellate courts. We therefore suggest the following.

With respect to contested cases, in which two or more private litigants, or the Commission and a private litigant, are involved, we firmly believe that the decision should be that of the whole Commission. We are of the opinion, however, that even these cases can be handled more expeditiously with full protection to the rights of litigants by assigning the case to a group or subcommittee of the Commission for writing of the final decision. However, the same group or subcommittee of Commissioners should not be assigned to every case or type of case; it is essential that all Commissioners participate actively in all phases of operation of the Commission. This permits the fullest consideration of contested cases by all of the Commissioners and permits those who dissent from the majority view to prepare a dissent.

In this connection, we deem it important to emphasize that in the preparation of such final decisions by the Commission as a whole, it should have the legal aid of personnel who are not a part of the legal staff who prosecuted or represented the Commission during the hearing or rehearing procedure. The present system in which members of the Legal Division who prepared the case in the first instance and who prosecuted it, or represented the Commission viewpoint during the hearings, also aid in the preparation of the final decision is not conducive to production of a fair and unbiased decision, we believe. We do not suggest that the staff of the Legal Department would wittingly twist the law. We do suggest that they are human and that having been advocates of one view during the proceedings it is only natural that they will attempt to carry that view through in the final decision. We believe the Commission can obviate many of the criticisms that have been made on this score by the creation of a legal review board, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Law Department, whose sole duty would be to aid the Commission itself in the legal review of the hearing examiner's proposed decision and the preparation of the Commission's final decision.

A somewhat similar procedure to that outlined above for contested cases also could be followed with respect to uncontested cases. The decision prepared by the group or subcommittee of Commissioners to which each such case was assigned would naturally become the final decision of the whole Commission unless objected to by the majority.

This leads to consideration of a further point with respect to the present organization of the Law, Engineering, and Accounting Departments of the Commission. Our observation is the present structure is not the most efficient, does not make the best use of the personnel, and that it does not square with current problems of the Commission. We are of the opinion that the Commission should be organized along the lines of its work load—i. e., broadcast, common carrier, and safety and special services—and that the Law, Engineering, and Accounting Departments be made functioning units in such a divisional set-up, with the general counsel, the chief accountant, and the chief engineer directly under the Commission itself. It would appear that such a functional organization would permit far more rapid consideration of applications and cases, and at the same time free the responsible heads for consideration of over-all administration.

We think it important to emphasize that the rule-making function must, of course, remain as it is today, the duty and responsibility of the Commission as a whole. This and other specific duties placed upon the whole Commission by law should and must remain the responsibility of the whole Commission.

We are informed that the Commission's proposed plan for modification of its organization contemplates that the chairman shall not be a member of any of the panels, except as a substitute for a member not present, and shall devote his principal efforts to being the chief administrative officer of the agency. While we agree that there is considerable merit in this proposal and that some of the broader problems of communications dealing with frequency allocations and revisions of rules require closer attention than they have received, we believe that a note of caution is necessary here. The chairman is the responsible head of the agency and it cannot, by its own rules, lift from him the responsibility that the law lays upon him. We already have made clear our opinion in regard to the adoption of a panel system without a change in the present law. However, the procedure suggested by your subcommittee would permit the chairman to spend more time on administrative duties.

2. Cease-and-desist orders: Our conferences with Commissioners and a study of decisions and actions of the Commission lead us to the conclusion that early attention should be given to improving that section of the Communications Act dealing with revocation of licenses (sec. 312). The present law provides that a station license may be revoked for false statements either in the application, or in the statement of fact which may be required from time to time, which would have warranted the Commission to refuse the license on an original application; or for failure to operate substantially as set forth in the license; or for violation or failure to observe any of the restrictions or conditions of the act or of the regulations of the Commission authorized by the act or a treaty ratified by the United States. This makes obvious, therefore, that revocation is the only administrative penalty for violations ranging from the most serious to the most minor, including even innocent violation of technical regulations.

We do not believe that such a situation makes for fair and efficient administration. Obviously the Commission would be reluctant to revoke a license for a minor offense and therefore minor offenses may be committed almost with impunity. Moreover, there is no distinction between the gravity

of offenses; it is as if the penalty were the same for murder and for illegal parking of an automobile. It is our opinion that numerous actions which deserve censure and action thereby escape while at the same time the licensee has hanging over his head the final penalty of losing his license for a minor offense.

Your subcommittee recommends, therefore, the enactment of a section which would authorize the issuance of cease-and-desist orders for less serious violations. The revocation penalty would remain in effect for two classes of violations: (1) for cases in which the Commission learns of facts or conditions after the granting of a license which would have warranted it to refuse a license originally had it known those facts; (2) for violation of a cease-and-desist order. Both the revocation and cease-and-desist procedure would remain, of course, subject to judicial appeal.

Such a provision was a part of the White bill (sec. 12 of S. 1333, 80th Cong.) and had the general support of the Commission, the industry, and members of the bar who practice before the Commission. The cease-and-desist-order procedure has had considerable trial in other administrative agencies and has proved generally satisfactory.

3. Radio and wire communications frauds: Your subcommittee recommends the enactment, either as part of the Communications Act or as part of the general criminal code, of a fraud statute similar to the postal fraud statute (18 U. S. C. 338) which would make it a Federal offense to use wire or radio communications to defraud.

We are informed that the Commission from time to time has had called to its attention situations in which persons have used radio facilities for the perpetration or attempted perpetration of obvious frauds. In most of these cases, the station licensee is not a party to the fraud or culpable but rather is himself a victim of the fraud. In such cases, there is no basis for proceeding against the licensee. And unless the fraud scheme also involves use of the mails, there is at present no means of reaching perpetrators of such schemes. While the Federal Trade Commission has certain powers dealing with unfair methods of competition these have not proved to be fully effective in deterring such frauds.

4. Clear channels and superpower in AM broadcasting: The subcommittee believes that the most important question from a policy standpoint in the field of AM radio broadcasting is that involving so-called clear channels and the amount of power with which such stations should operate.

The subcommittee is of the opinion that a brief review of the background of this question would be helpful. There were in the United States (as of January 1, 1948) a total of 1,962 AM radio broadcast stations. These operate on 106 channels, i. e., paths through the ether. Obviously, there must be many more than a single station on one channel. To facilitate allocation the channels were divided into three classes: local, regional, and clear. There are 6 local channels which must be shared by 1,032 stations; there are 41 regional channels which must be shared by 804 stations; but there are 24 clear channels which during nighttime hours are each occupied by only 1 station through the United States. (A technicality in allocation has assigned one additional station to one of the clear channels but a class 1-B channel is maintained without duplication.) Originally, in the earlier days of broadcasting in this country, there was upward of 50 clear channels but as need for more and more stations grew, the regulatory agency began to duplicate stations on some of these channels. In short, even then the problem was whether channels should be reserved exclusively as clear or whether the country should receive more and improved

radio service. The regulatory agency decided in favor of the public interest and duplicated assignments. We regard this as an important precedent and we do not understand why the Commission suddenly halted such assignments.

However, despite ever-increasing demands for more radio stations and for improved service, 24 channels remain to this day reserved for exclusive nighttime use by stations. Because the assignments on these clear channels were made in the early days of radio broadcasting, the clear-channel stations are in the best part of the radio spectrum, and have become the rich, powerful stations located in the largest and most lucrative markets. Their collective power and position is a factor in their successful resistance to any attempt to duplicate the channels they presently occupy. We cannot refrain from drawing the analogy to the dog in the manger story; radio frequencies are a scarce natural resource; additional stations are needed in many parts of the country and yet these 24 channels which would allow assignment of 75 to several hundred additional stations are reserved without duplication.

But exclusive use of a channel is only half of the story. Equally important to the fact that 24 stations have exclusive nighttime channels, is the amount of electric power with which they are authorized to broadcast. These stations broadcast with a power of 50,000 watts. The significance of this power may be realized when it is understood that a local station generally operates with a power of 250 watts and has a coverage of perhaps 10 miles in radius; regional stations operate with power varying from 1,000 to 10,000 watts and cover a radius on the average of 50 to 75 miles. Clear-channel stations, however, use power ranging from 5 to 250 times as much as any other radio station and cover an area of 175 to 200 miles in radius, although their signal may be heard under ordinary favorable conditions for upward of 500 miles. In fact, the total power used by 24 clear channels is greater than the power used by all the remainder of the radio stations in the United States combined.

Thus, it may be readily understood why these clear-channel stations already provide a type of competition against which the smaller local stations experience difficulty. They attract the large national advertisers, exercise tremendous influence over vast areas far removed from the source of the transmitter, and have made fantastic returns on their investment. Only a few years ago examples of annual returns of 100 percent to 200 percent on the investment were not uncommon in radio-station operation.

Some 10 years ago a majority of these clear-channel stations formed an organization with the express purpose of securing Federal Communications Commission authority for a 10- to fifteen fold increase in power for clear-channel stations. They sought 500,000 watts to 750,000 watts instead of the 50,000 watts then and now assigned to them. Even prior to that time (in 1934) one of their number (WLW in Cincinnati) had been granted a temporary experimental license to operate with 500,000 watts. That operation brought such opposition from so many smaller stations in the Midwest which complained of monopoly and unfair competition that the Senate approved a resolution (S. Res. 294, 75th Cong.) on June 13, 1938, asserting that it was the sense of the Senate that no AM broadcast radio station in this country should be operated with power in excess of 50,000 watts. We concur in that view today, and in the absence of affirmative legislation authorizing power in excess of 50,000 watts we doubt the Commission's legal authority to grant power in excess of 50,000 watts.

A few months after the passage of the Senate resolution the Federal Communications Commission withdrew the experimental

license for superpower it had granted the Cincinnati station. Since that time (1939) no radio station has operated with more than 50,000 watts. But the organization of clear-channel stations seeking superpower continued its fight both in and out of the Commission for its demands. It lobbied Members of Congress, filed petitions before the Commission, and participated in additional hearings. The advent of World War II put a temporary damper on its activities. But immediately after the war, it renewed its efforts. The Commission thereupon again conducted another hearing on the question during 1946 and 1947. By the spring of 1948, it had become an open secret in the radio industry that a decision in the clear-channel case, as the issue had come to be known, could be expected later that year. But more important, so publicly confident were members of the clear-channel association of the outcome that hundreds of smaller radio-station operators throughout the Nation became alarmed and began imploring Members of Congress to do something to prevent creation of a monopoly situation which they said would put them out of business. Educators and public figures wrote members of this committee that domination of the Nation's airways by a few high power stations (owned by 15 corporations) would be dangerous to freedom of speech.

Concerned with the situation, Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON of Colorado introduced on February 26, 1948, a bill (S. 2231, 80th Cong.) which would provide for duplication on clear channels and limit their power to 50,000 watts. The Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce the following day (February 27) instructed its acting chairman (Senator TOBEY) to write the Federal Communications Commission requesting that it defer any final action in the clear channel case until the committee had come to some conclusion on the bill. On March 5, Chairman Wayne Coy of the Commission replied to this committee advising that no action would be taken in the case pending Senate committee action.

Hearings on the Johnson bill began on the following April 5, and continued for 10 days through April 23, 1948. Seventy witnesses made personal oral statements; nearly 1,100 additional persons and companies, a substantial majority of which spoke for hundreds of radio stations, sent in statements or letters expressing their views; the final printed hearing covered nearly 1,600 pages. Members of this subcommittee attended a substantial part of the hearings and have examined the record rather closely. The subcommittee believes this hearing was one of the largest, best attended, and comprehensive held during their personal experience in the Senate.

We have cited this brief history of the clear-channel superpower question so that our summary and recommendations will be more readily understood. One other fact should be noted. In discussions of the clear-channel superpower question, reference has been made frequently to the provisions of the North American regional broadcast agreement. This is a radio treaty governing use of radio frequencies in North America to which Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Bahamas, and the United States are signatories. It sets standards of operation and practice for radio stations in these countries. One of its provisions is that clear-channel stations should use a minimum power of 50,000 watts. Members of the clear-channel organization who advocate superpower assert that if the United States does not authorize higher power our present clear channels will be duplicated in the other signatory countries and we will lose our clear channels. A further corollary argument is made that because a North American regional broadcast conference is to be held next September in

Quebec and because the position of our Government at that conference must be circulated very shortly among the other signatories, it is necessary that the Federal Communications Commission make an immediate decision in the clear-channel superpower case. Of course, when these two arguments by the advocates of superpower are coupled, it becomes obvious that they mean that the Commission should authorize operation of clear-channel stations with power of 500,000 to 750,000 watts.

We believe that these contentions centering around the North American regional broadcasting agreement should be disposed of first. In the first place, we are firmly of the opinion that adherence to the present agreement does not require radio stations within the United States to operate with power in excess of 50,000 watts. We have studied the agreement and we assert that with respect to this point it is clear that the only requirement is that the clear channels of signatory governments operate with a minimum of 50,000 watts. That is the practice and policy within the United States today. It is implicit from the agreement that the signatory countries bind themselves by adherence to certain standards not to interfere with the signals of radio stations located in the other countries. It would be, in our opinion, an unwise policy, indeed, for this country to have agreed to a policy of radio broadcasting which is injurious to American broadcasting generally and which would not serve the general public interest. Obviously, we did not subscribe to any such policy in the existing agreement.

Secondly, we reject completely the argument that the Federal Communications Commission should render a decision forthwith in the clear-channel case so that United States policy on this question would be established for the purpose of informing the other countries now of what our position is to be at the forthcoming conference. It would be a new departure in Government, in our experience, for a regulatory agency decision involving private litigants to become binding as formulating what this country's policy should be in an international treaty. We would deplore the rendering of such a decision prior to the conference meeting as—

(1) An action designed to bypass the Congress on a basic-policy question;

(2) An action designed to bind this country's hands in advance of an international conference; and

(3) An action productive of suspicion and resentment on the part of the other signatories.

We know from conferences held with a number of representatives of other signatories that their countries do not look with favor on operation of United States radio stations with power of 500,000 to 750,000 watts. And, for our own good, we should oppose the operation of clear channels in the other countries with excessive power as being injurious to many of our own stations. Such high-power operation in Mexico at the present time already provides serious interference with stations ranging from Florida to California. We believe the United States should enter into the forthcoming conference in good faith, bound by only one basic consideration: to stand for a general policy of operation of domestic radio stations with such limited power as not to interfere with radio stations in neighboring countries. We believe that this means that the upper limit should be 50,000 watts and we are firmly of the opinion that all of the signatories would be better served by an agreement that no clear-channel station should operate with more than 50,000 watts.

If it is necessary that we should now make known to the other signatories what this country's position with respect to clear channels and superpower is to be at the Quebec

Conference, we believe they should be informed that this country's basic law does not permit operation of AM radio stations with power in excess of 50,000 watts and that in the absence of a specific statute authorizing such operation the United States proposes to operate its domestic radio stations with not more than 50,000 watts of power, that this is best suited to our internal needs and the general public interest, that such a policy will not interfere with radio-station operation by any other signatory, and that we will advocate that policy for all signatories.

Now with respect to the question of a decision by the Federal Communications Commission in the clear-channel superpower case: We are well aware of the contention that has been made, by advocates of superpower, that this case involves an engineering equation and that the regulatory body is the only proper authority to make such a decision. We reject that contention as unrealistic, bureaucratic, and not in accord with the formulation of the Communications Act and the legal precedents thereunder.

We believe that the clear-channel superpower question is a fundamental policy issue of tremendous national import to be determined by the lawmaking body and not a technical engineering problem to be decided by a regulatory agency. It must be clear, even to a layman, that were clear-channel stations authorized to broadcast with power of a half million to three-quarters of a million watts, a few stations located in large metropolitan cities would dominate radio broadcasting in this country. Not only would the overwhelming majority of smaller stations find it economically impossible to exist, but more important, radio would no longer serve local needs or have local responsibility. It has been asserted that such superpower stations are necessary to give diversified radio coverage to small, isolated communities located in the Rocky Mountains and southwestern parts of the United States which are covered by only one or two stations at present. We have heard much of these so-called white areas alleged to have little or no radio coverage. But we have yet to be convinced by a factual survey of such areas that they do not, in fact, get adequate radio coverage. The major evidence on this subject presented to the committee during the hearings on the Johnson bill were engineering diagrams and curves which purported to show by mathematical calculation that there are areas without adequate coverage. What we should like to see, and we believe that the Federal Communications Commission should want to have, is a careful, on-the-spot survey of these alleged areas to learn from radio listeners themselves what kind of radio service they receive.

We deem it essential to point out here that the most effective and available means of bringing additional AM radio service to such underserved areas is to duplicate in those areas the present clear-channel stations. There is no sound reason, either from an engineering or policy standpoint, why the same channel now occupied by a New York or Chicago or Louisville station could not also be assigned to a station located in Texas, or Arizona, or Utah, or Colorado, or Idaho, or eastern Washington to provide additional radio service to those areas. Certainly there would be no possibility of interference to the New York or other midwestern stations and greater service to more people would be brought about by a more efficient and economical distribution of frequencies and the so-called white areas would be eliminated. In fact, we suggest that under the Communications Act the Commission has a duty under the fair-and-equitable-distribution-of-facilities section to make a better and fairer assignment of frequencies than now exists; we do not believe that exclusive use of a frequency by a single licensee is in accord with the clear meaning of the law.

The important question here, however, is not so much the allegation that there are such underserved radio areas as the larger and far more vital question of what would happen to radio in the United States generally if a few already privileged stations were to be granted superpower. We believe, and we assert, that there is ample evidence that the basic objective of the Communications Act of 1934 would be subverted if a small number of stations were to secure authority to operate with more power than now authorized. The basic purpose of the law is that radio should serve the public interest and that the regulatory agency should promote a policy of competition in radio broadcasting. In our view, the language of the act with respect to the granting of licenses in the public interest, the promotion of competition in radio broadcasting, and the equitable distribution of radio frequencies is so clear that the Federal regulatory agency should (a) have continued to carry out the policy it began years ago of duplicating so-called clear channels in the interest of better use of scarce radio frequencies and not have retained pristine the 24 clear channels that remain today; and (b) have summarily rejected any application for operation of AM broadcast stations with power above 50,000 watts as one which not only would foster monopoly but which, if granted, would be in fact contrary to the clear intent of the law itself.

Your subcommittee, therefore, makes the following recommendations with respect to the clear-channel superpower question:

(a) That since the question of increasing power for operation of AM radio stations above the present limit of 50,000 watts involves a basic, fundamental policy of the highest national importance concerned with the economic and political health of the United States, it is a question which can legally be determined only by the Congress through the enactment of legislation (the Commission obviously has reversed its interpretation of the law and has abandoned its own precedents of duplicating clear channels); that such legislation should not be considered until after the North American Regional Broadcasting Conference is held; thereafter the Commission be invited to make recommendations for such legislative changes as it deems advisable with respect to these matters; and

(b) That if it is deemed essential to circulate this country's views on the clear-channel superpower question among the other signatories to the North American regional broadcast agreement prior to said Conference, the United States should declare that since the Congress has never authorized operation of domestic AM radio stations with power in excess of 50,000 watts in this country, the United States will advocate such 50,000-watt power limitation for all signatories (with each signatory having the authority to prescribe such use of its own clear channels as best serves its own listeners and the country's public interest but no signatory shall share or duplicate the clear channels heretofore assigned to any other signatory); and

(c) That the Federal Communications Commission be promptly advised of these recommendations.

5. Frequency allocation—FM radio: The problem of allocation of frequency space in the spectrum is a fundamental one. It is an authority fraught with so many consequences to development of the whole communications art that it is a pity that it is not better understood and its consequences more sharply realized.

Unfortunately, because it involves decisions based on highly technical knowledge of electronics and the application of such knowledge, the average citizen—and this includes Members of the Congress—knows little about it. Nevertheless, these so-called

engineering decisions directly affect and actually control long-range policy determinations which decide not only who shall be licensees in the operation of AM radio broadcast stations, FM broadcast stations, television stations, radiotelegraph and wire telegraph common carriers, but more important, in what parts of the spectrum these various services shall operate.

Decisions of this latter kind have an important bearing on which types of service shall move ahead and which shall be retarded; in fact, which shall live and which shall die. For example, a decision in which part of the spectrum television shall operate has the effect of determining (a) that television service shall be available only to limited parts of the United States and to a limited number of people; (b) that television service will be only in black and white and not in color; (c) that developer and patent holder X shall have a preferred position over developer and patent holder Y or Z. Or, for example, a decision that certain frequencies are more suitable for television than for FM radio becomes determinative in so retarding the development of FM radio that this latter service is denied a wide use and application throughout the country.

It may be asserted that the results which flow from such decisions may not have been considered in arriving at the original decision. It is claimed that the original decision was made in good faith, based on engineering information and knowledge then available. But it is just because such decisions are based on engineering knowledge at the time, and because like all other experts, engineers may differ with respect to their findings and conclusions as well as with respect to the projection of their findings on the ultimate situation, that it is important to evaluate to what degree so-called engineering decisions should be the sine qua non of a basic determination.

Your subcommittee calls attention to a hearing held by a subcommittee of this committee in the last Congress, generally titled "Progress of FM Radio." This hearing, held during March, April, and May of 1948, sought to develop to what extent certain commercial interests in the radio industry affected and controlled engineering decisions which resulted in basic policy determinations. The hearing brought out, in the opinion of your subcommittee, that electronics is a rapidly developing and changing art; that despite the fact it is based on such exact sciences as physics and mathematics, it is still far from being an exact and positively predictable art; that reliable and able engineers differ widely; that some engineers whose opinions have been of influence in making decisions of great magnitude are not always abreast of all developments and facts in the art; that the regulatory agency has had to and does still rely on the testimony and experiences and experiments of engineers who are the employees of major commercial interests in the industry; that the regulatory agency appears to be overawed and too much impressed by such engineering views and does not always balance these views against the broad public policy of what is best for the general interest of the people of the United States.

We have made this condensed and brief summary merely to point up the basis of one of the many criticisms made of the Federal Communications Commission. We think that such censure has been deserved in the past; we trust that the procedure and approach that earned it will be removed in the future.

Meanwhile, we earnestly recommend that this committee continue its investigation into this phase of Commission and industry operations with the purpose of a complete exploration of every influence that has been exerted to bring about various decisions.

We recommend this course because only by such pitiless exposures can we hope to make certain that yet-to-be-made decisions of the greatest and most paramount importance to the American people in the field of electronics generally and radio television specifically will be really in the general public interest and not for the benefit of vested interests.

6. Censorship of radio programs: Your subcommittee deems it wise to make some reference in this report to the frequently discussed so-called censorship question. We had thought that the views of this committee, as a whole, were firmly and cogently expressed in the report on the White bill (S. Rept. 1567, 80th Cong.). There has been, however, repeated reference to Commission interpretations of the act as limiting free speech or imposing censorship on radio licensees. It is apparent to your subcommittee that a planned propaganda effort is being carried on among well-meaning but uninformed persons to secure congressional revision of the act with respect to the so-called censorship question.

It should be pointed out that the act itself contains a "no censorship" section (sec. 326) which makes clear that there can be no censorship of radio programs. The language itself is brief. It states plainly that the Commission does not have the power of censorship over radio communications and that it shall not make any rule or condition which shall interfere with the right of free speech by radio. There are no "if's," "and's," or "but's," no weasel words or hidden clauses. What has provoked certain radio interests is Commission interpretation of its licensing and licensing-renewal power (sec. 309) which declares that the Commission must determine that the granting of a license or renewal is in the public interest, convenience, and necessity. The Commission has, from time to time, exercised this latter authority by withholding or denying renewals until it determined that the licensee had operated in the public interest.

Probably no other provision of the law has been attacked in the courts more frequently and by more able legal counsel. Probably no other section of the law has been subject to more searching scrutiny by the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. Uniformly and without exception, the final decision has upheld the Commission's authority to determine whether or not a licensee's operation has been in the public interest. Moreover, the court decisions have held that such exercise of authority by the Commission does not invade or vitiate the "no censorship" provision of the law. When the courts have on more than one occasion spoken clearly that the Commission has the right and duty under the law to determine whether the public interest is being served and that in so doing there is no violation of free speech, we believe the final judicial interpretation has been made.

We concur, of course, completely and fully with the line of judicial decisions on this point. To us it appears ridiculous to hold that a person operating under a Federal license shall not be answerable to a constituted authority for his performance under that license. To hold otherwise would be to set at naught the license system, to make the license in fact a perpetual grant. So long as radio frequencies are scarce national resources, the Government has a right to expect and demand proper use of them.

In view of the repeated court decisions which confirm our interpretation of the act, we see no need for and recommend no legislative changes in the act in this respect.

7. Common carriers, domestic and international: Your subcommittee is seriously concerned with the problems of communications common carriers, operating both in the domestic and international fields. Since the end of the war, their revenues have suf-

fered serious decline. The domestic wire carrier, Western Union, is engaged in a large program of modernization designed eventually to reduce operating overhead, but meanwhile faces financial difficulties. It has sought and obtained rate increases, but these do not solve the problem because they have the effect of reducing business. In addition, Western Union is in a position where it cannot exploit its cable facilities because of a provision of law which requires the company to divest itself of international operations. The international carriers are only slightly better off, financially speaking. Moreover, the international carriers must compete, not alone between themselves for business and frequencies but against Government-owned foreign communications monopolies which continue to play off United States carriers against each other for more favorable contract arrangements.

Efforts to meet some of these problems were undertaken by this committee before the war. An investigation was held, hearings and conferences undertaken; an effort to formulate a national policy was pushed. The war intervened. However, these earlier actions were not wholly fruitless. In the past year a great deal of attention has been given to the formulation of a national communications policy which would be based on substantive legislation. Representatives of the State Department, the Federal Communications Commission, the various military services, and other Government users of communications are giving serious and continuing attention to this entire situation.

We recommend that this committee continue the study of telecommunications common carriers in the Eighty-first Congress with the purpose of formulating legislative proposals to cope with the problem.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I also want to take this opportunity, as the chairman of the committee, to commend the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] and the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], members of the subcommittee, for their excellent work. I am very much interested in one of the points raised by the subcommittee, the issue of superpower and clear-channel broadcasting. It is a subject on which extensive hearings were held in the last Congress. I hope every Member of the Senate will read the report carefully because it deals realistically not only with the question of monopoly control of the physical broadcasting plant of America, but with the much more important issue—the centralization of power in a few hands to sway public opinion.

Furthermore, the committee report raises the important legal question of whether a fundamental policy matter which directly concerns and affects all the people of the United States shall be decided by an administrative regulatory agency created by Congress for that function or whether such a paramount question of important national policy should be determined by the Congress itself. I believe, and I am sure all Senators believe, that basic, fundamental policy questions must be determined by the lawmaking body.

We are all aware that the trend during recent years has been for the regulatory agencies to arrogate more and more power to themselves; to interpret language of the laws under which they operate so broadly as to give them authority never contemplated by the Con-

gress. I, for one, am opposed to this practice and intend to oppose it as vigorously as I know how.

The report, which I believe should be in the RECORD so that all Members may read it, asserts unequivocally that the Federal Communications Commission does not have the legal authority under the Communications Act of 1934, to grant licenses for the operation of superpower radio stations because such operation would be contrary to the clear intent of the law which says that station licenses may be granted only in the public interest and that the regulatory agency must promote competition in broadcasting.

It is not my purpose here to quote from the report but I want it distinctly understood that I personally commend fully and endorse completely the viewpoint expressed by the subcommittee with respect to superpower and clear-channel operation of radio stations.

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION (S. REPT. NO. 13)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the chairman of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation, I should like to say just a word about the committee's Report on Progress of the Economic Cooperation Administration, which I have just submitted.

This committee was established last April by section 124 of Public Law 472—the law which set up the Economic Cooperation Administration. The committee's duties were set forth in section 124, as follows:

It shall be the function of the committee to make a continuous study of the programs of United States economic assistance to foreign countries and to review the progress achieved in the execution and administration of such programs * * * and it shall make a report to the Senate and the House of Representatives, from time to time, concerning the results of its studies, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

Throughout its 10 months of existence, this committee, assisted by a well-qualified staff, has endeavored to act in close accordance with both the letter and spirit of the section I have just quoted. That is, we have directed our efforts toward determining facts, and from those facts we have analyzed the working out of the foreign-aid programs.

Under the direction of the committee, the staff has maintained close daily contact with officials of the Economic Cooperation Administration here in Washington. In addition, several members of both the committee and its staff have made trips to Europe and China to see at first hand how the program is going in the participating nations.

This report, then, is one of the results of 10 months of continuous study and analysis of this country's foreign-aid

programs—and I think that the adoption of the report by unanimous vote of the committee is a good indication of the success we have had in carrying out the job in the manner in which the Congress intended we should when it set up the committee last April.

Now a word about the report itself. First, I would like to remind you that this Joint Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation is not a legislative committee—it is a watchdog committee, and, in fact, that is the name by which it is popularly known. Therefore, you will not find in the report any firm recommendations as to what should or should not be done by Congress in connection with forthcoming legislation on United States foreign-aid programs. In fact, most of the report consists of a section called a checklist, which gives pertinent information on what has been done by the Economic Cooperation Administration and the participating nations to implement and comply with Public Laws 472 and 793.

However, as a result of its studies, the committee believes that there are certain portions of our foreign-aid programs which need either clarification or strengthening and, in addition, that certain problems are sure to arise which would cause serious trouble if we did not anticipate them now. For that reason, I would like to invite special attention to the first section of our report. This section is entitled "Problems Requiring Consideration by Congress." It outlines 10 different problems and briefly discusses the pros and cons of various possible solutions to those problems. For example, this first section of the report discusses the following:

First. German reparations—whether or not it would be desirable to require that participating nations agree, as a condition for receiving further United States aid, to reduce the number of German plants that are to be dismantled.

Second. Strategic materials—whether or not ECA should be given increased responsibility for arranging with participating nations for development and future delivery to the United States of strategic materials needed by this country.

Third. Grants versus loans—whether or not it would be better to provide all further aid on a grant basis until participating nations become reasonable credit risks.

Fourth. Shipping—whether or not Congress should require unequivocally that at least one-half of the gross tonnage of goods sent to participating nations from the United States be transported on United States flag vessels.

Finally, I wish to commend this report to Members of the Congress as a valuable source of information and guidance in connection with the forthcoming hearings and floor discussion concerning United States economic aid to foreign nations. It is the labor of a committee which has functioned well and harmoniously, and I believe that as long as the Congress has a watchdog of this type it can rest easier concerning the operation and administration of whatever foreign aid it continues to make available.

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, and withdrawing a nomination, which nominations 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. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

James M. Mitchell, of Illinois, to be a Civil Service Commissioner.

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

Paul P. Rao, of New York, to be judge of the United States Customs Court;

James T. Foley, of New York, to be United States district judge for the northern district of New York, vice Edward S. Kampf;

Samuel Hamilton Kaufman, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York;

William T. McCarthy, of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge for the district of Massachusetts, vice Arthur D. Healey;

Angel R. de Jesus, of Puerto Rico, to be chief justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico;

Luis Negron Fernandez, of Puerto Rico, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico;

Gerald A. Gleason, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania;

Cleon A. Summers, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma;

John B. Tansil, of Montana, to be United States attorney for the district of Montana;

Carl H. Fleckenstine, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania;

Harold K. Claypool, of Ohio, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio; and

Frederick Elliott Biermann, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Iowa.

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

Hon. F. Ryan Duffy, of Wisconsin, to be circuit judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, vice Evan A. Evans, deceased.

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

Wilson Warlick, of North Carolina, to be United States district judge for the western district of North Carolina, vice Edwin Y. Webb, retired.

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

Roy W. Harper, of Missouri, to be United States district judge for the eastern and western districts of Missouri.

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

Thomas Patrick Thornton, of Michigan, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Michigan, vice Ernest A. O'Brien, deceased;

Joseph F. Deeb, of Michigan, to be United States attorney for the western district of Michigan; and

Edwin D. Bolger, of Michigan, to be United States marshal for the western district of Michigan.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Maurice J. Tobin, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Labor, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate;

Ralph Wright, of New York, as Assistant Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor;

Frank P. Douglass, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring February 1, 1952 (reappointment);

John M. Houston, of Kansas, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years from August 27, 1948, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate (reappointment);

Reuben F. Reider, and sundry other candidates for promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service;

Abraham Walfthal, and sundry other candidates for appointment and promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service; and

Charles L. Newberry, and sundry other candidates for appointment and promotion in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service.

NOMINATION OF WILLIAM E. WILLETT—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I send to the desk and ask to have placed on the calendar the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency reporting favorably the nomination of William E. Willett, of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term expiring June 30, 1950, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

I should add that the nomination was unanimously reported out by the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

NOMINATION OF PRESTON DELANO

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I have the honor to report the nomination of Mr. Preston Delano to be Comptroller of the Currency. I ask that the nomination, which has been favorably acted upon by the committee, be confirmed by the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia has submitted a report on a nomination from the Committee on Banking and Currency. Does the Senator ask for the present consideration of the nomination, or does he submit the report for the calendar?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I should prefer to ask for the present consideration of the report, if it is in order to do so.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia asks unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nomination just reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency be considered by the Senate.

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

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

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator from Virginia state his request again? I could not clearly hear what the Senator said. What is the nomination the Senator referred to, with respect to which he asks action by the Senate?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Preston Delano, who for 10 years has most acceptably served as Comptroller of the Cur-

rency, has now been nominated for a new term of 5 years. The nomination has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now consider the nomination, and that it be confirmed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator state why it is necessary to suspend the rules and proceed by unanimous consent? Why could not the nomination be properly acted upon at the next session of the Senate, in order that we might maintain the regularity of procedure with respect to action upon nominations?

Mr. ROBERTSON. If there is any objection, Mr. President, I shall withdraw my request. I did not think the nomination would be contested or debated. Mr. Delano is serving an interim term. It is not a material point, however, and if there is objection—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I know of no objection, but, as a question of policy, I believe it would be better to let the nomination go over.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I withdraw my request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia withdraws his request. The nomination will go to the calendar.

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. KILGORE:

S. 649. A bill to increase the mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees for use of privately owned vehicles and to increase the per diem allowances of civilian officers and employees while traveling on official business; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 650. A bill for the relief of Toshiko Ozawa;

S. 651. A bill for the relief of the Fisher Brewing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; and

S. 652. A bill for the relief of Sadae Aoki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. THOMAS of Utah also introduced Senate bill 653, to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 654. A bill for the relief of Klara Ungar Klajn; and

S. 655. A bill for the relief of Carl Nygren; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 656. A bill to coordinate the educational functions of the Federal Government in a single agency; to define its organization, powers, and duties; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 657. A bill to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States; and

S. 658. A bill for the relief of Adolf Max Schmitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 659. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and investigation as to the cause, prevention, treatment, and possible cure of epilepsy; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 660. A bill to amend the act of June 27, 1944, Public Law 359, and to preserve the equities of permanent classified civil-service employees of the United States; and

S. 661. A bill for postal employees' longevity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 662. A bill authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma to sell tribal cemetery; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma also introduced Senate bill 663, to provide for an adequate national reserve of agricultural commodities and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 664. A bill for the relief of Kihel Matsuo; and

S. 665. A bill for the relief of Margaret D. Scott and Lydia M. Scott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. KNOWLAND also introduced Senate bill 666, to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to provide for the admission into the United States of certain persons of Russian origin residing in China, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LODGE:

S. 667. A bill for the relief of the Shelby Shoe Co., of Salem, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 668. A bill for the relief of Giovanna Parisi, Michelina Valletta, Yolanda Altieri, Generosa Tamburi, Carolina Picciano, and Giovanna Turtur;

S. 669. A bill to permit certain displaced persons under 16 years of age orphaned as a result of World War II to enter the United States as nonquota immigrants; and

S. 670. A bill to incorporate the Gold Star Society of American War Widows and Orphans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IVES (for himself and Mr. WAGNER):

S. 671. A bill to authorize the conveyance of a portion of the United States military reservation at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., to the State of New York for use as a maritime school, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

(Mr. HENDRICKSON introduced Senate bill 672, to amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) so as to provide entitlement to educational benefits for those individuals who enlisted or reenlisted prior to October 6, 1945, on a same basis as for those individuals who enlisted or reenlisted within 1 year after October 6, 1945, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 673. A bill relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the Naval Reserve performing active duty in the grade of rear admiral, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 674. A bill to incorporate the Twentieth Division Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN (by request):

S. 675. A bill for the relief of certain consultants formerly employed by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 676. A bill granting a renewal of patent No. 92,187 relating to the badge of the Sons of the American Legion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. WILEY also introduced Senate bill 677, to encourage employment of veterans with pensionable or compensable service-connected disabilities through Federal reim-

bursement to any employer, insurer, or fund, of amounts of workmen's compensation paid on account of disability or death arising out of such employment, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 678 (by request). A bill to extend to commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey the provisions of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 679. A bill to establish a Bureau of Coal Mines Inspection in the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 680. A bill for the relief of James E. Dick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 681. A bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to Provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 682. A bill for the relief of John B. Boyle; and

S. 683. A bill to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments.

(Mr. McCARRAN also introduced Senate bill 684, to improve the administration of justice by the creation of an Administrative Court of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. SPARKMAN introduced Senate bill 685, to provide assistance to farmers in securing farm housing and other farm buildings, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. SPARKMAN also introduced Senate bill 686, to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, in order to assure the availability of low-cost financing on liberal terms to World War II veterans who need homes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK):

S. 687. A bill to establish a Cowpens Battlefield National Military Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

S. 688. A bill to provide for a decennial census of housing; and

S. 689. A bill to permit certain postal employees or substitute postal employees to receive credit for military service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for himself and Mr. HAYDEN):

S. 690. A bill to authorize the furnishing of water to the Yuma auxiliary project, Arizona, through the works of the Gila project, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for himself, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, and Mr. ANDERSON):

S. 691. A bill relating to the amount of Federal payments to the States under the Social Security Act with respect to State payments to Indian wards of the United States of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. NEELY (by request):

S. 692. A bill to provide for a grant to the Prisoners Relief Society for use in the rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 693. A bill to authorize Sacramento Valley irrigation canals, Central Valley project, California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

S. 694. A bill to repeal the Philippine Trade Act of 1948; to the Committee on Finance.
S. 695. A bill authorizing the construction of certain works of improvement near Kootenai, Idaho, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 696. A bill to provide additional compensation in lieu of allowances for retired enlisted personnel of the armed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 697. A bill for the relief of Grover Crosbie; and

S. 698. A bill for the relief of Rhode Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 699. A bill to provide for the restoration of certain lands occupied by the United States under war powers to the owners thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 700. A bill to authorize the issuance of a license to practice osteopathy in the District of Columbia to Maria G. Waksmundzha; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 701. A bill to increase the mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees for use of privately owned vehicles; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

S. 702. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide for crediting certain service performed in the employ of carriers under Federal control during World War I; and
S. 703. A bill to permit the mailing of correspondence course lessons at the rates of third- and fourth-class matter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(Mr. PEPPER also introduced Senate bill 704, to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the leprosy situation in the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. MURRAY):

S. 705. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in diseases of arthritis and rheumatism, and to aid the States in the development of community programs for the control of these diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. 706. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. GREEN):

S. 707. A bill to provide for the advance planning of public works; to the Committee on Public Works.

(Mr. RUSSELL introduced Senate bill 708, to establish a Voluntary Racial Relocation Commission, and to prescribe its authority which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. BALDWIN (for himself, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. TAFT, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MORSE, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LODGE, Mr. THYE, Mr. IVES, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. SCHOEPEL) introduced Senate bill 709, to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 710. A bill to vest title to the Laguna project lands in the pueblo of Laguna of the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 711. A bill to incorporate the Army and Navy Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. MAYBANK (for himself, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. MYERS, Mr. HILL, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. LONG) introduced Senate bill 712, to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. TAYLOR introduced Senate Joint Resolution 39, to repeal all except certain provisions of title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. IVES (for himself and Mr. THOMAS of Utah):

S. J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to provide for a national theater and a national opera and ballet; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(Mr. O'CONNOR introduced Senate Joint Resolution 41, to establish a commission to study intergovernmental fiscal relationships, which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. LONG, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. STENNIS):

S. J. Res. 42. Joint resolution 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 Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 1252. An act to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 with respect to the eligibility for appointment in the executive branch of the Government of former professional staff members of committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

H. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENT OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me, together with a comparison of the bill with a former bill, and a sectional analysis thereof 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 and the analysis, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 653) to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. THOMAS of Utah, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement, summary, and analysis of the bill were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

I have today introduced a bill to provide for the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and for other purposes. During the present session of the Congress I have introduced two bills which would provide amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. The first bill, S. 248, was introduced on behalf of myself, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. McCGRATH, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MYERS, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. WAGNER and was identical with a bill introduced during the Eightieth Congress, on which hearings were held by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, S. 2062. I also introduced this year S. 336, which would clarify the overtime compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as applied in the stevedoring and building-construction industries. I am now introducing a bill which provides a general revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This bill includes substantially all of the amendments which were contained in S. 2062, Eightieth Congress, as reintroduced as S. 248 of this Congress as well as the provisions of S. 336. In addition, however, it includes a number of other amendments and improvements of the law which have been recommended by the President in his state of the Union message and by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division in his annual report to the Congress.

I have had prepared a comparison between the Thomas bill (S. 2062, 80th Cong.; S. 248, 81st Cong.) and the bill which I am introducing today. I have asked unanimous consent that this comparison be printed in the body of the RECORD immediately following my remarks. I have also had prepared a sectional analysis of the bill which I am introducing today. I have asked unanimous consent that this sectional analysis be printed in the body of the RECORD immediately following the comparison referred to above.

It is my intention that the various bills on this subject, including the bill I have introduced today, shall receive early consideration by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE THOMAS BILL (S. 2062, 80TH CONG.; S. 248, 81ST CONG.) AND BILL TO REVISE THE WAGE AND HOUR LAW

Comparison between the Thomas bill (S. 2062, 80th Cong.; S. 248, 81st Cong.) and the attached draft is as follows:

COVERAGE

Both the Thomas bill and the attached draft expand coverage by bringing within the scope of the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act employees engaged in or about an enterprise affecting commerce.

The Thomas bill strengthens the child-labor provisions by imposing a direct prohibition on the employment of oppressive child labor in or about any establishment where an employer is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. The attached draft contains stronger provisions by directly prohibiting the employment of child labor (1) in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, and (2) in or about an enterprise affecting commerce.

MINIMUM WAGES

Both the Thomas bill and the attached draft raise the minimum hourly rate to 75 cents an hour. This may be raised up to \$1 by the industry committee procedure. The attached draft would also permit rates to be lowered, but not below 75 cents an hour, where necessary to prevent substantial

curtailment of employment due to a general business recession.

MAXIMUM HOURS

Both the Thomas bill and the attached draft provide for payment of time and one-half the regular rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 per week. The attached draft also defines the term "regular rate," which is not defined in the Thomas bill.

EXEMPTIONS FROM BOTH WAGE AND HOUR PROVISIONS

Both the Thomas bill and the attached draft continue the complete wage and hour exemption with respect to any employee engaged in an executive, professional, administrative, or outside salesman capacity and for retail or servicing establishments. In both bills the 50-percent interstate commerce test as to retail or service establishments has been dropped and chain stores and large department stores are placed outside the exemption.

Both the Thomas bill and the attached draft continue the complete wage and hour exemption as to employees employed as fishermen but eliminate this exemption as to employees engaged in fish processing. The attached draft, however, would provide a 14-week seasonal exemption, where justified, for the fish-processing industry.

The attached draft continues the complete wage and hour exemption as to employees engaged in agriculture. The Thomas bill limits this exemption to nonindustrialized farms.

The attached draft retains the complete exemption from the wage and hour provisions of the act as to certain classes of switchboard operators. The Thomas bill eliminates this exemption.

Both the Thomas bill and the attached draft eliminate the complete wage and hour exemption with respect to employees engaged in processing agricultural commodities. Under the attached draft, however, agricultural processing may be given a 14-workweek seasonal exemption, where justified.

EXEMPTIONS FROM OVERTIME

Both the Thomas bill and the attached draft narrow the present overtime exemption as to certain classes of motor-carrier employees. The attached draft would, however, more narrowly restrict the exemption so that it would only apply to drivers and drivers' helpers in over-the-road transport operations.

The Thomas bill continues the complete exemption from the overtime provision of the act with respect to railroad employees. The attached draft, however, limits this exemption to employees who travel with the train between terminal points.

The Thomas bill continues the complete exemption from the overtime provisions of the act of all employees of air lines. The attached draft limits the exemption to flight personnel.

The Thomas bill eliminates the minimum wage and overtime exemptions as to seamen. The attached draft continues the overtime exemption as to seamen but would apply the minimum wage provisions.

CHILD-LABOR EXEMPTIONS

The attached draft exempts from the child-labor provisions children employed in retail or service establishments other than chain stores and large department stores. The child-labor provisions are also made inapplicable to employees engaged in agriculture outside of school hours as well as to newsboys. The Thomas bill, which covered child labor less broadly, did not contain either the retail or service establishment exemption or the exemption for newsboys. It does contain the agriculture exemption "while not legally required to attend school," as in the present act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1. Secretary of Labor made responsible for administration: The attached draft would place administration of all provisions of the act under the Secretary of Labor, at the same time preserving the Administrator as an officer of the Department of Labor appointed by the President. The Thomas bill makes no provision of this nature.

2. Rule-making power: The attached draft authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the act whereas the Thomas bill contains no similar provision.

3. Restitution of back wages: The attached draft provides for collection by the Secretary of Labor of back wages and overtime pay due employees and enables suits for this purpose, whereas the Thomas bill contains no similar provision.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF BILL TO REVISE WAGE AND HOUR LAW

Section 1.—Contains the enacting clause and short title.

Section 2.—Amends the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as follows:

Section 1. Changes title of act to Fair Labor Standards Act of 1949.

Section 2 (a). Broadens findings in original act to make them applicable to industries engaged in activities affecting commerce, in addition to industries engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce.

Section 2 (b). Clarifies policy section of original act by referring to the exercise of congressional power over commerce with foreign nations as well as among the several States. This is appropriate in connection with the extension of the minimum-wage provisions to American seamen.

Section 3 (a). Definition of "person." No change.

Section 3 (b). Definition of "commerce." Amended to cover incoming in-bound in addition to out-bound foreign commerce. This makes possible full minimum wage coverage of American seamen.

Section 3 (c). Definition of "State." No change.

Section 3 (d). Definition of "employer." No change.

Section 3 (e). Definition of "employee." No change.

Section 3 (f). Definition of "agriculture." No change.

Section 3 (g). Definition of "employ." No change.

Section 3 (h). Definition of "industry." No change.

Section 3 (i). Definition of "goods." No change.

Section 3 (j). Definition of "produced." No change.

Section 3 (k). Definition of "sale." No change.

Section 3 (l). Definition of "oppressive child labor." Amended to close loophole in present act under which a parent may employ a child under 16 in a hazardous occupation although he could not employ the child in the same occupation if the child was 16 or 17 years of age.

Section 3 (m). Definition of "wage." Amended to provide minimum wages free and clear for seamen and for meal-service employees on common carriers, without deductions for board, lodging, or other facilities.

Section 3 (n). New subsection defining "activities affecting commerce."

Section 4 (a). Amends existing law to place administration of the act under the direction and control of the Secretary of Labor, and provides for continuation of the Wage and Hour Division as the Bureau of Wages and Hours, headed by an Administrator appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Section 4 (b). Technical changes made in existing provisions regarding agency personnel in order to conform to revised provisions of section 4 (a).

Section 4 (c). New subsection. Gives Secretary of Labor power to define terms and make other regulations or orders necessary to effective administration of the act. Provides protection from liability for employers conforming in good faith to such regulations or orders.

Section 4 (d). Conforms section 4 (c) of the present law (relating to place of exercise of agency powers) to amended language in section 4 (a).

Section 4 (e). Transfers the duty of making an annual report to Congress from the Administrator to the Secretary of Labor.

Section 5 (a)-(e). Amends existing law regarding the appointment and functions of industry committees to reflect the extension of coverage to industries affecting commerce. Technical changes made to conform the section to the amendments placing responsibility in the Secretary of Labor. Last paragraph of subsection (e) of the present act deleted as obsolete.

Section 6 (a)-(c). Amended to increase minimum wage to \$0.75 an hour (and up to \$1 an hour on recommendation of industry committees), and to extend coverage to employees of employers engaged in activities affecting commerce. Provision relating to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands amended to preserve existing wage orders in these islands until superseded, and to adapt the coverage of such orders to the broadened coverage provided by the amendments. Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (a) and subsection (b) deleted as obsolete. Paragraph (5) of the present subsection (a) reenacted as paragraph (2) of that subsection, unchanged except by substitution of the Secretary of Labor for the Administrator.

Section 7 (a). Amended to extend coverage of the overtime provisions to employees of employers engaged in activities affecting commerce. Obsolete provisions of subsections (1) and (2) deleted.

Section 7 (b). Partial exemptions from overtime provisions made applicable up to 10 hours (instead of 12) in any workday or 50 hours (instead of 56) in any workweek. The specific exemptions in this subsection are amended as follows:

Paragraph (1). Exemption unchanged except for substitution of 1,040 hours for 1,000 hours as the contract period.

Paragraph (2). Provisions of existing law modified to encourage greater use of guaranteed annual employment premiums.

Paragraph (3). Exemption for seasonal industries expanded to care for peak-load overtime needs of industries for which exemptions now contained in sections 7 (c), 13 (a) (5), and 13 (a) (10) are eliminated.

Section 7 (c). Present exemption provision deleted (see sec. 7 (b) (3) above) and new subsection substituted. The new subsection (c) prevents evasion of the overtime requirements by use of so-called guaranty or Belo plans which fall to provide a genuine increase in compensation for an employee who works overtime, in accordance with the number of overtime hours worked.

Section 7 (d). Present subsection deleted as obsolete and new subsection defining and delimiting the term "regular rate" substituted. Makes clear that sums which are not compensation for hours worked and sums paid as overtime compensation are excluded from the regular rate. Meets the so-called overtime on overtime problem.

Section 7 (e). New provision. Permits overtime payments at time and one-half the applicable piece or job rate under appropriate safeguards.

Section 7 (f). New provision. Provides that certain premium compensation for overtime work pursuant to contract or practice may

be credited toward statutory overtime compensation due.

Section 8. Subsection (e) deleted as obsolete and remaining provisions relating to wage orders revised to provide for establishment of minimum wage rates between 75 cents and \$1 per hour through the action of industry committees and the Secretary of Labor. Wage order coverage expanded to include industries engaged in activities affecting commerce. A new subsection (f) provides for reduction of minimum wage rates set by wage orders down to, but not below, the statutory minimum of 75 cents per hour, when necessary to prevent substantial curtailment of employment in the industry due to a general recession of business activities.

Section 9. Attendance of witnesses. No change except substitution of the Secretary of Labor for the Administrator.

Section 10. Court review. No change except for substitution of the Secretary of Labor for the Administrator.

Section 11 (a). Investigations. Amended. Substitutes Secretary of Labor for Administrator. Authorizes Secretary of Labor to make investigations of employment of minors. Eliminates provision authorizing Administrator to utilize the bureaus and divisions of the Department of Labor for investigations. This provision unnecessary.

Section 11 (b)-(c). No change except substitution of Secretary of Labor for Administrator.

Section 12 (a). Child-labor provisions. Technical change with respect to effective date.

Section 12 (b). New subsection. Prohibits employment of oppressive child labor in commerce, in the production of goods for commerce, and in or about an enterprise affecting commerce. Present subsection authorizing Secretary of Labor to make investigations with respect to employment of minors deleted as such authority is now contained in section 11 (a).

Section 13 (a). New subsection. This subsection supplants the present subsection 13 (a) (2) which exempts from the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the act any employee employed in any retail or service establishment the greater part of whose selling or servicing is in intrastate commerce. The new subsection exempts from the minimum wage, overtime, and child-labor provisions of the act any employee of an employer operating a retail or service establishment which derives 75 percent or more of its receipts from "retail selling or service" as such phrase is defined in this subsection, provided that the employer has neither more than four such establishments nor a total annual volume of sales or servicing of more than \$500,000. Sales to farmers for ordinary farming use would generally meet the definition of "retail selling or servicing" as more specifically defined in this subsection.

Section 13 (b). Amends section 13 (a) and continues the present minimum wage and overtime exemptions with respect to certain classes of employees but with some exceptions and modifications, namely:

Paragraph (1). Amends subsection 13 (a) (1) by deleting words "local retailing." The exemption with respect to employees employed in bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacities is continued.

Present subsection 13 (a) (2) is deleted, being superseded by subsection 13 (a), supra.

Present subsection 13 (a) (3) with respect to seamen is deleted. A new subsection exempts seamen from the overtime provisions only. (Sec. 13 (c) (4), infra.)

Present subsection 13 (a) (4) exemption with respect to employees of carriers by air is deleted. A new subsection exempts flight personnel employed on an aircraft from the overtime provisions only. (Sec. 13 (c) (a), infra.)

Paragraph (2). Amends subsection 13 (a) (5)—catching, harvesting, etc., of various

aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life—by incorporating certain technical changes and by deleting that portion of this subsection which extends the exemption to processing and other on-shore occupations.

Paragraph (3). Exemption for any employee employed in agriculture. No change from subsection 13 (a) (6).

Paragraph (4). Exemption for employees affected by regulations or orders of the Secretary of Labor issued under section 14. No change from present subsection 13 (a) (7) except substitution of Secretary of Labor for Administrator.

Paragraph (5). Exemption for employee employed on certain weekly and semiweekly papers. No change from present subsection 13 (a) (8).

Paragraph (6). Exemption for employees of local trolley and motor-bus carriers and other metropolitan carriers. No change from present subsection 13 (a) (9).

Present subsection 13 (a) (10)—"area of production" exception with respect to certain operations on agricultural products—is deleted. Exemption for seasonal industries expanded to take care of peak-load overtime needs now contained in subsection 7 (b) (3), supra.

Paragraph (7). New subsection. Present provision with respect to switchboard operators (sec. 13 (a) (11)) deleted. Exemption for switchboard operators provided for exchanges having only one operator on duty at a time.

Paragraph (8). New subsection. Exempts employees of employers engaged in business of operating taxicabs.

Section 13 (c). Amends present subsection 13 (b). Exempts from the overtime provisions of the act the following classes of employees.

Paragraph (1). New subsection. Narrows overtime exemption to drivers and helpers who spend greater part of the workweek in over-the-road transport operations. Present subsection 13 (b) (1) deleted.

Paragraph (2). New subsection. Narrows overtime exemption with respect to railroad employees to employees employed on line-of-road trains. Present subsection 13 (b) (2) deleted.

Paragraph (3). New subsection. Grants overtime exemption for air carrier employees if employed on an aircraft. Supersedes the present minimum wage and overtime exemption with respect to any employee of a carrier by air. (Subsec. 13 (a) (4), supra.)

Paragraph (4). New subsection. Grants overtime exemption to any employee as seaman. Supersedes the present minimum wage and overtime exemption for seamen. (Subsecs. 13 (a) (3), supra.)

Section 13 (d). Amends present subsection 13 (b) (3). Makes child-labor provisions inapplicable to newsboys. Incorporates clarifying language permitting employment, outside of school hours, of children employed in agriculture.

Section 14. Learners. No change except substitution of Secretary of Labor for Administrator.

Section 15 (a). Prohibited acts. Technical change with respect to effective date. Substitution of Secretary of Labor for Administrator. Amendment to section prohibits violation of rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor pursuant to section 4 (c).

Section 15 (b). No change.

Section 16 (a). Penalties. No change.

Section 16 (b). No change.

Section 16 (c). New subsection. Authorizes Secretary of Labor to collect unpaid wages on behalf of employees which, if accepted by employee, constitute a waiver of his right to sue for such back wages, liquidated damages, court costs, and attorneys' fees. Upon request by and with the consent of the employee, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to sue to recover on behalf of the employee the actual amount of back

wages due him, the right to liquidated damages being likewise waived. This subsection is in no way to affect or limit the right with respect to injunctive actions.

Section 17. Injunctive proceedings. Technical change only.

Section 18. Relation to other laws. No change.

Section 19. Separability of provisions. No change.

Section 3.—Amends the Portal to Portal Act of 1947 as follows:

Section 3 (a). Amends sections 6 (a) and 6 (b) by substituting a 4-year statute of limitations for the present 2-year period.

Section 3 (b). Transfers the present functions and duties vested in the Administrator by section 10—reliance on regulations, orders, rulings, etc.—from the Administrator to the Secretary of Labor.

Section 4.—Effective date of certain changes.

Section 4 (a). Act is to become effective 120 days after its enactment except that the Secretary of Labor may immediately exercise the functions vested in him and except that the overtime provisions of the act become effective immediately after the date of enactment.

Section 4 (b). The orders, rulings, and interpretations of the Administrator are to remain effective until amended, modified, or rescinded by the Secretary of Labor.

Section 4 (c). Provides a limitation of 4 years for claims accruing prior to enactment of this act.

NATIONAL RESERVE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide an adequate national reserve of agricultural products, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with an explanatory statement thereof prepared by me be printed in the RECORD, immediately following the text of the bill.

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

The bill (S. 663) to provide for an adequate national reserve of agricultural commodities and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Farm Commodity Reserve Act."

TITLE I—STORAGE FACILITIES

SURVEY OF EXISTING FACILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 101. The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the Secretary) shall, through the Commodity Credit Corporation and other means available to him, as expeditiously as may be possible, make a complete survey of (1) warehouses, elevators, and other facilities available in the United States for the storage of agricultural commodities and their products, including surplus storage facilities located at any Army or Navy camp, airfield, depot, or manufacturing plant; and (2) the requirements of the various areas of the United States for additional facilities for such storage. Upon completion of such survey the Secretary shall report his findings and recommendations to Congress, specifying the areas in which such storage facilities are inadequate and the kind and quantity of storage facilities required.

CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES

SEC. 102. The Secretary is authorized, through the Commodity Credit Corporation and other means available to him, upon completion of the survey and report provided for by this Act, to make additional facilities for the storage of agricultural commodities and their products available in such areas of the United States as he may deem advisable by (1) encouraging, through loans, subsidies, lease-agreements, guaranties, or otherwise, the construction or operation of such facilities by producers, cooperatives, or others; or (2) constructing or operating such facilities where suitable arrangements for their construction or operation by others cannot be made. Storage facilities constructed or operated with assistance provided for by this section shall be maintained and operated pursuant to such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Secretary from time to time; but no such rule or regulation shall become effective until after sixty days' public notice.

ACQUISITION OF STORAGE FACILITIES BY COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

SEC. 103. Section 4 (h) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act is amended by deleting the second sentence thereof and inserting in its place the following: "The Corporation shall have power to acquire personal property necessary to the conduct of its business; but shall not have power to acquire real property or any interest therein, except that it may (a) rent or lease office space necessary for the conduct of its business, and (b) acquire real property or any interest therein for the purpose of providing storage adequate to carry out effectively and efficiently any of the Corporation's programs, or of securing or discharging obligations owing to the Corporation, or of otherwise protecting the financial interest of the Corporation."

TITLE II—FARM COMMODITY RESERVES
RESERVES

SEC. 201. The Commodity Credit Corporation shall, through its price-support operations, acquire a reserve of corn in the amount of six hundred million bushels, a reserve of wheat in the amount of four hundred million bushels, and a reserve of cotton in the amount of four million five hundred thousand running bales. The Corporation shall not sell or dispose of any corn, wheat, or cotton acquired through its price-support operations if, after such sale, the reserve of such commodity will be lower than the amount specified for such commodity in this section, except that—

(1) If the Secretary determines that the national security or welfare so require, the Corporation shall sell such commodity at the lesser of (A) a price determined on a pricing basis for its stocks of such commodity on hand, which makes due allowance for grade, type, quality, location, and other factors and which is reasonably calculated to reimburse it for costs incurred by it with respect to such stocks, or (B) the parity price of such commodity;

(2) the Corporation may sell or otherwise dispose of any such commodity which has substantially deteriorated in quality, but shall immediately thereafter acquire an equal quantity of such commodity; and

(3) the Corporation may exchange any such commodity pursuant to the Act entitled "An act to facilitate the execution of arrangements for the exchange of surplus agricultural commodities produced in the United States for reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials produced abroad", approved August 11, 1939.

The amount of corn, wheat, and cotton in the reserves provided for by this section shall not be considered in the computation of "total supply" for the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, or any other computation or determination with

respect to acreage allotments, marketing quotas, or price-support levels.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS

QUOTAS—1949 ACREAGE

SEC. 301. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, or of any other law, State, county, and farm acreage allotments for corn, wheat, cotton, and rice for any year after 1949 shall be computed and apportioned without regard to acreage planted, or to yields, in 1949. The acreage planted, and yields for the year next preceding the earliest year which, but for this section, would be used in such computation or apportionment shall be used in lieu of the acreage planted and yields in 1949 in such computation or apportionment.

PROHIBITION ON PRICE SUPPORT AFTER ADVERSE REFERENDUM

SEC. 302. Section 302 (b) (3) (B) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1948, to be effective January 1, 1950) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) no price support shall be required to be made available for any basic agricultural commodity normally marketed in any marketing year with respect to which marketing quotas for such commodity have been disapproved by producers."

EXCHANGE OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES FOR STRATEGIC MATERIALS

SEC. 303. The act entitled "An act to facilitate the execution of arrangements for the exchange of surplus agricultural commodities produced in the United States for reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials produced abroad," approved August 11, 1939, is amended to read as follows: "That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, upon terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, to accept strategic and critical materials produced abroad in exchange for agricultural commodities in its reserves; and for the purpose of such exchange the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, acting jointly through the agency of the Munitions Board in the National Defense Establishment and in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior and other departments and agencies shall determine which materials are strategic and critical and the quantity and quality of such materials to be accepted. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized, upon terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, to procure, convey, transport, handle, store, maintain, or rotate such reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

"Such reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials shall be stored on military or naval reservations or in other locations approved by the Secretary of Defense. The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to transfer such reserve stocks of strategic and critical materials, upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture shall approve, to any other governmental agency. When necessary to prevent deterioration, the Commodity Credit Corporation or other governmental agency is authorized to replace those quantities of the reserve stocks of such strategic and critical materials subject to deterioration with equivalent quantities of the same materials. The funds now or hereafter made available to the Commodity Credit Corporation are hereby made available to carry out the purposes of this act. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be required to carry out the provisions of this act. All funds for carrying out

the provisions of this act shall be available for allotment to bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture, and for transfer to such other agencies of the Federal Government as the Secretary of Agriculture may request to cooperate or assist in carrying out the provisions of this act."

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THOMAS OF OKLAHOMA

I am introducing a bill to provide for an adequate national reserve of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes. The bill, if enacted into law, is to be known as the Farm Commodity Reserve Act.

The first section of the bill proposes to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make a Nation-wide survey to ascertain the extent to which storage space is available for warehousing farm commodities.

The second section provides that after full information is had as to what we have in the way of storage space the Secretary is authorized to procure additional storage space, if necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act, at points where acceptable storage space does not exist.

Such additional storage for farm commodities is to be secured through loans, subsidies, lease agreements, guaranties, or otherwise, to the end that farmers may have the opportunity of placing their surplus crops in acceptable storage in connection with their applications for loans upon such commodities.

Section 3 of the bill proposes to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation charter by eliminating certain restrictions from the present law.

Section 4 of the bill proposes to set forth goals for permanent reserves of certain farm commodities. The permanent reserve of wheat is fixed in the amount of 400,000,000 bushels, the permanent reserve of corn is fixed in the amount of 600,000,000 bushels, and the permanent reserve of cotton is fixed in the amount of 4,500,000 running bales.

The bill provides for the acquisition of the reserves through the support-price-loan system.

Commodities placed under loan and thereafter unredeemed should be taken over by the Secretary and made a part of the permanent reserves of such commodities.

The section further provides that all commodities placed in such permanent reserves shall not be considered in the computation of total supply for the purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and shall not be taken into consideration in determining acreage allotments, marketing quotas, or price-support levels as provided by existing law.

Section 5 provides that acreage planted to wheat and cotton for the crop year of 1949 shall not be taken into consideration, in consideration of future allocation of acreage where quotas are imposed.

Section 6 provides that in the event the reserves as specified in the act shall be built up to the full amount, then the Secretary shall be authorized to propose production and marketing quotas for the next year's crop, and in the event such quotas are not approved by the producers of any given commodity, then the Secretary is authorized to discontinue support prices for such commodity.

Section 7 of the act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall confer with other Federal agencies with respect to the exchange of reserve stocks of farm commodities for strategic and critical materials produced abroad and needed for stock piling in the States of such materials.

The ends to be attained through the enactment of the suggested legislation are as follows: First, to protect producers of farm commodities in providing for them

support prices; second, to protect consumers in providing a substantial stock pile of basic farm commodities for use in case of emergencies such as drought or war; and, third, to provide a plan for stabilizing the price of farm commodities at or near the full parity price of such commodities.

New provisions, changes in or amendments to the existing agricultural program are now being proposed.

One of the important new provisions will be the vitalization of the concept of a Nation-wide ever-normal granary system to be used first to embrace all kinds of storage such as warehouses and elevators and other forms of acceptable storage for farm products and, second, the amount of each of the approved commodities which may be fixed as a goal to be and constitute the quantity of such granary or reserve.

The plan or bill being proposed provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause a survey to be made to determine what storage facilities are now available and the information secured will advise the Congress and the country of the points, or areas, where satisfactory storage is nonexistent. In addition to the information with respect to the points where storage should be provided the Secretary will be authorized to advise the Congress where storage should be provided and the kind of such storage recommended. It is not contemplated that competitive storage of any kind or character shall be either authorized or constructed. In other words, no additional storage of any kind shall be provided or even considered at points or in areas where storage is already in existence. The plan under consideration provides for a permanent system of support prices at a certain percent of the parity price of any given farm product. If and when loans are made the products pledged as security will be placed in Government approved and supervised warehouses. Thereafter, if the loan is not paid and the farm product redeemed then the commodity pledged will be retained by the Secretary and converted into what is termed a national stock pile of the commodity mentioned.

The plan will set forth the amount of the various commodities to be stock-piled. If and when the stock pile of any given farm product is built up to the point to be fixed by law, then the Secretary of Agriculture will be authorized and directed to call a referendum by the producers of any such commodity on the issue of whether or not quotas shall be authorized and provided for the next year's crop.

In the event the producers shall fail and refuse to approve of quotas for any commodity and the stock pile continues to expand, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall be authorized to withhold support prices for any such product until such time as the said stock pile is reduced to such an amount as to make it feasible and sound to resume the program of stock-piling. The program of warehousing and stock-piling of farm commodities is being considered as a major agriculture policy.

The policy is being presented and developed as a plan to stabilize the price of farm products at or near the full parity price of any such product. The plan will provide, first, a price floor for farm products and in so doing will enable farmers to plan their crop production accordingly and, second, the plan will provide against run-away prices to consumers. When the stock pile is developed and thereafter, in an emergency, such as a war or draft, then the Secretary will be authorized and directed to sell from such stock pile commodities in short supply and spiraling in price first, to farmers for seed and, second to mills for processing and distributing such products at prices to cover the cost of the loan and

incidental expenses, per unit, or the full parity price, whichever is the lower.

If the present law respecting support prices in the form of loans, remains unchanged, then support prices will fluctuate from time to time between 60 and 90 percent of the parity price of any mentioned farm product. Speaking for myself, and not as the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, I favor a fixed support price of basic agricultural products at 90 percent of the parity price of such products.

The full parity price of any farm commodity is intended to give the producers enough money for such product to enable them to purchase the products of industry which they need in carrying on their businesses.

This concept set up a 100-percent standard of living for farmers. It is obvious to me that a 90-percent support price will reduce the farm standard of living from 100- to a 90-percent standard of living. If the support price is reduced as low as 60 percent of parity, as now provided by law, effective January 1, 1950, then the plan provides for a 60-percent standard of living for farmers and such a plan or program is entirely foreign to my way of thinking.

AMENDMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS ACT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to provide for the admission to the United States of certain persons of Russian origin residing in China. These are the displaced persons who were displaced by the Russian revolutions, both under the Kerensky regime and under prior regimes.

The bill (S. 666) to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to provide for the admission into the United States of certain persons of Russian origin residing in China, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS OF CERTAIN VETERANS

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1, and I ask unanimous consent that a very brief explanatory statement 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 New Jersey will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 672) to amend part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) so as to provide entitlement to educational benefits for those individuals who enlisted or reenlisted prior to October 6, 1945, on a same basis as for those individuals who enlisted or reenlisted within 1 year after October 6, 1945, introduced by Mr. HENDRICKSON, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENDRICKSON

This is a "tidying-up" bill which will insure equal treatment to all men who enlisted in armed forces up through October 6, 1945. As matters now stand, all who joined armed forces before October 6, 1945, have their educational benefits cease accumulating as of July 25, 1947, the end of the war powers acts. But Public Law 190 was passed in October

1945 in an attempt to encourage and stimulate enlistments and said that those who enlisted between October 6, 1945, and October 5, 1946, were entitled to the maximum benefits under the GI bill of rights laws as passed by Congress.

For example, two boys enlist, one on October 1, 1945, serves until October 1, 1948, his benefits under Public Law 346 ceased accumulating on July 25, 1947. Second boy enlisted October 7, 1945, serves until October 7, 1947, his benefits continue accumulating straight through and he gets more schooling under GI than did a man (No. 1) who served a year longer.

EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED VETERANS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, at the kind suggestion of the Disabled American Veterans of the United States, I am glad to reintroduce a bill previously identified as S. 1325, of the Eightieth Congress.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage the employment of handicapped veterans.

The bill (S. 677) to encourage employment of veterans with pensionable or compensable service-connected disabilities through Federal reimbursement to any employer, insurer, or fund, of amounts of workmen's compensation paid on account of disability or death arising out of such employment, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to improve the administration of justice by the creation of an administrative court of the United States. In view of the fact that the bill is brief, I ask that it be printed in full in the body of the Record, and that a statement explanatory of the bill be printed in the body of the Record immediately following the text of the bill.

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

The bill (S. 684) to improve the administration of justice by the creation of an Administrative Court of the United States, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be a court of record known as the Administrative Court of the United States. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate the President shall appoint a chief judge and four associate judges for the court, who shall be learned and experienced in both the general and administrative law of the United States but shall not, within 5 years of such appointment, have served as an officer or employee in the executive branch of the Government of the United States. No more than three of the judges of the court shall be appointed from the same political party. It shall be organized and begin to function as soon as its chief judge and two of its associate judges shall have been appointed and qualify. Each judge shall hold office during good behavior and receive a salary equal to that of a circuit judge. On the request of the court any active or retired

judge of the United States may on his consent be assigned, by the chief judge of his court or the Chief Justice of the United States, to duty as a judge of the court for a temporary period or for participation in specified cases there pending. The chief judge shall have precedence and preside at any session of the court which he attends. Whenever the chief judge is not present, is unable to perform the duties of his office, or the office is vacant, his duties shall devolve pro tem upon the associate judge in active service who is next in precedence. The associate judges shall have precedence according to the seniority of their commissions but, if commissions bear the same date, precedence shall be determined according to seniority in age.

JURISDICTION AND POWERS

SEC. 2. To provide an effective remedy for every wrong to any person as well as to provide for the just enforcement of public policy except (1) with respect to cases otherwise cognizable in the Court of Claims, the Customs Court, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, or the Tax Court or (2) so far as a money judgment is sought, an issue of tax liability is presented, or the grant or denial of a patent is questioned.

(a) The court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all cases which, except for this act, would be within the jurisdiction of any court of the District of Columbia (1) for the judicial review of agency action or (2) for the civil enforcement of the rules, orders, or investigative demands of any agency.

(b) The court may take jurisdiction in any case involving the judicial review of agency action, otherwise cognizable or pending in any court of the United States other than the Supreme Court, at the request of any person who (1) desires to bring such an action or (2) has brought it elsewhere but seeks to transfer it to the court before trial, argument, or submittal for decision.

(c) The court may take jurisdiction in any case involving the civil enforcement of the rules, orders, or investigative demands of any agency, otherwise cognizable or pending in any court of the United States other than the Supreme Court, at the request of any person against whom such an action has been brought but has not been tried, argued, or submitted for decision.

(d) With the permission of the court any agency may institute in the court an original action for the suspension or revocation of the whole or part of any license otherwise subject to revocation by the agency.

(e) In any case in which jurisdiction is conferred by this section the court shall have all the powers of any court which has, or but for this act would have, jurisdiction. In addition, in connection with any case in which jurisdiction is conferred upon the court by this section or in any case which may be instituted in the court for the purpose by any person or agency, the court shall have authority (1) to declare in any dispute the rights, privileges, immunities, and legal relations of any person or agency with respect to agency action or powers and (2) to direct, compel, or otherwise provide for the taking of agency action wrongfully withheld or erroneously applied. For all purposes the court shall be deemed an independent, specialized, and superior tribunal with respect to the subject matter and issues of fact or legislation before it, endowed with primary jurisdiction and final authority, and created to assure protection of all persons, conformity with legislative policy, and uniformity in the interpretation and administration of law.

OPERATION AND PROCEDURE

SEC. 3. The official station of the judges of the court shall be the District of Columbia. Not less than three judges shall constitute the court in any case of a type which, except for this act or if brought in another

court, would require a court of more than one judge. Otherwise any one or more of the judges of the court, including judges temporarily assigned thereto, shall suffice as provided by the rules of the court. Where more than one judge sits, a majority of the judges of the court for the case shall constitute a quorum. The court shall hold an annual term at the seat of government but may hear or decide cases at general, special, or adjourned terms or sessions at any place within the jurisdiction of the United States. In any case in which the permission of the court is required it may be sought by ex parte petition or otherwise as the court may provide by rule or instruction. A written opinion shall be filed as a part of the record in each case, certified to each of the named parties therein, and published in compilations issued by the court from time to time. Save as modified by the court, general rules of procedure in the district courts of the United States shall govern. So far as pertinent, the general provisions of the Judicial Code (28 U. S. C., part V) and the provisions thereof respecting procedure in the Court of Claims (28 U. S. C., ch. 165) shall apply. The court, and each judge or commissioner thereof, shall possess all the powers of a district court of the United States for preserving order, compelling the attendance of witnesses, requiring the production of evidence, and achieving the execution of process.

JUDGMENTS AND REVIEW

SEC. 4. To assure in every case both that full justice shall have been done to each person and that public policy shall be fairly and equitably executed—

(a) In any case determined by one judge of the court, the judgment shall become final at the expiration of 30 days unless within that time (1) the parties waive rehearing and review by the court, in which case it shall become final upon such waiver, (2) it is modified or suspended by the judge who entered it, in which case the time shall begin to run again after such modification or the reentry of the judgment, or (3) any party thereto petitions for a review by three or more judges of the court sitting as an appellate division pursuant to the rules of the court. If such a petition is filed and denied, the judgment shall thereupon be final. If such review is granted, the judgment shall become final when and as affirmed, modified, or reversed by the appellate division of the court after opportunity for rehearing.

(b) In any case determined originally in the court by more than one judge, the judgment shall be final after opportunity for rehearing.

(c) Any final judgment of the court shall be reviewable only by the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari granted at the petition of any party, or on appeal if such would be available but for this act, (1) to the extent that such review may be required by the Constitution or (2) so far as the court may have failed in any case to afford full and equal protection to private and public rights, powers, privileges, or immunities. The court may also certify to the Supreme Court any question of law in any case as to which instructions are desired, and upon such certification the Supreme Court may give binding instructions on such questions.

MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 5. For the purposes of this act—

(a) The definitions stated in the Judicial Code (28 U. S. C. sec. 451) and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. sec. 1001) shall be applicable to the same terms used in this act.

(b) The court and the judges thereof shall be subject to the pertinent general provisions of the Judicial Code (28 U. S. C. ch. 21). The budget of the court shall be handled in the same manner as that of the Court of Claims (28 U. S. C. sec. 605). Judges of the court

may retire for disability in the same manner as judges of the Court of Claims (28 U. S. C. sec. 372).

(c) The officers and employees of the court shall be the same, and be governed by the same provisions of law so far as relevant, as those of the courts of appeals (28 U. S. C. ch. 47) and the Court of Claims (28 U. S. C. ch. 51). They shall also be subject to the general provisions of the Judicial Code applicable to officers and employees of other courts of the United States (28 U. S. C. ch. 57).

(d) The court shall at any time report to Congress the need for additional judges or for legislation in its field of special competence or jurisdiction.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCARRAN

I am today introducing a bill "to improve the administration of justice by the creation of an Administrative Court of the United States." The subject is not new. The condition it is designed to meet is not new. I should like to say a few words about both.

I

The need for a measure such as this is something we all know about generally. We know that government is growing larger in size. The complexity of the modern administrative machine of state increases daily. Its impact upon our people grows more intense. Its interests flow beyond the seas.

Now, with world leadership forced upon us, we must be even more vigilant that our domestic concerns and our institutions at home retain the vigor which has brought us this far along the road of history. We must avoid the regrettable chronicle of empires which, while extending their interests over the globe, neglected to make sure that there was commensurate progress at home.

But even on this continent times change and our institutions must be adjusted accordingly. In the field of government, the greatest development of the twentieth century has been the growth of administrative agencies and bureaus to do what Congress and the courts previously did. Nowadays more laws are made by administrative agencies than by Congress, except that we call those laws regulations instead of statutes. We spend hundreds of thousands of dollars every year merely publishing those regulations, in the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. Similarly, bureaus and commissions decide far more specific cases than the courts, except that we call those decisions orders instead of judgments. Some are published in vast sets of law books, but the greater part of them never see the light of publicity.

Faced with this condition, we have taken various precautions to continue a government of divided powers. Congress still retains its authority to empower and to guide, by the instructions it writes into the public statutes or the appropriation acts. But those instructions have necessarily become more and more general. The inevitable consequence has been that administrative agencies have greater and greater latitude to interpret the statutes we write.

Similarly, we still have a system of courts. During the last 15 years many things have been done to strengthen them in numbers and in method. We have provided for more and more judges. The bar of the country has given its best efforts to modernize judicial procedure. The judicial system as such has been developed by a series of notable statutes. But still the courts, though augmented in numbers and facilities, are no longer the tribunals of primary resort in the matters which we have committed to administrative agencies. The latter make the rules and decide the cases in the first instance. In great part the courts serve merely

as appellate agencies designed, or deeming themselves designed, to exercise their powers only to correct abuses of the grossest nature.

II

In one respect I believe we have been unfair to our judicial system in recent years. We have heaped upon it new tasks in connection with new legislation of a social nature, not realizing that in the growth of the country their old functions have also grown in magnitude. In an age of specialization, we have also failed to afford them an opportunity to specialize. We have demanded that their jurisdiction embrace both old and new functions. And the new functions of the last 15 years, as we all know, are matters of utmost intricacy.

Of course, we have allowed this situation to continue because we respect our judicial institutions. We also desire to continue their general jurisdiction unimpaired so that they may bring our Federal justice to every district of the country where they sit. I should be the last person to say that we should abandon our ideal of one system of courts, one bar, and one law.

Yet our history demonstrates that we have had to depart from that ideal very often. In a sense, we have abandoned it most markedly in setting up numerous boards and commissions to do what our courts would have done in an earlier day. We also departed from the ideal when we created the Court of Claims, the customs and patent courts, and the Tax Court.

But those specialized courts were set up not in derogation of our legal system, but in recognition that there were some specialties which required special courts to protect and foster—rather than to impair—our system of government under law. They are special courts only in the sense that they confine their attention to special subjects. Otherwise their methods and their judges are like those of other courts.

These special courts have been successful. I know of no real complaint about the special court system. It is therefore surprising that, despite the great expansion of Government and judiciary in the last 15 years, no new specialized courts have been created for a generation or more. The reason, presumably, lies in the fact that we had previously and generously taken care of the several special fields of our law so that there was no great need for more of them.

III

But a dozen years ago it was widely proposed that there be established an administrative court. The proposal was endorsed and publicized by the American Bar Association. The idea appears to have perished for two reasons. First was the fact that, perhaps unwisely, it was proposed to abolish the specialized courts I have mentioned and merge them in the administrative court. Second was the fact that the legal profession turned its attention to more immediate problems such as the formulation of uniform rules of procedure and regulation of administrative procedure.

In considering remedies for some of the legal problems we have today, it has occurred to me that a properly constituted administrative court may contribute greatly to the improvement of the administration of justice. It may do so by contributing specialization where specialization is sorely needed, by relieving the regular courts of part of their burdens, and by aiding both Government and private interests through expert handling of the complex problems of administrative law.

It is an anachronism for us to accept specialization as a necessity in administrative law at the administrative level, but to assume that generalization is sufficient at the judicial level of the same subject. If—as we are told—it requires specialists to

regulate securities for example, why is not some specialization at least desirable in courts dealing with security regulation cases? Of course the specialization is desirable. We have admitted it in our legislation in recent years. During the war we created an Emergency Court of Appeals to assure specialization and uniformity in the judicial review of price-control regulations. More recently we have created a tax court out of what was previously a board, in order to achieve a judicial specialization in the field of taxation.

There would certainly be no harm in relieving our regular courts of some of their duties in administrative-law cases. Such proceedings are extensive. The record in a single case may be many volumes of print. The issues are complex. The courts must, therefore, devote to them precious time during which litigants in regular cases must suffer delays.

On the other hand, an administrative court could bring to its task a degree of familiarity, expertness, and dispatch which would improve the over-all administration of justice greatly in administrative-law cases. For the lack of those things both Government and people suffer in this field. The Government is injured every time a court fails to understand the special problems in one of these cases. People seeking justice are injured every time a court, for lack of understanding, denies them their full rights or delays decision.

It should not be necessary to expand on these reasons. Obviously specialization is a matter of national policy, even in the judiciary, and we resort to it from time to time as need requires. Plainly the regular courts would be aided by relief from their present burdens. Manifestly expertness is needed at the judicial level for the adequate determination of intricate administrative-law cases.

IV

Believing as I do about these things, and with some familiarity as to legislative needs and judicial methods of our court system, I have sought to devise an Administrative Court which would be adequate to the problem but would not trench unduly upon either our regular or specialized courts in their essential functions. It has been necessary to determine (1) the type of court, (2) its jurisdiction, (3) its operational procedure, and (4) its setting in our appellate system. I should like to close this statement with a few words about each of these matters.

(1) We shall need an Administrative Court of several judges. I have proposed that there be five judges. They would be appointed in the usual fashion except that, because of the nature and purpose of the court, the appointees should have the special qualification of training and experience in administrative as well as other law. At the same time, however, it is essential that the court should not be made up of personnel drawn immediately from the executive branch because, among other things, appointments so made would require such judges to disqualify themselves in many cases and would also lead people to feel that such a court would be unduly partial to Government agencies. Of course the court will measure up to its purpose only to the extent that its judges measure up to the necessary qualifications.

(2) In the matter of the jurisdiction of the court, it seems to me that a simple system will not only suffice for immediate purposes but will permit growth and adaptation over the coming years. I have therefore proposed that the court have (a) exclusive jurisdiction over all administrative law cases instituted in the District of Columbia and (b) permissive jurisdiction, at the instance of the private parties involved, with respect to such cases instituted elsewhere.

But in neither situation would the court supersede the Court of Claims, the customs and patent courts, or the Tax Court.

(3) The procedure of the court would be of two kinds and, for each kind, it would be similar to that with which we are all familiar. When the court sits as a trial court, it would operate like other trial courts—with one or more judges, etc. It would also be a reviewing or appellate court in the same fashion as other courts—with three or more judges sitting in a case. In other words, there would be nothing unusual about the method and procedure in the court. It might operate anywhere in the country, however, depending upon the needs of its business as time goes on.

(4) In appropriate cases as required by the Constitution, and in any case in which the court should fail to afford equal protection to the parties before it, appeals could be taken to the Supreme Court in the same fashion as in other cases in other courts.

These are the essentials of my proposal. The provisions of the bill I have introduced are quite simple. Any member of Congress and any lawyer can understand them. For the problem it is designed to reach, this proposal is in fact much more direct and simple than many of the schemes laid before us.

In closing I should like to say again, as I have on other occasions, that we have a duty here to keep our governmental machine attuned to the needs of today and tomorrow and the years to come. What we do here in the way of substantive legislation will not long endure if we do not also make sure that we have a governmental machine that can handle it. At the same time we must maintain unbroken contact with our democratic tradition of a government of divided powers under law. The proposal I have made, for an Administrative Court of the United States, should aid us in performing that duty and achieving that purpose.

RURAL HOUSING

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill relating to rural housing, and I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory analysis of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 685) to provide assistance to farmers in securing farm housing and other farm buildings, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

ANALYSIS OF THE FARM HOUSING ACT OF 1949

The Farm Housing Act of 1949, which I have today introduced, would provide authority for Federal assistance toward the construction and improvement of farm homes and other farm buildings. It would make available to farm residents a means, equally effective with those available to urban residents, of securing adequate, safe, and sanitary homes. The bill contemplates the extension of financial assistance through existing Federal agencies to the owners of farms without decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings and adequate other farm buildings, who are unable to finance such improvements through credit from other sources upon terms and conditions suitable for such purposes. Such financial assistance in the form of limited grants would also be extended to eliminate hazards to health and safety to the

occupants of the buildings and to the community which cannot otherwise be improved. The bill also contemplates an extensive program of research and technical studies for the purposes of stimulating the construction of farm buildings, approving architectural design and utility of buildings, utilizing new and native materials, effecting economies in materials and construction methods and other phases of farm buildings with a view of reducing the cost and adapting farm buildings to more efficient and economical farm use. Technical services, including furnishing of building plans and specifications and supervision and inspection of construction, is another type of service authorized by the bill.

It is proposed to inaugurate the program by authorizing loans not exceeding \$25,000,000 on and after the beginning of the first fiscal year after the enactment of the bill and additional amounts of loans on and after the beginning of the second, third, and fourth year after the enactment of the act of \$50,000,000, \$75,000,000, and \$100,000,000, respectively.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The bill, in section 2, would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Farmers Home Administration, to extend financial assistance to the owners of farms to enable them to construct, improve, alter, repair, or replace dwellings or other farm buildings so as to provide the applicants, their tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers with decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions and adequate improvements. For the purposes of this act, a farm is defined as one or more parcels of land operated as a single unit which is used for the production of agricultural commodities and customarily produces, or is capable of producing, for sale and home use agricultural commodities of a gross value equal to a value of \$400 in 1944. Many rural tracts classified as farms in the census definition would not be eligible for assistance under this definition, but for the most part the units which would not be eligible are more accurately described as rural residences, the occupants of which are engaged primarily in pursuits other than agricultural, and the agricultural production from which is merely incidental.

Financial assistance under the bill would not be extended to the owners of farms now having adequate farm dwellings or other farm buildings or who are able to secure the necessary improvements through their own resources or from other credit sources on terms and conditions suitable for the purposes of the loan.

Section 3 would authorize loans for the period of 33 years at 4 percent interest on farms having income and earning capacity sufficient to repay the full sum loaned. Section 4 would authorize loans on farms having adequate agricultural or other income to support adequate housing and other buildings only in connection with the undertaking of the owner of the farm to enlarge or otherwise develop its agricultural income, so that within a period of 10 years the full obligation of the owner with respect to such loan could be met. During the intervening period, installments due on the loan would be credited as paid in amounts not exceeding the annual installment of interest and 50 percent of the accrued principal installments in any year to the extent only that the borrower's income is, in fact, insufficient to enable the borrower to make such payments on schedule. The credits on the loan would inure only to the benefit of the owner of the farm at the time of the loan, except that, with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, such credits might continue to be extended to some other eligible person who acquires the farm after such a loan is made.

Some farming units coming within the definition of the farm in the bill are so situated or are so nonproductive that there is little possibility of enlarging or developing them into self-sustaining units. Dwellings and other buildings on such units often constitute severe hazards to the safety and health of the occupant, his family, and the community. Section 5 would authorize the Secretary to make grants or combinations of loans and grants with respect to such farms to cover the costs of improvements or additions such as structural supports, repairing roofs, providing toilet facilities, convenient and sanitary water supply, screens or other similar repairs or improvements. The amount of financial assistance on such farming unit would be limited to \$1,000 on farms having a single dwelling or a total of \$2,000 to any one owner. The grant portion of the assistance with respect to such farms would be limited to \$500 for any one farming unit or dwelling.

Loans under sections 3, 4, and 5 of the bill would be secured by the applicant's equity in the farm and such additional security or collateral as may be necessary to reasonably assure repayment of the indebtedness. When the borrower is able to refinance such loans through cooperative or other private lending sources, he will be required to do so.

TECHNICAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH

Section 6 of the bill would require that all buildings constructed or improved by means of financial assistance under the bill should be substantially constructed and in accordance with such building plans and specifications as the Secretary might require. The construction and repair of such buildings so financed would be supervised and inspected to the extent required by the Secretary. In addition to such services to borrowers under this authority, the Secretary would also be authorized to furnish to other persons, with or without charge, building plans, specifications, and construction supervision and inspection regarding farm dwellings and other farm buildings. Section 6 also would authorize the Secretary to conduct research and technical studies in the field of farm housing and other buildings, including the development, demonstration, and promotion of construction of adequate farm dwellings and other buildings; and other research studies designed to reduce the cost of, and adapt, farm buildings, fixtures, and appurtenances for more efficient farm use.

ADMINISTRATION

The bill would be administered by the Secretary through existing agencies. The Farmers Home Administration, now administering the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, is adequately organized to perform the functions of the Secretary with respect to financial assistance. Existing committees appointed under prior authority, composed primarily of local farmers, would be required to approve the application for financial assistance and to recommend the values of farms for security purposes. The research and technical services can be adequately performed under the direction of existing agencies in the Department of Agriculture.

Under section 7 of the bill, veterans and families of deceased servicemen would be given preference as between eligible applicants seeking assistance.

In section 9, the Secretary would be authorized to establish the standards for adequate housing and other farm buildings by farms or localities, taking into consideration the type of housing, meeting the needs of the family using the housing, the type and character of the farming operations, and the size of the farm and its earning capacity. The recipient of a loan or grant would be required not to change the terms of any

lease or other agreement with the occupants of the farm by reason of the improvements constructed with financial assistance under the act.

Section 10 provides the necessary power to the Secretary to service loans of this type. The authority of the Secretary in this respect is similar to the authority now vested in him with respect to loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

COST OF THE PROGRAM

With respect to loans under sections 3, 4, and 5 of the bill, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to borrow from the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as the Congress might from time to time determine. The initial borrowings which would be available until expended would be limited to \$25,000,000. At the beginning of the second year after the enactment of the act, the Secretary could borrow for the purpose of making loans an additional \$50,000,000, and during the third and fourth years after the enactment of the act, could borrow \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000, respectively. The terms and conditions of such borrowings would be those agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury with interest determined in relation to the current average rate of outstanding marketable obligations of the United States at the end of the month preceding the issuance of the obligations by the Secretary. The Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act for the purpose of advancing funds to the Secretary of Agriculture.

With respect to loans under section 4 on potentially adequate farms, the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make commitments for credit contributions aggregating \$500,000 per annum for not more than 10 years in connection with loans made on and after the beginning of the first fiscal year after the enactment of this bill. On and after the beginning of the next three fiscal years, the aggregate of these commitments would be limited to \$1,000,000, \$1,500,000, and \$2,000,000 per annum, respectively.

Under section 13, it is contemplated that direct appropriations would be made whenever necessary to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to repay his obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury to the extent of the actual contributions of credits made by the Secretary on the principal due from borrowers under section 4, and the interest on a similar sum due on the notes and obligations of the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of money needed for grants under section 5 would also be appropriated, but not to exceed \$1,000,000 on and after the beginning of the first fiscal year after the enactment of this act and additional sums of \$2,500,000, \$4,000,000, and \$5,000,000, respectively, for the next three fiscal years.

Authorization is also provided for such further sums as may be necessary for the Secretary to carry out the provisions of the act, including administrative expenses in connection with loans and technical services, research and the distribution of the results thereof.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AUTHORITY

Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, by the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make and insure loans for terms of not to exceed 40 years at 4 percent interest for the acquisition and improvement of efficient family type farms. Such loans are required to be secured by a first lien and limited funds available under this authority are required to be allocated

between the States on the basis of population and the prevalence of farm tenancy.

The prime purpose of this authority is to provide the opportunity for capable farm tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers to become farm owners. In connection with this purpose, of course, adequate farm dwellings and other buildings are essential. However, the assistance which might be rendered under existing authority is limited by the requirement of a first lien, by the distribution of funds, and by the limitation of the assistance to family-type farms not greater than average value. The proposed legislation would expand the scope of assistance, without these limitations, to the present owners of farms who cannot qualify for assistance under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act but who nevertheless are without adequate housing or farm buildings and without adequate credit. The minimum security requirements of Federal land bank loans eliminate the many farm owners who are in need of adequate farm homes and farm buildings and who are without sufficient credit base to be eligible for a Federal land bank loan. The proposed legislation makes no minimum security requirements other than that reasonable security be taken for the loan. Similarly, the programs authorized by the National Housing Act, the Housing Act of 1948, and the United States Housing Act of 1937, although including some authority for assistance in rural areas are designed primarily to meet the needs of urban residents. The loan terms and conditions, the security requirements and the administrative organizations under these statutes are not designed to meet the need of credit for the farm owner for the construction of his dwelling or other farm buildings.

The provisions of the various general housing bills that have been introduced in this Congress are inadequate to meet the farm needs, primarily because the authority for financial assistance is limited to loans for farm housing and facilities incident to family living. This would preclude the making of loans for the construction or repair of buildings the farmer must have in order to increase his farm income sufficiently to support a decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling he might secure by means of assistance under such legislation. The Farm Housing Act of 1949, on the other hand, would authorize financial assistance for both the dwelling and other farm buildings, so that the farm operation could be made more efficient and thus increase the probability of repayment on many of the loans, reduce the number of loans which would qualify only under the provisions of section 4 relating to credits because of insufficient farm income, and should have a significant and beneficial influence upon the agricultural pattern and agricultural production of the Nation.

HOUSING FOR VETERANS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill relating to housing for veterans, and I ask unanimous consent that a brief analysis of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 686) to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, in order to assure the availability of low-cost financing on liberal terms to World War II veterans who need homes, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The explanatory analysis of the bill presented by Mr. SPARKMAN was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROPOSED BILL TO AMEND THE GI BILL IN ORDER TO ASSURE LOW-COST FINANCING ON LIBERAL TERMS TO WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO NEED HOMES

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF BILL

Section 512: This section provides an adequate secondary market for GI 4-percent home loans. To encourage lenders to make new 4-percent GI loans available to veterans, the bill requires that lenders who sell to the market shall certify that they will reinvest an equivalent amount in new GI loans carrying an interest rate not in excess of 4 percent. The authority to purchase loans would expire June 30, 1952.

Section 513: This section seeks to assure the opportunity to obtain a 4-percent GI home loan for any credit-worthy veteran who is unable to obtain one from a private lender. The Administrator of Veterans Affairs is authorized to make such loans (with a \$10,000 limit on individual loans) if he is satisfied that the veteran can afford the loan and is unable to get a GI loan through private channels. The Administrator's authority to make direct loans would run until June 30, 1951.

Section 514: This section directs the Secretary of Treasury to provide the necessary funds (up to \$800,000,000 for the secondary market, and up to \$500,000,000 for direct loans, with specified fiscal year limits) out of the proceeds from the sale of securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The Treasury will receive interest at the going rate (to the Treasury) on funds thus made available to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

Section 515: This section terminates the guaranty of second mortgage loans under section 505a of the GI bill. The present second mortgage type of home purchase plan raises financing costs to the veteran at least 10 percent above the costs of a straight 4-percent first-mortgage GI loan. This is true because of the higher rate of interest (4½ percent) and insurance premium (one-half of 1 percent) charged for the underlying FHA-insured first mortgage, because of duplication of costs, and because of brokerage and other charges permitted on FHA-insured loans which are not allowable on GI loans guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration.

Section 516: This is a separability clause for the loan guaranty provisions of the GI bill.

Section 2: This section amends the National Housing Act and removes from the Federal National Mortgage Association the authority to purchase GI loans, except for previous commitments.

To encourage lender support of low-interest mortgage loans, this section also removes FNMA authority to purchase any mortgage loan which carries an interest rate higher than 4 percent, except for previous commitments.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT RELATING TO LEPROSY

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the leprosy situation in the United States, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a letter from the president of the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Washington, D. C., together with a petition signed by sundry patients at the Carville (La.) National Leprosarium, several of whom are residents of the State of Florida.

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

The bill (S. 704) to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve the leprosy situation in the United States, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. PEPPER, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "National Leprosy Act."

TITLE I—DISSEMINATION OF PERTINENT FACTS CONCERNING LEPROSY

SEC. 101. (a) It shall be one of the purposes of this act to promote an enlightened public opinion, a new and more accurate understanding on the part of the American public upon the subject of leprosy as one of the major requirements in the national plan to effect control and the elimination of leprosy in the United States, by disseminating to Federal and State health agencies, including Federal and State medical colleges; private medical colleges and nurse-training schools, and other private agencies that are in any way concerned with the diagnosis and/or treatment of communicable disease; the medical profession of the United States, and to the general public, the pertinent facts essential to each group and agency listed above, concerning leprosy, including information upon the latest improved medicine and methods for treating this disease, and including a statement of the procedure to be followed to obtain proper treatment.

(b) The leprosy health problem in the United States being a national responsibility, the Public Health Service, as an agency of the Federal Government, is hereby charged with the duty of preparing and disseminating the information outlined in section 101 (a) of this title.

(c) In carrying out the provisions of this title, it shall be the duty of the Public Health Service to promote the welfare of the people of the United States by aiding and fostering a spirit of tolerance and understanding upon the part of the public, in the interests of persons who have, or who may in the future contract leprosy, as an initial step in the national fight against this disease, and by showing the injustice of the leprosy stigma for the purpose of allaying the unreasonable fear of this disease in the public mind.

(d) The word "leper" shall not be used in any statement, lecture, data, report, or other material prepared by the Public Health Service subsequent to the passage of this act.

SEC. 102. In carrying out the provisions of this title, the Public Health Service shall—

(a) advise and cooperate with other agencies and departments of the Federal Government, with State governments and agencies, and with private agencies functioning in the field of health;

(b) collect and analyze statistics and make studies, investigations, and reports on conditions, problems, and needs in the leprosy field in the United States and in other countries, and disseminate to the people of the United States pertinent information thus obtained.

SEC. 103. The Surgeon General, Public Health Service, is authorized to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for books of reference and periodicals, and for printing and binding) as may be necessary to carry out the

provisions of this title and as may be provided by the Congress from time to time.

SEC. 104. There is authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, for such additional administrative expenses of the Public Health Service as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, including such expenses as are described in section 103 of this title, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and each year thereafter, the sum necessary for such purposes.

TITLE II—TREATMENT OF LEPROSY PATIENTS

SEC. 201. In order to encourage persons afflicted with leprosy to apply for treatment, the Public Health Service is hereby authorized and directed to provide suitable methods and facilities for treatment purposes generally more accessible to leprosy patients, as outlined in this title, and to establish leprosy-treatment principles, methods, and regulations for administering leprosy treatments more in harmony with the customs of society as applied to the care and treatment of persons afflicted with other diseases.

SEC. 202. In carrying out the provisions of this title the Surgeon General is authorized and directed to—

(a) arrange and provide for administering treatment to certain veteran patients in Veterans' Administration hospitals; certain other patients in State, county, and city hospitals; and in leprosy-treatment centers other than and in addition to the present national leprosy hospital; certain others as out-patients, and to have treatment administered to certain patients in their homes.

(b) to supply or pay for the medical treatment which, in his opinion, is most suitable for use in each case treated outside of Public Health Service hospitals, and to supply printed instructions covering the use of such treatment: *Provided*, That payment for medicines administered to veteran patients by the Veterans' Administration hospitals will be made by the Veterans' Administration;

(c) base the decision, as to the locality at which treatment is to be administered, upon the type of the disease contracted in each case, the degree of communicability of the disease when the case is examined by the Public Health Service; the proximity of the patient's home or place of residence to the nearest available hospital or treatment center, and the feasibility of treating the patient as an out-patient, or of administering treatment in the patient's home.

(d) establish such regulations governing treatment of leprosy patients at leprosy-treatment centers, at other hospitals, as out-patients treated at such centers and hospitals, or as home patients, as will be conducive to and encourage the voluntary application for treatment upon the part of persons afflicted with leprosy.

(e) utilize the services and facilities of any executive department or agency of the Federal Government, as needed to carry out the provisions of this act, in accordance with an agreement with the head thereof. Payment for such services and for the use of such facilities shall be made as may be agreed upon between the Surgeon General and the head of the department or agency furnishing them.

SEC. 203. In carrying out the provisions of sections 201 and 202 of this title the Surgeon General is authorized and directed to arrange with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the admission and treatment of veterans of the armed forces afflicted with a noncommunicable type of leprosy, for hospitalization or out-patient treatment; and for admission and treatment of veterans with a communicable type of the disease who have made sufficient progress toward its arrestment to justify their transfer to a Veterans' Administration hospital for the remainder of the treatment; and for the admission and treat-

ment of such other veteran patients as may be approved by the Surgeon General for treatment in a Veterans' Administration hospital.

SEC. 204. The Surgeon General will arrange with the director of State health departments, in appropriate cases, or with the responsible head of State, county, and city hospitals for the admission and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy of a noncommunicable type as hospitalized, or as out-patient cases; and persons with a communicable type of the disease who, in the opinion of the Surgeon General, have made sufficient progress toward its arrestment to justify receiving the remainder of the treatment in or from an approved hospital other than the national leprosy hospital.

SEC. 205. (a) The Surgeon General is hereby authorized to arrange with any qualified physician in the United States to treat persons having leprosy in the patient's home.

(b) The Surgeon General will determine the qualifications of physicians to administer treatment to leprosy patients prior to authorizing the home treatment provided by this section.

SEC. 206. As a prerequisite to a patient being authorized to receive treatment for leprosy other than as a hospitalized patient in a United States marine hospital, or other treatment center operated by the Public Health Service, the Surgeon General is authorized to require a written agreement that the patient will follow the treatment instructions specified by the Public Health Service, until the disease is arrested and the official discharge from treatment requirements is received by the patient; and that, thereafter, the patient will regularly and promptly present himself for periodical physical check-up over the period designated by the Surgeon General. Failure upon the part of the patient to comply with such agreement will authorize the Surgeon General to transfer the patient to a suitable Public Health Service hospital for treatment.

SEC. 207. The Public Health Service shall receive into any hospital or treatment center operated by that service, and not set aside and reserved for treating mental patients, or designated as a tuberculosis hospital, any person afflicted with leprosy who presents himself for care and treatment, and to send for any person reported by the proper health authority of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to be afflicted with leprosy, and to convey such person to the nearest suitable hospital or treatment center, if necessary, for an examination to determine the type of the disease contracted, and the place where the patient is to receive treatment in accordance with the provisions of this title.

SEC. 208. All cases determined by the Public Health Service to be of a communicable type of leprosy which, in the opinion of the examining officer, cannot be satisfactorily treated except at a marine hospital or other treatment center operated by the Public Health Service, will be transferred by the Surgeon General to the United States marine hospital, not set aside for mental, or tuberculosis patients, nearest the patient's home, or to such hospital in a nonendemic State as may be desired by the patient concerned, or by the parents, or guardian, if the patient is a minor: *Provided*, That patients having a communicable type of the disease who reside in a nonendemic State will be sent to a United States marine hospital in a nonendemic State for treatment.

SEC. 209. Release of patients from treatment requirements, regardless of where the treatment is administered, will be by the authority of the Surgeon General or his designated representative in each case.

SEC. 210. Transportation of patients, except those being treated as out-patients, from their place of residence to hospitals and treatment centers and return to their

homes within the United States and its Territories, when discharged, shall be met with funds available for the maintenance of hospitals of the Public Health Service, except in those cases where another Federal agency is authorized or required to pay for such transportation.

SEC. 211. The Surgeon General is authorized to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, and as may be provided by Congress, from time to time.

SEC. 212. There is authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, for such additional administrative expenses of the Public Health Service in carrying out the provisions of sections 201 to 211, inclusive, of this title, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and each year thereafter, the sum necessary for such purposes.

SEC. 213. Except as specifically provided herein, nothing in this title shall be construed as conferring on any Federal officer or employee, or any other person, the right to exercise supervision or control over the leprosy-treatment methods and policies established by the Public Health Service.

SEC. 214. In order to carry out the provisions of this title with respect to the establishment of such additional leprosy-treatment centers as may be found necessary, the Administrator, Federal Security Administration, is authorized to acquire by purchase, condemnation, donation, or otherwise, a site in each of the four endemic States of California, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, and one site in a nonendemic State having a climate approximately described as cool and dry and not subject to extremely low temperatures in winter, and to erect thereon, furnish and equip such buildings and facilities, or to acquire by purchase or donation such site and installations as may be available and suitable, and to provide such personnel as are needed to establish and operate leprosy-treatment centers, as funds are made available therefor. When established, these treatment centers are to be known as "United States marine hospitals."

SEC. 215. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, a sum not to exceed \$1,500,000 for the acquisition of a site and the establishment thereon of a leprosy-treatment center in a nonendemic State having a suitable climate as described in section 214 of this title, to provide facilities for administering leprosy treatment to approximately 200 patients at a time, in such a climate in comparison with the same treatment administered at the present national leprosy hospital.

(b) The amount authorized in this section to be appropriated shall include the cost of preparation of drawings and specifications, and supervision of construction, and other administrative expenses incident to the work.

TITLE III—THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LEPROSY

SEC. 301. (a) There is hereby created the National Advisory Council on Leprosy, to consist of the Surgeon General ex officio, who shall be Chairman, and 11 additional members to be appointed without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator, Federal Security Administration.

(b) Six of the appointed members shall be selected from leading medical authorities not otherwise in the employ of the Federal Government, who are outstanding in the study, diagnosis, or treatment of leprosy and thoroughly familiar with leprosy conditions and problems in the United States. One of the appointed members shall be selected from a national press organization, and one

from a national veteran organization. One of the appointed members shall be a discharged leprosy patient whose disease has been arrested by treatment administered at the Carville (La.) National Leprosarium. Two of the appointed members shall be representatives of bona fide labor organizations.

(c) The five nonmedical members of the Council are authorized to vote on all matters considered by the Council except purely medical or technical matters pertaining to leprosy research and medical treatment administered to leprosy patients.

(d) Each appointed member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and except that the first term for the originally appointed members shall expire, as designated by the Surgeon General at the time of the appointment, four at the end of 1 year, four at the end of 2 years, and three at the end of 3 years after the date of appointment. All appointed members shall be eligible for reappointment at the discretion of the Surgeon General.

SEC. 302. Each appointed member of the Council while attending conferences or meetings of such Council, or while otherwise serving at the request of the Surgeon General pursuant to this title, shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate fixed by the Surgeon General, the rate of compensation to be the same for all members of the Council, but not to exceed \$75 per diem, and shall also be entitled to receive an allowance for actual and necessary traveling expenses, including subsistence expenses, while so serving away from his place of residence.

SEC. 303. The Council shall meet as frequently as the Surgeon General deems necessary, but not less than once every 6 months. Upon the request by three or more members, it shall be the duty of the Surgeon General to call a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 304. It shall be the duty of the members of the Council to advise and consult with the Surgeon General upon any and all matters relating to the titles of this act, and upon other matters pertaining to leprosy conditions and problems in the United States, at the request of the Surgeon General, and to initiate recommendations as a council, or as individual members thereof, which they jointly or individually deem advisable and necessary to bring to the attention of the Surgeon General in order to accomplish the purposes of this act, and otherwise to improve the leprosy situation in the United States. The recommendations and reports of the National Advisory Council on Leprosy shall be printed as public documents.

SEC. 305. The Surgeon General is authorized to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and for printing and binding) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, and as may be provided for by Congress from time to time.

SEC. 306. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, for administration expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, including such expenses as are described in section 305 of this title, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and each year thereafter, the sum necessary for such purpose.

TITLE V—REHABILITATION AND REEMPLOYMENT OF LEPROSY PATIENTS

SEC. 401. In order to assist leprosy patients to prepare themselves for remunerative employment following the arrestment of the disease, the Surgeon General shall establish a rehabilitation and reemployment program for such patients who are treated at the national leprosarium or other leprosy-treatment center. This program shall—

(a) be designed to restore by education and training the skills and abilities in the patient's previous occupation, or provide in another more suitable occupation the requisite skills and abilities for self-support, and a reasonable degree of economic security for himself and family;

(b) be available for such patients as, in the opinion of the Surgeon General, or his representative, are physically able to study or take training, and who are expected to be employable, or capable of self-employment, at the termination of their treatment period;

(c) be available for any employable discharged leprosy patient treated by the Public Health Service or by the authority of that Service;

(d) include plans to obtain the cooperation of Federal, State, and other employment agencies, corporations, and businesses in placement of employable discharged leprosy patients.

SEC. 402. Educational and/or vocational training as may be needed and desired by the patient will be made available for hospitalized patients at any time during their treatment period when, in the opinion of the Surgeon General or his representative, such activities will not retard their recovery or interfere materially with their treatment. Such instruction and/or training will be continued during their stay at the hospital or treatment center as needed to complete the training objective.

SEC. 403. Employable discharged patients shall be given preference, without regard to the provisions of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, in filling employee vacancies in the Public Health Service hospitals and treatment centers for which they are or can be qualified by on-the-job training.

SEC. 404. On-the-job training at the leprosarium and treatment centers will be used as fully as practicable for vocational-training purposes under such supervision and methodical step-by-step guidance as will fit the patient, when discharged, to enter and satisfactorily fill the job for which he or she is being trained.

SEC. 405. Educational and vocational training will not be limited to that necessary to engage in the occupations available at the Public Health Service hospitals and treatment centers, but will be based as fully as practicable upon the needs and desires of the individual patient.

SEC. 406. The rehabilitation and reemployment program will be under the general supervision and control of the medical officer in charge of the hospital or treatment center. The active supervision of educational and training activities will be conducted by a licensed occupational therapist and such assistants as, in the opinion of the medical officer in charge, are necessary. The employment of this supervisory personnel, and the purchase of the minimum requirements in training equipment and supplies for the actual and exclusive use of this program, are hereby authorized.

SEC. 407. Work satisfactorily performed, including scholastic and training programs satisfactorily carried out by patients, or by discharged patients, shall be compensated at such hourly, daily, or monthly rates as, in the opinion of the Surgeon General or his representative, are most suitable for the kind of work or scholastic effort concerned, but which shall not exceed \$50 per month, while the patient or discharged patient is in training.

SEC. 408. Upon the completion of the training period, or periods, patients who have qualified for regular employment and who, in the opinion of the Surgeon General or his representative, are physically able to carry on the work in the leprosarium or treatment center for which they have been trained, and in which occupation a vacancy exists to which the patient can be and is appointed, the compensation for such patient will be

75 percent of the rate paid by the Public Health Service to nonpatient employees engaged in such work.

SEC. 409. Employable discharged patients who return to the leprosarium or treatment center for reasons other than for additional treatment, when employed at these institutions, shall be compensated at the same rates, and be employed under the same conditions as are applicable to other nonpatient employees.

SEC. 410. The Surgeon General is authorized to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and for printing and binding, training equipment, and supplies) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, and as may be provided by Congress from time to time.

SEC. 411. There is authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, for the administration expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, including such expenses as are described in section 410 of this title, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and each year thereafter, the sum necessary for such purpose.

SEC. 412. The Surgeon General shall establish the necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title.

TITLE V—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LEPROSY PATIENTS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

SEC. 501. There shall be included in the annual appropriations for the administration of the National Leprosarium and leprosy-treatment centers, provision for a fund to be known as the patient's welfare fund, from which patients taking treatment in these institutions who do not have an income equal in amount to \$10 per month, who are not physically able to engage in such compensated tasks as are available, or for whom no such task is available for which they are qualified, or who are physically unable to take educational or vocational training, shall receive the sum of \$10 per month to defray incidental expense common to the needs of all patients undergoing treatment over an extended period away from home.

SEC. 502. In order to carry out the provisions of section 501 of this title, there is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, a sum not to exceed \$20,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and such sums thereafter as Congress may provide.

SEC. 503. The dependent or dependents of leprosy patients who are hospitalized for leprosy treatment shall be entitled to receive a monthly family allowance for the period during which the patient continues to take such treatment, plus 1 month following the patient's discharge from treatment requirements.

SEC. 504 (a) The dependents of hospitalized leprosy patients authorized to receive the family allowance shall include the wife; child or children under 18 years of age and unmarried, including stepchildren and adopted children; the patient's father, mother, father-in-law, and mother-in-law, who have received their chief support from the patient for a period of 6 months before the patient entered the hospital for treatment; the patient's brother and sister under 18 years of age and unmarried, or who are physically or mentally unable to support themselves and unmarried, who have received their chief support from the patient for a period of 6 months prior to the date the patient entered the hospital for leprosy treatment.

(b) Monthly family allowance authorized in this title shall apply to those cases where the patient is a parent or guardian who is the breadwinner or provider for the family. In cases where the patient is a wife who is not the family provider but who is living with her husband and children immediately prior to her entry into the hospital for

leprosy treatment under the supervision of the Public Health Service, the monthly family allowance will be 75 percent of the amount authorized in section 505 of this title.

(c) Dependents of such leprosy patients as are authorized by the Surgeon General to take treatment outside of Public Health Service hospitals shall be entitled to receive such portion of the family monthly allowance as are approved by the Surgeon General, based upon the actual need in each case for such family assistance, and the inability of the patient to continue to provide for his dependents without interfering with the leprosy treatment requirements, or his chances of recovery.

(d) Application for monthly family allowance shall be initiated by the patient. The medical officer or physician responsible for the patient's treatment will certify as to the correctness of the information furnished by the patient and forward the application to the Surgeon General, who, upon his approval of same, will forward the application to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, for payment.

SEC. 505. The monthly family allowance authorized for dependents of leprosy patients taking treatment under the supervision of, or by the authority of, the Public Health Service, are as follows:

(a) To a wife without children, \$60; a wife and one child, \$80; and an additional \$20 for each additional child.

(b) To a child, but no wife, \$42; with an additional \$20 for each additional child.

(c) To one parent but no brother or sister, \$50.

(d) To two parents but no brother or sister, \$68.

(e) To one parent and one brother or sister, \$68, with an additional \$11 for each additional brother or sister.

(f) To two parents and one brother or sister, \$79, with an additional \$11 for each additional brother or sister.

(g) To a brother or sister but no parent, \$42, with an additional \$11 for each additional brother or sister.

SEC. 506. In the case of a wife living separate and apart from the patient under any temporary or permanent court order, or decree, in a divorce allowance, or legal-separation proceedings, or written agreement, the amount of the family allowance payable to such wife will not exceed the amount provided in such order, or decree in a divorce allowance, or legal-separation proceedings or written agreement to be paid to such wife, and if such order, decree, separation, proceeding, or agreement provides no amount to be paid such wife, no family allowance will be paid to her.

SEC. 507. In the case of a former wife divorced, the amount of the family allowance payable to such former wife divorced will not exceed the amount fixed in the court order or decree as the amount to be paid to such former wife divorced, and will not in any event, exceed the amount of \$60 per month authorized in subparagraph (a) section 505, of this title.

SEC. 508. Changes in the status of a dependent which will terminate entitlement to a monthly family allowance include—

(a) Death of the dependent;

(b) Attainment of the age of 18 years by a brother, sister, or child, except when such dependent is physically or mentally incapable of self-support;

(c) The marriage of a brother, sister, or child;

(d) Marriage of a former wife divorced;

(e) Cessation of required degree of dependency of dependent fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters;

(f) Divorce of wife without alimony, or a termination of alimony;

(g) Divorce of a husband from the patient will terminate entitlement of his dependents to any part of the family allowance paid under the provision for 75 percent of the total amount authorized, as provided in subparagraph (b) of section 504 of this title.

SEC. 509. Changes in the status of the patient which will terminate entitlement to monthly family allowance include:

(a) Death of patient;

(b) Discharge of patient from treatment requirements: *Provided*, That one additional monthly allowance shall be paid in case of the death or discharge of the patient;

(c) Unauthorized absence of the patient from the place of treatment designated by the Surgeon General, or unauthorized discontinuance by the patient of the treatment provided by, or by the authority of the Surgeon General, will authorize that authority to terminate entitlement to family allowance;

(d) The amounts of family allowance to be paid to dependents of native leprosy patients of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone, who reside in those areas, shall be determined by the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, within the limits specified in section 205, title II of this act: *Provided*, That said payments shall not be less than 25 percent of the amounts so specified.

SEC. 510. The Surgeon General is authorized to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and for printing and binding) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title; and as may be provided by Congress from time to time.

SEC. 511. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, for administration expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, including such expenses as are described in section 510 of this title, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and each year thereafter, the sum necessary for such purposes.

SEC. 512. The Surgeon General will establish the necessary regulations for carrying out the provisions of this title.

TITLE VI—COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY INCIDENT TO LEPROSY

SEC. 601 (a) Prior to the discharge of leprosy patients from treatment requirements, the medical board authorizing or recommending their discharge from Public Health Service hospitals, shall determine the degree of physical disability, if any, sustained by the patient due to leprosy and/or treatment therefor. Such disabilities sustained by patients treated in other hospitals, or as out-patients, or as home patients, will be determined by the physicians responsible for their treatment, who will forward their recommendations thereon to the Surgeon General.

(b) The Surgeon General or his designated representative will review the findings and recommendations in each case, and if they are approved, they will be certified and forwarded to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency, for payment of the following compensation for physical disability incident to leprosy.

(c) To discharged patients who are classified as totally and permanently disabled, there shall be paid a sum, starting immediately following their discharge, in the amount of \$125 per month.

(d) To discharged patients who have suffered total blindness incident to leprosy the compensation paid shall be \$150 per month.

(e) Patients who are found to be physically disabled incident to leprosy in a degree less than total shall receive a portion of the compensation authorized in this title, the amount of which shall be graduated in

accordance with the percentage of their physical disability. Disabilities determined to be less than 10 percent will not be certified for compensation payments.

SEC. 602. Compensation received under the provisions of this title shall not bar the discharged patients from further improving their economic situation.

SEC. 603. Unauthorized departure of the patient from hospitals and treatment centers, or unauthorized discontinuance by the patient of treatment provided or authorized by the Public Health Service under the provisions of this act, will authorize the Surgeon General to cancel the right of such patient to receive the benefits provided by this title.

SEC. 604. The Surgeon General is authorized to make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and for printing and binding) as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title and as may be provided by the Congress from time to time.

SEC. 605. There is authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated for administration expenses, including such expenses as are described in section 604 of this title, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for each year thereafter, the sum necessary for such purposes.

TITLE VII—EXPANSION OF LEPROSY RESEARCH

SEC. 701. (a) It shall be one of the purposes of this act to provide for an immediate expansion of research to discover—

(1) the method or methods by which leprosy is contracted and transmitted;

(2) a method or means for detecting the leprosy bacillus during the incubation period;

(3) more effective and faster-acting remedies and techniques for the arrestment of all types of leprosy; and

(4) the possibilities of developing preventive medicines and techniques for combating this disease.

(b) The Public Health Service is hereby charged with the duty of conducting and supervising the national research effort as outlined in section 701 of this title.

SEC. 702. (a) In carrying out the purposes of this title, the Surgeon General will conduct, assist, and foster research, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the cause, method of transmitting, treatment, prevention, control, and elimination of leprosy's ability to survive and spread in the United States.

(b) The Surgeon General will coordinate research activities in the leprosy field conducted by the Public Health Service and similar research conducted by private research agencies, organizations, and institutions and make grants-in-aid to public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions for conducting leprosy research as authorized in this title.

SEC. 703. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise obligated, to carry out research in the field of leprosy the following sums for the years and purposes indicated:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, for leprosy research activities of the Public Health Service, or for grants-in-aid for leprosy research at the discretion of the Surgeon General, a sum not to exceed \$100,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, for leprosy research activities of the Public Health Service, not to exceed \$100,000, and for grants-in-aid for leprosy research not to exceed \$100,000; and thereafter such sums as may be provided by Congress from time to time.

SEC. 704. Sums authorized for leprosy research for a fiscal year and remaining unencumbered at the end of such year shall remain available to the Public Health Service

for such purpose for the next fiscal year (and for such year only), in addition to the sums authorized for such next fiscal year.

TITLE VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

If any provisions of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 802. It shall be the duty of the Surgeon General to insure that all laws passed by Congress and regulations established by the Public Health Service pertaining to the care, treatment, rehabilitation, and reemployment of leprosy patients are brought to the attention of patients undergoing treatment.

TITLE IX—AMENDMENTS

SEC. 901. Title III of the Public Health Service Act (Public Law 410, 78th Cong.) is amended by eliminating sections 331 and 332, part D, of that act, and by substituting therefor the provisions of title II, treatment of leprosy patients, of this, the National Leprosy Act.

SEC. 902. The provisions of this act supersede and invalidate the provisions of other national acts and instructions which are contrary to this act as applicable to the national plan for the control and elimination of leprosy in the United States.

SEC. 903. This act shall become effective 90 days after enactment.

The letter and petition, without the signatures attached, were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, INC.,
Washington, D. C., January 24, 1949.

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CLAUDE: Herewith, we tender you a petition, signed by numerous patients at the Carville (La.) National Leprosarium, several of whom are residents of your State, Florida. This petition urges that you assume sponsorship of a bill to establish the National Leprosy Act, the original draft of which has already been tendered to you.

This bill, written by Col. George H. Rarey (U. S. Army, retired), who spent many years in the Orient and came into personal contact with many of the victims of Hansen's disease (leprosy), presents the most exhaustive and lengthy research into this field yet performed. Colonel Rarey has contacted eminent epidemiologists, specialists in treatment of this disease, the world over, and his findings represent an impartial picture of the great need of those afflicted by Hansen's disease, as well as their families, who are innocent victims of public ignorance, indifference, fear, and superstition.

The Patients' Federation, at Carville, as well as our own lodge there, which is headed by Mrs. Gertrude C. Hornbostel, whose signature is appended to the petition in question, and whose gripping and dramatic story, as the wife of heroic Maj. Hans Hornbostel (U. S. Army, retired), captured and held in a Jap prison camp at the outset of World War II, where she contracted Hansen's disease, is well known to the American public, and Stanley Stein, that great-hearted editor of *The Star*, the monthly publication put out by the patients, as they say, "to radiate the light of truth on Hansen's disease," and who, although himself a patient, and blinded more than 17 years by the disease, yet carries on a vigorous campaign for public enlightenment and justice for these afflicted—all these, and many more, fervently pray that you will use your best efforts to steer this bill through the Congress and thus afford needed relief to American citizens who are, today, incarcerated through no fault of their own, and

whose requirements have not been adequately met by our great Government.

We pledge our cooperation, in every way possible, to speed this enactment.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. STRACHAN,
President.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL,
POINT CLAIRE BRANCH POST OFFICE,
Carville, La., January 4, 1949.

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The undersigned citizens of Florida and others request your kind consideration and support of H. R. 6653, the National Leprosy Act, which was introduced in the Eightieth Congress and will be re-introduced in the Eighty-first, probably under a different number.

We, who are patients at this hospital, and under treatment, realize since our arrival here, and since becoming better acquainted with the different aspects of the disease, that there are many more patients in Florida and elsewhere in endemic States who are not under treatment than those who actually are. For this we blame the present harsh laws, which demand segregation of all cases and types, regardless of whether they belong to a type which is transmissible or not.

From a humanitarian and from a public-health point of view, such laws are wrong and work in reverse, particularly now that drugs have been found which will arrest the disease the same as tuberculosis can be arrested, without, however, being as transmissible as tuberculosis.

Since H. R. 6653 contains the modern approach to the management and treatment of the disease and since Florida is one of the endemic States, we ask you, as Senator from Florida, to give this bill your kind consideration and support.

Sincerely,

(Signatures omitted.)

PUBLIC HOUSING

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill, and I also desire to make a statement in reference to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the Senator may proceed.

The bill (S. 709) to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BALDWIN (for himself, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. TAFT, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MORSE, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LODGE, Mr. THYE, Mr. IVES, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. SCHOEPEL), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, this bill is a housing bill, and it seems appropriate, with the introduction of the bill, to give some word of explanation concerning its origin. At the last session of the Eightieth Congress, the Senate passed the so-called Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. At the opening of the Eighty-first Congress, however, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] introduced a bill somewhat similar to the TEW bill, without the Republican sponsorship which previous housing bills had had.

Knowing that housing was one of the vital issues facing the American people, it seemed to many of us on this side of the aisle that we, as Republicans, should propose housing legislation. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], who last year was a member of the Joint Committee on Housing, was particularly active in the preparation of this bill. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES], and myself began work on the measure several weeks ago. Because the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] had worked on housing legislation—and I may say by way of interpolation that I think the senior Senator from Ohio is probably the best-informed man on the Senate floor on matters of housing—we asked the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from New Hampshire to join with us. In fact, this measure contains many provisions of bills which the Senator from Ohio had previously cosponsored. It would have been most appropriate if the Senator from Vermont could have introduced this bill today, but, as he is necessarily absent, the task devolved upon me. So, Mr. President, I am introducing this bill on behalf of the Senator from Vermont, the Senator from New York, the Senator from Ohio, the Senator from New Hampshire, and a number of other Senators, including the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL].

The housing shortage is not news. The Democratic administration discovered it more than a decade ago. Until recently we had as many as 34 housing agencies dealing with the shortage. We have spent billions of dollars in alleged attempts to correct it. The shortage still exists. It seems to us that it is about time that we evolve a realistic, comprehensive approach.

Republicans recognize as well as anyone else that there is a housing shortage in the country and that some workable, feasible, understandable program is necessary to meet it. We believe that this bill does so most adequately. We have not attempted in this bill to outbid or outdo anybody. We have merely attempted to draft housing legislation designed to meet the American need.

In our deliberations over the provisions of the bill, we considered the matter of loans to veterans for housing and other private financing aids. This bill, Mr. President, is already 33 pages long, and it seemed to us the better part of wisdom not to incorporate in it provisions with reference to loans in aid of veterans and other private financing agencies, but to do that in a separate bill.

In this bill, Mr. President, we have opened the door for the widest kind of

cooperation on the state and local level. We have included those provisions which are designed to encourage private financing and private construction, believing as we do that the obligation of meeting the need for housing must continue to rest largely upon local enterprise and individual and private action. We recognize, however, that housing is required in some areas at a cost beyond the reach of individual initiative and financing. We believe that the provisions of this bill adequately meet this situation.

It provides for the construction of 600,000 units over a period of 6 years with a maximum annual contribution of \$240,000,000. There is a clause, however, which permits considerable flexibility—authorizing the President, through the Housing Authority, to increase or decrease this number in any one year, cumulatively, upon a finding that the condition of the building industry makes an increase possible or a decrease necessary.

The slum clearance title of the bill permits loans and grants to cities for the purpose of clearing blighted areas.

The bill also contains provision for farm housing. We have approached this problem, however, on a realistic basis, making provision for loans and grants to adequate farms and potentially adequate farms. We believe it economically unsound to give either loans or grants to farms that are not adequate or potentially self-sustaining. For farms with an adequate income but unable to secure private financing, the Secretary of Agriculture could make direct loans. If marginal farms can be improved within a reasonable period of time to be self-supporting, the plan would provide a combination of loans and grants for a period of 10 years.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senators from Alabama [Mr. HILL and Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senators from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER and Mr. LONG], the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and myself, I introduce a bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes.

In his state of the Union message, the President said:

Most of the houses we need will have to be built by private enterprise, without public subsidy. By producing too few rental units and too large a proportion of high-priced houses, the building industry is rapidly pricing itself out of the market. * * * The Government is now engaged in a campaign to induce all segments of the building industry to concentrate on the production of lower-priced housing.

In urging the production of homes large enough for family life at prices wage earners can afford, the President called for additional legislation to encourage such production. Mr. President, I believe this bill will accomplish that purpose.

This bill will make the more liberal FHA insurance aids available only for the construction of lower-cost homes. To

help in getting the production of such homes which are large enough for family life, it offers additional incentives for the production of lower-cost three- and four-bedroom homes.

It improves and extends the FHA insurance available for long-term loans to housing cooperatives, particularly with respect to cooperatives whose membership consists primarily of veterans of World War II. It provides for a number of aids to veterans' housing cooperatives in which the national veterans' organizations have expressed a very great interest, particularly in respect to cooperatives building individual homes for purchase by their veteran members, and in specifically authorizing the FHA to furnish technical advice and assistance to housing cooperatives in their organization and in the planning, construction, and operation of their projects.

To further assist in the production of more rental-type housing and lower-cost sales housing which average wage earners can afford, the bill would exempt from the 50-percent limitation on the amount of loans which can be purchased from any one mortgagee by the Federal National Mortgage Association, mortgages on cooperative housing projects, rental housing projects, and lower-cost homes built for sale. It would also extend the present authority of the FHA to insure loans for large-scale rental housing projects to March 31, 1950.

It encourages large-scale construction of lower-cost homes by improving the provisions for the insurance by the FHA of construction advances on groups of 25 or more single-family homes being constructed on a single site. It does this by adjusting both the maximum mortgage amount and the percentage of value to levels which will permit maximum accomplishments under this form of insurance consistent with the production of adequate housing at more reasonable prices.

Also, to assure that adequate financing will be available for projects undertaken by housing cooperatives, particularly veterans' cooperatives, it provides for direct, long-term Government loans through the Federal National Mortgage Association, where necessary private financing cannot be obtained even with FHA insurance available.

Mr. President, I believe that this bill will do much to help get a more adequate production of good housing at lower prices and lower rentals.

So that the Senators may have more complete information as to the details of the bill, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD following my remarks a section-by-section summary of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the summary of the bill, presented by the Senator from South Carolina, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 712) to amend the National Housing Act and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAYBANK (for himself, Mr. WAGNER, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. MYERS, Mr. HILL, Mr.

PEPPER, and Mr. LONG), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

SUMMARY OF BILL TO AMEND THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

This proposed bill consists of various amendments to the National Housing Act which affect mortgage insurance programs administered by the Federal Housing Administration and the secondary market program of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Section 1

The present authorization under title I of the National Housing Act to insure lending institutions against losses they may sustain on home modernization and repair loans and small loans (not exceeding \$4,500) to finance the construction of modest homes expires on July 1, 1949. This section would extend that authorization on a permanent basis and would increase the present amount of insurance authorization under title I.

Section 2

This section would increase the total insurance authorization under title II of the National Housing Act by \$1,000,000,000. The use of this additional authorization would require the approval of the President.

Section 3

Subsection (a) of this section would amend section 203 (b) (2) of the National Housing Act (relating to the maximum obligations of mortgages insurable under section 203 of the act) to simplify the provisions therein and to provide for increased maximum amounts for low-cost dwellings with three or four bedrooms. Paragraph (D) would be amended to provide for a maximum mortgage amount not to exceed \$6,650 and not to exceed 95 percent of the appraised value of a single-family dwelling approved for mortgage insurance prior to construction. Such dollar amount limitation could be increased by not exceeding \$950, in the case of a three-bedroom house, or \$1,900 in the case of a four-bedroom house, where prescribed findings are made by the Federal Housing Commissioner. As paragraph (B) would become obsolete, provision is made for its repeal. (Paragraph (B) now provides for a maximum mortgage amount not to exceed \$6,300 and not to exceed 90 percent of appraised value, and paragraph (D) now provides for a maximum mortgage amount not to exceed \$6,000 and not to exceed 90 percent of appraised value, or 95 percent where the Commissioner determines it would not contribute to substantial increases in costs.)

This subsection (a) would also amend paragraph (C) of section 203 (b) (2) of the National Housing Act to provide a maximum mortgage amount not to exceed \$9,450 (as contrasted with the present \$9,500) and not to exceed the sum of 95 percent of \$7,000 of the appraised value plus 70 percent of such value in excess of \$7,000 and not in excess of \$11,000 (as contrasted with the present 90 percent and 80 percent of such values) of a single-family dwelling approved for mortgage insurance prior to construction. This would make increases in maximum mortgage amounts under paragraph (C) conform more closely to graduated levels of appraised values.

Subsection (b) of this section would provide that, notwithstanding the repeal of the above paragraph (B), applications already filed for insurance thereunder could be approved, and insured mortgages could be refinanced thereunder.

Section 4, 5, 6, and 7

These are technical amendments made necessary by section 10 which is summarized below.

Section 8

This section would amend section 211 of the National Housing Act to authorize the Federal Housing Commission, with respect to dwellings of not more than four families, to issue regulations permitting provisions in insured mortgages for the deferral of monthly payments in hardship cases beyond the control of the mortgagor. Such provisions could not extend the maturity of any mortgage for more than 3 years.

Section 9

This section would continue the present situation with respect to the applicability of the prevailing wage provisions of section 212 of the National Housing Act to cooperative housing projects and would bring under the prevailing wage provisions of section 212 the large-scale rental projects insured under the yield insurance title of the act.

Section 10

This section would add to the National Housing Act a new section 213 on cooperative housing mortgage insurance which would take the place of the provisions on this subject now contained in section 207 of the act. This new section would provide for insurance of 90 percent, 40-year, 4 percent interest loans on nonprofit cooperative ownership housing projects (as presently provided for under section 207) and of 100-percent, 40-year, 4 percent interest loans (as contrasted with the present 95-percent, 40-year, 4 percent interest loans) where at least 80 percent of the members of the cooperative are veterans of World War II. The maximum amount of the mortgage in the case of the 90-percent loan would remain at \$8,100 per family dwelling or \$1,800 per room, but in the case of the 100-percent loan provided for by this section, the maximum amount of the mortgage would be \$9,000 per family dwelling or \$2,000 per room. In the case of these ownership cooperatives the insurance would be based on current replacement costs.

This section would provide that the maximum principal obligation of an insured mortgage of a nonprofit cooperative corporation, organized for the purpose of constructing homes for transfer to its members, may equal the total of the principal obligations of mortgages for which such members could obtain insurance on the individual houses under section 203. This would be in lieu of the provisions now in section 207 limiting the principal obligation of an insured mortgage of such corporation to 90 percent of the value of the property and to \$8,100 per family dwelling or \$1,800 per room.

This section would also specifically authorize the FHA to furnish technical advice and assistance to housing cooperatives in the organization thereof and in the planning, construction, and operation of their projects.

Section 11

Section 301 of the National Housing Act, which authorizes the FNMA to purchase certain housing mortgages, now provides in effect that the aggregate amount of all such mortgages purchased by FNMA from one mortgagee may not exceed 50 percent of the amount of all mortgages made by such mortgagee which are otherwise eligible for purchase by FNMA. Section 11 of this bill would amend section 301 of the act to provide that in computing, for this purpose, the aggregate amount of mortgages purchased by FNMA from the mortgagee, there shall be excluded the amount of any such mortgages which are (1) insured under paragraph (D) of section 203 (b) (2) of the act (explained above), or (2) insured under section 207, section 213, or section 608 (including section 608 pursuant to section 610) of the act, or (3) guar-

anteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, if the amount of the mortgage does not exceed \$7,000 per dwelling.

This section would also authorize the FNMA to make real estate loans which are accepted for insurance or insured under section 213 of the National Housing Act.

Section 12

This section would amend section 302 of the National Housing Act to increase (for the purposes of the above amendments to section 301) the aggregate amount of outstanding FNMA obligations.

Section 13

This section would amend section 305 of the National Housing Act to authorize FNMA to sell on terms or otherwise dispose of property acquired by it through foreclosure or other means. It may now dispose of such property only through cash sales.

Section 14

This section would amend section 4 (c) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to increase the total amount of obligations which the RFC may purchase thereunder, so that it will have appropriate authority to purchase the additional FNMA obligations which would be authorized by the amendment to section 302 of the National Housing Act which is summarized above.

Section 15

This section would extend for 1 year (until March 31, 1950) the present authority of the FHA to insure mortgages on rental housing projects under section 608 of the National Housing Act.

Section 16

This section would amend section 610 of the National Housing Act (dealing with the insurance of mortgages on federally owned housing which is being sold) to raise the maximum permissible interest rate from 4 percent to 5 percent in the case of insured mortgages on 1- to 4-family dwellings.

Section 17

This section would amend section 611 of the National Housing Act (dealing with the insurance of mortgages, including construction advances, on groups of 25 or more single-family houses on a single site). It would permit the principal obligation of a mortgage insured under that section to be in an amount not exceeding 85 percent of the value of the completed project and not exceeding a sum computed on the individual dwellings as follows: \$5,950, or 85 percent of the valuation, whichever is the lower amount, with respect to each dwelling, except that, in the case of a three- or four-bedroom unit, such dollar amount limitation could be increased in the same manner as the dollar amount limitation on a mortgage on such a unit insured under section 203 (b) (2) (D) explained in the above summary of section 3. Under the present provisions of section 611, the mortgage may not exceed 80 percent of the value of the completed project nor a sum computed on the basis of \$6,000 per dwelling unit or 80 percent of the value of each dwelling unit, whichever is less.

Section 18

This section is a purely technical amendment. It reflects the change in title from Federal Housing Administrator to Federal Housing Commissioner, and the fact that the Commissioner is no longer appointed for a specified term of years (which changes were made by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947), and also reflects the fact that the basic rate of compensation of the Commissioner is now fixed by other law.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution to repeal all except provisions

of title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948. I expect to address myself to that subject later.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 39) to repeal all except certain provisions of title I of the Selective Service Act of 1948, introduced by Mr. TAYLOR, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

COMMISSION TO STUDY INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL RELATIONSHIPS

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution to establish a commission to study intergovernmental fiscal relationships, and I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement prepared by me of the bill together with an editorial may be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the explanatory statement and editorial presented by the Senator from Maryland will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 41) to establish a commission to study intergovernmental fiscal relationships, introduced by Mr. O'CONNOR, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

The statement and editorial presented by Mr. O'CONNOR were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONNOR

Taxation is a matter uppermost in the minds of many of our people today. They are concerned—vitaly concerned—with the octopuslike growth of the taxing systems of the Federal Government, the several States, and of the counties and municipalities. It has been well said that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." Some there are who fear that the current unplanned and undisciplined rush by government on all levels to discover and adopt new ways to attract tax dollars to their coffers may eventually destroy our form of government, unless it is checked.

On many sides today proposed budgets are at all-time highs. States and local governments throughout the land, hard-pressed for revenues to meet the mounting costs of governmental services, are reaching more and more into new tax fields. And the harassed taxpayer is becoming more and more bewildered by the increased assaults from every side on his ever-shrinking income residue.

The entire tax and fiscal situation is in urgent need of revamping. There is an evident lack of consistent planning, and a complete absence of coordination among the various levels of government. The result is widespread overlapping of tax sources, and resultant costly duplication of tax-collection methods and procedures.

All this is unbusinesslike in the extreme. More, it is a tragically serious matter to the millions of workers and businessmen who must pay the piper. With tax collectors from two, three, or sometimes more taxing agencies pulling and hauling at the same taxpayer, collection costs are higher than they ever should be, governmental employee totals are continually rising, and the percentage of the national income going into the Nation's tax coffers keeps ever growing.

It is no far-fetched statement to warn that such hit-and-miss taxation is the Achilles' heel that could bring about the downfall of our American form of government. Certainly it places an undue and exceedingly bitter burden upon the shoulders of every

single person in the Nation. Whether he be a resident of city or the most remote rural area, whether he pays his inordinate share of taxation directly or through the countless indirect forms of taxation which have been devised to hide the extent to which Government is reaching into the tills and the pockets of each and every one of us, the result is the same.

During the Eightieth Congress I introduced Senate Joint Resolution 90, to establish a commission to study intergovernmental fiscal relationships. It provided for a national group that would include representatives of the Federal Government, the council of State governments, the conference of mayors, and the American Municipal Association. Preliminary studies have been made of the matter in conjunction with the National Governors Conference, but definite action has not yet resulted.

It is becoming more and more urgent that something be done to correct the abuses of our multiple taxation form of government financing. An editorial from the New York Times of Sunday, January 23, which I ask to be printed in the RECORD as a supplement to my remarks, faces up to the problem squarely. "We shall not solve this problem" the editorial declares, "until it is approached on a national scale, through an official body on which the Federal Government, the States, and the cities are represented." "We urge," the editorial concludes, "that Congress embark on this long-range study by setting up a Commission for tax reform."

I submit herewith, for appropriate reference, a resolution which, in line with Senate Joint Resolution 90, would authorize a national study of intergovernmental fiscal relationships, looking toward the much-desired goal of lower over-all governmental costs.

[From the New York Times of Jan. 23, 1949]
FOR TAX REFORM

This is the time of year when government on all levels, Federal, State, and municipal, begins looking around for new ways to raise more money in taxes, and we hear faintly, here and there, renewed appeals for reform of the tax structure. Duplication of taxation, as between Federal Government and the States, is, of course, an old, old story. Lately, as cities found their financial lot increasingly difficult, duplication has given way to triplication and the end is not in sight. Within a few months last year the number of cities taxing incomes rose from 3 to 61, and this number has been steadily on the increase since.

The annual conference of governors has long recognized the problem of overlapping taxes. In July 1947, at Salt Lake City, there was an illuminating discussion of it, and general recognition of the grave difficulty of accomplishing reform. Governors Dewey and Driscoll both warned then against expecting an overnight miracle. Mr. Dewey remarked that one difficulty was that all taxing authorities, when confronted with the need of additional revenues, had sought out the goose that squawked the least as its feathers were being pulled.

This process of seeking out new geese to be plucked is now in full swing. Among the several States already mentioned in the news columns as searching for new revenues are California and New York. California's budget will pass the billion-dollar mark for the first time, and Governor Warren is suggesting a higher State sales tax, corporate and personal income taxes, and bank and corporation franchise taxes, as well as a 2-cent cigarette tax, an increased liquor tax, and a higher parimutuel race tax. California is feeling the financial burden of its greatly increased population, and its budget will be higher than any other State's. New York, moving toward a budget that will be nearly a billion dollars, is also going to need

more taxes. Two New York legislators have just moved for a State commission study of the overlapping of Federal, State, and local taxes.

But the reservation to the several Government levels of certain fields of taxation, important as it is, is only one phase of the problem. Simplification in methods of collection, reduction of the infinite number of taxes, and relief from the complex, burdensome accounting labor saddled on business, industry, and the individual are equally important. The financial cost and the expenditure of human energy involved in the collection of a dozen different municipal taxes, a dozen State taxes, and on top of that the bewildering variety of Federal taxes are appalling, and they exert their harassing effect on the payroll of both Government and the business community.

We shall not solve this problem until it is approached on a national scale, through an official body on which the Federal Government, the States, and the cities are represented. All will have to give and take, and if the task is pursued with wisdom a rewarding economy, an increase in productivity, and social gains can be the result. We urge that Congress embark on this long-range study at this session by setting up a commission for tax reform.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR JOINT COMMITTEE ON LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10), which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations, created by title IV of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, is authorized after December 31, 1948, and through February 28, 1949, to incur expenses not to exceed \$10,000, which shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers signed by the chairman. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made.

INVESTIGATION OF THE LIFE-INSURANCE INDUSTRY

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a Senate concurrent resolution to provide for an investigation of the life-insurance industry of the United States.

Representative CELLER, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary, is today introducing an identical concurrent resolution.

Congressman CELLER and I have prepared a joint statement on this proposal, and I now ask unanimous consent that this statement, together with the text of the resolution, may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there is hereby

established a joint congressional committee to be composed of three Members of the Senate who are members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives who are members of the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a cochairman from among its members.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee (1) to make a full and complete study and investigation of the life insurance industry of the United States, with particular regard to the applicable antitrust laws and to the extent to which the operations of such industry comply with such laws, and (2) to report to the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than June 30, 1950, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

SEC. 3. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

SEC. 4. (a) The joint committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and other employees, including consultants or firms of consultants, as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

(b) The expenses of the joint committee, which shall not exceed \$100,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman or cochairman. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made.

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

SENATOR McCARRAN AND REPRESENTATIVE EMANUEL CELLER INTRODUCE IDENTICAL SENATE AND HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO ESTABLISH A JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

We are today introducing a joint resolution to provide for an investigation of the life insurance industry of the United States, with particular regard to the applicable antitrust laws and the extent to which the operations of such industry comply with such laws.

The purpose of this investigation is to find facts.

The sheer size of this industry, its dominant position in the world of finance, and the power which it wields and could wield in many fields of endeavor, coupled with the fact that detailed information concerning the operations of the industry is not only greatly lacking but apparently very difficult to secure, give ample ground for this investigation.

While it is contemplated that charges which have been made against the industry will be thoroughly investigated, if this resolution is approved, it is not the intent of the sponsors of the resolution to seek support for any predetermined conclusions. The sole objective is to gather the facts and all the facts, and from the study of those facts, to reach reasonable and fair conclusions. The investigation will be studiously objective and rights of witnesses will be properly and judicially protected.

In connection with this proposed investigation, it will undoubtedly be necessary to consider not only the impact of the Federal antitrust laws upon the life insurance industry, but also the question of the suitability and desirability of Public Law 15 with respect to its application to the life insurance industry, and the further question of whether Public Law 15 requires any modification or amendment. (Public Law 15 provides, among other things that "the business of insurance, and every person engaged therein, shall be subject to the laws of the several States which relate to the regulation or taxation of such business.")

It is contemplated the proposed investigation will be sufficiently broad to encompass an evaluation of State insurance legislation in this field.

A copy of the concurrent resolution follows:

"That there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be composed of three Members of the Senate who are members of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives who are members of the House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a co-chairman from among its members.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee (1) to make a full and complete study and investigation of the life-insurance industry of the United States, with particular regard to the applicable antitrust laws and to the extent to which the operations of such industry comply with such laws, and (2) to report to the Senate and the House of Representatives not later than June 30, 1950, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

"Sec. 3. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

"Sec. 4. (a) The joint committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and other employees, including consultants or firms of consultants, as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

"(b) The expenses of the joint committee, which shall not exceed \$100,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman or co-chairman. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of

the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made."

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION"

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 35), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Finance 2,400 additional copies of Senate Document Numbered 208, Eightieth Congress, second session, entitled "Recommendations for Social Security Legislation."

INVESTIGATION OF PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Mr. GILLETTE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation of the production, means of production, and plans for production of all types of agricultural crops, with particular reference to the fullest possible utilization of the Nation's food, feed, and fiber production, including studies of the construction, location, management, and use of industrial plants for the processing of various farm products. Also including studies in the field of the distribution of farm crops and the methods and costs of transferring the crops from the producer to the consumer. Also including special attention to new uses and the study and development of new uses and markets, both foreign and domestic, for farm crops including further studies in the production, means of production, and plans for production of industrial alcohol, synthetic alcohol, and synthetic rubber and the utilization of all natural materials for such purposes. Also including investigation of the organization or organizations now controlling or seeking to control for the future such alcohol and rubber production, together with the use of patents and processes used in such manufacture, whether developed or owned in whole or in part by foreign companies, corporations, individuals, or agents, and particularly to inquire into the plans and purposes and policies of our governmental agencies with reference to such utilization in the processing and production of industrial alcohol, synthetic alcohol, and synthetic rubber. And the subcommittee is specifically directed to make careful study in all fields of possible expanded use of farm production looking to the fullest possible utilization of farm crops to prevent as far as possible the adverse impact of recurrent surpluses of farm production on our agricultural economy and on the other segments of the Nation's economic structure. For the purpose of this investigation, farm crops include grains, canes, fruits, vegetables, livestock, and livestock products.

Sec. 2. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable and, with the consent of the head of the depart-

ment or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of all agencies in the executive branch of the Government. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$12,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

INVESTIGATION OF WATER RESOURCES IN CERTAIN CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

Mr. DOWNEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to make a study and investigation of the water needs and resources of Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties, Calif., with a view to ascertaining the most feasible means of relieving present shortages in the water supply of such areas for agricultural, industrial, domestic, and other purposes, and to report to the Senate the results of such study and investigation at the earliest practicable date.

INVESTIGATION OF FOREIGN OIL CONCESSIONS TO AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution authorizing and directing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of the granting of oil rights and concessions to United States oil companies by foreign governments, and for other purposes.

The resolution (S. Res. 38) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed (1) to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of the granting of oil rights and concessions to United States oil companies by foreign governments and (2) to report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY JUSTICE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to make a full and complete study of the administration of military justice by courts under the jurisdiction of the armed forces of the United States; and I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement describing the resolution.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 39), was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the administration of military justice by courts under jurisdiction of the armed forces of the United States in occupied areas, with a view to ascertaining (1) whether the conduct of trials and the treatment of prisoners in cases involving civilians (both citizen and noncitizen) as

well as cases involving military personnel have been in accordance with American concepts of justice, and (2) whether any legislation is necessary or desirable for the purpose of improving the operations of such courts. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LANGER

The purpose of this resolution is to provide for an inquiry into the type of justice which is being administered by our forces overseas. There are now more than 100,000,000 people outside the United States and its territories who are liable to some sort of prosecution, trial and punishment under the American flag.

These people may be tried and are tried on charges of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against the occupation forces. All of these charges, in case of conviction, incur heavy penalties.

Yet these courts and courts systems are not subordinate, or have not been so far subordinate, to any regularly established court of the United States. The theater commander in practice has the last word.

As one might expect, in a system so far removed from popular constitution and control, many abuses have crept in. These abuses have been compounded by the hybrid rules of procedure. They combine American, Continental, and Russian rules. As a result their rulings are a far cry from what would be demanded by American standards.

One of the most glaring abuses now exists in Germany. At the American military government court, at Dachau, 1,672 persons were tried as of August 12, 1948; at the time of the latest figures reported by the Department of the Army, 1,416 had been convicted. Two hundred and ninety-seven death sentences were approved. Of these, according to subsequent newspaper reports, 217 have been executed. There remain 39 defendants still under death sentences.

(The Department of the Army reports only 29, and this number has been reduced to 14 by various commutations.)

This sounds like a record of justice done to the criminal members of a criminal conspiracy. But in fact it may well turn out to be, upon investigation, one of the most deplorable miscarriages of justice in history.

A two-man civilian board which made a survey of the trials at the request of Secretary Royall came back to the United States recently and reported.

They said the following methods were used to force confessions:

- Beatings and brutal kickings.
- Knocking out teeth and breaking jaws.
- Mock trials.
- Solitary confinement.
- Torture with burning splinters.
- Posturing as priests.
- Very limited rations.
- Spiritual deprivation.
- Promises of acquittal.

Judge E. LeRoy van Roden, of Media, Pa., and Justice Gordon Simpson, of the Supreme Court of Texas, who composed the Board, recommended to Secretary Royall, after making these shocking discoveries, that a permanent clemency program be started for most of those convicted. They further recom-

mended that 29 of those under death sentences be spared.

With what could be described as blindness or vengeance, but which we will attribute to callousness or negligence, the Army went ahead and hanged six of those for whom mercy had been recommended. Church leaders in Germany and in the United States are aroused about this.

Josef Cardinal Frings, of Cologne; Bishop Neuhaeusler, of Munich; and Bishop Wurm, of Stuttgart, led the protest. Cardinal Frings said the hangings would set back reconciliation between the nations for years.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has pleaded for justice for these people. Their delegation to Attorney General Tom Clark was told that the Department of Justice has no authority in this matter. The American Civil Liberties Union, which is concerned about the case, learned that the charge of using third-degree methods is evidently true and is seeking a way to do something about it.

The Christian Century says the evidence reported so far indicates that American justice as administered by the military is "a disgrace to the United States."

This resolution has been so framed that it could include within its scope cases like that of Mrs. Wilma Ybarbo. She was told by one of our judges in Germany, "When an American leaves the continental United States he leaves the United States Constitution behind." It could also include the case of the GI whose legs were frozen and then amputated after being detained in an Army prison. His case was reported in yesterday's newspapers.

We cannot have a double standard of justice, one brand for us at home and another for export. We must get to the bottom of this shocking deviation from American principle in American occupied areas and we must correct the situation.

INVESTIGATION OF IMMIGRATION LAWS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a Senate resolution relating to an investigation of the immigration laws and the administration thereof, and I ask that the accompanying explanatory statement, together with the text of the resolution, may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 40), submitted by Mr. McCARRAN, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 137, of the Eightieth Congress, agreed to July 26, 1947 (providing for a full and complete investigation of our entire immigration system), is hereby continued during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, and the limit of expenditures under such resolution is hereby increased by \$135,000.00.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCARRAN

Mr. President, I have sent to the desk a resolution extending the authority of the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation of our entire immigration system.

On January 5 of this year, there was presented to the Senate by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] a progress report

(S. Doc. No. 3), which had been made to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary by the Subcommittee to Investigate Immigration and Naturalization pursuant to Senate Resolution 137 of the Eightieth Congress.

It is not my purpose at this time to restate the contents of that progress report, but I should like to comment briefly on the work which has been accomplished so far, and the importance of continuing this study and investigation to a final conclusion.

Right there, Mr. President, may I state that this study and investigation is not, in any sense, a "witch hunt," but on the contrary, is an objective, analytical appraisal of our entire immigration and naturalization system, with the end in view of a comprehensive report and over-all legislation designed to improve the pattern and administration of that system.

WORK THUS FAR ACCOMPLISHED

Pursuant to the direction of the Senate in Senate Resolution 137 of the Eightieth Congress, a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, together with a small staff, has been continuously engaged in assembling facts by means of extensive transcribed inquiries which have been held both in Washington and during the course of various field trips. Several thousand pages of transcribed inquiries have been taken not only from officials and employees of the Government who administer our immigration and naturalization laws but from representatives of a number of nongovernmental organizations that are interested in our immigration and naturalization system. In addition, there has been acquired a great volume of reports and other statistical data, and considerable independent research work has been completed by the subcommittee staff in the development of background material. Virtually all of this information has now been cataloged for reference in the preparation of a comprehensive report and proposed legislation, and the work of collating the information is now in progress.

The scope of this study includes a great many areas. It includes an appraisal of the operation of our immigration laws, which have been established by not only two comprehensive enactments which are still in effect, but by more than 200 additional laws. It includes a study of the organization and functions of the Visa Division of the Department of State, and of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. These are the two principal agencies dealing with our immigration and naturalization system.

The scope of the study further includes an analysis and appraisal of the various procedures for the admission, exclusion, and deportation of aliens. It includes consideration of the problems of enforcement, and questions relating to illegal entries and aliens who are in an illegal status in the United States. It includes study of the general situation in the United States with respect to the reception and assimilation of aliens.

Each of these areas of study and investigation has several facets, which have been set up as separate projects. Work has now begun on writing up the factual material on some 15 separate projects, and it is expected that the comprehensive report will embrace about 200 projects, which will be integrated in the over-all study.

PROSPECTIVE WORKLOAD AND PERSONNEL NEEDS

Since the war there has been a tremendous increase in the workload of the Standing Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and in view of recent enactments by the Congress, this workload seems sure to be still further increased. As pointed out in the progress report, approximately 1,400 bills relating to immigration and naturalization were introduced in the Eightieth Congress. This was almost two and one-half times as many

such bills as were introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress, and there were introduced in the Seventy-ninth Congress almost twice as many such bills as were introduced in the Seventy-eighth Congress. In addition, pursuant to Public Law 863 of the Eightieth Congress, it is anticipated that approximately 15,000 cases in which deportation has been suspended will be referred to the Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee during the present Congress, for affirmative action in each case.

This constantly growing work load has necessitated the use of part of the time of the staff of the investigating subcommittee for processing the work of the standing Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee. The present staff of the investigating subcommittee consists of 10 staff members and 4 stenographers. It is estimated that at least two staff members will be required to process the suspension of deportation cases and that one staff member will be required to process private and general immigration and naturalization bills. In addition, there is an appreciable work load of correspondence and referral items, which together with the general clerical work of the subcommittee staff, will account for the time of one other staff member. It is apparent, therefore, that during the Eighty-first Congress 4 of the 10 subcommittee staff members will be taken away from the study and investigation for the purpose of processing the routine work load of the standing Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee.

The effect of the resolution which I have just introduced is to extend the authority of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary during the life of the Eighty-first Congress, and to authorize an appropriation for the continuation of the work for 1 year from March 1, 1949, the date upon which the present authorization expires.

The last general investigation of our immigration and naturalization system, Mr. President, was made beginning in 1907 and continuing until 1911. This investigation cost more than \$800,000 and necessitated the employment of over 200 persons. It is, therefore, apparent that the terms of the resolution which I have just introduced are not only modest, but constitute a bare minimum provision for supporting this important study and investigation. I anticipate that with the addition of 5 or 6 more temporary staff members, the study and investigation, together with the comprehensive report and draft of an omnibus bill, can be completed in approximately 1 year.

AUTOMATIC RECORDING OF SENATE ROLL CALLS AND VOTES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am re-submitting today a resolution previously identified as Senate Resolution 171 of the Eightieth Congress, in which I suggested that the Senate Rules Committee study the possibility of the installation of an automatic voting system in the United States Senate, together with a study of changes in the rules which might be necessitated thereby.

The purpose of this resolution, Mr. President, is obvious. I feel that in view of the staggering work-load confronting this and previous Congresses, it is essential that we use every modern device consistent with good parliamentary government in order to husband our time, which means in effect husbanding the taxpayer's time.

Many of my colleagues come, as I do, from a State wherein one or both houses of the State legislature have automatic voting systems. It seems to me totally

incongruous that we in the National Legislature in this atomic age should proceed in the present horse-and-buggy fashion of voting which consumes needless time that might be otherwise used for consideration of important issues of the day.

Of course, I believe that the problem is more serious in the House of Representatives—with its larger membership—than it is in the Senate. But if we attend to this problem of time on our side of Capitol Hill, I am sure that our colleagues in the House will do likewise.

The resolution (S. Res. 41), submitted by Mr. WILEY, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a study (1) of the desirability and feasibility of installing a mechanical or electrical device for automatically recording roll calls and votes of the Senate, and (2) if the installation of such a device is recommended by the committee, of any changes in the Rules of the Senate which might thereby be necessitated.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report to the Senate, at the earliest practicable date, the results of such study together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, Senate bill 210, which is a bill to retrocede to the State of New Mexico exclusive jurisdiction held by the United States over lands within the boundaries of the Los Alamos project of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, was referred by the President pro tempore of the Senate to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

I have discussed the matter with the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. The Senator from Wyoming has no objection to having the bill referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Therefore, I move that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Senator from New Mexico, the author of the bill, who is himself a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has asked the chairman of the committee to grant consent to this change of reference. I may add that the lands affected were originally taken from the State of New Mexico for the atomic-energy project. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is completely familiar with all the facts and details, and can proceed with much more expedition than can the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. So I have no objection to the requested change of reference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill 210, and it will be referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORTS ON SAVANNAH RIVER, GA. AND S. C.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to call a matter to the attention of the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from South Carolina.

On March 28, 1946, at the request of the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], a resolution was passed requesting certain information from the Army of the United States. On November 26 the Secretary of the Army submitted a report pertaining to a review of the Savannah River in Georgia and South Carolina. I should like to ask unanimous consent that the report be referred to the Committee on Public Works, and printed as a Senate document, with an illustration.

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

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR OVERTON

[Mr. ELLENDER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a tribute paid to the memory of the late Senator Overton of Louisiana by Judge Gaston L. Porterle of the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE AMERICAN FORUM OF THE AIR—ADDRESS BY SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a brief address delivered by him in the weekly program of the American Forum of the Air, January 18, on the occasion of the twenty-first anniversary of that forum, which appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL AID TO HOUSING—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. BALDWIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Federal Aid to Housing," delivered by Senator TAFT before the Mortgage Bankers Association of America and the Graduate School of Business Administration of New York University at New York City on January 25, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

DOES THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAVE A FUTURE?—ARTICLE BY SENATOR LODGE

[Mr. IVES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Does the Republican Party Have a Future?" written by Senator LODGE and published in the Saturday Evening Post of January 29, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROBLEMS FACING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE—ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. GEORGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the problems facing the American people, delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at the twenty-first annual midwinter meeting of the New York State Bankers' Association at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, on January 24, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

[Mr. CAIN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD correspondence

between him and Mr. George J. Burger relative to the recent action of the Banking and Currency Committee in creating a small business subcommittee, which appears in the Appendix.]

SIX FATAL BLUNDERS—ARTICLE BY WILLIAM H. CHAMBERLIN

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Six Fatal Blunders," written by William Henry Chamberlin and published in Human Events of the issue of January 19, 1949, which appears in the Appendix.]

COMPENSATION FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "An Unjust Delay," relating to the payment of compensation to American citizens who were prisoners of enemy nations during World War II, published in the San Francisco Examiner of December 1, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTES

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD certain newspaper editorials and articles dealing with the constitutional amendment proposed by Senate Joint Resolution 2, which appear in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE OF PIUS XII TO SPANISH PEOPLE

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a dispatch by Arnaldo Cortesi, published in the New York Times on December 13, 1948, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled, "Dr. Lovelace acclaims United States Argentine Emissary," by Wayne L. Scott, published in the December 28, 1948, issue of the Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Journal, which appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. YOUNG asked and obtained consent to be excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate until Wednesday next.

Mr. GREEN asked and obtained consent to be absent from the Senate on official business, beginning on February 2 and lasting for possibly a fortnight.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Are there further concurrent or other resolutions or routine matters?

If not, morning business is closed, and the Chair recognizes the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

VOLUNTARY RACIAL RELOCATION COMMISSION

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, out of order, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill, and ask for its appropriate reference; and I ask unanimous consent that the reading clerk may read the caption and the preamble.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The bill (S. 708) to establish a Voluntary Racial Relocation Commission, and to prescribe its authority, introduced by Mr. RUSSELL, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading clerk may read the caption and the first section of the bill, explaining its purpose, which are very brief.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 708) to establish a Voluntary Racial Relocation Commission, and to prescribe its authority

Be it enacted, etc., That the purpose of this act is to reduce and eliminate racial tensions and improve the economic status of the American people by equitably distributing throughout the several States those citizens belonging to the two largest racial groups included in the population of the United States who of their own volition desire to change their place of residence. One of the primary objectives of the program provided for by this act shall be to improve the living standards, and the social, economic, and employment opportunities of all of those who may avail themselves of the provisions of this act, thereby assisting the less privileged and improving the standard of living and economic opportunities of all of the people of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill may be printed at this point in the RECORD, and then I desire to address myself briefly to the subject.

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

The bill (S. 708) is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the purpose of this act is to reduce and eliminate racial tensions and improve the economic status of the American people by equitably distributing through the several States those citizens belonging to the two largest racial groups included in the population of the United States who of their own volition desire to change their place of residence. One of the primary objectives of the program provided for by this act shall be to improve the living standards, and the social, economic, and employment opportunities of all of those who may avail themselves of the provisions of this act, thereby assisting the less privileged and improving the standard of living and economic opportunities of all of the people of the United States.

SEC. 2. There is hereby established an independent agency to be known as the Voluntary Racial Relocation Commission and to be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate one of the members as chairman, who shall receive compensation at the rate of \$17,500 per annum. The other two members shall receive compensation at the rate of \$15,000 per annum.

SEC. 3. On the basis of data furnished by the Bureau of the Census, the Commission shall—

(1) determine the two largest racial groups in the United States having separate and distinct racial characteristics, and

(2) from time to time determine the number of persons attributable to each of such groups per thousand population of each State, and per thousand population of the United States as a whole.

The number of persons attributable to either of such racial groups per thousand population of any State shall be considered to be below normal if less than 95 percent, or

above normal if more than 105 percent of the number of persons attributable to such group per thousand population of the United States as a whole.

SEC. 4. The Commission shall formulate and effectuate a program to encourage and assist persons who are members of either of such racial groups and who desire to take advantage of the provisions of this act to move from States where members of their racial group are above normal and to relocate in States where members of their racial group are below normal. Insofar as may be possible, the Commission shall equalize the number assisted to move from, and the number assisted to move to, each State. Such program shall not be made applicable to any State which shall not have given its assent thereto. Such assent may be given either by action of the State legislature or in writing by the Governor of the State.

SEC. 5. In effectuating such program the Commission shall have the authority, within the limits of funds made available, to—

(a) make or insure loans for, or otherwise assist in financing, the transportation, subsistence, housing, establishment in business or occupations, acquisition of land, or other costs necessary to the relocation and reestablishment of the persons assisted. Such loans or financing shall be made at such interest rates and upon such security and terms and conditions as will best tend to effectuate such program and will afford a reasonable prospect of repayment;

(b) make arrangements for, and provide at reasonable rates, suitable transportation, subsistence, and housing for persons assisted;

(c) make grants, where necessary, for the transportation, subsistence, and temporary housing of persons assisted; and

(d) provide for the employment of persons assisted in agriculture, industry, commerce, public projects, or in any other business or occupation in which there is a fair likelihood of the person assisted achieving success.

The Commission shall endeavor to see that the housing and living facilities of any family which may be assisted to relocate are superior to those enjoyed by such family before it availed itself of such program, and that the employment or business opportunities of each person assisted are greater than those available to such person prior to relocation. The Commission is specifically empowered to make contracts with industrial enterprises and other persons, firms, and corporations affording employment to persons assisted, and is authorized to make loans to any such employer in an amount not exceeding \$10,000 for each such person employed by such employer.

SEC. 6. The Commission is authorized to utilize the services of any agency of the Federal Government or of any State government which may assist in effectuating the purposes of this act, and to make such delegations of authority as the Commission may deem necessary and desirable. The Commission is further authorized to take all steps necessary or desirable to promote the effective execution of the program provided for by this act and to protect the health and promote the welfare of persons assisted under such program.

SEC. 7. The Commission may, within the limit of funds which may be made available, appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees in accordance with the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and make such expenditures (including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books and books of reference, and for paper, printing, and binding), as it may deem necessary to

carry out the provisions of this act. In carrying out the provisions of this act, the Commission may sue and be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, State or Federal.

Sec. 8. For carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, the sum of \$500,000,000, and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the report of the President's Commission on Civil Rights and his subsequent endorsement of that report have made a national political issue of social, racial, and economic problems which have, for more than 80 years, unfairly burdened that section of the Nation generally called the South. The recommendations of the Commission and the legislation necessary to implement them are in the main admittedly directed at the Southern States. Taken altogether they propose to revolutionize the social and political relations between the whites and the Negroes in the 11 States of the South in order to make them conform to a national pattern.

The avowed objective of the program is to destroy the system of segregating the races which exists in the South. This system of segregation is the basis of a social order which has been painfully created through a process of trial and error—over a period of 83 years, by people of both races—at a time when they were beset by difficulties which are incomprehensible to those living in other sections of the Nation.

The term "civil rights," as used in the report of the Commission and in American political discussion today, means the question of Negro rights, racial relations, and the solution of a racial problem. The whole program of the Commission propounds and supports the theory that any form of segregation or any restraints upon the freest intermingling of the races in all of the relations of life is an illegal discrimination against our Negro citizens and a denial of their civil rights.

Many of the leaders who have inspired and promoted this program are frank enough to admit that striking down all segregation of the races in every form will have the eventual effect of solving the racial problem of the United States once and for all by bringing about the amalgamation and absorption of the minority Negro race by the more numerous white race. I do not see how any rational thinker can escape a similar conclusion.

The majority of the people of the South believe in their present social order based on segregation. They abhor the idea of solving the racial problem by amalgamation. They consider this to be the mongrelization of both races, and they are unalterably opposed to such a solution. They therefore have opposed and continue to oppose each and every piece of legislation which will contribute in any degree to that end. The rest of the Nation, constituting a majority of our people, appear to be either indifferent to the certain final result of the program or to favor it or to favor legis-

lative action which will eventually bring about such results.

Mr. President, I have long been aware of the fact that an opinion of a person living in a community where from 1 to 5 percent of the population are Negroes as to what constitutes a proper pattern of relations between the white and Negro races is almost certain to be quite different from that held by a person living in a community where 40 to 50 or even 60 or 70 percent of the population are Negroes. The feeling on the question of segregating the races in separate schools—to use an illustration which is dramatized in the report of the Civil Rights Commission—varies in intensity in accordance with differences in the percentage of the members of each race living in the area affected. The degree of feeling varies even as between the Southern States, in accordance with the percentage of the population of the State that happens to be Negro. The bitterness engendered over the proposal to solve the racial problem of the country by fixing a Nation-wide pattern in Washington is much more acute in Mississippi, with 49 percent Negro population, and South Carolina, with 43 percent Negro population, than it is in North Carolina and Florida, with lower percentages of 27, respectively. It is more marked in Florida and North Carolina than in Texas, with 14 percent Negro population.

The 11 Southern States most acutely affected by the proposed civil-rights program have a total population, according to the last census, of 31,831,026. This is approximately 24 percent of the total population of the United States. It will be noted, however, that these same 11 States have more than 75 percent of all the Negroes living in the United States. Out of a total of 12,865,518 Negroes, according to the last census, 8,878,912 of them live in the 11 States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Texas. It is true, Mr. President, that the war brought shifts in our population, as people of both races sought to better their economic lot by moving to areas where war industries were located and higher wages abounded, but the figures which I have given are the latest accurate ones available, and the proportions and percentages cited are very nearly accurate today. Not only do we have the greater part of the Negro population of the United States, but there are any number of counties and subdivisions of Government in the Southern States where the Negroes outnumber the whites.

To make clear the great impact the adoption of the program to destroy the system of segregation in the South will have upon the life of the people of that section, I offer for the record a table showing the number of counties and parishes in the 11 Southern States having a high percentage of Negro population. It will be noted that there are 182 counties in these States where the Negro population outnumbers the white. I ask that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

Table showing percentage distribution of Negro population by counties or parishes in southern States (beginning with counties or parishes having 30% or more Negroes)

State	Total number of counties	Number of counties having Negro population equal to or greater than the indicated percentage						
		30 percent	40 percent	50 percent	60 percent	70 percent	80 percent	90 percent	More than 90 percent
Alabama.....	67	12	6	8	7	3	18	
Arkansas.....	75	9	6	5	4	1	9	
Florida.....	67	19	8	2	1		3	
Georgia.....	159	31	25	22	17	6	45	
Louisiana.....	64	16	12	7	6	2	15	
Mississippi.....	82	13	12	13	5	15	35	
North Carolina.....	100	19	22	7	2		9	
South Carolina.....	46	6	10	7	12	3	22	
Tennessee.....	95	4	1	3	1		2	
Texas.....	254	15	9	3			3	
Virginia.....	124	17	17	11	6	1	18	
Total.....	1,133	161	129	84	54	36	5	179

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the great unbalance in the number of Negroes in these 11 States, as compared with the rest of the Nation, as well as the threat to the system of segregation of the races which is an integral part of southern life, are facts which any fair-minded man should take into consideration if he would understand the grave concern which these proposals have caused the southern people.

This concern has engendered great bitterness, which might easily grow into racial strife. The campaign for what are euphemistically called civil rights is planting seeds of disunity when our Nation needs to be united. Whether rightly or wrongly, the people who live where the two races are most evenly divided in numbers are strongly opposed to having imposed upon them the racial pattern which the remainder of the Nation, constituting a large majority of our population, seems determined to fix for the entire Nation by Federal laws.

If the rest of the Nation is determined to force their views upon the southern people and use the Federal power to revolutionize the social and political relations between the races in the South, destroying the social order in which our people believe, common fairness would demand that they assist in equalizing our racial problem with that of the rest of the Nation. This will enable those who believe in the program to make a contribution to its success and fulfillment equal to that which they propose to require of us who oppose it. It would be manifestly unfair and un-American for the rest of the country to compel the white people of the South, by Federal fiat, to associate in the most intimate relations of life, with and perhaps eventually absorb, a much higher proportion of Negroes than they themselves will have an opportunity to accept and absorb.

The bill is presented in the belief that its enactment offers more hope for a permanent and peaceable solution of the

grave social and political issues growing out of the race problem than any other suggested. It proposes the creation of a commission whose duty it is to encourage and assist individuals and families who voluntarily desire to do so to relocate throughout the Nation in such a way as to accomplish an equitable distribution of the largest racial groups comprising our population.

This bill should strongly appeal to all social-minded people. It assures that in the process of bringing about an equitable distribution of the Negro and white races as between the States and sections of the Nation, it will at the same time lift the living standards and improve the economic and employment opportunities of several million American citizens who have heretofore been disadvantaged as compared with their fellow citizens. The Commission is charged with the duty of seeing, and I quote from the bill, "that the housing and living facilities of any family which may be assisted to relocate are superior to those enjoyed by such family before it availed itself of such program, and that the employment or business opportunities of each person assisted are greater than those available to such person prior to relocation."

The powers of the Commission to assist in obtaining employment extend to the authority to make loans in an amount not exceeding \$10,000 for each person relocated who has secured a better job with the borrower than he en-

joyed before his relocation. This provision of the bill not only will help equitably distribute the population, but will assist in a more general diffusion of the industry of the Nation. It will contribute to the establishment of plants in many States which now have little industry. If the purposes of the measure are finally accomplished and the work of the Commission created therein succeeds, Negroes who of their own accord desire to avail themselves of the benefits and opportunities of this bill will be distributed on a basis of approximately 10 percent in each State. In like manner, white people from the States now having an unbalance of white population will enjoy better economic opportunities if they desire to locate in the States from which the Negroes are moved, in the shift to equalize the population of these States.

It is, of course, impossible to give any data on the racial composition of the several States without knowing how many people of each race the Commission will be able to relocate. I do, however, offer for the RECORD a table which would show the distribution by States of those belonging to the white and Negro races if the population were already divided equitably. I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

Table showing racial and total population of the States and 10 percent of total population (based on 1940 Federal census, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census)

State	Total population	White population	Negro population	Other racial population	10 percent of total population	Shift of Negro population
Alabama.....	2,832,961	1,849,097	983,290	574	283,296	-699,994
Arizona.....	499,261	426,792	14,993	57,476	49,926	+34,933
Arkansas.....	1,949,387	1,466,084	482,578	725	194,938	-287,640
California.....	6,907,387	6,596,763	124,306	186,318	690,738	+566,432
Colorado.....	1,123,296	1,106,502	12,176	4,618	112,329	+100,153
Connecticut.....	1,709,242	1,675,407	32,992	843	170,242	+137,450
Delaware.....	266,505	230,528	35,876	101	26,650	-9,266
Florida.....	1,897,414	1,381,986	514,198	1,230	189,741	-324,457
Georgia.....	3,123,723	2,038,278	1,084,927	518	312,372	-772,555
Idaho.....	524,873	519,292	595	4,986	52,873	+52,278
Illinois.....	7,807,241	7,504,202	387,446	5,593	789,724	+402,278
Indiana.....	3,427,796	3,305,323	121,916	557	342,779	+220,863
Iowa.....	2,538,268	2,520,691	16,694	883	253,826	+237,132
Kansas.....	1,801,028	1,734,496	65,138	1,394	180,102	+114,964
Kentucky.....	2,845,627	2,631,425	214,031	171	284,562	+70,531
Louisiana.....	2,363,880	1,511,739	849,303	2,838	236,388	-612,915
Maine.....	847,226	844,543	1,304	1,379	84,722	+83,418
Maryland.....	1,821,244	1,518,481	301,931	832	182,124	-119,807
Massachusetts.....	4,316,721	4,257,596	55,391	3,734	431,672	+376,281
Michigan.....	5,256,106	5,039,643	208,345	8,118	525,610	+317,265
Minnesota.....	2,792,300	2,768,982	9,928	13,390	297,230	+269,302
Mississippi.....	2,183,796	1,106,327	1,074,578	2,891	218,379	-856,199
Missouri.....	3,784,664	3,539,187	244,386	1,091	378,466	+134,080
Montana.....	559,456	540,468	1,120	17,867	55,945	+54,825
Nebraska.....	1,315,834	1,297,624	14,171	4,039	131,583	+117,412
Nevada.....	110,247	104,030	664	5,553	11,024	+10,360
New Hampshire.....	491,524	490,989	664	121	49,152	+48,738
New Jersey.....	4,160,165	3,931,087	226,973	1,215	416,016	+189,043
New Mexico.....	531,818	492,312	4,672	34,824	53,181	+48,509
New York.....	13,479,142	12,879,546	571,221	28,375	1,347,914	+776,693
North Carolina.....	3,571,623	2,567,635	981,298	22,690	357,162	-624,136
North Dakota.....	641,935	631,464	201	10,270	64,193	+63,992
Ohio.....	6,907,612	6,566,531	339,461	1,620	690,761	+351,300
Oklahoma.....	2,356,434	2,104,228	168,849	63,357	233,643	+64,794
Oregon.....	1,089,684	1,075,731	2,565	11,388	108,968	+106,403
Pennsylvania.....	9,900,180	9,426,989	470,172	3,019	990,018	+519,846
Rhode Island.....	713,346	701,805	11,024	517	71,334	+60,310
South Carolina.....	1,899,804	1,084,308	814,164	1,332	189,980	-624,184
South Dakota.....	642,961	619,075	474	23,412	64,296	+63,822
Tennessee.....	2,915,841	2,406,906	508,736	199	291,584	-217,152
Texas.....	6,414,824	5,487,545	924,391	2,888	641,482	-282,909
Utah.....	550,310	542,920	1,235	6,155	55,031	+53,796
Vermont.....	359,231	358,806	384	41	35,923	+35,539
Virginia.....	2,677,773	2,015,583	661,449	741	267,777	-393,672
Washington.....	1,736,191	1,698,147	7,422	30,620	173,619	+166,195
West Virginia.....	1,901,974	1,784,102	117,754	118	190,197	+72,443
Wisconsin.....	3,137,587	3,112,752	12,158	12,677	313,758	+301,600
Wyoming.....	250,742	246,597	956	3,189	25,074	+24,018

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wonder if the Senator from Georgia will yield, in view of the fact that I must leave the Chamber. I have a report that affects the Senator's State.

Mr. RUSSELL. I shall be through with my remarks in about 4 minutes, if the Senator will indulge me.

Mr. President, there has been a time when the plan envisaged by this bill would have been regarded as radical or revolutionary. Today when we look about the globe and see the gigantic scale on which the United States is using its wealth and resources to solve the problems of the people of the earth who live in foreign lands, this relocation of a million and a half American families becomes comparatively a minor matter. The cost is small compared to the great benefits which will accrue. When we consider that such a law will effect a permanent solution to a problem which divides the Nation, consumes the time and energies of the Members of Congress, creates bitterness and threatens strife, the cost is not at all significant.

We have appropriated stupendous sums of money to rehabilitate the peoples of Europe. We have assisted in the relocation of millions of people and are today engaged in bringing thousands of displaced persons to our country. At a small fraction of the cost and effort we are expending in our effort to straighten out the rest of the world, we can alleviate the gravest domestic issue which confronts and disturbs our people today, and at the same time greatly strengthen our economy.

When this movement to distribute the two races equally is once well started, it will almost operate itself. Other social measures which are pending in the Congress may be used to expedite the movement. For example, we are proposing legislation whereby the Federal Government is to assist in the construction of millions of new homes. Through an agreement between the Relocation Commission and the Housing Administration, a certain proportion of these new homes can be made available to those assisted by this bill. We are planning vast public works projects in every section of the Nation. Through agreements with the contractors on these projects we can assure employment for large numbers of people on the project and the Government can then give many of them jobs to operate the completed project. Industry and business are complaining today about the difficulties they encounter in borrowing money with which to expand and modernize their plants. The loans provided for could be secured from the Commission on agreement to employ those who have relocated residence under the terms of this proposed act.

Mr. President, one of the last measures introduced in the Senate before the distinguished Senator from Kentucky was translated into the Vice Presidency of the United States was a bill which he introduced, Senate bill 529, in conjunction with 18 other Senators, a bill to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers in a free

competitive economy. The organization which this bill proposes to establish can be utilized to effect the objectives of the bill I offer.

In the very nature of things, those at the bottom of the economic ladder will be the first to avail themselves of the opportunities for improvement which this law will proffer them. We will be bettering the economic status of a million and a half or two million of the most underprivileged families of our land, white and Negro. We will strengthen America and take a long step toward the abolition of poverty from our national life.

If the Commission appointed by the President is reasonably prudent in its administration of this act, there is no reason why most of the moneys appropriated and loaned should not be repaid. There is no doubt in my mind that, in proportion, the money recaptured from these loans will be much greater than that collected from foreign nations on advances heretofore made or now in process.

The passage of this bill will be a great contribution to the preservation of the rights of the States and of our American form of government. Without impugning the motives of thousands of Americans who are supporting the civil rights program, we know that it has also been seized upon by subversive elements who seek to sow discord in the land and those who seek, by generating sympathy with what is regarded as a humanitarian cause, to establish state socialism in these United States.

Mr. President, I have no pride of authorship in this bill. I will gladly support legislation coming from any other source which will accomplish the desired purpose. I would that a Senator from some other section had offered this measure.

I hasten to assure the Senate that this bill cannot be construed as being a belated demand for a Marshall plan or an ECA to restore the ravages of civil war or to assist the Southern States to achieve their desire for readmission to economic equality with our sister States. It is offered in a sincere effort to assure domestic tranquility and national betterment. It will not help the underprivileged of the South, or the South as a section, any more than it will benefit the disadvantaged of other areas and the economy of the Nation as a whole. It will appeal to all fair-minded persons who believe in equality and justice.

In our expensive quest for peace and the happiness of men everywhere, let us not neglect measures necessary to assure the peace and happiness of the people of the United States. The plan proposed is workable. The monetary cost will be inconsequential. In the best American tradition it seizes upon the solution of a grave and perplexing problem as a means of moving forward and improving the status of the American people.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next order of business is the call of the calendar. Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

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

NOMINATION OF JAMES E. WEBB TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I desire to move that, as in executive session, the Senate consider the nomination of Mr. James E. Webb to be Under Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the Senator moving that the Senate go into executive session?

Mr. CONNALLY. No; I am moving that the Senate consider the nomination as in executive session. I ask unanimous consent that that be done, if that is the way to proceed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas asks unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the Senate consider the nomination of James E. Webb, of North Carolina, to be Under Secretary of State. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the clerk will state the nomination.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James E. Webb to be Under Secretary of State.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, it is very necessary that Mr. Webb be confirmed at an early date because of the importance of the functions of the office of Under Secretary. Of course, he has not yet entered upon the duties of the office.

I beg to report that the Committee on Foreign Relations has had the nomination before it, and has given it thorough consideration, and the committee voted unanimously to recommend that the nomination be confirmed.

I ask unanimous consent that as a part of my remarks a biographical sketch of Mr. Webb which sets forth his experience and his training be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

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

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

James Edwin Webb, Government official; born, Granville County, N. C., October 7, 1906; son of John Frederick and Sarah (Gorham) Webb; A. B., University of North Carolina, 1928; student, George Washington University Law School, 1933-36; married Patsy Aiken Douglas, May 14, 1938; children—Sarah Gorham, James Edwin, Jr. Employed in accounting department; and secretary to president, R. G. Lassiter & Co., Raleigh, N. C., 1924-25; secretary, Bureau of Educational Research, 1928-29; law clerk and stenographer, Parham & Lassiter, Oxford, N. C., 1929-30; secretary to Congressman Edward W. Pou, Fourth North Carolina District, 1932-34; in office of O. Max Gardner, lawyer, 1934-36; personnel director and assistant to president, Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., 1936-41; secretary and treasurer, 1941-43, vice president, Sperry Gyroscope Co., 1943-44; assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, Sperry Corp., 1943-44; with firm, Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, Washington, D. C., 1945-46; executive assistant to Under Secretary of Treasury, 1946; Director, Bureau of Budget, since 1946. Student naval aviator, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla. (private first class, USMCR), 1930-31; second lieutenant, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, active flying duty, Aircraft Squadron of East Coast Expeditionary Force, United States Marine

Corps, Quantico, Va., 1931-32; served as major, Ninth Marine Aircraft Wing, United States Marine Corps; commanding officer, First Marine Air Warning Group, 1944-45. Member board of directors and executive committee, National Aeronautics Association (president, Greater New York chapter); member aviation advisory committee, New York World's Fair, 1939; secretary-treasurer, and member board of directors, United States Aviation Exhibit, Inc., New York World's Fair, 1939; member, board of directors, Private Flyers Association; member of advisory committee, to American section, International Technical Committee, Aerial Legal Experts, United States Department of State; member of advisory panel of Public Contracts Administration, Department of Labor; member of Airways Operation Advisory Committee, Department of Commerce; executive vice chairman, committee on reception to governors of States, third inaugural of Franklin D. Roosevelt; member of aviation committee, Commerce and Industry Association of New York; member of Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, North Carolina Business Foundation; Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association; American Society for Public Administration; American Political Science Association; Society for Advancement Management; American and District of Columbia Bar Associations; Phi Beta Kappa; Presbyterian. Democrat. Clubs: University (New York and Washington). Home: 3407 Rodman Street NW. Office: State Department Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. CONNALLY. I also ask to have included in the RECORD a letter from the President in reply to one from Mr. Robert A. Lovett, who retired from the position of Under Secretary of State, together with Mr. Lovett's letter in the same connection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

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

JANUARY 7, 1949.

MY DEAR BOB: I have received with heartfelt regret your letter of January 3. Because of my familiarity with the personal considerations which prompt it, I have no recourse but to comply with its terms and accept your resignation as the Under Secretary of State, effective January 20, 1949.

In taking this action I need hardly assure you as you return to private pursuits that I heartily reciprocate the personal sentiments of friendship and respect which you express.

You have earned the gratitude of the Nation for outstanding service. As Special Assistant to the Secretary of War and as Assistant Secretary of War for Air, you had gained invaluable experience before I called you to assume the intricate responsibilities of the office of the Under Secretary of State.

The country has been fortunate in having the benefit of your expert abilities in peace as well as in war. You have been guided and inspired through all of your varied service by the highest intellectual integrity and you have brought to each task untiring industry, outstanding ability, and selfless devotion to the public interest.

Although you must now relinquish public office, I shall like to think that we can call upon you from time to time for the advice and counsel which you can give out of your rich experience.

With every good wish,

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

JANUARY 3, 1949.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: For personal reasons with which you are familiar, I respectfully submit my resignation as Under Secretary of State.

I thank you most sincerely for the confidence you have reposed in me and for your unflinching consideration and kindness.

With great respect and deep appreciation, I am,

Faithfully yours,

ROBERT A. LOVETT.

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I wish to add a word of approval to the unanimous report of the Foreign Relations Committee in recommending the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. James E. Webb, as Under Secretary of State. Mr. Webb is a young man of broad experience, unusual capacity, and eminent qualifications for this important position. He is schooled in the best American traditions and ideas, and has a background of public service and experience in official and economic matters which will enable him to serve the State Department and the Nation.

Mr. Webb is the finest product of our civilization. North Carolina feels a peculiar pride in his record of achievements and accomplishments, and has the utmost confidence in his ability, courage, intelligence, and integrity, and his thorough and complete devotion and loyalty to his country under all circumstances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is, will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of James E. Webb, of North Carolina, to be Under Secretary of State?

The nomination was confirmed.

NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, as in executive session, for the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent to report unanimously many routine promotions in the Army and Navy which have accumulated during the recess of the Congress. I think immediate action on the nominations is very desirable at this time because of our situation in Europe and in Asia, as well as at home.

I ask unanimous consent that I may report the nominations, and that they be considered immediately, that they be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be notified forthwith.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I ask the Senator from Maryland whether the nominations were all approved unanimously by the committee, and were considered carefully by the committee?

Mr. TYDINGS. They were.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And there is reason for putting them into effect immediately?

Mr. TYDINGS. There is. They are all provided for by law. They are purely routine.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does the chairman of the committee know of any objection from any Senator about any nomination?

Mr. TYDINGS. Not a single objection to a single nomination was received by the committee as to any of the promotions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, as in executive session, the report of the nominations will be received, and without objection the nominations

are confirmed en bloc, and the President will be notified at once.

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS IN INDUSTRY, ETC.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I renew my unanimous-consent request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 547, which is the bill to extend the authority of the President regarding voluntary agreements.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I am informed that one of the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency has an amendment to offer to the bill, and I should like to have an opportunity to have it printed. I shall have no objection to having the bill brought up on Monday, if the majority leader so indicates. I should most respectfully object to having the bill brought up at this time.

Mr. MAYBANK. I ask the majority leader if he would have any objection to making the bill the first order of business on Monday.

Mr. LUCAS. The majority leader has no objection to making the bill the first order of business on Monday next.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to making the bill the unfinished business to be considered following the routine morning business on Monday next? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

RELIEF OF STORM-STRICKEN AREAS IN THE WEST

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am about to ask unanimous consent to submit a unanimous report from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and to request the immediate consideration of a bill to provide for relief for the snow-bound States of the West. I should like to state the supreme gravity of the problem to which we are addressing ourselves.

First, Mr. President, I send forward to the desk a unanimous report of the Committee on Interior on the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) introduced at the last session of the Congress by the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] on behalf of the Senators from Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming, being Report No. 24. The joint resolution is designed to provide relief for the snow-bound States of the West. The unanimous report urgently recommends the passage of the resolution.

Since the introduction of the joint resolution conditions have become even more grave than they were then. The blizzard, of which we have all been reading in the press, extends from South Dakota and Nebraska to the Pacific coast. There has been an extraordinary fall of snow accompanied by subzero temperatures and high winds, resulting in the Rocky Mountain States in a disaster which exceeds anything within the memory of any living person.

The conditions were so bad, Mr. President, that the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation, at the request of State author-

ities, has been making available to the States and the counties the road equipment owned by those agencies, in order to open and keep open the snow-covered areas so that feed might be taken to isolated herds of cattle and sheep. The Army, the United States Air Force, and other agencies have cooperated. This work was done with the consent and knowledge, indeed, I may say, by the order of the President, who out of his disaster fund allocated the sum of \$100,000, part of it being allocated for the relief of Indians in the snow-bound States. An additional allocation was made yesterday.

Mr. President, the committee held a hearing, at which representatives of all the agencies which are cooperating were present, the Federal Works Agency, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the Bureau of Forestry, in the Department of Agriculture, and the armed services. The committee also consulted the Bureau of the Budget. I have here a letter from the executive assistant to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, which I shall submit later, together with letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior. In its present form the joint resolution authorizes the expenditure of \$750,000.

I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be taken up for immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 38, which will be read by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 38) 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.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, am I to understand that this joint resolution in substance authorizes and legalizes the expenditure of funds which have already been spent?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; it is to save these agencies from violation of the anti-deficiency law, on account of the utilization they have made of their machinery and their personnel, their gasoline and their oil, in fighting this terrific storm.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have no objection.

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

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk may read a letter from Mr. Lawton expressing the approval of the Bureau of the Budget of the enactment of the joint resolution.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, before the letter is read at the desk, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be very happy to yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should like to know if the measure has been coordinated with the action taken today by the House of Representatives. The Senator from Wyoming and all other Senators from the section of the country affected by the heavy snowstorms know that we must expedite whatever action we are going to take, because the help which is afforded next week or 2 weeks from now will not be anywhere near as good or effective as help given right now. I am informed that the House of Representatives has passed an appropriation measure, House Joint Resolution 112, giving to the President disaster relief funds in an additional amount of \$500,000. That is almost as much as is authorized in the joint resolution which is now before the Senate. If we want to take quick action, I ask the Senator from Wyoming, would it not be wise to suggest to the Senate now that the fair thing to do would be to pass the appropriation measure which the House passed today? Then possibly we could later pass the joint resolution offered by the Senator from Wyoming, and reimburse the agencies of Government. I am sure the Senator from Wyoming is informed as to what action the House has taken.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, with whom I have recently had a conference, is, I understand, planning to hold a meeting of the Appropriations Committee this afternoon, at either 1:30 or 2 o'clock, to pass upon the appropriation measure referred to. But I may say that that appropriation is altogether separate and distinct from the action proposed by the joint resolution now before us. It is true that the President had to draw upon his disaster funds in order to meet a part of the distress occasioned by these snowstorms, and the measure passed by the House, and to be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee this afternoon, is intended merely to reimburse the President's disaster fund.

I may say to the Senator from South Dakota that the Geological Survey, to which I addressed an inquiry this morning, has advised me that the fall of snow in the Columbia Basin, for example, is already much greater than that which caused the disaster of a year ago.

The two things are separate and distinct. The President's disaster fund may be used for any purpose. The small allocations of \$200,000 or \$300,000 for the Bureau of Public Works, for the Indians, for relief in connection with the western blizzard, has depleted the disaster fund which can be used for any disaster—flood, or snow, or earthquake, or fire, or any of the disasters with which we are all familiar. So I hope that the Senate will proceed to pass the joint resolution immediately, and then when the Senate Committee on Appropriations has acted upon the other measure, take that up.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I certainly hope that the request of the Senator from Wyoming will be granted, and the joint resolution passed. I do not want to delay its passage one single moment. But I want to present this fact. The question which has arisen today points up the need for permanent disaster relief legislation and permanent disaster relief funds. If we were not in session right now we would have exactly the same situation as to these areas which have been so terribly affected by the heavy and unprecedented fall of snow, that we had in my State a year and a half ago when a disastrous flood came on, and when, in the absence of a session of Congress at the time, we found ourselves rather powerless and hopeless insofar as finding any substantial funds that could be made available to relieve the distress, or any machinery to which we could turn.

And while I hope that this legislation will be immediately passed to bring relief to the areas where it is so badly needed, I do hope that the passage of this and similar measures from time to time to deal with any specific disaster should not obscure our minds from the consideration of the necessity for permanent disaster relief legislation and permanent disaster relief machinery, created to be ready and available to deal with the disasters wherever they arise, and whenever they arise, and without having to wait so that some regions months later can have their vital affairs come to the attention of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

I certainly recognize the fact that these terrible problems have no regional application, no political application, and that simply because of human distress and suffering the legislation will immediately be passed, but I hope that then we shall immediately proceed to do the long-time over-all job which has been so long necessary, to set up adequate machinery to deal with these recurring disasters.

BUDGET BUREAU VIEW

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I quite agree with what the Senator from Florida has said. I had sent to the desk a letter from Mr. Lawton, of the Bureau of the Budget, and if the Senator from Nevada will just withhold his statement for a moment, I think it will be well to have the letter brought before the Senate so that it may know that in presenting this joint resolution the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has secured the cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget and the agencies involved.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1949.
Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have reviewed Senate Joint Resolution 38 authorizing agen-

cies of the Government to use existing funds to meet emergencies created by unprecedented weather conditions in the Western States and providing for reimbursement of funds spent on this account. Government agencies in the affected areas have, to the extent of their ability, furnished aid and assistance to the States and local communities to alleviate hardship and suffering caused by these storms and avert the loss of human life and the destruction of great numbers of livestock. This has, of course, put an unexpected drain on the funds available to the agencies and it is urgently necessary to make immediate authorization for restoration of those appropriations.

In addition, the President has today recommended a supplemental appropriation for \$1,000,000 for his disaster relief fund. This fund will be used to directly aid States and local communities and in taking further steps toward meeting the present emergency. It is not a substitute for the provisions for Senate Joint Resolution 38, but represents aid and assistance to the States over and above that which is already being rendered by Federal agencies.

In order to permit agencies to continue to carry on the types of aid which they have been rendering in this emergency, it is necessary that they be given immediate assurance that funds will be made available to meet the expenditures that they have already incurred. Senate Joint Resolution 38 would do this.

Sincerely yours,

F. J. LAWTON,
Executive Assistant.

STATEMENT FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Now, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter of this date, addressed to me, from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, may be printed at this point in the RECORD without reading.

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

The letter is as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 27, 1949.
Hon. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: The blizzard disaster in the West is still developing in some sections and new information of critical conditions that have existed for several days is being received almost hourly. The storms that have swept the region repeatedly since December 22 are without precedent since the white man has penetrated the high plains and intermountain areas.

The Department of the Interior put all of its field services in the Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Colorado areas on an emergency basis nearly a week ago and in several localities the Bureau of Land Management had been working on an emergency basis since January 1. I have instructed all of our agencies to respond in real disaster areas with men and equipment, where they are available, on the request of the local disaster committees that have been set up. On most of these committees, representatives of our field forces serve as members.

It will be necessary later to submit to the Congress detailed reports and justifications for estimates to cover the extraordinary expenditures that we have made. The size of the expenditures to date in this work may exceed \$500,000. There were still 25 towns of 50 to 200 population isolated in Utah yesterday, but generally the main roads were open in the areas of heaviest snowfall yesterday afternoon. However, reports this morning indicate that blowing snow has closed them in some of the winter-range areas and the work is to be done over again. Also, the 5-day forecast of the Weather Bureau

at Billings is for another general blizzard which may be expected at any time and which, if it follows the pattern of those that we have already experienced, may cover the entire storm-bound area.

Even if the remainder of the winter is no more severe than normal, the expenditures of this Department alone can be expected to reach several millions of dollars to meet the emergency that has already been created. I hesitate to anticipate what might be the requirement if the remainder of the winter, which by the calendar is still young, should be as severe as the month that has passed.

Real suffering is being recorded in several Indian reservation areas. A sudden recent storm deposited 40 inches on the western part of the Navajo Reservation. The extent of the disaster there still is not known. We have urgent demands for allocation of funds at Fort Berthold and Turtle Mountain in North Dakota with all funds exhausted, but are determined to meet these instances of dire need approaching catastrophe with diverted funds.

I sincerely hope that the Congress in its desire to assist in the rapidly moving and quickly developing emergency will not fix ceilings so low as to enforce curtailment of the activities of the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Reclamation which have prevented the disaster so far from wiping out herds and flocks and ranchers in several States. While I am not presuming to speak for other departments, I would like to point out that several agencies of the Department of Agriculture and the armed services have responded, as have our agencies, in the disaster areas and that their work undoubtedly has utilized funds that were programed for other regular activities. These expenditures should be calculated as well in any summation of the allotments to be covered by legislation. The President's emergency fund now has been virtually exhausted. Its use was designed primarily for other purposes, such as supplementing the resources of local communities that had exhausted their funds and facilities. The need of our Department should not be confused with the need for restoring and supplementing the emergency disaster fund.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. WARNE,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I wish to clarify the remarks which the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] has just made. It will be remembered that last year the subject of a disaster fund for the President was debated on the floor of the Senate, and that the Columbia River disaster was the reason for the recommendation. The subcommittee of the Public Works Committee of which I was chairman, not only made money available for relief of those affected by the disaster on the Columbia River, but recommended a permanent fund of \$500,000 for a revolving fund, or a fund which was subject to allocation by the President in emergencies. The only debate on this floor was whether or not we should designate the agency which would expend the fund in case of disaster, or leave such designation to the President. It was decided to leave such designation to the President of the United States which agency would be in charge of expending the fund, and he has now designated the Public Works Administration in this case.

Mr. President, as chairman of the committee of western Senators chosen to follow through in coordinating the

work of relief in the snow-bound areas of the six States of Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point communications, including wires, letters, and memoranda received in that connection.

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

ELY, NEV., January 22, 1949.

Hon. Senator GEORGE MALONE,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Eastern and central Nevada suffering from worst storm conditions in years. Livestock situation approaching disaster condition. Seventy thousand sheep in critical condition. These will have to be shipped out or stock will die. Over 100,000 sheep involved. Thirty-five thousand in critical condition; 50,000 jeopardized. Loss continuing daily. Will need feed and forage. Stockmen anticipate 50-percent loss, unless feed forthcoming at once. Deepest snow in years with high winds. All available snow-removal equipment, including large crawler tractors, unable to cope with the drifting snow on roads that have been open in last few days. Equipment has not been able to reach outlying stretches of county roads. Standard snow equipment cannot cope with situation. Need heavy tractors, trucks, and funds to break roads so that feed convoys can reach sheep and cattle herds. County commissioners, State highway and Government agency officials estimate future emergency needs if conditions get worse \$100,000 to keep present equipment operating. County funds almost exhausted. All private and government agencies assisting with all means and equipment available, but lack funds for operation of equipment. Estimated cost for feed relief \$200,000 in next 30 days. Five hundred thousand dollars estimated emergency funds needed by spring if present conditions continue. Some families and ranchers still isolated.

Emergency Relief Committee, consisting of United Stockmen's Association, Nevada Woolgrowers' Association, United States Department of Agriculture Council, White Pine Soil Conservation District Supervisors, Nevada Grazing Districts 4 and 5, Advisory Board, Nevada National Forest Advisory Committee, White Pine County Farm Bureau, Commissioners, White Pine County.

ELY NEV., January 21, 1949.

Hon. Senator GEORGE MALONE,
Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.:

Concur in telegram to you from Emergency Relief Committee. Situation desperate; emergency relief needed badly. All assistance you can give us in obtaining relief in order to save our livestock will be greatly appreciated.

Daniel B. Clark, Alfred Uhalde, John Urrizgia, Bertrand Paris, Joe Laxague, B. H. Robison, J. P. Johansen, D. C. Robison, George N. Swallow, P. P. Hoover, Dee Heckethorn, R. A. Yelland, Gustav Henroll, George Eldrige, John Coonway, John P. Wright, George Nesbitt, Pete Delmue, Clair Whipple, Allen Whipple, Arthur Carter, Carl L. Peacock, Ernest Gubler, Charles Funk, Myron Adams, William Selas, Clay Hendricks, Dearden Bros., K. A. Barton, E. A. Henroid, Lawrence Henroid, Melbourne Robison, Milo Smith, Warren Robison, Wallace Thorley, Frank Thorley, Douglas Clark, Lloyd Sorenson, Wade Ferrish, Harold Parker,

RENO, NEV., January 21, 1949.

Senator GEORGE W. MALONE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

George Swallow says there is going to be 50-percent loss of stock in White Pine, Lincoln, parts of Nye and Eureka and it will be even heavier if new storm comes. Gordon Griswold unreachable today, but our Elko correspondent says Elko County in fair shape. Ranchers there have been collecting hay and concentrates in expectation of such conditions.

Vernon Metcalfe says that entire country east of Eureka is going to be hit hard. Western part of State is in good shape but ranchers aren't taking any chances and are starting to bring stock off winter ranges and close to home ranches. Swallow says that unless feed is shipped in quick or stock shipped out fast, losses are going to be even heavier. Jack Fogliani at Caliente says situation is tough in Lincoln County. Cliff Jones as Acting Governor has declared emergency so that State Highway Department and other agencies and National Guard as well can use all their equipment and facilities without delay or red tape.

Tried another check late this afternoon but couldn't reach Swallow for latest outlook. Our Ely man says there is nothing encouraging in sight. Regards.

JOHN SANFORD.

Mr. GEORGE SWALLOW,
Ely, Nev.

Mr. VERNON METCALF,
Nevada Livestock Credit Association,
Reno, Nev.

Mr. GORDON GRISWOLD,
Elko, Nev.

Meeting with Senators today relative storm emergency intermountain area. I am chairman subcommittee to follow through on necessary emergency railroad rates, feed, and livestock and contacting western governors for information extent of emergency and preparing Senate resolution assuring deficiency appropriation, Bureau of Land Management, for specified assistance in breaking trails and other cooperation. Pittman here and met with us. Please wire any information you have on extent of emergency and necessary cooperation and assistance.

Regards,

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator.

To Marvin E. Carter, editor, Boulder City News, Boulder City, Nev.; Arthur N. Suverkrup, Carson City Appeal, Carson City, Nev.; Chris H. Sheerin, editor, Elko Free Press, Elko, Nev.; Paul A. Leonard, editor, Ely Daily Times, Ely, Nev.; James H. Dooley, editor, Las Vegas, (Nev.) Courier, Las Vegas, Nev.; John F. Cahlan, editor, Las Vegas Review-Journal, Las Vegas, Nev.; Joseph F. McDonald, editor, Nevada State Journal, Reno, Nev.; Merrill S. Gaffney, editor, Reno Gazette, Reno, Nev.; William Friel, editor, Humboldt Star, Winnemucca, Nev.:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1949.—Senator GEORGE W. MALONE, Nevada, today called together the Senators of the six intermountain States—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming—on a definite plan of cooperation with the governors of their respective States in the storm emergency in moving feed and livestock in the area. A subcommittee including Senators GEORGE W. MALONE, Nevada, chairman; LESTER C. HUNT, Wyoming, and ARTHUR V. WATKINS, Utah, was chosen to follow through and contact the railroads serving the area in the matter of emergency rates in moving such feed and livestock; to enlist Government agency cooperation including the Army, Federal roads, and other agencies in furnishing manpower and equipment in clearing roads and trails; and to prepare resolution to be introduced in Senate Monday, January 24, to provide for a

deficiency appropriation for the Bureau of Land Management under the Secretary of the Interior for funds expended under certain conditions in clearing trails and transporting feed and livestock in the emergency area.

"The committee today wired the governors of the States in the mountain area for further particulars as to the extent of the emergency and for their definite recommendations.

"Gov. Vail Pittman, of Nevada, who is here attending the Presidential inauguration, was called into the meeting by Senator MALONE and explained in detail the situation in Nevada which is comparable with that in Utah and to a somewhat lesser degree in the other States.

"GEORGE W. MALONE,
"United States Senator."

HON. J. BRACKEN LEE,
Governor of Utah,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

HON. JOHN W. BONNER,
Governor of Montana,
Helena, Mont.

HON. W. LEE KNOUS,
Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Colo.

HON. C. A. ROBINS,
Governor of Idaho,
Boise, Idaho.

HON. A. G. CRANE,
Governor of Wyoming,
Cheyenne, Wyo.:

We understand that some of our western governors of snow-bound States intend to make formal request of railroads for emergency reduced rates for moving livestock and feed into and out of distressed areas. We want you to know that if such action is taken we will be glad to give our support and full cooperation. A subcommittee including Senator GEORGE W. MALONE, chairman, Nevada; Senator LESTER C. HUNT, Wyoming; and Senator ARTHUR V. WATKINS, Utah, will follow through on emergency freight rates and other cooperation.

Senator GEORGE W. MALONE,
Chairman, Nevada.

Senators WATKINS and THOMAS,
Utah.

Senators ECTON and MURRAY,
Montana.

Senators MILLIKIN and JOHNSON,
Colorado.

Senators O'MAHONEY and HUNT,
Wyoming.

Senators MILLER and TAYLOR,
Idaho.

Mr. GEORGE ASHBY,
President, Union Pacific Railroad,
Las Vegas, Nev.:

Will call you 8:30 your time Saturday morning. Regards.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator.

Mr. A. T. MERCIER,
President, Southern Pacific Railroad,
San Francisco, Calif.:

Will call you 8 o'clock your time Saturday morning. Regards.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator.

JANUARY 24, 1949.

MEMORANDUM TO SENATOR GLEN H. TAYLOR, IDAHO; SENATOR BERT H. MILLER, IDAHO; SENATOR PATRICK M'CARRAN, NEVADA; SENATOR GEORGE W. MALONE, NEVADA; SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH; SENATOR ARTHUR V. WATKINS, UTAH; SENATOR EDWIN C. JOHNSON, COLORADO; SENATOR EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, COLORADO; SENATOR JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYOMING; SENATOR LESTER C. HUNT, WYOMING; SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY, MONTANA; SENATOR ZALES N. ECTON, MONTANA

The emergency conference of western Senators held in the Interior and Insular

Committee room (224), called by Senator GEORGE W. MALONE, of Nevada, in response to urgent messages from the storm areas, for 2:30 p. m. on Friday, January 21, decided:

1. To introduce a Senate resolution to be prepared by Senators JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, of Wyoming, and ARTHUR V. WATKINS, of Utah, authorizing the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Public Roads, and all other Government agencies to render whatever assistance possible in the transportation of feed and livestock and in clearing the roads and trails for such transportation, including the assurance of a deficiency appropriation for money expended within certain limits.

2. To contact the railroads serving the area and determine the possibility of securing emergency freight rates in the transportation of such feed and livestock—60 percent of the regular rate was discussed.

3. To wire each of the governors of the six States for further details as to the extent of the emergency and just what in their opinion would be necessary in the way of such emergency help and assistance.

4. To contact the Federal agencies in working out the details as to just what help can be rendered in this connection.

The subcommittee selected to follow through consisted of Senator GEORGE W. MALONE, of Nevada, chairman, Senator ARTHUR V. WATKINS, of Utah, and Senator LESTER C. HUNT, of Wyoming.

The wires were sent to the governors on Saturday afternoon and as yet very little information has been secured, probably for the reason that the governors would not be able to do anything officially until this morning, Monday.

The presidents of the railroads serving the area were contacted. Some information has already been received and while not particularly favorable to date, they are working on the problem. The committee will meet with Mr. Edwin Martin, representative for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and Mr. Howard Blatchard, representative for the Union Pacific Railroad, today and further information will be forthcoming.

Emergency meetings are being held in the Department of Agriculture and other departments of the Government and we are to be kept advised.

We have been in communication with Mr. John Steelman at the White House who is working on the matter and will keep us advised.

The committee will keep you advised as the information comes in and progress is made.

All the Senators in the six States were notified of the conference and the following attended: Idaho: Mr. James H. Hawley, representing Senator BERT H. MILLER; Nevada: Senator GEORGE W. MALONE; Utah: Senator ELBERT D. THOMAS, Senator ARTHUR V. WATKINS; Colorado: Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON; Senator EUGENE D. MILLIKIN; Wyoming: Senator JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, Senator LESTER C. HUNT; Montana: Senator ZALES N. ECTON.

Senator GEORGE W. MALONE,
Chairman.

Senator ARTHUR V. WATKINS.
Senator LESTER C. HUNT.

Emergency meetings are being held in the Department of Agriculture and other departments of the Government and we are to be kept advised.

We have been in communication with Mr. John Steelman at the White House who is working on the matter and will keep us advised.

The committee will meet with Mr. Edwin Martin, representative for Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Mr. Howard Blatchard, Union Pacific Railroad, today and further information will be forthcoming.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 24, 1949.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator:

Your telegram 22d regarding emergency conditions on livestock in western range territory. Department of Agriculture now have subject up with Chairman Dana of Western Traffic Executive Committee and Great Northern will collaborate fully in handling subject with Department of Agriculture.

F. J. GAVIN,
President, Great Northern Railway.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 24, 1949.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

Your message 22d concerning relief rates on feed in the distressed areas and livestock out of such areas. Blizzard conditions caused us very heavy expense and with our high operating costs and comparative low rate levels we cannot afford to make reduced rates under present conditions because of situations of this kind. Furthermore our reports of our territory in Wyoming do not indicate that reduction in freight rates would alleviate the situation.

R. L. WILLIAMS,
Chicago & North Western Railway Co.

THREE FORKS, MONT., January 4, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Wire Saturday, have just been through our territory in Montana but do not find any distress conditions such you cite and have had no requests for distress rates from interests involved. The trouble is evidently south of us.

C. H. BUFORD.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 24, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Missouri Pacific will cooperate with railroads that directly serve range areas referred to your telegram 22 in considering emergency freight rate on feed and livestock.

F. J. NEFF,
Missouri Pacific Railroad.

SPOKANE WASH., January 24, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator:

Regarding your wire January 22, 1949: Spokane International Railroad will cooperate to fullest extent on any plan to help feed and transport livestock in critical areas. We will join with other railroads in making emergency rates. As our operating ratio is 80 percent feed rate should be minimum of 80 percent of normal.

F. C. RUMMEL,
President, Spokane International Railroad.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 24, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator:

Request emergency reduction feed and livestock rates submitted by Charles B. Bowling, Department of Agriculture, Saturday, to Chairman Dana, Western Traffic Association, who is handling with western lines as emergency matter. Our Montana mileage limited but will join other lines in careful consideration of proposal.

H. C. GROUT,
President Soo Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., January 24, 1949.
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate:

Your wire 22d about difficulty being encountered by Nevada livestock industry because of severe weather conditions. Southern Pacific fully appreciative of situation confronting Nevada cattle industry. However, as you know, railroad industry likewise facing critical situation because of failure of rates to meet mounting costs. We have already explained to Nevada Public Service Commission that we are not in position to grant requested reduction in rates on livestock or feed as existing rates are on extremely low basis.

Railroads are being constantly asked to reduce rates in similar situations, as, for example, in connection with severe drought which occurred in California last spring.

A. T. MERCIER,
President, Southern Pacific.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 24, 1949.
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Your wire 22d. No emergency exists in the territory in Montana served by the Northern Pacific. We will do everything necessary to provide service if an emergency develops, but are now operating at very heavy expense, due to extreme cold and snow, and will have little, if any, net income this month. Transportation at less than published rates cannot, in my opinion, be justified under these conditions.

C. E. DENNEY.

DENVER, COLO., January 24, 1949.
GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator from Nevada.

DEAR GEORGE: In reply to your telegram, January 22, your problem, as far as livestock is concerned, is not one of freight rates and I see no necessity of establishing emergency rates at this time. Your problem is to get feed to the sheep and cattle on the ranges.

As you well know, west of Ely and in this sheep country, sheep are located 100 to 150 miles from a railroad, and, as Senator WATKINS knows, this is equally true of southern and western Utah and the Utah sheep that range in Nevada.

The worst thing to try to do is to get them to a railroad. What is needed are bulldozers and equipment to clear the snow to get to the sheep and cattle so that hay and pellets can be brought in as quickly as possible and not too late. The worst thing that could happen would be to try to drive this stock to a railroad head unless, of course, tractors and snow plows are used to make a trail for them.

I know this picture because I was interested in a band of sheep which we wintered west of Ely and sheep, incidentally, are more seriously affected in this picture than cattle. Both, however, are in distress.

I agree with your first and second provisions.

Regards,

WILSON MCCARTHY,
*President, Denver & Rio Grande
Western Railroad Co.*

CHICAGO, ILL., January 24, 1949.
GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator, Nevada,
Chairman:

Conditions arising from storms mentioned in your telegram 22d include northwestern Nebraska. There has been a continuous battle in these States with snow conditions the past 3 or 4 weeks. Our main lines are now open and operations approaching normal with constant use of snow plows. Some branch lines still closed. We have been making every effort to restore service at all points. Our general solicitor, Eldon Martin, who is

familiar with these conditions, is arriving in Washington today, and I am asking him to see you and others about the situation.

RALPH BUDD.

OMAHA, NEBR., January 23, 1949.
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Acknowledging your telegram January 22, which reached me here at Salt Lake City today. I presume that in your consideration of questions presented someone must have recognized the fact that the railroads are being put to enormous expense, not only for maintaining service at all but also utterly out of the question to expect all concerned to recover losses sustained under conditions like this through reductions in freight rates which are already so low that adequate maintenance for future service has to be curtailed. My answer, therefore, to applications for emergency freight rates for feed, livestock, or anything else must be in the negative.

G. F. ASHBY,
President, Union Pacific Railroad Co.

ELKO, NEV., January 22, 1949.
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
Washington, D. C.:

Emergency snow conditions existing throughout Nevada with most critical areas in Elko, White Pine, Lincoln, Nye, Eureka, and Humboldt Counties. Authorization from Congress to Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Army, and Navy to take any steps necessary to relieve emergency arising from winter storms with assurance of deficiency appropriation to cover of utmost importance. Lack of heavy snow-fighting equipment to stricken areas. Necessary action for emergency railroad rates on feed and livestock to and from critical areas should follow. Losses in both cattle and sheep are increasing daily with many sections still isolated and no reports available. Immediate action for relief is vital.

GORDON GRISWOLD,
*President, National Advisory Board
Council.*

Mr. JOHN SANFORD,

The Reno Gazette, Reno, Nev.:

Have contacted President Truman availability disaster fund storm emergency. Will have information Monday.

Regards,

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator.

The Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, D. C.:

Terrific emergency throughout range area of six Western States. Perhaps hardest hit Nevada and Utah. Understand possibility your disaster fund available such cases. All available machinery, State National Guard, Federal Roads Administration, being mobilized to clear highways and trails. Appreciate information as to availability of fund such cases. Will call you Monday morning.

Regards,

Senator GEORGE W. MALONE,
*Chairman, Subcommittee, Western
Senators.*

Mr. A. T. MERCIER,
*President, Southern Pacific Railroad,
San Francisco, Calif.*

Mr. GEORGE ASHBY,
*President, Union Pacific Railroad,
Las Vegas, Nev.:*

Informed real emergency exists in certain range areas of the six States of Nevada, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming. I called the Senators of these States together yesterday to determine what could be done in response to emergency requests from the

area. As a result I am chairman of a subcommittee including Senators LESTER C. HUNT, Wyoming, and ARTHUR V. WATKINS, Utah, to follow through to: First, mobilize all Federal agencies including the armed services, Bureau of Public Roads, etc., for the use of road- and trail-clearing facilities in order to get feed in to the stock and the livestock out of the dangerous areas; second, to prepare and introduce a Senate resolution on Monday, January 24, authorizing the Bureau of Land Management to make emergency expenditures from its regular appropriation and preparing the way for a deficiency appropriation to make up the amount so expended; and third, to contact the railroads direct serving the areas and determine their attitude toward an emergency freight rate for feed and livestock. The amount of 60 percent of the regular rate was discussed. Have tried to reach you on the telephone since yesterday noon and will call you Monday morning. In the meantime, however, could you let me have the benefit of your suggestions and reaction to the cooperation desired.

Regards,

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator, Nevada.

To: President, Western Pacific Railroad Co., San Francisco, Calif.; President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; Wilson McCarthy, President, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., Denver, Colo.; President, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; President, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; President, Colorado & Southern Railway, Denver, Colo.; President, The Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; President, Chicago & North Western Railway Co., Chicago, Ill.; President, Colorado & Southern Railway Co., Denver, Colo.; President, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; President, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.; President, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; President, Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; President, Spokane International Railway, Spokane, Wash.:

"Informed real emergency exists in certain range areas of the six States of Nevada, Utah, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, and Wyoming. I called the Senators of these States together yesterday to determine what could be done in response to emergency requests from the area. As a result I am chairman of a subcommittee, including Senators LESTER C. HUNT, Wyoming, and ARTHUR V. WATKINS, Utah, to follow through to, first, mobilize all Federal agencies including the Armed Services Bureau of Public Roads, etc., for the use of road and trail clearing facilities in order to get feed in to the stock and the livestock out of the dangerous areas; second, to prepare and introduce a Senate resolution on Monday, January 24, authorizing the Bureau of Land Management to make emergency expenditures from its regular appropriation and preparing the way for a deficiency appropriation to make up the amount so expended; and third, to contact the railroads direct serving the areas and determine their attitude toward an emergency freight rate for feed and livestock. The amount of 60 percent of the regular rate was discussed. Could you let me have the benefit of your suggestions and reaction to the cooperation desired.

"Regards,

"GEORGE W. MALONE,
"United States Senator, Nevada."

RENO, NEV., January 25, 1949.
HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Conditions are very bad many areas and cold continues. Distress spotted Army planes

flying hay from Fallon and Minden to Ely and dropping some in remote spots. Government agencies are exerting fully with reasonable success; losses surely severe even with feed supply now. Many can still be saved. Know efforts are appreciated. Best regards.
R. C. TURRITTIN.

CARSON CITY, NEV., January 24, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
Senate Office Building:

Wire just received; my information coincides with press reports; impossible to give specific details. All desert areas, White Pine, Nye, and Lincoln Counties, where winter feeding is not common practice are seriously affected. Heavy losses quite certain; every effort to relieve should be exerted.

R. C. TURRITTIN,
Nevada State Tax Commission,

JANUARY 25, 1949.

We have just been successful in getting \$100,000 allocated from President's disaster fund to be used under supervision Public Works Department coordinating activities Government bureaus within area, \$50,000 confined to Indian Bureau, \$50,000 to Bureau of Land Management for movement of feed and livestock, clearing roads, trails, etc. Trying to get additional \$150,000. Senate resolution introduced yesterday, committee hearings completed today, will be presented to Senate tomorrow for \$750,000 limit reimburse Federal agencies for emergency expenditures. These agencies include Bureau of Public Roads, the armed services, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and all others available within the area.

Committee of western Senators, of which I am chairman, have contacted all railroads serving the affected areas and have received replies, some not favorable but mostly willing negotiate assistance freight rates.

One result is general assurance from all roads that necessary equipment for movement of feed and livestock will be made available through priority. I have contacted C. V. Isbell, contractors, Reno, and they are mobilizing all available private contractors' equipment, including D eights, D sevens, motor patrol equipment, and other machinery suitable for road and trail clearance, all of which if necessary could be obtained under the emergency bill now before the Senate and the President's disaster fund allocation, and they say can be moved into the Ely or Elko areas within 24 hours. The committee is following through, keeping in close touch with all departments. Field of Public Works is leaving for the storm area immediately. Am urging railroads send in representatives assist shipping.

Please wire progress being made, additional equipment and personnel necessary, and what more can be done here. Regards.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator, Nevada,
Chairman, Committee of Western
Senators.

ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
United States Senator, Utah.
LESTER C. HUNT,
United States Senator, Wyoming.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 26, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate:

Thanks for your telegram last night. All carriers appreciate your cooperation and efforts move stock and feed areas affected by severe weather. As I am sure you have heard from many of the executives indicating special efforts they are making not only expediting movement stock and feed but in locating sources of supply of feed.

Assume your telegram last night was sent same executives you telegraphed few days ago and if so not necessary for me to repeat to them.

Regards,

W. H. DANA.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 26, 1949.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator, Nevada, Chair-
man:

Thank you for your night letter about relief to livestock in storm area. Burlington men are on the ground and will continue in intimate touch with situation.

RALPH BUDD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
Senate Office Building:

In line with your telegram 25th, glad to cooperate to best our ability in making equipment available to move feed and livestock in storm area.

F. G. GURLEY,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chi-
cago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1949.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building:

Wire 25th. We are amply supplied with equipment to move both feed and livestock and are sending additional men into our territory to insure fullest measure of cooperation in emergency.

C. H. BUFORD,
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pa-
cific Railroad, Seattle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1949.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building:

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C. H. BUFORD,
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul &
Pacific Railroad Co., Seattle.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., January 26, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram January 25. Southern Pacific officers are in close touch and cooperating fully with associations and individuals in this critical matter. At request of Wool Growers Association on January 21 we immediately investigated supplies of hay, feed, etc., available along our lines, and have furnished this information, with quoted prices, to United Livestock Association, Ely. Our representative has been in Ely working closely with the association and will remain there throughout emergency. Necessary action has been taken to assure ample equipment supply to handle feedstuffs and livestock originating on our lines.

A. T. MERCIER,
President, Southern Pacific Co.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 26, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Night letter of January 25. As far as we know, no emergency exists in the territory served by Great Northern, but our general

livestock agent is now on the ground obtaining first-hand information on this situation.

F. J. GAVIN,
President, Great Northern Railway Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., January 26, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator from Nevada:
Your wire 25th. This company will cooperate fully in relieving livestock emergency in our territory. Our representatives have been instructed to contact stockmen and shippers. Regards.

H. C. GROUT,
President, Minneapolis, St. Paul &
Sault Ste. Marie Railway Co.

SPOKANE, WASH., January 26, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate:

Re your wire of January 25. Our railroad serves panhandle of Idaho, Spokane to Coeur d'Alene to Eastport. Advise us by wire of any emergency area served by our railroad and we will have representative on job immediately. We will cooperate to our fullest ability.

F. C. RUMMEL,
President, Spokane International
Railroad Co.

To: Ralph Budd, president, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; Wilson McCarthy, president, Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Co., Denver, Colo.; C. E. Denny, president, Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; F. J. Gavin, president, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; R. L. Williams, president, Chicago & North Western Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Neff, president, Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Ashby, president, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Omaha, Nebr.; A. T. Mercier, president, Southern Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Calif.; H. C. Grout, president, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. C. Rummel, president, Spokane International Railway, Spokane, Wash.; president, Western Pacific Railroad, San Francisco, Calif.; president, Colorado & Southern Railway, Denver, Colo.; president, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; president, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Dana, chairman, Transcontinental Freight Bureau, Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.:

"Preliminary wire to you from committee western Senators headed by myself was acquaint you situation let you know Senators and Governors storm area States alive situation, ready cooperate any way possible knowing you vitally interested survival livestock area served your road. One immediate and constructive result assured by your representatives priority equipment necessary move feed and livestock established areas where necessary. Other committee work includes allocation \$100,000 from the President's disaster fund allocated \$50,000 Indian Bureau and \$50,000 Bureau Land Management other governmental organizations coordinated by Public Works Bureau. We are asking for \$150,000 more since storm not abated situation more serious than first estimated. Today Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported out joint Senate resolution introduced yesterday. Will go Senate floor tomorrow assuring governmental organizations deficiency appropriation make up regular funds expended necessary work to extent of not more than \$750,000. Recommend sending your representatives into emergency area to confer with stockmen and shippers on the ground. Appreciate your cooperation.

"Regards,

"GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator."

JANUARY 25, 1949.

F. G. GURLEY,

President, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

Preliminary wire to you from committee western Senators headed by myself was acquaint you situation let you know Senators and Governors storm area States alive situation ready cooperate any way possible knowing you vitally interested survival livestock area served your road. One immediate and constructive result assured by your representatives' priority equipment necessary move feed and livestock established areas where necessary. Other committee work includes allocation \$100,000 from the President's disaster fund, allocated \$50,000 Indian Bureau, and \$50,000 Bureau Land Management, other governmental organizations coordinated by Public Works Bureau. We are asking for \$150,000 more since storm not abated. Situation more serious than first estimated. Today Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported out joint Senate resolution introduced yesterday. Will go Senate floor tomorrow assuring governmental organizations deficiency appropriation make up regular funds expended necessary work to extent of not more than \$750,000. Recommend sending your representatives into emergency area to confer with stockmen and shippers on the ground. Understand you are not in the emergency area as yet but recent information is that storm area is spreading. Appreciation your cooperation; thanks anyway.

Regards,

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1949.

HON. GEORGE W. MALONE,

Senate Office Building:

I presume you realize, as I am sure the livestock people in our territory realize, that the storm conditions mentioned in your telegram 22d did not affect our area nor the livestock interests in our territory. Kind regards.

F. G. GURLEY,
A. T. & S. F., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 25, 1949.

SENATOR GEORGE W. MALONE,

United States Senate:

Your telegram reference emergency livestock relief six Western States. Railroads recognize seriousness of situation. Matter under consideration by interested lines.

J. DIFARRINGTON,
Rock Island Lines.

JANUARY 26, 1949.

ISBELL CONSTRUCTION CO.,

Reno, Nevada:

Regarding your telegram, the information on availability and costs of equipment has been put into the hands of Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator, Public Works Administration where authority for expenditure President's disaster fund allocation has been placed. Also responsibility for coordinating other Government organizations. Said he would wire you immediately. Keep me advised.

Regards.

GEORGE W. MALONE,
United States Senator.

RENO, NEV., January 26, 1949.

Hon. Senator GEORGE W. MALONE,

Senate Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

Equipment available for snow removal in eastern Nevada as follows: Eight D-8 and one D-7 caterpillar with dozers, four motor patrol graders at Reno; Three D-8 caterpillars with dozers and four motor patrols at Fallon.

Rates per hour including equipment. Operator and fuel as follows: D-8, \$15.50; motor patrols, \$8. Contractors to be reimbursed for subsistence. Travel time and difference between straight time and overtime rates of operators and cost of repairs to equipment other than that due to ordinary wear and tear. Due to subzero weather conditions it will be necessary to cut holes in track plates to avoid packing of snow and resulting track breakage. This involves replacement of tracks later. Rates for truck transportation to move equipment to job site \$12.50 per hour. Approximate moving time Reno to Ely 20 hours; Reno to Elko 12 hours. However, due to highway conditions trucks could easily be delayed. Can have first equipment on job within 24 hours after notice to proceed.

ISBELL CONSTRUCTION CO.

JANUARY 27, 1949.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today approved a joint resolution authorizing the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the purpose of breaking trails through the snow-bound areas for feed and livestock, and a resolution reimbursing \$500,000 to the President's disaster fund created last year, it was announced today by Senator MALONE. To date \$300,000 has been allocated from the President's disaster fund to the Western States, including fifty-thousand designated for the Indian Bureau and today a further request is being made for an additional \$500,000 for the same purpose.

The cooperative response from the Government bureaus has been 100 percent and the railroads have placed a priority on equipment for the transportation of feed and livestock and are sending their representatives into the areas, the Senator advised.

Also the heavy equipment mobilized by the committee in the State of Nevada and other areas is now in use.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I inquire what is the parliamentary situation?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The parliamentary situation is that the joint resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. WATKINS. Is it open to amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is a committee amendment.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendment be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

That (a) in order to transport sufficient feed and otherwise take care of livestock isolated by storms in the Western States, all agencies of the Government performing functions in the affected areas are authorized, upon request of the Governor of any such State and the approval of the coordinating agency, to break trails through snow-bound areas in such State and to take such other action as may be necessary temporarily to protect such livestock.

(b) Such agencies of the Government are also authorized to take action to provide emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms, if the coordinating agency certifies such action is necessary.

Sec. 2. The President shall designate an agency of the Government (herein called the "coordinating agency") to coordinate all activities of Government agencies performing functions under this joint resolution.

Any Government agency performing such functions is authorized to cooperate with, or to use the personnel, supplies, facilities, and other resources of any other agency of the Federal Government and, with the consent of the head thereof, of any State, county, or local governmental agency.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$750,000, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution. Any unexpended balance of funds appropriated for any purposes to any agency of the Government performing activities under this joint resolution are hereby made available to carry out such activities and deficiency appropriations as are hereby authorized, subject to the limitation specified in this section to reimburse in full the appropriation to such agency for any expenditures made hereunder. Sums appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained herein shall be available to reimburse in full the appropriation to any such agency for any expenditure made or obligation incurred, prior to the date of designation of the coordinating agency, if such expenditure or obligation is certified by the head of such agency to have been necessary in accomplishing the purposes of this joint resolution.

Sec. 4. Any agency performing activities under this joint resolution is authorized to employ additional personnel without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to incur obligations on behalf of the United States, by contract or otherwise, for the acquisition, rental, or hire of equipment, services, materials, and supplies, for shipping, drayage, travel, and communication, and for the supervision and administration of its activities under this joint resolution. Such obligations may be incurred in excess of any appropriations available to such agency, but the aggregate amount of such obligations and any other expenses incurred pursuant to this joint resolution shall not exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 3. Neither section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C., sec. 5) nor section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C., sec. 665) shall be applicable to any action taken pursuant to this joint resolution. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, shall not be applicable to additional personnel employed hereunder.

Sec. 5. The authority conferred by this joint resolution shall not extend beyond April 15, 1949.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the committee amendment was agreed upon by the committee and the representative of the Bureau of the Budget.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment is open to amendment.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] has been recognized.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment, on page 4, section 3, line 17, to strike out the figures "\$750,000" and insert "\$3,000,000." I wish to speak briefly on the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Utah will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In section 3, on page 4, line 17, in the committee amendment, after the words "not to exceed", it is proposed to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah to the committee amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, the committee heard considerable evidence with respect to the amount of money which would be necessary to carry on the program already under way by the Federal agency. I now have figures before me for some of the States involved and some districts in the States, from a few of the services which have been active during this emergency. A note from one of the agencies gives me the information that in Utah, Colorado, and one grazing district in Nevada, the following governmental agencies—the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Indian Service, and the Bureau of Land Management—have up to January 26 expended approximately \$400,000 in storm relief. If the expenses continue as they have been running until February 5, the amount will be \$570,000. This expenditure has amounted to approximately \$170,000 a week. This note was just handed to me, having been received from the Bureau of Land Management, which has expended the larger portion of the sums named.

The storms began early in December in my State, and they have been continuous off and on ever since that time. We have had subzero temperatures much of the time, even when the storms were occurring. Sheep and cattle, and particularly sheep, are ranged on what is called winter range, on the western deserts of my State. The same condition exists also in Nevada and in other sections of the West where large flocks of sheep are ranged on summer range in the national forests, and are later taken to the western deserts, where they can get forage for the winter without being hand-fed.

The situation has developed to the point where, instead of having a normal supply of snow, which usually is barely enough to supply water for the sheep on the desert, it is now impossible for them to move more than a few yards from the camp where they usually come in for the night, and where they are bedded down. Because of this condition it will be necessary to feed for a long time.

Only about an hour and a half ago I received word that another snowstorm is raging in Utah and portions of Nevada, and other parts of the West. This means that the roads which have already been opened by the combined efforts of the counties, States, and Federal agencies involved will probably be filled with drifts in another 24 hours. It means that those agencies will have to use all their facilities day and night to keep the roads open, or these animals will perish. Even after the roads are opened and the storms cease for a time, there is so much snow on the ground that it will be impossible for the animals to forage for natural feed. The snow is entirely too deep, even for cattle to forage; and for sheep, of course, it is an utter impossibility. That means that they will have to be fed. It means that a constant patrol will be necessary to keep the roads open. As many of the sheep

as can be moved to feed lots near the main highways will, of course, be moved; but there will be a continual expenditure.

One of the men from the Sheep Growers' Association in my State reported this morning that the probabilities are that relief will be needed for 60 days, in the normal course of a winter such as we usually have in the Mountain States. That does not mean that any abnormal condition will exist from now on, but even in the normal course of the weather, it will be necessary to have help for the next 60 days. The first 2 feet of snow which has fallen on the ground has become heavily saturated with water, and frozen, and it will be a long time before that snow melts. It may be even as late as the first of May before the sheep can get natural water and forage on the desert.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY rose.

Mr. WATKINS. Does the Senator from Wyoming wish me to yield to him?

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. I wish to make a comment.

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, I was about to say that the committee was desirous of holding the sum to be authorized down as close as possible to the need. I know that what the Senator from Utah has just said is true. I have also received official word today from the State of Wyoming that snow is again falling and the wind is blowing. The new snow and the old snow are drifting and closing the roads. So I have no way of estimating what the eventual cost of this operation will be. I do know that the State Legislature of Wyoming has already made an appropriation. So also has the Legislature of South Dakota. If I am correctly advised, the Legislature of the State of Nebraska has also acted.

In view of the fact that this bill will have to be considered in the House, I am wondering if the Senator would modify his amendment so as to make it \$2,000,000 instead of \$3,000,000.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I should like to point out to the Senator that yesterday the State of Utah appropriated \$250,000 to aid in this relief work. I understand that the States which have not appropriated money are preparing to make appropriations.

I point out to the Senator that the Bureau of Land Management stated to me only today that unless a considerable sum is authorized it will be necessary for that agency to close down its work in probably less than a week. The funds they now have are not sufficient to carry on much longer. Having spent as much as they have spent in the districts and States to which I have referred, not to mention the other States which are involved, they will be out of money and will not be able to carry on. In my judgment, it would be much better to keep the amount high enough to take care of these emergencies as they are taking place, rather than to make the sum too small. My judgment is that even \$3,000,000 will be inadequate.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the bill must go to the House for consideration, I am not

disposed to object to the Senator's amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] to the committee amendment on page 4, line 17.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, I have had some correspondence and telephone calls from the governor of my State, and I find that the State legislature has appropriated \$100,000 for quick relief. It did so a few days ago. The information coming to me is that feed for this livestock is in the area. What is needed is funds to augment the efforts of the State highway department. I fear that the language is not quite broad enough. If the Senator from Wyoming will look at line 25 on page 3, he will notice that the language authorizes these agencies to break trails. After the word "trails" I should like to add the words "open highways and farm-to-market roads." I offer that amendment on page 3, line 25, in the committee amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 25, in the committee amendment, after the word "trails", it is proposed to insert the words "open highways and farm-to-market roads."

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, I quite agree with the purpose of the amendment; and on behalf of the committee, I shall be very glad to accept it.

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

Are there further amendments to be offered to the committee amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to, as follows:

That (a) in order to transport sufficient feed and otherwise take care of livestock isolated by storms in the Western States, all agencies of the Government performing functions in the affected areas are authorized, upon request of the Governor of any such State and the approval of the coordinating agency, to break trails and open highways and farm-to-market roads through snow-bound areas in such State and to take such other action as may be necessary temporarily to protect such livestock.

(b) Such agencies of the Government are also authorized to take action to provide emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms, if the coordinating agency certifies such action is necessary.

Sec. 2. The President shall designate an agency of the Government (herein called the "coordinating agency") to coordinate all activities of Government agencies performing functions under this joint resolution. Any Government agency performing such functions is authorized to cooperate with, or to use the personnel, supplies, facilities, and other resources of any other agency of the Federal Government and, with the consent of the head thereof, of any State, county, or local governmental agency.

Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$3,000,000, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution. Any unexpended balance of funds appropriated for any purposes to any agency of the Gov-

ernment performing activities under this joint resolution are hereby made available to carry out such activities and deficiency appropriations are hereby authorized, subject to the limitation specified in this section, to reimburse in full the appropriation to such agency for any expenditures made hereunder. Sums appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained herein shall be available to reimburse in full the appropriation to any such agency for any expenditure made or obligation incurred, prior to the date of designation of the coordinating agency, if such expenditure or obligation is certified by the head of such agency to have been necessary in accomplishing the purposes of this joint resolution.

Sec. 4. Any agency performing activities under this joint resolution is authorized to employ additional personnel without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to incur obligations on behalf of the United States, by contract or otherwise, for the acquisition, rental, or hire of equipment, services, materials and supplies, for shipping, drayage, travel, and communication, and for the supervision and administration of its activities under this joint resolution. Such obligations may be incurred in excess of any appropriations available to such agency, but the aggregate amount of such obligations and any other expenses incurred pursuant to this joint resolution shall not exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 3. Neither section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C., sec. 5) nor section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C., sec. 665) shall be applicable to any action taken pursuant to this joint resolution. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, shall not be applicable to additional personnel employed hereunder.

Sec. 5. The authority conferred by this joint resolution shall not extend beyond April 15, 1949.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority, I offer, and desire to have adopted, a preamble to the joint resolution.

The preamble was read and agreed to as follows:

Whereas the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior and other agencies of the Government have made expenditures and incurred obligations in connection with the emergency resulting from the continuing unprecedented storms in the Western States; and

Whereas additional authority is necessary to reimburse the appropriations of such agencies for expenditures heretofore made and to provide for the continuation of relief in such areas until the emergency created by such storms has abated: Therefore be it

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to authorize the United States to break through snow-bound areas in western range States, to take other necessary action to move in supplemental feed and otherwise care for livestock isolated by storms in such States, and to provide emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the report of the committee be printed in full in the RECORD.

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

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution (S. J. Res. 38) 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, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the following amendment in the nature of a substitute, and recommend that the resolution, as amended, do pass.

The text of the resolution, as amended, is as follows:

"That (a) in order to transport sufficient feed and otherwise take care of livestock isolated by storms in the Western States, all agencies of the Government performing functions in the affected areas are authorized, upon request of the Governor of any such State and the approval of the coordinating agency, to break trails through snow-bound areas in such State and to take such other action as may be necessary temporarily to protect such livestock.

"(b) Such agencies of the Government are also authorized to take action to provide emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms, if the coordinating agency certifies such action is necessary.

"Sec. 2. The President shall designate an agency of the Government (herein called the 'coordinating agency') to coordinate all activities of Government agencies performing functions under this joint resolution. Any Government agency performing such functions is authorized to cooperate with, or to use the personnel, supplies, facilities, and other resources of any other agency of the Federal Government and, with the consent of the head thereof, of any State, county, or local governmental agency.

"Sec. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$750,000, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution. Any unexpended balance of funds appropriated for any purposes to any agency of the Government performing activities under this joint resolution are hereby made available to carry out such activities and deficiency appropriations are hereby authorized, subject to the limitation specified in this section, to reimburse in full the appropriation to such agency for any expenditures made hereunder. Sums appropriated pursuant to the authorization contained herein shall be available to reimburse in full the appropriation to any such agency for any expenditure made or obligation incurred, prior to the date of designation of the coordinating agency, if such expenditure or obligation is certified by the head of such agency to have been necessary in accomplishing the purposes of this joint resolution.

"Sec. 4. Any agency performing activities under this joint resolution is authorized to employ additional personnel without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to incur obligations on behalf of the United States, by contract or otherwise, for the acquisition, rental, or hire of equipment, services, materials and supplies, for shipping, drayage, travel, and communication, and for the supervision and administration of its activities under this joint resolution. Such obligations may be incurred in excess of any appropriations available to such agency, but the aggregate amount of such obligations and any other expenses incurred pursuant to this joint resolution shall not exceed the amount authorized to be appropriated under section 3. Neither section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C., sec. 5) nor section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C.,

sec. 665) shall be applicable to any action taken pursuant to this joint resolution. The provisions of section 607 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, shall not be applicable to additional personnel employed hereunder.

"Sec. 5. The authority conferred by this joint resolution shall not extend beyond April 15, 1949."

Hearings were held by the committee on this resolution at which representatives of the Interior and Agriculture Departments, armed services, Forest Service, Public Roads Administration, and the American Red Cross were heard.

It was pointed out that the snowstorms and extremely cold weather which have occurred in certain Western States are without question worse than western winter conditions in the memory of any living man. The admitted dire results are impossible to estimate. Senators and Congressmen from all the snow-bound States have been receiving frantic telephonic and telegraphic requests for Government action and assistance.

The resolution aims to provide immediate emergency relief in the areas affected by the continuing serious winter storms by cooperating with the governors of the States to the fullest extent possible with the money authorized to be appropriated herein. Such cooperation will take the form of furnishing, among other things, road-breaking equipment to open and keep open the roads in the devastated areas so that livestock now isolated by the storms may be fed. The resolution also legalizes expenditures of, and provides for reimbursement to, Federal agencies which have already engaged in relief measures. It makes clear that any sums heretofore spent by such agencies are not a violation of the antideficiency law. The aggregate amount of money that may be spent for the purposes specified in the resolution (whether made on or before the date of enactment of the resolution) is \$750,000. It is also provided that such money may be used for emergency relief for Indians in areas isolated by such storms. A coordinating agency, to be designated by the President, will coordinate all activities of Government agencies performing functions under the resolution so that duplication and overlapping of effort will be avoided.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior William E. Warne advised the committee that certain bureaus of his Department have been on an emergency operating basis for the past 10 days. The conditions are extremely bad in western Utah, eastern Nevada, Wyoming, and Montana. The main roads were opened at one time during the week in Utah and eastern Nevada, but they have been closed again by subsequent storms.

Secretary Warne said there is great distress among the Indians, particularly in certain sections of the Great Plains. He stated that in order to get the roads opened all the equipment available to the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other agencies at the disposal of the regional disaster committee has been working vigorously, and that now the equipment available is breaking down as the result of continuous and trying operation.

Secretary Warne added that "we are now moving on a basis of dire emergency, and we will need—seriously need—the kind of authority that this resolution contains to back up the actions we have taken." He said the figure of \$500,000 in the original resolution was much too low and asked that it be increased. While no accurate estimate can be given at this time, he believes, if the winter continues in only moderate severity, expenditures will be heavy, but, if it remains critical, they may greatly soar.

Representatives of the American Red Cross advised the committee that between thirty and thirty-five thousand dollars have already been spent by the organization for emergency type of assistance to meet human needs.

Their records show that 30 counties in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska alone are in disaster status.

Reports from Wyoming's statistician for the department of agriculture, in Cheyenne, show that 55,200 head of cattle and 100,000 head of sheep have already been lost. On Monday the temperature in Wyoming was as low as 40° below in one area, and we are advised that a consistent below-zero temperature, ranging from 12° to 80° below zero, persists in Montana.

A representative of the Federal Works Agency stated that, while the State highway departments and the county highway departments had had the resources to get the main roads cleared, these were fast becoming expended, and there seems to be a lack of authority and money to get from main roads into where the cattle are located.

The representative of the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, stated that—

"In our judgment, we need to be financed to take care of about 15 complete outfits in the inner-mountain region at about \$100 a day. That would be 15 to 20 outfits, with an additional number in the Rocky Mountain region, and then, if the situation develops in Arizona, as we, too, are getting rumors it might, we will need an additional amount down there. Altogether, for 30 days, it is our estimate that it would take us between \$90,000 and \$120,000 for equipment that we have available and wish to throw into this job."

The committee was also informed that in one particular area 75 bulldozers were available at a rental rate of \$8 per hour with operators—at a cost for a 30-day period of \$432,000.

In view of the action of the President in designating the Federal Works Agency (acting through the Bureau of Community Facilities) to enter into agreements with the governors of the respective States with regard to the funds he has made available, it was the opinion of the committee that this resolution should be accordingly amended.

It is also the view of the committee that the amount of \$500,000 is inadequate for the existing emergency. The amount has been increased to \$750,000.

The continued destruction of livestock is extremely serious and of great interest to the whole country. The estimate of loss at the present time is from 30 to 50 percent. It is of inestimable importance that the roads be opened at the earliest possible moment.

The Legislature of Wyoming has appropriated \$200,000, the State of South Dakota \$100,000, and the State of Nebraska is now considering an appropriation of \$500,000 for assistance in those States.

DISASTER RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably House Joint Resolution 112, making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes. This is similar to the Senate joint resolution which has just been passed by the Senate. The Senate joint resolution provided for larger appropriations. However, it seems to be very necessary to start this work at once. The House has already adjourned, and the only opportunity to start it at once is to act upon the House joint resolution.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Without objection, the report will be received, and the joint resolution will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 112) making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes.

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

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

MEMBERSHIP IN PROPOSED NORTH ATLANTIC PACT AGAINST AGGRESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, during the past week the representatives of the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have been meeting to discuss, among other things, whether they should or should not become members of the proposed North Atlantic pact against aggression.

Press reports both here and abroad indicate that Sweden wants to sit on the side lines, Norway wishes to ally herself with the Western World, and Denmark is trying to compose the different points of view.

At this point in my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article from the London Times of January 20, to be followed by an article from the New York Times of January 25.

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

[From the London Times of January 20, 1949]

SCANDINAVIA AND DEFENSE—AGREEMENT UNLIKELY

(From our diplomatic correspondent)

The Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers, and military experts of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, accompanied probably by six members of Parliament from each country, are to meet in Copenhagen on Saturday for further discussion of the question of mutual defense and the attitude of Scandinavia to the Atlantic Pact. There will be a final meeting in Oslo on January 29, but the Norwegian Prime Minister has given the opinion that a decision may be reached at Saturday's meeting.

It is understood that the Danish and Norwegian Governments were asked by Washington toward the end of the year whether they wished to be invited to the conference that will draft the Atlantic pact of mutual assistance. Discussions with Sweden were initiated, and the issue, now crystallized, has caused some heartburning. Briefly, it is the issue whether, as Sweden insists, the traditional Swedish policy of armed neutrality should be extended through the medium of an exclusively Scandinavian defense pact to cover Norway and Denmark, or whether, as Norway proposes, the Scandinavian countries, while cooperating between themselves, should also seek the security of the Atlantic pact.

DENMARK AS MEDIATOR

Denmark's role has been that of a mediator intent on holding the three countries together. One of its suggestions met Sweden's idea of a Scandinavian pact, but would have left the signatories free to associate themselves, if they wished, also with the Atlantic pact. Its final suggestion, mentioned by our Stockholm correspondent yesterday, was that the Western Powers be asked whether military support would be available to a Scandinavian bloc owing no obligations either to west or east. That was scotched by a State Department announcement, since confirmed by the American Ambassadors in

the three capitals, that no military supplies or raw materials would be available to countries (other than a few to which America has specific obligations) not associated with the United States in collective defense arrangements.

Sweden's objections to joining the Atlantic pact can be understood. She has by her neutrality policy succeeded in staying out of two world wars. She suspects that, as an ally of the Western Powers, she would be immediately in the front line in the event of a conflict with the Soviet Union. In the meantime her strategic position would have been impaired if Scandinavia's adherence to the Atlantic pact were made the pretext by the Soviet Union for a tough policy toward Finland. Norway, whose experience is rather different, puts little value on neutrality once aggression has been unleashed anywhere, and argues that it is confusion and disunity among all the countries of the west, rather than their solidarity for defense, that is more likely to tempt a would-be aggressor.

SWEDEN'S RESOURCES

A Scandinavian defense pact is an advance in Swedish thinking, but the Norwegians are strengthened in their position by knowledge that Sweden lacks the resources—particularly raw materials such as oil—to sustain an adequate military establishment for Sweden, to say nothing of equipping and protecting Norway and Sweden as well. So much has been publicly admitted by the Chief of Staff of the Swedish armed forces, General Jung. Of course, the signatories of the Atlantic pact might find that there is not as much in the way of military supplies to go round as they could wish. That is not to say, however, as some Swedes do, that France or Britain would prefer Scandinavia to remain outside the Atlantic pact until French and British needs in military equipment have been met. The advantage of having Scandinavia associated with the continuous planning of the defense of the western world is regarded as outweighing by far the disadvantage that Scandinavia's needs in military equipment will reduce the amount available to other signatories.

Latest statements by Scandinavian political leaders, and opinions in the press, indicate that no agreement between the Three Powers is to be expected. Sweden, for the time being at any rate, is likely to go its isolationist way, and Denmark is likely to follow Norway into the Atlantic pact.

[From the New York Times of Jan. 25, 1949]
ACCORD NO NEARER ON NORDIC DEFENSE—TALKS IN COPENHAGEN HALT, BUT WILL BE RESUMED ON SATURDAY IN OSLO

(By George Axelsson)

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, January 24.—The question of a Scandinavian mutual defense pact remained unsettled when the high-level talks between Norway, Sweden, and Denmark ended here tonight. The door has been left open for further talks in Oslo.

It proved impossible here to compose the differences between Sweden and Norway on an approach to the United States for arms for a Nordic defense union. The next try in Oslo this coming Saturday will not necessarily be the final one.

A well-nigh unbridgeable gap exists between Norway and Sweden. Norway seems determined to pledge membership in the Atlantic Union in return for arms from the United States while Sweden would make merely a noncommittal request for such aid. If a formula can be found for a joint Scandinavian approach, the fate of the proposed Nordic defense union still will hinge on the answer by the United States.

Throughout the Copenhagen conference the Swedes have been playing for time, observers agree. Yesterday they moved to have the conference adjourned one week. The

move is aimed at consulting parliamentary opinion at home more fully in view of the threatening break-down.

TO STUDY ATLANTIC PACT DRAFT

It was also reported that the Scandinavian ambassadors who were called home from Washington for consultation carried the draft of the proposed Atlantic pact, and the recess would afford a chance to study the document thoroughly. As it is, the Oslo conference scheduled for Friday was put off one day as a concession to Sweden.

The Scandinavian statesmen are consoling themselves over the lack of progress in Copenhagen by saying that at least all political parties in the respective countries are now fully informed on all the problems arising out of the proposed pact.

The Scandinavian premiers and foreign and defense ministers in a joint communiqué said that agreement had been reached on two points. These were:

First, to achieve under certain conditions a mutually binding but outwardly independent Scandinavian defense group within the framework of the United Nations Charter. This would mean coordination of staffs, military forces, war production, and standardization of equipment among the three countries.

Second, that it should be ascertained whether the countries participating in a Scandinavian alliance would be able to obtain the equipment needed for reconstruction of their defenses within a definite period and on certain well-defined economic terms.

PREMIERS MAKE COMMENTS

After the conference each of the three Scandinavian premiers issued statements on the situation to the correspondents of their countries. The gist of this comment was that the difficulties of reaching agreement proved greater than expected and that to cite the Swedish Premier, Tage Erlander, "In reality we have not achieved much more progress on Monday than we did Sunday."

Norwegian Premier Einar Gerhardsen, for the Norwegian delegation, expressed the opinion that there was little hope of agreement on a Nordic Alliance being reached at the coming week-end meeting in Oslo.

Norwegian delegates have hinted at the possibility of yet another conference, this time in Stockholm, shortly afterward, since none of the Scandinavian countries wishes to bear the responsibility before home opinion for breaking up the present negotiations.

The Danish representatives maintained throughout discussions that the United States ought to show more understanding for the difficulties of Scandinavia's geographical position vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. They also quoted the Swedes as being skeptical of United States ability to help Scandinavia materially, alliance or no alliance, in view of its present and ever-growing commitments. This was echoed in the highest Danish policy circles, where one recurring question is, "What will be Scandinavia's priority number with and without alliance? If we must trail the United States, Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium, maybe we are better off fending for ourselves."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, we have arrived at the place in history when we must face the fact that peace is indivisible. Aggression or the threat of aggression anywhere in the world is of vital concern to the law-abiding nations everywhere in the world.

The Scandinavian nations, as well as the United States of America, are members of the United Nations. If this organization for collective security means anything, it surely means that its members will not sit idly by while an aggressor power overtly attacks its neighbors.

Within the framework of the United Nations Charter there is provision for regional security pacts. Our Nation has already become a signatory to one embracing the Western Hemisphere. Both historic background and geographic proximity make the prospective North Atlantic pact of equal importance to this Nation.

With the degree of collective security such a pact will furnish, it may be possible for the free nations of western Europe, with ECA funds from this country, to move on to the constructive settlement of their economic problems. We can hardly expect a long-term recovery when the fear of aggression hangs over the Continent.

When the North Atlantic pact comes before the American Congress the American people are going to be called upon to reverse their historic policy. They can hardly be expected to do so with enthusiasm, Mr. President, when nations with a closer proximity to the seat of potential aggression think they can remain neutral. Of course, they can do no such thing. If Soviet Russia moves to invade western Germany and western Europe, the other members of the United Nations must immediately act in their common defense or the whole collective security idea will perish then and there. If the United States and the Western World should be defeated by Soviet Russia, do the Scandinavian countries think they could remain as a free island in a world totalitarian sea?

In a real sense there can be no neutrals in the struggle to establish a free world of free men whose peace will be assured under a collective-security system based on international law and justice. No member of the world community can "sit this one out." It is a common responsibility, and no nation has the moral right to be a drone while its neighbors take all the risks.

The Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway, all of which were able to be neutrals in World War I, found that the choice was not theirs to make in World War II. Others should take judicial notice of this fact.

In this age of the airplane and the atom there will be no neutrals should there be a world war III. The only real hope any nation has to keep out of war is to prevent war from breaking out. This can best be accomplished by making the collective-security system so strong that no potential aggressor nation will dare take the calculated risk of making an overt attack upon a neighbor.

A heavy responsibility rests upon the Governments and people of the Scandinavian countries. If they refuse to join the North Atlantic pact against aggression, we may assume that they would likewise refuse to fulfill their obligations under the United Nations Charter. If this be so, though I sincerely hope it is not, then we must make our plans for economic and military aid accordingly.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I send to the desk sundry amendments to Senate bill 249, and ask that they be printed and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the four amendments I submit are to the bill presented by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the purpose of which is to restore the Wagner Act and to repeal for the most part sections of the Taft-Hartley law. The effect of the amendments is to restore to the Wagner Act some 16 or 17 different provisions of the Taft-Hartley law. I may say that the committee has acted with such haste that revisions of these amendments may be necessary. We have made certain changes from the Taft-Hartley law, and I have made certain changes in presenting them. They are presented so that they may be before the committee in the hearings which are to begin on Friday and which are to continue until February 10.

Mr. President, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare has adopted one of the most extraordinary procedures and one of the most extraordinary resolutions relating to procedure which I have seen in my experience in the Senate. I should like to read it to the Senate:

It is hereby resolved by this committee that the Taft-Hartley law be repealed and that the National Labor Relations Act, known as the Wagner Act, be restored as it existed at the time of the enactment of the Taft-Hartley bill with the single amendment as it stands in the Thomas bill (S. 249), which continues the National Labor Relations Board as a five-man body, as it now exists; that hearings begin forthwith on amendments to the Wagner Act consistent with the proposals made by the President; that said hearings be closed not later than February 10, 1949, and that the bill for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law be then reported to the Senate with such amendment or amendments to the Wagner Act as the committee may deem wise.

Apparently the drafter of the resolution seems to have thought that the committee could repeal the Taft-Hartley law, could restore the Wagner Act, and could then hold hearings on the Wagner Act; which, of course, is an utterly fantastic proposal. The purpose of the resolution could have been accomplished simply by saying, "We are going to hold hearings on the Thomas bill (S. 249)"; but in order to give the impression that in some way the Taft-Hartley law was being repealed first, in order to give the impression that this was a two-package approach instead of a one-package approach, this extraordinary language was adopted. The impression is given that the Taft-Hartley law, instead of being amended, is being repealed.

Of course, the effect of the whole resolution is that the committee contemplates an amendment of the Taft-Hartley law, a drastic amendment perhaps, but still an amendment. Of course, the President himself proposes the same course. He recognizes many of the good things of the Taft-Hartley law, and proceeds to say that they should be enacted. He says in his message to the Congress:

That act (the Taft-Hartley law) should be repealed.

The Wagner Act should be reenacted. However, certain improvements, which I recommended to the Congress 2 years ago, are

needed. Jurisdictional strikes and unjustifiable secondary boycotts should be prohibited.

The Taft-Hartley law did prohibit both of those types of strike. There may be some question as to the definition of secondary boycotts, and it may be necessary to amend it in some regard, but the President has thereby endorsed that provision of the Taft-Hartley law.

The President then goes on to say:

The use of economic force to decide issues arising out of the interpretation of existing contracts should be prevented.

That is what the Taft-Hartley law does. The President is endorsing the retention of that feature of the law.

The President then says:

Without endangering our democratic freedoms—

In the way in which they were endangered by the bill which he proposed in the case of the railroad strike—

Means should be provided for settling or preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public interest.

That is what the Taft-Hartley law did.

There were various amendments recommended by our committee last year, and various ways of improving the law, and the President is endorsing that provision of the law. Of course, the talk about repealing the Taft-Hartley law is for public consumption and for the benefit of the labor union leaders who are demanding its repeal, but the actual purpose is to amend the law.

The resolution, however, in other respects is unwise and harsh. The time allowed for hearings on a matter of this importance is wholly inadequate. The hearings are to begin on Friday and will run for a period of approximately 2 weeks, approximately 10 or 11 days of actual hearings.

Two years ago, when we considered labor legislation, we threw the hearings open to the entire country. We permitted everyone to come and testify. We gave them as much time as they desired. The hearings extended over a period of approximately 6 weeks. The single issue of what is the best method of preventing strikes against the national interest and strikes which affect the entire country is a serious and difficult problem. It alone requires the best possible advice we can obtain. We have had no testimony on how the law has operated within the last 2 years. We have had no testimony on the specific objections which have perhaps properly arisen to the operation of the law. As a matter of fact, I suspect that the reason the hearings are to be so short is in order that labor representatives may not be questioned in detail as to what is the matter with this provision, or what is the matter with that provision, and be forced to make specific criticisms instead of engaging in the general name calling and vociferous denunciation which has characterized their campaign up to this time. In effect, the shortness of the hearings chokes off the expression of public opinion on what is perhaps the most important question before the Eighty-first Congress.

Mr. President, as a matter of fact, the chairman of the committee has announced that he will present amendments such as the President has recommended. They are not yet prepared. We do not know what they are. The hearing will be begun, perhaps, without our knowing what the amendments are.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOY in the chair). Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am a little surprised to hear the Senator from Ohio say that he does not have any general idea as to what the general scope of the President's proposals referred to in the resolution of Monday is. It was specifically stated in the resolution that the hearings would be upon amendments consistent with the President's proposals for the amendment of the Wagner Act. The President on more than one occasion has made specific recommendations to the Congress for amendment of the Wagner Act which are all a matter of record. So I am surprised that the Senator from Ohio, with his full knowledge of what goes on here, does not recall that the President set out the general subject of his proposals in his messages to the Congress, and that that is what the committee has reference to in its resolution of last Monday.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I regret that the Senator from Florida was not present when I read the President's proposals, one of which was that "Means should be provided for settling or preventing strikes in vital industries which affect the public interest." I suppose there are a dozen different ways in which that might be done. We do not know what the President's proposal is in that regard, or whether it is any different from the language of the Taft-Hartley law. So hearings are now being set, to be terminated on February 10, without our even knowing on what subject the hearings will be held.

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

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not care to yield at this point.

Furthermore, Mr. President, it has been proposed to begin hearings forthwith on the proposals offered by the President. Apparently the men who wrote the bill intended to shut off hearings on any other amendments not consistent with the recommendations made by the President. Evidently the intention was to prevent hearings on various questions relating to the Taft-Hartley law. Apparently the effort of the committee is to limit hearings to amendments submitted by the President.

Of course, I do not think that can legally or otherwise be done, so I do not take the resolution very seriously. But it shows the arbitrary character of the majority of the members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in attempting to exclude public consideration of amendments.

I do not see how the chairman of the committee can refuse to hold hearings on amendments which are offered by other members of the committee or offered by other Senators. The subject, of course, is so complicated and involved that it is difficult to see how a witness who wishes to testify on one feature of the law can be excluded from testifying on some other feature. But, according to the resolution, that appears to be the intention of the majority of the members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Therefore, Mr. President, I wish to put on record my protest against the arbitrary action of the committee. During the 2 years of the Eightieth Congress, I know of no instance in which we did not give full and reasonable hearings; I know of no instance in which hearings were not given commensurate with the importance of the subject involved.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am afraid the Senator from Ohio overlooks the fact that there was an important public hearing on the Taft-Hartley bill in the United States of America on November 2. The Senator from Ohio would naturally like to discredit the hearing which was held on this subject on November 2. Naturally, if it were within the power of the Senator from Ohio, he would like to prevent the decision made on the Taft-Hartley law by the American people on November 2 from being implemented by this Congress. But I think, Mr. President, it is the disposition of the Democratic majority to keep the pledges of the Democratic platform and, of course, to keep the specific pledge made to the American people, namely, to secure the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Mr. President, this is not a new subject to most of us; it is not a new subject to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. We have held extended, prolonged, and protracted hearings and discussions of the subject. I am informed that the record comprises more than 2,700 printed pages of testimony. So, Mr. President, the Democrats on the committee, after consultation and consideration of the subject, did not deem it necessary to go back and repeat all that voluminous testimony. We are not cutting off anyone. They have already been heard.

Several of us on the committee filed a minority report when the Taft-Hartley bill was before the committee in 1947. We knew then what the bill contained. We knew then we were opposed to it. The President was opposed to it. He voted the bill, and the Democratic platform pledged to the American people the unqualified repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. We did not say in that platform, Mr. President, that we advocated amendment of the Taft-Hartley law, as was implied, if not expressed, in the Republican platform. The American people knew that there was a sharp difference of opinion between the two major parties over the Taft-Hartley legislation; that it was one of the principal issues in the campaign settled by the election of November 2. They knew that if the Republicans were returned to the control of the Congress,

and if a Republican President were in the White House, the Taft-Hartley law, at best, would be amended only in minor and inconsequential and nonbasic particulars. But the Democratic platform, approaching the matter forthrightly and directly, as I believe that platform may be said to have done upon other important issues, pledged to the American people the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

Mr. President, what did that mean? It meant going back to the Wagner Act. It meant the reinstatement and the restoration of labor-management legislation as it existed when the iniquitous Taft-Hartley law was passed by the Congress, and made effective over the veto of the President of the United States.

Mr. President, let me read the resolution that was agreed to by eight, all the Democratic members, of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

It is hereby resolved by this committee that the Taft-Hartley law be repealed.

Is it not good ethics to keep one's pledged word to his constituency, the electorate of this country? That is what we are trying to do. We attempted it on Monday of this week.

And that the National Labor Relations Act, known as the Wagner Act, be restored as it existed at the time of the enactment of the Taft-Hartley bill with the single amendment as it stands in the Thomas bill (S. 249) which continues the National Labor Relations Board as a five-man body as it now exists.

I interpolate, it was a three-man board prior to the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law. We do make a single exception in repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. We recognize the amendment in S. 249 to continue the board as a five-man board instead of reducing it to a three-man board.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PEPPER. I shall be more generous than the Senator from Ohio was. I shall yield for more than one question.

Mr. BALDWIN. I may say to my distinguished friend that I have listened to his remarks as attentively as I could, and he is usually very clear in what he has to say, but I do not understand from his language whether or not it was the purpose of the resolution adopted by the majority of the committee to report a bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act flatly, in those terms. Is that what the committee is purporting to do? Or what did it purport to do?

Mr. PEPPER. I think I can answer that by continuing to read the resolution to its conclusion. If the resolution does not speak for itself, I shall answer directly. I continue to read:

That hearings to begin forthwith—

Incidentally, they are to begin tomorrow, according to the notice of the chairman. This resolution was adopted Monday, to tomorrow is "forthwith" from Monday, I would take it—

on amendments to the Wagner Act—

That is what we regard as what we are going to consider in the hearings.

on amendments to the Wagner Act consistent with the proposals made by the President.

Which are matters of record. The President has not spelled out the proposals in literal terms; he has not drawn amendments and sent them here, although I think that today the able chairman of the committee, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], as he advised the committee he would at the earliest possible opportunity, after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, has offered the specific amendment which would carry out the substance of the President's proposals, and I hold a copy of the amendments in my hand. I believe it has been offered in the Senate today by the Senator from Utah, therefore it is within the scrutiny of every Member of this honorable body or it will be shortly.

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

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator will permit me to finish the reading:

consistent with the proposals made by the President; that said hearings be closed not later than February 10, 1949—

Mr. President, the committee adjudged that that would afford time enough for public hearings. The committee felt that in that length of time, if the witnesses were properly organized and presented, the committee could hear all it felt necessary to add to the 2,700 printed pages of hearings already had by the committee on this general subject—

and that the bill for the repeal—

I call the attention of the Senator from Connecticut to this:

And that the bill for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law be then reported to the Senate—

That means upon the conclusion of the hearings on February 10 and after the committee in executive session has had an opportunity to consider whether any amendments would be added to the Wagner Act. I continue to quote:

With such amendment—

Of the bill for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, which we resolved upon in the committee Monday afternoon by an 8-to-5 majority, that the bill repealing the Taft-Hartley law be reported to the Senate after the hearings concluded on February 10 and after consideration of the subject by the committee—

With such amendment or amendments to the Wagner Act as the committee may deem wise.

Mr. President, by a vote of 8 to 5 we resolved to remove from the neck of labor the galling yoke of the Taft-Hartley law, to consider the general area of amendments where the President had made proposals, and later, when the chairman has offered the specific proposals suggested by the Secretary of Labor, to consider them, and to consider any other amendment offered in that general area; and when the hearings are concluded February 10 to consider the testimony offered and the amendments proposed, then for the committee to add on to the bill repealing the Taft-Hartley law and restoring the Wagner Act such amendment or amendments, in the language of the resolution, "as the committee may deem wise."

Mr. President, it seems to me that is very clear and very forthright and very explicit, the keeping of a pledge by the Democratic majority in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, am I right in the assumption that it was apparently the intention of a majority of the committee to hold no hearings whatsoever upon the question of whether or not the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed?

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator is explicitly correct. We have already made up our minds to get rid of the Taft-Hartley law, and we do not need any additional testimony on that issue.

Mr. BALDWIN. What was intended was to deny to the American people any opportunity whatsoever to be heard with reference to the question of the repeal of this law?

Mr. PEPPER. The American people were heard from, from one end of this country to the other, on November 2, and we are attempting to implement the decision the American people made.

Mr. BALDWIN. I should like to remind my distinguished friend from Florida that in the East, which is a great industrial section, the candidate for President on the Republican ticket carried State after State. Did the Senator's party get a mandate from them?

Mr. PEPPER—

Mr. LUCAS. I rise to a point of order, Mr. President.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I think the Senator is overlooking the fact that this is the United States of America.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois is making a point of order. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LUCAS. I make the point of order against the kind of debate now going on. If we are to have orderly debate, the Senator from Connecticut has no right to interrupt the Senator from Florida without getting permission to do so. I intend to try to insist, as majority leader, that that rule of the Senate be carried out, so far as it possibly can be, because without enforcement of that rule there will be no order in the Senate, so far as proper debate is concerned.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Connecticut for a question?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am sure it is not necessary for me to suggest to the able Senator from Connecticut that the electoral process in this country contemplates the election of a President by a majority in the electoral college, and that the election of Members of Congress is in the respective States and districts of America. I do not need to give to the able Senator from Connecticut any lecture on political science as it pertains to the United States of America. All I wish to say is that this was an issue in the campaign; that our Democratic platform was unequivocal on that issue; that our President met it forthrightly; that our candidates for Congress, Senate and House, campaigned upon that platform, and met that issue squarely to the American people. We did not promise them an amendment to the Taft-Hartley law.

We did not promise them protracted re-consideration of the Taft-Hartley law. We said, "Give us the congressional power and we will repeal the Taft-Hartley law," which meant, of course, the restoration of the Wagner Act as it existed at the time the Taft-Hartley law was superimposed upon it over the veto of the President of the United States. And, Mr. President, it is a good example to the nations and peoples of the earth groping for democracy, to see the good democratic practice of the Democratic Party keeping its pledged word to the people of the United States.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Connecticut for a question?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. May I come back to my original question? Do I understand the purpose of the resolution to be that the people of the United States, who might be interested in the question of the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, are going to be denied any opportunity whatsoever to be heard in the hearings before the congressional committee with reference to that matter?

Mr. PEPPER. If it means that they seek to continue—

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, may I have a categorical answer?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is within the jurisdiction of the Senator from Florida. It is not a matter for the Chair to determine.

Mr. PEPPER. I am sure the able Senator would not do me the injustice of supposing that I shall not presume to answer the question according to my own good judgment and in my own manner. If he would like me to answer the question in that way I should be very glad to do so. But I am not his witness on the stand, unfortunately, no doubt, for the Senator, because I am sure he would conduct a very grueling, no doubt a very effective cross examination, and no doubt bring great delight to his clients in such a case. But if the Senator wants a real answer to his question I will say that if the matter involved is the question of the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, in the opinion of the Democratic majority of the committee that is a closed question, and if anybody wishes to come before the committee and appear as a witness and argue that the Taft-Hartley law should be continued the committee, in its wisdom, and out of its experience and knowledge with the subject, has adjudicated that it is not necessary to hear further testimony on that subject, just as a judge often says to counsel, "I thank counsel very much, but the court does not desire to hear further argument upon that phase of the case."

Now the committee did adjudge that the President's proposals occupied a field which was new, and where advocates and opponents and modifiers should have a right to be heard fully. The committee proposes to give that right, and if anyone has any amendment in the general area of the President's recommendations which he desires to propose, he can certainly depend upon a fair and a full and

a courteous hearing before the committee. But the resolution has limited the scope of the hearing.

Mr. President, we all know that hearings have to come to an end sometime, although there are those in this body, perhaps, who would not like these hearings to come to an end, because the longer the hearings are protracted the longer will be the continuity of the Taft-Hartley law; the longer it will gall the neck of labor and discriminate against the working people of America. Having considered the matter, we do not propose to allow this thing to be dragged out and drawn out and protracted and delayed, to serve the purposes of those who want only to keep the Taft-Hartley law either in toto or almost as it is.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. Does not the Senator think it is only fair and just when a law was passed in the last Congress by such a substantial majority, and when such a substantial majority was present as to overrule the President's veto here in this very body, that as a matter of justice the people of this country and the Members of the Senate who desire to be heard with reference to the Taft-Hartley law should have an opportunity to be heard on the subject?

Mr. PEPPER. I can only say again, Mr. President, that there have been 2,700 printed pages of testimony already taken. There has been protracted debate in both Houses of Congress. It has been the subject of Presidential veto messages. It has been the subject of consideration by the two conventions of the two major political parties, and was especially provided for in the platforms of the two parties, and in the attitude of the respective parties. It was an issue bitterly contested in the campaign. Now, after all that, Mr. President, it does not seem at all unreasonable to the Democratic members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare—although I must say that all the Republican members seem to feel the other way about it—it does not seem at all unusual to the Democratic majority of that committee that we should fix February 10 as the time for the closing of these hearings, and that, as courts often do, we should narrow the scope of the hearings to the field and the area which is within the scope of the Presidential proposals on the subject.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question as a matter of information?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield to the able Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. I want to ask the Senator merely one question. There is a provision of the Taft-Hartley law which requires union officers to make financial reports to members. That is not included in the President's proposal. So far as I know, there has been no objection to it. Do I understand that the Senator proposes to refuse to let anyone testify as to the merit of that provision of the Taft-Hartley law which the Senator is proposing to repeal?

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, what may be the subject of the public hear-

ings—that is, what subjects witnesses may be permitted to discuss—has generally been limited by the resolution adopted by a majority of the committee. But the Senator from Ohio well knows that there has been no limitation upon what committee members, or what any Senator might offer to the committee itself. Of course, the committee is going to consider any amendments that any Senator who is a member of the committee, or any other Senator, offers to the committee. No Senator is being shut off. But we are saying that when we come to the matter of public hearings we think the 2700 pages of testimony already taken, together with the additional testimony we will take beginning tomorrow and ending on February the 10th, will sufficiently advise the committee to permit it to act in executive session. So if the Senator from Ohio has any amendments he wishes to offer, that he wishes to submit to his colleagues on the committee, of course they will be respectfully heard and carefully considered. But we are limiting the time and the scope of the committee hearings in the interest of expediting this legislation, and because we think we have heard enough on the general field embodied in the Taft-Hartley law.

Mr. TAFT. But does the Senator think that the committee is prejudging when it says "that the bill for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law be then reported to the Senate with such amendment or amendments to the Wagner Act as the committee may deem wise"; and if any Senator should offer the Taft-Hartley law in whole or in part as an amendment or amendments to the Wagner Act, the committee then has not foreclosed the consideration of the Taft-Hartley law in that way? Is that the statement of the Senator?

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator from Ohio knows that his colleagues on the committee shall be considerate and courteous and attentive to any suggestions that he may make, and the committee will try to look him right in the eye and listen with a straight face just like a judge listens to a lawyer with whose arguments he does not agree. I would not want the Senator from Ohio to be sanguine in his confidence that he can expect any change of mind by the majority of the committee respecting the Taft-Hartley law, because he would not be likely to persuade the eight Democratic members of the committee to restore in whole or in part the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law as amendments to the Wagner Act.

Mr. TAFT. Even though there are things like the making of financial reports, to which there has been no objection so far as I know, from either labor or management.

Mr. PEPPER. What I have said is true in principle; and if there is an exception in detail, no doubt the exception proves the rule.

Mr. President, the committee wishes to be fair to itself, and, of course, to the Congress and the country. The committee felt that it should fix some time limit. If we do not fix some time limit to the hearings, they will run all

through this session of Congress. I am afraid that there are some who would like to see them run all through this session of Congress, so that the Taft-Hartley law would not be impaired in this session of Congress.

The majority feels that this subject should be considered with expedition. However, it is to be considered with care, and we are going to be just as considerate of any Senator's proposals or suggestions as we possibly can be.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to make a few comments on the very able political speech which the Senator from Florida has delivered. It is a speech which certainly would win loud applause in any labor temple of America. Certainly labor would be enthusiastic, so far as its first response is concerned, upon hearing the Senator from Florida say that steps have been taken to repeal the Taft-Hartley law.

But in fairness, the Senator's speech in any meeting of American labor ought to be supplemented by an explanation as to why the resolution which the Senator from Florida offered and sponsored before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is a clear disservice to American labor.

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

Mr. MORSE. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. PEPPER. In my colloquy a moment ago with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] I believe I stated that 2,700 printed pages of testimony had been taken on this subject. I now have the reports before me. I was in error. There have been only 2,424 pages, and not 2,700. However, I believe that an inspection of the volume of the testimony will indicate that the subject has already been adequately covered.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may ask the Senator from Florida a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield if I do not lose my rights.

Mr. BALDWIN. I should like to ask my distinguished friend from Florida, if he is going to foreclose any opportunity for hearings or testimony on the Taft-Hartley law, how he is going to rely upon the testimony to which he has referred for a repeal of the law, when that testimony resulted in the overwhelming passage of the law.

Mr. PEPPER. Perhaps it was a reading of the evidence wrongly, or seeing darkly through Republican eyes, which led to that unhappy result.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I had just made the statement, before the interruption, that in my opinion the resolution offered by the Senator from Florida and adopted by the Democrats on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare the other day constitutes a great disservice to American labor. I wish to express my reasons for holding that belief.

It is very interesting to hear the Senator from Florida say that the majority of the American people decided on November 2 that the Taft-Hartley law should be repealed. I say in all kind-

ness to the Senator from Florida that any such deduction as that is one of the most glaring examples of a non sequitur that I have ever heard on the floor of the Senate. His claim about a mandate to repeal the Taft-Hartley law constitutes plain argumentative nonsense.

Mr. President, in my judgment, for the Senator from Florida to read into the Democratic victory on November 2 a mandate of the American people to repeal the Taft-Hartley law, along the lines of his resolution, is certainly beyond any possibility of establishment by proof. When we take into account the many issues involved in that campaign, and when we take into account the fact that one bloc of voters was interested in one issue, another bloc of voters in another issue, and other blocs of voters in other issues, the totality of which added up to a Democratic victory, it seems to me that for any Senator to stand on the floor of the Senate and say that the total vote constituted a mandate for a specific action on a specific subject is fallacious reasoning. It goes beyond my powers of credulity.

Let me say to the Senator from Florida, as I have said to labor audiences across the country, that today, if we were to put the Taft-Hartley law to a plebiscite of the American people, because of their lack of understanding of the facts about the weaknesses in the law, I am willing to venture the guess that a majority of the American people would vote to retain the law. I say that as one who is opposed to the law. I say that as one who voted against the bill, which the majority leader [Mr. LUCAS] did not do, although in recent days he has been very anxious to speed up hearings on the law, apparently so that the law can be repealed according to the Democratic schedule. But what was the position of the Senator from Illinois when the bill was on the floor of the Senate to be voted upon? He voted for it. He is now the Democratic majority leader. Oh yes; he voted to sustain the veto; but I think it will have to be admitted that I took the leading part in the veto fight to postpone the debate long enough so that we could get a calm consideration of the veto message. I did not receive any help from the Senator from Illinois, the majority leader, other than his final vote to sustain my position.

Of course, this subject is charged with partisan politics. We ought to lift it above the level of partisan politics. Labor has a tremendous job to do in regard to the Taft-Hartley law. Let me tell labor what that job is. It is to stop calling the law names, and tell the American people, on the basis of the evidence that labor can advance—because the evidence is there—why the Taft-Hartley law should be so drastically changed that in effect it would constitute a repeal of it. But why get into an argument as to whether we are repealing or revising it?

Our job, on the basis of our experience under the Taft-Hartley law, is to get out of the law those things that are unfair to labor and industry, by reasonable amendments and revisions, based upon what? Based upon evidence. How are

we going to get that evidence, under our democratic legislative processes, without full, fair, open public hearings?

In reply to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Florida gives assurance that if the Senator from Ohio wishes to offer any amendments, they will be considered. But he forewarns the Senator from Ohio that the Senator from Ohio will stand in the position of a man before the bar pleading a case before a judge who has already in his own mind rendered his decision if he attempts to offer amendments in committee.

The discussion of the Senator from Florida on this floor today in regard to the attitude which the Democratic members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare are going to take in considering labor legislation is not consonant with the record of the Senator from Florida for fairness and open-mindedness. In effect, he stated on this floor today that the Democrats on the committee have prejudged the question of what amendments should be adopted. Mr. President, if one had sat in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare the other day and listened to the Democratic members when we tried to obtain consideration of my motion for a timetable which would assure fair hearings, he would have seen that the question had been prejudged by the Democrats on the committee. It was a matter of political strategy with them.

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

Mr. MORSE. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, of course, the Senator from Oregon is not failing to recall that the Senator from Florida, both in the committee and on the floor of the Senate, to the very limit of his ability fought against the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law, and branded it as legislation very inimical to the public interest.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Florida that in my judgment the arguments he made against the Taft-Hartley law at the time when the fight against the bill was occurring on the floor of the Senate, were sound. I joined with him then in those arguments. I join with him now in those arguments. But I say to the Senator from Florida that the way to get good legislation is not to follow the procedural course which the Senator from Florida is primarily responsible for in this matter. I say that because the Senator's procedure is going to result in a fight here on the floor of the Senate, resulting in an attempt to write a piece of labor legislation on the floor of the Senate. We cannot write good labor legislation here on the floor of the Senate, Mr. President. So I do not propose to let the Senator from Florida "get by," so far as American labor is concerned, with any representation that the committee procedure for which he up to this hour is chiefly responsible insofar as the handling of labor legislation in the Eighty-first Congress is concerned, meets the best interest of American labor. I say to American labor here and now that

the weeks immediately ahead will demonstrate that the course of action for which the Senator from Florida is responsible constitutes a great disservice to American labor. I hope we can persuade the Democrats in committee meetings to change the timetable they have adopted so that we can have fair hearings on this issue of labor legislation. Whether I am right or wrong depends on whether or not we are going to consider the problems, issue by issue, which must be taken up in order to have a fair piece of labor legislation passed by this Congress. Mr. President, we cannot possibly have fair consideration of the issues I wish to raise here this afternoon by any such timetable as that which the Senator from Florida has been able to get the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to adopt.

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

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator from Oregon has for a long time had intimate and friendly relationships with organized labor in this country, and he is an unusually well-informed Senator and citizen. Will the Senator from Oregon question the fact that practically every labor organization in this country has come out by overwhelming resolution at every convention for the unqualified and simple repeal of the Taft-Hartley law?

Mr. MORSE. Of course the Senator from Florida is correct; but what am I supposed to do about that? Am I supposed to jump through a labor hoop? My job here on the floor of the Senate, Mr. President, is to take labor's demands and weigh them carefully on the evidence, and vote with them when the evidence supports them, and vote against them when they are wrong. On some proposals, labor happens to be wrong. I think we ought to hear labor's arguments on various amendments to the Taft-Hartley law; and when the evidence supports their position, I think we should vote with them; and when the evidence does not support their position, I think we should vote against them. That is all I am pleading for.

Let me say to the Senator from Florida that I am perfectly willing to be judged, when I stand for reelection in 1950, by my record in the field of labor relations. If the support of labor in my State depends upon my supporting the resolution of the Senator from Florida, then I do not want its support, because I am never going to stand for what I consider to be unfair procedure, for unfair procedure never serves the best interests of labor or any other group in this country.

Now, Mr. President, let us take an issue and apply the procedure of the Pepper resolution to it. Let us take the issue of emergency disputes, the so-called national paralysis cases. What are we going to do about them? What are we going to do about them under the so-called resolution of the Senator from Florida? I wish to tell you, Mr. President, that in my judgment if we are going to appraise properly the results in the field of emergency disputes, as the record will show them to be since the Taft-Hartley law was passed, if we are

going to give careful, statesmanlike consideration to reforms in the law which ought to be passed if we are to have emergency disputes legislation which will meet the public interest, we cannot handle that one issue alone in less time than the total time provided for by the Senator from Florida in his resolution for the full consideration of all of the democratic proposals on labor legislation.

The first thing we ought to find out, Mr. President, is what have been the results of the emergency disputes sections of the Taft-Hartley law? I think by and large the record would show that the results have not been good ones, and that the emergency disputes sections of the Taft-Hartley law ought to be drastically rewritten. But the American people are entitled to know those facts. Labor should have been giving the American people, through a sound public-relations labor-education program, the evidence and the facts in regard to the operation of the Taft-Hartley law. Unfortunately labor has failed to inform the public as to the facts about the dangers inherent in the Taft-Hartley law but rather has followed the strategy for the most part of calling the bill names and crying "Repeal. Repeal." That is a political pressure approach, Mr. President; but we are never going to write sound legislation in any field if the legislation is going to be just the result of political pressure. It is not our job to write pressure-dictated legislation. Our job, Mr. President, as I see it, as Members of this body, is to make a studentlike approach to the evidence, pro and con, in respect to all the results which have already flowed from the passage of the Taft-Hartley law. The American people are entitled to know what the results have been and what the dangers in the law really are. I am so convinced that such public hearings as I have urged would leave no question as to the unsoundness of certain provisions of the Taft-Hartley law that I am sure the American people would back us up in the drastic revisions which I think that law needs. However, I am not going before the American people, Mr. President, as apparently the Senator from Florida and his Democratic colleagues are, and say, "I have reached the conclusion that the law should be repealed. My mind is made up. I will not listen to evidence to the contrary; or, if I do, I will listen to it with two tongues in one cheek." I think that is a just and fair description of the attitude of the Democrats on this matter. What they are saying in effect is, "If you want to bring in amendments, come on and bring them in. We shall listen to them; but we forewarn you that we know right now how we are going to vote on them."

Mr. President, that is not my conception of the way a Senate committee hearing should be conducted. That is not my idea of the purposes of hearings held by Senate committees. I thought that the purpose of Senate committee hearings was to find the facts. It takes time to find the facts. I do not want to spend a single hour longer than is necessary in conducting labor hearings at this session of Congress in order to get the facts.

I think my Democratic friends know me well enough to know that if at any hearings conducted by the Labor Committee of the United States Senate we ever reach the point where there is any clear evidence that a member of the committee is seeking to stall those hearings for the purpose of preventing the committee from making a report in reasonable time for action in this session of Congress, the junior Senator from Oregon will oppose such stalling tactics.

But, I say to my Democratic friends, the unfairness in the procedure which they have adopted is that they do not give adequate time for a full, fair hearing on the facts. I was not married to my resolution, Mr. President, which sought to conduct hearings through the month of February, until on or about March 1. If we needed that amount of time I felt we ought to take it; if we need a few days more, I felt we ought to take it. I refused to commit myself to any specific date, but I said our goal and our objective ought to be to try to do this job by about March 1. Then, knowing from past experience the differences of opinion existing within the committee, I know that the chances would not be very good, if we did a thorough job of exchanging points of view among ourselves in the committee, of getting a bill out of committee much before about April 1.

What are we going to do now as a result of the Pepper resolution? I say as a gesture to labor, we are going to hold some hearings, up until February 10. We are going to restrict those hearings to certain very specific issues, and we, or at least the majority of the committee, are going to say, "Now, if you want to bring in any other issues, as a Senator, we will hear you"—apparently as a matter of senatorial courtesy, Mr. President—"but we want to forewarn you, our minds are pretty well made up." What kind of labor legislation is that procedure going to produce? Well, Mr. President, I will tell you. When the committee bill reaches the floor of the Senate a fight against it will start, because the committee will not be in any position to give assurance to both sides of the aisle that fair, full hearings have been given to the merits of all the issues involved in the type of labor legislation which ought to be passed by the Eighty-first Congress. That is where the disservice to American labor inherent in the Pepper resolution is clearly evident. The real helpful service to American labor would be for the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to conduct hearings so fair that the evidence presented in them would leave no room for doubt on the part of the American voters as to the desirability of drastic changes in the Taft-Hartley law. With that record behind us, men could not stand up on the floor of the United States Senate and say they have no confidence in the report of the committee, as I predict they will say in criticism of any report which is the product of the procedure adopted by the Democrats in the Pepper resolution. They would not be able, under my proposal, to say it, or at least carry any weight or influence with the argument, because the record would show, if the procedure I recom-

mended had been followed, that we gave to every person entitled to it his day in court, on the basis of the evidence that he could present.

So I say to American labor again—and do not forget, Mr. President, I am under tremendous criticism today from American labor—the Pepper resolution is a serious mistake. I understand there are people in the Democratic Party who are gleeful because I voted against the Pepper resolution, but I know not a one of them who can present to American labor a sounder position or record on labor policies than the junior Senator from Oregon. It is no new experience for me, Mr. President, to hear labor criticize me. I have had that experience before, when I rendered decisions which labor did not like, because in a given case in arbitration or before the War Labor Board labor failed to prove its case. I have had labor criticism in Oregon, Mr. President, when I refused on occasion to say that the Wagner Act was a magna carta for labor. It never was, because it never was a well-balanced act. It was an act that gave to labor some long overdue rights; and I support the rights which the act gave to labor, but it did not give to employers corresponding procedural rights and protection against the unfairness of labor. I want to say to those Democratic forces, who I understand think that the position I am taking on labor legislation in the Eighty-first Congress may help rejuvenate Democratic opposition to me in the State of Oregon, I will take my chances in 1950, even with the Democratic voters in the State of Oregon, so far as my record of impartiality and fairness on the evidence is concerned.

What position am I in as a member of the Labor Committee, in view of the speech made by the Senator from Florida this afternoon showing clearly the attitude the Democrats on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare are going to take? I understand, from the Senator from Florida, that as a Senator I shall have the right to offer some amendments, whether those amendments deal with the limited issues which the Senator from Florida refers to in his resolution or not. Why should I bother to offer any amendments? Why should I offer amendments before a committee whose spokesman, as far as the Democratic side is concerned, on the floor of the Senate, this afternoon, has in all honesty and frankness—and I respect him for his forthrightness—confessed that the issues as to what is to be in the new labor bill to be proposed by the committee are pretty well prejudged anyway?

I may change my mind, depending upon what transpires in the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, in meetings starting tomorrow, but I want to say here and now, if the attitude of the Democrats on that committee is going to continue to be the attitude expressed by the Senator from Florida this afternoon, I shall offer no amendments in the committee, because I do not intend to be a party to any such farce as the Senator from Florida has outlined. I shall offer my amendments on the floor of the Senate in due course. And let me tell you,

Mr. President, in my judgment, when I offer them, I shall back them up with argument and evidence which will make it rather difficult, in most instances, even for the Senator from Florida to vote against them. But that is not the way we ought to do it. That is not the way to write legislation on this important subject.

Mr. President, when you think of all the problems that face America, and when you think of the great resentment that exists today in the industrial life of America, I say it is a sad thing that at the very beginning of the Eighty-first Congress we have apparently gotten ourselves into a position where we are going to have to write labor legislation on the floor of the United States Senate. One of the things which America sorely needs is industrial harmony, and better understanding between employers and workers. I happen to believe that there are increasing numbers of employers all over America who have come to recognize that many of the amendments for which I fought on this floor during the historic debate of 1947 were much more in the best interests of American industry and labor and the public than provisions on the same subject which were incorporated in the Taft-Hartley law. We have a great opportunity in the Eighty-first Congress, Mr. President, to bring labor and management together before us in the Labor Committee, to let them present their points of view on the Taft-Hartley law; to strike those many provisions in the law which I think need to be struck out, revise some others, and to bring in a fair and workable bill I care not under what name. If the Democrats want a Democratic label on it, I shall be glad to give them a Democratic label. I am interested only in the final result of the legislation. Mr. President, you are not going to get good legislation through the procedure advocated by the Senator from Florida.

I close, Mr. President, by saying to American labor leaders, "It is not too late for you gentlemen to reconsider the procedure which has been adopted, I think under your sponsorship, through the spokesmanship of the Senator from Florida. In the interests of the men and women who wear the working clothes in America the matter should be reconsidered. The steamroller tactics which are being used on the Eighty-first Congress in this instance will serve only to crush labor." It is not too late for a change in this labor strategy. So far as the junior Senator from Oregon is concerned, before this debate is concluded I shall give labor leaders an opportunity to tell the country what is wrong with the amendments which I propose to offer on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. MORSE subsequently said: Mr. President, when I was making my remarks this afternoon on labor problems, I intended to ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the body of the RECORD, at the end of my remarks, as a part of them, a very able speech by Prof. Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the Department of Economics, University of Wisconsin, on Recent Labor Legislation of Interest to Labor. I make that request now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Without objection, the speech will be printed as requested.

The matter referred to is as follows:
RECENT LABOR LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LABOR

The Taft-Hartley Act

The recent legislation in which labor is most interested is, undoubtedly, the Taft-Hartley Act. As Aaron has given you an excellent detailed analysis of that act—much better than I could do. To discuss the recent labor legislation of interest to labor without dealing with the Taft-Hartley Act, however, is like presenting Hamlet with the role of Hamlet omitted. So I shall deal with the Taft-Hartley Act in its broader aspects, skipping details as much as possible.

Giving you only general observations and making these in a summary manner, I have this to say about the Taft-Hartley Act:

1. The enforcement of the Taft-Hartley Act is still in an early stage:

(a) Important parts of the law are not as yet fully effective. The most important of these are the closed shop provisions. Closed shop contracts concluded before August 22, 1947, remain in full force and effect until their expiration date or until August 22, 1948, whichever is the earlier. A great many closed shop contracts were extended for 1 year immediately before August 22, 1947, and these contracts still have some weeks to run; others concluded before June 23, 1947, run until their expiration dates, which, in some cases, are several years from now.

(b) To date, the National Labor Relations Board has not decided even one unfair labor practices case which is premised upon the Taft-Hartley Act. The board has devoted its efforts mainly to disposing of cases which arose under the Wagner Act and were undecided when the new law took effect. It has adopted rules and procedures under the new law, which have been discussed by Mr. Aaron. It has decided important issues arising under the part of the law dealing with representation and election cases. But it still has to decide its first unfair labor practices case under the new law. In a speech delivered on June 11, Chairman Herzog said that 12 cases involving unfair labor practices charges against unions had reached the board, after examiner's hearings and reports, and that it would give these cases precedence. So we may expect board decisions ere long on some of the major issues raised by the new law, but these will be then, probably, appealed to the courts.

(c) District courts have passed upon some questions arising under the part of the act relating to unfair labor practices of unions, in injunction cases brought by the general counsel of the board, Mr. Denham. No decisions have come down from circuit courts of appeals and in the only two cases arising under the Taft-Hartley Act which have been decided by the Supreme Court—the National Maritime Union case, involving the Communist affidavits, and the Murray case, involving political expenditures by unions—the court did not decide the issues the unions presented.

In most respects, what the restrictions imposed by the Taft-Hartley Act upon unions means still has to be decided by the Board and the courts and will not be certainly known until the issues have been decided by the Supreme Court.

2. Thus far, the Taft-Hartley Act has proven more of an insult than an injury to the labor unions.

(a) It is clear that the law severely handicaps unions which fail to file the non-Communist affidavits and the financial reports which are prescribed as prerequisites the unions must satisfy to have any standing under the law. Three major companies—Remington-Rand, Caterpillar Tractor, Colt

Arms—which had contracts with left-wing unions have refused to have any further dealings with these unions and have gotten away with it. Noncomplying unions have lost two important strikes, the American Communications Association strike against the New York cable companies and the recent strike of the United Packing House Workers, CIO, against the major meat packers. No complying unions have sustained such reverses.

(b) Total union membership seems to have increased since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. These gains have resulted principally from increased employment in plants which already were under union contracts. Unions have won a majority of the representation elections but a smaller percentage than prior to the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act. The southern organizing drive seems to have been slowed up to inching gains. The principal damage done to labor by the Taft-Hartley Act has resulted from a vague fear which it has produced among unorganized or, but recently, organized workers that there is something unlawful about what the unions are doing and that workers are liable to get into jail or be fined if they go along with the unions. To some extent, also, the interests of quite a few union leaders have been diverted from organizational efforts to the legal battles in the courts. But, thanks to nearly full employment, the injury to the unions from the Taft-Hartley Act to date has been a minimum.

3. While the Taft-Hartley Act has not damaged labor very greatly to date there are reasons to believe that it will prove more restrictive and injurious in the not very distant future. These reasons include:

(a) The restrictions upon union security will become fully effective in the near future. The National Labor Relations Board and the courts will before long decide many of the major questions raised by the act. That labor will win all of these cases is not in the cards.

(b) The interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act given thus far by the National Labor Relations Board are far less restrictive than are the interpretations of Mr. Denham, the general counsel. The National Labor Relations Board has a 3 to 2 pro-labor majority. The term of a member favorable to labor will be out and a new appointment will be made after the election. If the new appointee holds different views than does the present member, the law will be applied much more harshly than it has been to date. It should be noted also that Mr. Denham has fared much better in his extreme interpretations with the courts than with the trial examiners of the Board. Even if the Board renders decisions favorable to labor, there is a good chance of their being upset on appeal to the courts.

(c) The law has thus far functioned in a time of near full employment. Employers generally and particularly the large employers have thus far heeded, pretty well, the advice given them when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed, by Mr. Bunting, the then president of the American Manufacturers' Association to go slow in their use of the new law. Whether they will adopt the same attitude when mass unemployment will give employers the upper hand in strikes remains to be seen, when the business cycle turns decidedly downward.

(d) This is an election year, in which many of those who were responsible for the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act have been anxious to avoid further offense to labor. With an election coming up, the many proposals before Congress to place further restrictions upon labor were all allowed to die without being voted on.

(e) That the next Congress will enact new labor relations legislation seems almost certain. The Taft-Hartley Act itself provided

for a joint congressional committee to study and report upon further needed legislation in this field. That committee, whose chairman is Senator Joe Ball, held extensive hearings on amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act in May and June and then decided to postpone its report on these proposals until the new Congress meets in January. Most of the proposals presented to the committee were for further restrictions upon labor. What the new legislation which the next Congress will enact will be will depend upon the composition of the new Congress.

4. The Taft-Hartley Act is not the most extreme antiunion law imaginable and the new legislation which the new Congress may enact may be much more restrictive. The Taft-Hartley Act does not make unions unlawful. It does not require anyone to work when he does not want to work. Most strikes remain lawful and most of the things that unions have been doing are still legal. But the next Congress may further restrict what unions may lawfully do.

5. Even as it now stands, I believe the new law to be unwise legislation. I hold this view because:

(a) The new law, in many respects, leaves labor in a worse position than it was in before the Wagner Act was enacted. As an illustration, the closed shop may be cited. The closed shop was legal in nearly all States before we had a Wagner Act. That act did not make the closed shop legal but restricted its legality, providing that only closed-shop contracts made with majority unions should enjoy the protection of the law. In the Taft-Hartley Act, the closed shop is completely outlawed, as it never was before. In this entire law there is not even one provision which confers additional rights upon unions, while there are dozens of new restrictions.

(b) The act does not treat employers and employees alike. It does not treat corporations and unions in the same manner. Many acts are declared to be unfair labor practices when done by unions which are not unfair labor practices for employers. Corporations can restrict production as they wish, but restrictive rules of unions limiting production are an unfair labor practice for unions. Large corporations can exert pressure upon suppliers and smaller companies not to give labor more favorable terms than they do, but sympathetic strikes and boycotts are an unfair labor practice for unions. No corporation official has to file a non-Communist affidavit to prove his loyalty, as union officers must do. It is not true, as has often been stated, that employers are still subject to same restrictions as they were under the Wagner Act. The list of unfair labor practices of employers is the same as under the Wagner Act, except for the change in the provisions relating to the closed shop. The procedural provisions, however, have been altered to greatly weaken the protection enjoyed by the employees. Unfair labor practices charges are now outlawed unless they are brought within 6 months after commission. In hearings, strict rules of evidence apply, and upon review by the courts the Board's decision is to be sustained, not, as heretofore, if supported by creditable evidence, but only if sustained by the weight of evidence, as viewed by the court. When it comes to enforcement, it is mandatory for the General Counsel to apply for an injunction, in advance of any hearing, whenever he is satisfied that a union has engaged in a sympathetic strike or boycott. He may optionally use injunctions against employers when guilty of unfair labor practices. But up to June 15 the record was that the General Counsel had sought injunctions in 17 cases against labor unions since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, as against but one case in which he sought an injunction against an employer. The Taft-Hartley Act attempts to change the law of agency applicable to

employers to relieve them of responsibility for acts of foremen and other supervisors, while it makes unions responsible, at least under Mr. Denham's interpretation, for all acts of members during strikes and even for those of complete strangers.

(c) The Taft-Hartley Act represents a great extension of governmental interference in labor-management relations. The Wagner Act brought the Government into the picture to the extent of protecting the worker's right to organize and to require an employer to bargain collectively with representatives of a majority of his employees when they so desired. It left entirely free from governmental control the procedures to be followed in collective bargaining and, also, what labor and management might agree upon. The Taft-Hartley Act retains all the restrictions which were in the Wagner Act. To them it adds many requirements as to how collective bargaining is to be conducted. Representing an even more serious extension of governmental interference, it contains many restrictions regarding what labor and management may agree upon. These apply to union security, employer contributions to pension, health and welfare funds, production standards, and still other matters previously left entirely to agreement between the parties.

How much governmental interference in labor-management relations has been increased appears most clearly from the increase in the number of NLRB cases. When the Taft-Hartley Act became effective on August 22, 1947, the Board had on its docket the largest number of undecided cases it had ever had—a total of 3,933 cases. Since then it has labored valiantly to clean up these old cases and to dispose as expeditiously as it can of the many elections it has to conduct under the new law. It has received greatly increased appropriations from Congress and has doubled or trebled its staff. From this point of view, it has also been fortunate in that many unions have not been able to bring cases before it, because many have complied with the requirements for the filing of non-Communist affidavits and financial reports only recently or still have not done so. As late as July 1, 13 AFL international unions and also 13 CIO internationals, as well as three-fourths of all local unions had not met these requirements. Yet, month after month, the backlog of NLRB cases has grown. On April 30, the number of undecided cases totaled 14,467, compared with 3,933, 8 months earlier when the Taft-Hartley Act became law. It is to be noted, moreover, that not only does this act increase the work and authority of the National Labor Relations Board but also that of the courts. The increased resort to injunctions to settle disputes between labor and management is one of the striking consequences of the Taft-Hartley Act to date.

(d) The act has unsettled stable labor-management relationships which have long prevailed in many industries. The building construction industry will serve as an illustration. The Wagner Act never was applied to the construction industry. In the hearings on the Taft-Hartley Act representatives of the leading contractors' association opposed the restrictions on what employers and employees may agree upon in relation to union security and in other respects. The Taft-Hartley Act, however, not only has brought the building construction industry under Federal control but imposed many restrictions upon both employers and unions, with the result that more unfair labor practices have been started against building trades unions than any others. The printing industry is another in which good relations have long prevailed between employers and unions in which the Taft-Hartley Act has produced confusion and serious labor troubles. While that law may be valuable to employers who want to get rid of unions,

it complicates the problems of employers who want to get along with unions.

5. The Taft-Hartley Act, while it remains the law of the land, must be enforced and observed. It is entirely proper for unions to challenge in court parts of the new law which they believe to be unconstitutional. It is also in complete harmony with our democratic way of life to work for the repeal or modification of this law and to vote against Members of Congress who were responsible for its passage. But defiance of the law or a deluge of strikes can only result in further restrictive legislation.

Other recent Federal legislation

Having discussed the Taft-Hartley Act at such length, I can only very briefly deal with other labor legislation. Summarizing other recent Federal legislation, the following seem to me to be the high points:

Fair Labor Standards Act: Congress in 1947 amended the Fair Labor Standards (Wages and Hours) Act by passage of the Portal-to-Portal Pay Act. This act set aside the decision of the Supreme Court holding that workers are entitled to count as working time all of the time spent in preparation for actual work and while they are on the employer's premises, it provided that thereafter workers could claim pay for preparation and wash-up time only if such pay was specifically provided for in the contract. This rule was made retroactive, and the courts were instructed to dismiss all of the pending suits for portal-to-portal pay. In addition, Congress in the Portal-to-Portal Act broadened the exemptions from the Fair Labor Standards Act and inserted a 2-year limitation for the recovery of back pay under this law. It also made the Wage and Hour Administration independent of any control by the Secretary of Labor, although it remained within the Department of Labor for budgetary purposes.

In the last session of Congress all proposals for further changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act died in committee without being allowed to come to a vote. These included, on the one hand, several bills to further broaden the exemptions and to increase the hours of labor before overtime must be paid from 40 to 44 and 48. The same fate also befell President Truman's recommendation for increasing the minimum rate of pay from 40 to 75 cents per hour. A Senate subcommittee, headed by Senator Ball, held extensive hearings on this proposal and at one time was reported to be ready to recommend an increase to 60 cents per hour. In the end, however, it did nothing, and the minimum wage rate for employees in interstate commerce remains 40 cents per hour.

Fair employment practices legislation: The story with reference to fair employment practices legislation is very similar. In 1946 Congress allowed the Fair Employment Practices Commission, which was established in wartime by President Roosevelt, to die, although President Truman recommended its continuance. The President renewed this recommendation in the last session and thereby brought down upon himself the wrath of the southern Democrats. The Republican-controlled Congress did nothing.

United States Department of Labor: In relation to the United States Department of Labor, the recent record is one, not merely of doing nothing, but of destroying what already existed. When the Department of Labor was established it was intended to have the same status as other cabinet departments, with responsibility for all functions of the Government concerned with labor and industrial relations. That concept was departed from in the subsequent establishment of special governmental machinery for railroad labor and the organization of the National Labor Relations Board as an independent agency. Then, still in the Roosevelt administration, Congress took the Im-

migration Service out of the Department of Labor and transferred this service to the Department of Justice. As a wartime measure the United States Employment Service was attached to the War Manpower Commission. This scattering of the governmental activities relating to labor was roundly condemned in the Republican national platform of 1944.

The last Congress—the first Republican-controlled Congress in 16 years—however, not only continued this process but made crippling cuts in the appropriations for the administration of all labor laws other than the Taft-Hartley Act. President Truman, by Executive order, returned the United States Employment Service to the Department of Labor. Congress disapproved of his action and attached the Employment Service to the Social Security Administration. The Children's Bureau was assigned to the same agency. The Wage and Hour Administration was made an independent agency, except for budgetary purposes, in the Portal-to-Portal Act. The Conciliation Service was made completely independent in the Taft-Hartley Act. Left within the Department of Labor are only the Bureau of Labor Statistics and a few smaller bureaus, whose functions are exclusively research. The appropriations to the Department of Labor have been reduced to \$14,000,000 in round numbers compared with above \$560,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture and \$170,000,000 for the Department of Commerce.

Social security: In the field of social security, Congress made one change in the prior law which may result in broadened coverage and made two changes narrowing coverage. It also weakened the Social Security Administration through drastic cuts in its budget. It did nothing with the President's recommendation for a national health insurance system or with those of the Advisory Council on Social Security for broadening and liberalizing old-age insurance.

The one bit of social-security legislation which can be described as a forward step was an amendment to the Social Security Act making it possible for States to contract with the Federal Government to bring their employees and those of their political subdivisions under the Federal old-age insurance system, without disturbing existing State and local retirement systems. Potentially, this might bring 3,500,000 workers, not now covered by the Social Security Act, under that law. But none of them will actually be covered unless and until the several States so elect. It is to their advantage that they do so, but whether State and local government employees will actually get the benefit of this legislation will depend upon the action of the next State legislatures.

Offsetting this potential extension of the coverage of the Federal old-age insurance, were two measures passed by Congress which removed the protection of the act from some 700,000 workers. These were the newsboys and the commission salesmen, both of which Congress declared to be independent contractors, after the Supreme Court had ruled that they are employees entitled to all the benefits of the Social Security Act.

Equally destructive was the action of Congress in cutting the appropriations for the administration of the Social Security Act. The bill passed by the House taking control of unemployment insurance away from the Social Security Administration died in conference. But even the conference-committee bill, which was enacted into law, abolished the regional offices of the Social Security Administration and its research and informational services.

Early in the last session the prospects appeared to be very good that Congress would enact long overdue legislation extending and improving our social-security system. At the beginning of the session, President Tru-

man renewed his recommendation, presented twice earlier, for the establishment of a national system of health insurance and the extension and liberalization of old-age insurance and old-age assistance. A little later the Advisory Council on Social Security, created last fall by the Republican Senate Committee on Finance, made its report, in which it recommended making the coverage of the Federal old-age insurance system well-nigh universal, liberalizing benefits, and inclusion of permanent total disability benefits with old-age retirement benefits. At the same time a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee began hearings on needed changes in old-age insurance. In the end, however, the entire matter of providing more adequate social security and health protection for the American people was left to the next Congress.

Insuring a continued high level of employment: This also was what Congress did in relation to full employment. After bitter controversy, Congress in 1946 passed the Full Employment Act. This provided for continuous study of all factors affecting the general level of employment by the Board of Economic Advisers and an annual economic report by the President, for consideration by a special joint congressional committee and action by Congress. The Board of Economic Advisers by this time has made two annual and several special reports in which it has stressed that inflation is the great danger to a continued high level of employment. The President in his economic report has presented to Congress the recommendations for the control of inflation made by Board of Economic Advisers. The joint congressional committee has employed experts of its own and has conducted extensive hearings. But it has never made even a report and Congress has done precisely nothing about checking inflation.

State labor legislation

Restrictive State labor relations legislation: The story of the recent State labor legislation, like that of the recent Federal labor legislation, centers around restrictions upon unions. Restrictive State legislation preceded the Taft-Hartley Act by nearly a decade. As long ago as 1939, six States enacted restrictive State labor relations acts, several of them to replace "Little Wagner" acts. More antiunion measures were adopted by the State legislatures in 1941 and 1943. But none of the major industrial States enacted such legislation prior to 1947. None of early restrictive State laws, moreover, were enforced except that of Wisconsin. Even in Wisconsin the enforcement of the restrictions upon the closed shop was so indifferent that the 1945 legislature deemed it advisable to validate all closed contracts which had been in effect illegally since 1939.

In 1947 no less than 30 States enacted laws restricting labor unions and their activities, many of them more than one such law. Included among these were many of the leading industrial States. This antiunion legislation took many different forms: prohibition or restriction of union security provisions in labor-management contracts; right-to-work laws; antipicketing and anti-boycott laws, prohibition of strikes without notice, jurisdictional strikes, strikes of public employees and still other strikes; requirements for union registration and financial reporting; compulsory arbitration on public utilities; and still other restrictions upon what workers may do collectively. None of these laws are as comprehensive as the Taft-Hartley Act, but individual provisions are more restrictive. Thus, about a dozen States prohibit all forms of union security and the Taft-Hartley Act has the peculiar provision that in any State which has more drastic restrictions the State law shall apply, but not where the State legislation is less restrictive.

How seriously this mass of new restrictive State labor legislation will harm the labor unions and make it more difficult for workers to get increases or otherwise improve their lot remains to be seen. As has been noted, the earlier restrictive State legislation was little enforced. In many States this legislation fared poorly in the courts, being held unconstitutional. Whether this will prove true also of the 1947 legislation is anybody's guess. The adverse climate of public opinion toward labor, reflected in the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act and the mass of restrictive State labor legislation, seems likely also to result in more vigorous enforcement. It also may again prove true that the courts read the election returns, but here in California the courts have already invalidated the two antilabor laws enacted by the last legislature. Certain it is that the restrictive legislation which was enacted in 1947 was only a small part of the legislation of that character which was introduced in the State legislatures and failed of passage. Almost certainly, all this further restrictive legislation will again make its appearance in the 1949 sessions and whether it will pass will depend upon the composition of the State legislatures which will be elected this year.

Protective labor legislation: Until recently the term "labor legislation" was applied almost exclusively to protective labor legislation—legislation establishing minimum standards for the protection of the weakest among the workers. Such legislation did not directly benefit the organized workers but was always supported by the labor unions, as the champions not only of organized, but of all, labor. Now the very term means to most people legislation restricting labor unions and their activities, but protective labor legislation is still very important and very much in need of improvement. Since the war began we again have had a vast amount of child labor. Despite all progress made in accident prevention, more than 15,000 workers annually lose their lives in industrial accidents. The total man-days lost through strikes in 1946—the worst year we have ever had for strike losses—were 116,000,000, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, but the man-days lost because of industrial accidents in that year—not an abnormal one from a safety point of view—totaled 260,000,000 as estimated by the National Safety Council. Yet there is far more concern about strikes than about industrial accidents.

For 10 years now almost no progress has been made in protective labor legislation. The 1947 legislative sessions saw a few minor improvements in some States but no thoroughgoing revision of the protective labor laws anywhere. Such a revision is overdue. Many of the existing standards are now completely out of date. Child labor laws limiting the hours of labor of children to 48 per week, as do many of our present child labor laws, are of no protection to young child workers. Neither are minimum wage laws which fix even lower minimum wage rates than does the Fair Labor Standards Act. It is high time that thought be again given to protective labor legislation and not merely to restrictive legislation.

Social-security legislation in the States: In relation to social-security legislation, the record of the 1947 State legislatures was somewhat better. Many States liberalized their unemployment compensation benefits and there was also some improvement in the workmen's compensation laws. But the increase in unemployment or workmen's compensation benefits has not kept pace with the decreasing value of the dollar, so that today they represent a smaller percentage of normal wages than they did when enacted. No basic improvement has been made in our social-security legislation other than

the enactment of the cash sickness compensation laws in Rhode Island, California, and New Jersey.

Concluding observations

Viewed in its entirety, the recent labor legislation is most disappointing. What labor should do about it is for your decision. Clearly, the Taft-Hartley Act and the restrictive State laws must be enforced and observed so long as they remain upon the statute books or until they are held unconstitutional. It is entirely proper for the labor unions to test in the courts all parts of the restrictive legislation which they believe to be unconstitutional. It is also in the democratic way of life for people who do not like what their representatives have done to seek to replace them by others who will be more responsive to the people's will. But defiance of law or indifference to public opinion will only lead to further restrictions.

The policy suggested is in accord with the traditions of American labor. Labor has ever been reluctant to engage in partisan politics. But there never has been a time when labor has not been interested in legislation affecting its interests. From its organization, the American Federation of Labor has maintained its headquarters in Washington and has favored and opposed measures pending in Congress. It has been always interested itself in protective labor legislation and, still more, in removing restrictions upon freedom of organization and action. In its early years it championed repeal of the conspiracy laws. Later it fought for legislation to curb the use of injunctions in labor disputes. It was instrumental in securing passage of the Clayton Act, the Norris-LaGuardia Act, and the State anti-injunction laws. Long ago, under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, it adopted the policy of reward your friends and punish your enemies in elections. It has always applied this policy in congressional elections and has also advised its members of the stand taken on measures of concern to labor in national platforms and by candidates for the Presidency. In now entering politics to secure the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the restrictive State labor laws, but doing so cautiously, labor is pursuing the same policy it has found successful in the past.

How badly the unions will be harmed by the recent restrictive legislation will depend, in large part, upon what they do and do not do from now on. On the one hand, labor needs to avoid further arousing hostile public opinion. It needs to tell its story to employers and the general public much better than it has done to date. It also needs to sell itself to the large number of workers among its own members now indifferent or hostile. Having attained maturity, it must act responsibly at all times. On the other hand, labor needs to continue its organizational efforts and its fight for improved conditions for its members and all workers, along with trying to get relief from the injustices of the recent labor legislation. Despite this legislation, it is lawful for workers to organize and they still enjoy governmental protection in doing so. Most everything that unions have done heretofore remains legal. Labor does not have to take it lying down and, if I correctly interpret its attitude, it is not yet licked, by a long shot. In fighting for its rights, it advances the welfare, not only of all working people, but of our great country and its democratic institutions.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I do not wish to prolong in any way the remarks which are being made with regard to the program of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, which will begin its hearings tomorrow,

but, in all fairness to everyone concerned, I think I should state that at the beginning of the hearings tomorrow we shall start with the testimony of the Secretary of Labor, and we hope to be able to accomplish certain things. What the committee did may be criticized, but the people of the whole country, from one end to the other, have been hearing much more than a political slogan in connection with the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. It is true that in every hamlet, in every county in the United States, Democratic speakers from one end of the country to the other promised repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. What the Republican speakers did I do not know.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I do not wish to yield at the present moment. There will be plenty of time later. I wish to explain exactly the position in which the committee finds itself.

Mr. President, it is easy to make a political slogan. It is easy to say, "We want to repeal the Taft-Hartley law." But everyone knows that the Taft-Hartley Act was an amendment to existing legislation, and that the Taft-Hartley provisions are so intertwined with the National Labor Relations Act that if we should attempt to go to the country on that simple slogan, we would wipe out the National Labor Relations Act, which is something that no one ever dreamed of doing, and we would have to start at the place where we began over a decade ago.

There are certain provisions in regard to the procedure which we undertook which could be settled readily by action of the committee. For example, there was no need of discussing the hearings, so far as the intent of the majority of the committee was concerned, having to do with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which are to be repealed. If we happen to set the stage in such a way that one political party takes one side of the controversy and the other political party takes the other, that cannot be helped. But if, as a result of the action taken, the political party which made the promise to the people of the country can better comply with that promise, that is fair, open, and above-board. Probably never in the history of the United States, after an election in which people spoke so plainly as they spoke in this instance, has a political party been more strongly pledged to go through with the whole program. But in adopting any program, a start must be made. That is all we have done. We have not tried to modify the rules of the Senate or of the Congress in regard to hearings, excepting to put a limitation on their length. The reason for that is that we have, by the first proposition, closed the door to any discussion as to whether in the minds of the members of the committee it is wise to attempt to repeal the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which were passed a year ago. That is a question which has now been decided. We do not have to hold hearings on that question. On that point we can save very much time. If we do not save it, each witness could come before the committee and say, "You cannot repeal the Taft-Hartley Act without

destroying a whole decade of experience under the National Labor Relations Act."

Our next step is to restore, in theory and in spirit, the legislation as it existed before the Taft-Hartley law came into existence, and then to attempt to change it in such a manner as will implement the original act to the extent that the President of the United States has already made recommendations which the people of the United States have heard. It may be said that his speech was not political because it was made in a message to the Congress of the United States on the state of the Union.

I think the time has come in the United States when if any President who has made promises from one end of the country to the other, and has made recommendations to the Congress as specific as are those which President Truman has made, can reasonably expect that his recommendations will receive attention.

Mr. President, I do not know how well our committee will hold together in making decisions, but in my mind, and, I think, in the minds of all members of the committee—and I know, in the mind of the junior Senator from Oregon, who has just finished speaking—we shall write an honest, good labor act. I know that the junior Senator from Oregon wants to write an honest, good labor act which will take care of the interests of labor and the interests of industry, so that we may move forward toward industrial-labor stability and industrial-labor peace. That is what all of us want.

We can criticize until doomsday the method of procedure; but since the method has been adopted, I, for one, shall not criticize it. I would rather have it in some other form. But let us be frank about things. If we can unite a majority of a committee of the Senate of the United States on a given method of procedure, we have accomplished something in the Senate which does not always happen.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I refused to yield to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and I do not wish to yield to other Senators until my statement is concluded.

So far as I am concerned, I shall not try to cut off debate. I am ready to meet all the issues as they develop, and I want to meet them fairly and squarely, not with a slogan, not based on what someone thinks or what someone is talking about. We want to be able to report to the Senate a proper type of bill so that we can debate it and tell the Senate what we have attempted to accomplish.

We shall begin the hearings tomorrow. Whether we succeed depends upon the action of every Senator, but we shall try to do our level best to carry through the program which we have attempted.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to one or two minor facts regarding the so-called mandate. Far be it from me, being a Republican, to say what the Democratic Party has promised to do or what it has not

promised to do. But there is something about this mandate to which I should like to call attention.

In the first place, of the Members now sitting in the House of Representatives a majority were elected who favored the Taft-Hartley law.

Of the 32 Senators who were elected to the Senate this year, 18 were in favor of the Taft-Hartley law and 13 were against it; the position of one Senator I do not know. How can that be construed to be a popular mandate for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law? So far as the actual figures are concerned, I know that in 17 industrial counties in the State of Ohio Mr. Dewey ran stronger than he ran 4 years ago. In 71 out of 73 rural counties he ran weaker than he ran 4 years ago. He lost 150,000 votes in the rural counties. The results are practically the same. Four years ago he won by 12,000, this year he lost by 6,000, in a population of 3,000,000. He gained in the industrial counties, and lost in the rural areas. We made the best showing in the city of Cleveland we ever made since I have been active in Ohio politics. These are just a few side-lights. There are no doubt many other arguments which will be made as we proceed in discussing this question, but if the figures I have given do not disprove that the American people, in voting for Senators, Representatives, and for President and Vice President, in any way gave anyone a mandate to repeal the Taft-Hartley law, I do not know what better evidence there could be.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah be kind enough to answer one or two inquiries I may propound with regard to his remarks?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I shall be happy to do so if I can. The Senator from Missouri generally is so erudite that he is over my head, and I simply cannot answer his questions; but I shall do the best I can.

Mr. DONNELL. I thank the Senator for that very direct response to my question. The first question I desire to ask the Senator is this: As bearing on the reasonableness of the length of time which is granted for the hearings, is it not a fact that the Senator from Utah himself, until the day on which the period up to February 10 was fixed, was himself in favor of a 30-day period of hearings?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I thank the Senator for asking that question. I actually argued against fixing any limitation, from a practical standpoint, because I have always found, in my experience that when one is imposed, it is hard to keep to it, and I am pretty sure we are going to have difficulty in keeping to the time; but the committee decided on it, and we are going to try our best to carry out its decision.

Mr. DONNELL. So the Senator from Utah voted in favor of the action taken by the committee, did he not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. When the vote came, I voted with the other seven Democrats on the committee.

Mr. DONNELL. Prior to that meeting, however, the Senator from Utah,

who is now on his feet, had favored a 30-day period for the hearings. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I favored no limitation.

Mr. DONNELL. The Senator favored no limitation?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I should be very much happier now if we had done what we were trying to work out in our discussion, namely to aim toward a limitation, instead of prescribing it. But the limitation has been imposed by the majority of the committee.

Mr. DONNELL. In fact, by all of the Democratic members of the committee, including the Senator from Utah. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I voted with my colleagues, and I am happy to do the best I can now.

Mr. DONNELL. I ask the Senator, further, did he not give out a statement to the effect that he favored a period of 30 days being granted for hearings?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No, no statement that I know of. Undoubtedly, as every reporter asked after the meeting, when we were discussing the motion of the Senator from Oregon about attempting to stop on the 1st of March, I said that, judging from the discussion, it would probably take longer than the 1st of March.

Mr. DONNELL. That was because the Senator from Utah realized that the time fixed in the resolution presented by the Senator from Florida and adopted would expire on February 10. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true, and, as I said in my statement, whenever six of my colleagues, or seven of my colleagues, unite upon a program, it is not hard for the eight of the colleagues to go along, because that does not happen very often in our committees.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator a question also in regard to the length of time which will be actually available for these hearings under the resolution adopted by the 8 to 5 vote? We are to begin, I understand, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is correct.

Mr. DONNELL. That is, on January 28. I have made a notation from which it appears that, excluding Sundays but including Saturdays, a series of hearings expiring February 10 will give us 12 days. Does the Senator agree with that?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I would not dispute the Senator's figures, because if I worked them out I think it would be found they were correct.

Mr. DONNELL. Is it not also true that it is provided in the LaFollette-Monroney Act namely, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, that "No standing committee of the Senate or the House, except the Committee on Rules of the House, shall sit, without special leave, while the Senate or the House, as the case may be, is in session." That is correct, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true. That has already cut down the meetings of our committee, and we had discussion of that very point.

Mr. DONNELL. We have thirteen members of the Senate on that committee. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Absolutely correct.

Mr. DONNELL. Does not the Senator anticipate that during the period between tomorrow morning at ten o'clock and the tenth day of February there will be sessions of the Senate, which, under this language, will preclude the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare from sitting except with special leave of the Senate? That is correct, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. All excepting the first part. I do not think there will be a meeting of the Senate between now and 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. DONNELL. I did not say that. I said between 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and February 10—

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The remainder of the Senator's statement is perfectly correct.

Mr. DONNELL. I did not say the first part of it as the Senator attributed it to me. I asked the Senator whether or not he anticipated—

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I understood the Senator to start counting right from now until tomorrow, the time the Senate will be in session, and I merely wished to correct him, if that was what he said, by stating that it was not correct.

Mr. DONNELL. In the first place, I submit that the Senate is in session at this moment, if the Senator desires to start from this instant, and, in the second place, that the hearings concerning which we were talking do not start until tomorrow morning. Therefore obviously I was not referring to any session this afternoon.

I wish to ask the Senator if he does not anticipate that at least several days during the period from January 28 until February 10 will be consumed, at least in part, in sessions of the United States Senate itself?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I assume quite a few hours will be consumed.

Mr. DONNELL. Is it not also a fact that during the period which will expire February 10 there will be several days when, the Senator reasonably anticipates, some of the Republican members, in order to fill engagements relative to Lincoln Day celebrations, and the like, will find it necessary to be absent from Washington, D. C.?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I thought that by stopping on February 10 we would provide for not interfering with any of the goings and comings in connection with the Lincoln Day celebration, but if I am mistaken in that, and the Republicans have to leave on the 10th, then probably we have unfairly treated them, and should allow a little bit more time so that those Republicans who have to leave will have a chance to return. I think that will be granted almost as a matter of course.

Mr. DONNELL. The bill introduced by the Senator from Utah, if I may ask him the question, provides among its terms for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, does it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true,

And was not that bill referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for consideration by that committee?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true. Mr. DONNELL. The only consideration the committee has given to it was at the executive session held the other day, without the taking of testimony. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. DONNELL. I would say that no consideration has been given to that bill, and ordinarily in the practice of the Senate the committees do not consider a bill until after hearings are concluded. Therefore we are starting in the orderly process, so that we can get to the consideration, and until the hearings are completed we cannot go into consideration of the bill. That was one reason why the majority of the committee decided we must rush the hearings.

Mr. DONNELL. Consequently we have the situation in which the reference of a bill to our committee—a bill which by the very opening portion of its provisions provides for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—is not to mean that we are to wait until after we have heard the testimony, but we are to decide, as we did the other day, in advance of any testimony whatsoever, contrary, as the Senator has said, to the usual custom, for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I had hoped, and I still hope, that so far as the question of the repeal of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act is concerned, it does not have to be argued.

Mr. DONNELL. And the Senator, I believe, answered the other day in the committee meeting in response to a question, that he interprets the resolution adopted by the committee as providing that the only amendments which are to be considered by the committee in the public hearings are those which are consistent with the President's proposal. Is not that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I think that is correct. I do not believe that generally speaking in hearings amendments offered by various Senators on the committee become part of the hearing process unless we are building up legislation. Everything has happened, Mr. President, in our hearings. We do not follow an absolute rule. But generally speaking the hearings are held on provisions which are before us, or which are promised to be before us. There is no attempt to stop any Senator from discussing questions in committee. There is no attempt to stop any Senator from debating on the floor of the Senate. There is no way I know of to cut off debate without agreement in the Senate. There is absolutely a right to offer amendments from now on as long as the Senate will stand for that sort of thing. We are not attempting to cut off any of those procedures. We are merely attempting to get started, and we found that that was a real struggle in our committee. We found it was a struggle in our country, because of the agitation in regard to the subject. We are starting, and we trust to the gods for the finish,

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator one or two concluding questions. I think the Senator from Utah heard the Senator from Florida—

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I am sorry to say that I did not hear my colleague from Florida, so probably the Senator from Missouri had better ask him the questions about what he said.

Mr. DONNELL. I remember well what the Senator from Florida said. I wanted to get the idea of the Senator from Utah.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I will have to say that, being a good Democrat, as the Senator from Florida is, while I did not hear what he said I can stand up and testify that all he said was absolutely true [laughter], because I know the man. That is as far as I can go. But I hate to be asked questions by a great Senate lawyer respecting what the Senator from Florida said, because I did not hear him speak. But I can imagine what the Senator from Florida said.

Mr. DONNELL. I understand that the Senator from Utah is perfectly willing to take on faith what was said by the Senator from Florida, and I am not disputing his right to do so.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I take on faith what was said by the Senator from Florida. I used to trust implicitly even the present Presiding Officer of the United States Senate [laughter]. That is going as far I think as a man can go.

Mr. DONNELL. I understood the Senator from Florida to say that it would be perfectly proper, after the hearings are closed and the committee is in executive session, for a member of the committee to present an amendment. But, said the Senator from Florida, not in the public hearings. Now I think that is correctly quoting the Senator from Florida, who is listening as I speak, and sitting at his desk.

May I ask the Senator from Utah whether or not he thinks it is within the fair range of possibilities that our committee might possibly derive some benefit from testimony of witnesses in public hearings on an amendment that might be presented by a Senator, and whether or not the Senator judges it to be advisable to confine discussion behind closed doors at an executive session, free from the interposition of the testimony of the public, of amendments which have been so sacredly and silently presented behind closed doors?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Senator knows that amendments are sometimes suggested by a witness, sometimes suggested by a Senator, without being formally submitted, but which in fact we very often discuss as ideas long before they are in the form of amendments. There is no way of stopping that and there is no intention to stop it. The Senator also knows that the complementary amendments, or the amendments which are to complement or fulfill the President's program, are at the present time in the state of being written, and not yet perfected. So that those amendments will be submitted in the Senate and formally referred as soon as they are ready. I am ready to confess, and I admit it to the whole country, that

the adoption of the motion, for which I voted, has hurried us probably on to a place where we are not completely prepared. But by the time we get going I am sure we will be wholly prepared to act on the matters which are being discussed.

Mr. DONNELL. May I ask the Senator whether the amendments which are to be prepared, which he says are in process of preparation, on which we are to open hearings tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, will be before our committee at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, or are they still unprepared?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. They may or may not be. They have not been perfected yet in time to submit them today. But they will be ready the first minute they become available.

Mr. DONNELL. So we are to proceed tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear testimony on certain amendments, according to the Pepper resolution, as to the preparation and completion of which by 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the Senator from Utah cannot now give us assurance? Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No. When the Senator comes into the hearings tomorrow morning, there will be before the committee a long bill providing for the repeal of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mr. DONNELL. But, the Senator said, the committee is not going to hear any testimony on that. Is not that correct?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No, we are not going to hear any testimony whether we will repeal it or not, but the bill will contain other provisions, and then there is the substitute, and in addition to that there is one provision which has to be decided, because there is a substitute for it. The bill carries an amendment, as the Senator from Missouri well knows, which is open to discussion, and which is something about which anyone may testify as to whether it is proper to continue the panelization, the 5-man board provided for in the present Labor Relations Act.

Everyone knows that when we call before a committee a member of the President's Cabinet, the Secretary of Labor for illustration, we always give him a chance to do more than to make a simple statement and run away. If no member of the committee were to ask him any questions it would be the first time that has ever happened in my experience in the United States Senate. If such questions do not open up discussions, so that we can understand what the Secretary recommends to us, or the reasons why he makes the recommendations, I shall be very much surprised. I am pretty sure that there is enough material to keep—I was going to say even the Senator from Missouri going—but to keep all of us going tomorrow in the session we shall hold then. I say that because the Senator is asking me quite a number of questions, and I am hard put to answer every one, because I am the kind of fellow who is not used to answering questions.

Mr. DONNELL. I think the Senator from Utah is always very expert in answering questions, and is very clear in his answers.

As I understand, however, the Senator talks about taking testimony on the panelization, that is, whether or not the board shall consist of five men instead of three. That, according to the resolution adopted by the committee the other day, is a matter which is already decided.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No, Mr. President.

Mr. DONNELL. That is what the resolution provides, if I am not greatly mistaken.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. No, that is not decided.

Mr. DONNELL. The resolution speaks for itself. At any rate the resolution provides that it is decided that the Taft-Hartley law shall be repealed. That is decided, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is decided, so far as the majority of the committee is concerned. I want the people of the country—every man, woman, and child who can read, listen to the radio, or watch television—to know that so far as Democratic Senators on the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare are concerned, they are trying their best to fulfill what nearly all of them who campaigned promised. That is all.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. The resolution provides, does it not, that the Taft-Hartley law shall be repealed, except as to the point of panelization, to which the Senator refers?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. And the five-man board.

Mr. DONNELL. That is the panelization point.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The panelization question arose incidental to the five-man board. Panelization makes it possible for the board to divide up and hear several cases.

Mr. DONNELL. The action taken by our committee the other day, by a vote of 8 to 5, includes among its provisions the statement that the Taft-Hartley law shall be repealed, except as to the continuance of the five-man board.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true.

Mr. DONNELL. So we have already decided those issues in our committee by a vote of 8 to 5.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true.

Mr. DONNELL. We have also decided, by a vote of 8 to 5, that we are going to reenact the Wagner Act.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true.

Mr. DONNELL. So, according to the Senator's view, there is no occasion to have testimony on either the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law or the reenactment of the Wagner Act. Is not that true?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I need no testimony; and I believe that if that were all there were to it, we could report the bill without any hearings whatever. But the Senator from Missouri very well remembers that in his message to Congress the President of the United States made other proposals, and those proposals have been placed before us by the President. I deem it our duty to pay attention to them. At least 3 or 4 weeks ago I put the various legal authorities in our Government to work to try to draft amend-

ments consistent with those proposals. Everyone knows that we cannot simply repeal and restore. That is what I said in my opening statement. But we shall have amendments which I think the Senator from Missouri would say at least satisfy the President's message.

Mr. DONNELL. The language of the resolution, as to what our hearings are to address themselves to, is this, is it not:

That hearings begin forthwith on amendments to the Wagner Act consistent with the proposals made by the President.

That is a correct statement of what is in the resolution, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true.

Mr. DONNELL. Those amendments, so far as the Senator from Utah knows, have not actually been completed. Is that true?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. But I am pretty sure that the Secretary of Labor will talk about them, so that we shall at least have the theory. I am sorry that we have not the amendments now.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. I have heard a great deal of discussion here this afternoon to the effect that on the 10th of February it is planned by the committee to terminate the hearings and to report a bill from the committee.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Not to report a bill on February 10.

Mr. TYDINGS. But it is planned to terminate the hearings on February 10. In the event the committee, having set that date as a tentative target, should find on the 9th or the 10th that it is advisable to extend the hearings for two or three days or a week longer, is there anything in the Constitution of the United States, the laws of the Republic, the rules of the Senate, or the procedure of that committee, which would prevent it from doing so?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I know of nothing.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. DONNELL. Even though it is true, of course, that we can extend the time, the language of the resolution adopted by a vote of 8 to 5 on January 24, I believe, is "That said hearings be closed not later than February 10, 1949." Is not that true?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is the aim.

Mr. DONNELL. That is the language, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. The Chairman of the Committee has appointed a subcommittee to direct the witnesses and to attempt to bring the hearings to a conclusion at that time.

Mr. DONNELL. The notice which the Senator from Utah has sent to various members of the committee states that the subcommittee is appointed to expedite the hearings. Is not that language used?

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. That is true.

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

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. If the Congress can pass the Taft-Hartley law and then proceed shortly thereafter to repeal it or amend it, it seems to me that the committee, within its less confined authority, could change the date of the 10th either forward or backward. In that connection it could do anything it desired to do if it were supported by the majority of the committee.

So all this talk to the effect that the end of the world is coming on the 10th of February, and that if dire circumstances intervene to make it seem desirable the hearings cannot be prolonged for a week or a month, is just so much surplusage.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. We have got into such a maze of details that I think it should be pointed out to the Senate that we did not say February 10, 1949. So we can find a date which will be satisfactory to everyone when the time comes.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I think it has been most fortunate that we have had this debate this afternoon, because we are now 1 day in advance of schedule so far as hearings on the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law are concerned. I compliment the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for setting a time limit on the hearings.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. LUCAS. No; I decline to yield at the moment. The Senator from Missouri has had a long day. After having heard the Senator from Missouri cross-examine the Senator from Utah, I am convinced that I shall be more strongly than ever in favor of eliminating filibusters.

Mr. President, I have heard my distinguished colleagues on the other side of the aisle grow rather vehement in attempting to convey to the public of America the idea that someone is going to be seriously injured because of the action of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in deciding that these hearings should be concluded by February 10.

If there is any one thing that the Congress of the United States needs in connection with hearings before committees, it is expedition and dispatch. If there is any one thing for which the Congress of the United States is consistently and properly criticized, it is the conducting of protracted hearings upon a subject with which every member of the committee is wholly familiar from beginning to end.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad to yield to my colleague from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. Does it not occur to the Senator from Illinois that it is rather ridiculous for some Members of this body to insist that the rule of cloture be re-enforced so that debate can be brought to a close, and then, with just the opposite purpose, find fault with a situation in the committee which is considering this bill?

Mr. LUCAS. It is wholly inconsistent.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an inquiry?

Mr. LUCAS. I decline to yield.

Mr. DONNELL. I understood, Mr. President—

Mr. LUCAS. No, Mr. President; I decline to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if there is any one thing needed in the Congress of the United States, it is the expedition of hearings, so that the findings of a committee, in the nature of a report, can be brought to the floor of the Senate and the Senate may take action before the last week of the session. How many times has the distinguished Vice President sat in the seat I now occupy during the closing days of a session, when a great deal of pending legislation was piled high on the table before us, when we had to consider one bill after another, and yet not one Senator among 15 knew anything about the merits or demerits of the bills. At such times, Mr. President, we have had all-day sessions and all-night sessions, sessions beginning at 11 o'clock in the morning and continuing to midnight and on into the morning hours. However, Senators on the Republican side of the aisle now talk about attempts to cram something down the throat of the Congress, because of an attempt to expedite these hearings. Mr. President, everyone remembers last summer, the chaos and turmoil when we finally concluded our general session, with respect to the log jam of legislation which was here upon this desk. If I can do a single thing, as majority leader of the Senate, to expedite the hearings before our committees, I shall do so, the Senator from Oregon to the contrary notwithstanding.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator from Illinois will recall very well that on the last day of the session, when our friends on the other side of the aisle were in control, the eminent and able Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] virtually wrote the farm bill—with no hearings on it at all—with a pair of scissors, right there at the clerk's desk.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to reply to such a ridiculous statement?

Mr. LUCAS. I am delighted to yield to my good friend the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I had nothing to do with writing the farm bill at any time. The farm bill was considered at length in the Committee on Agriculture. It was approved by both the Democratic and Republican members of the committee, and then came to the Senate.

The only thing we did the last night was to agree with the House of Representatives that we would not put it into effect until 1950. That was the only change made the last night. However, I had very little to do with that, although I was glad to make that concession to the House of Representatives and go along with the members of the Agricultural Committee, who were really completely in charge of the bill. That is all I had to do with the farm bill.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield, let me say that it was the housing bill that the Sen-

ator from Ohio had at the desk and operated on with a pair of scissors. I remember very well seeing the eminent Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] with a pair of scissors clipping out the paragraphs and pasting them together—with no hearings at all, but asking the country to accept a bill written in that way, and carrying with it several millions of dollars of expense.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, in order to make the record clear, although the Senator from Maryland did correct himself, and subsequently said that it was the housing bill that he had reference to, nevertheless I wish to state that the Senate Committee on Agriculture held hearings all during the fall and summer of 1947, in preparation of the material which was written into the farm bill; and the Department of Agriculture had the farm bill before it time after time, and made recommendations to the committee as to what should be incorporated into the bill. That is how the farm bill was written. I wish to be sure the record is straightened out in that connection.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield to me?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. It was the housing bill that I should have referred to originally. However, inasmuch as the farm bill has come up for discussion, let me say that it was passed on the last night of the session, I understand, after a very important telephone call from Philadelphia, whence word came, not from Senators, nor Members of the House of Representatives, that "If we do not have a farm bill to go before the country with in the next election, we might as well stay home."

Well, Mr. President, they were partly right, even without the farm bill. [Laughter.]

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

Mr. LUCAS. I dislike to be discourteous to my colleagues, Mr. President, so I yield once more. However, I do not care to say very much more about this matter.

Mr. THYE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I was on the conference committee, and I conferred closely with all the other members of the conference committee that last evening, and I know all that took place there. I wish to say to the able Senator from Maryland that so far as I was concerned, I was not "in" on the telephone conversation, if there was one.

Mr. LUCAS. That is understandable, inasmuch as the Senator is from Minnesota. [Laughter.]

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I only wish to say, in regard to the housing bill, that elaborate hearings were held on that bill over a long period of time. As the Senator knows, the trouble arose because of the difficulty in getting the House of Representatives to agree to various provisions and in enacting a bill at all. But so far as I know, we wrote in no provisions at

the last moment; and so far as I can recollect, every provision was given serious consideration by the committee.

As the Senator knows, at the last moment, in conferences between the House of Representatives and the Senate to try to eliminate differences, one does have to make concessions and does have to eliminate things which one would like to see included in the measure.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will further yield, let me say that is all very well, but my point is that we had 10 minutes of consideration of a conglomerated bill, and then passed that bill, on which no hearings were held.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I decline to yield further.

I wish to read for a moment what the Reorganization Act says in regard to the adjournment of the Congress. Every Senator knows this. Section 132 of the Reorganization Act is as follows:

Except in time of war or during a national emergency proclaimed by the President, the two Houses shall adjourn sine die not later than the last day (Sundays excepted) in the month of July in each year unless otherwise provided by the Congress.

That is exactly what we have to do if we comply with the Reorganization Act. In view of all the legislation that is bound to come before the Congress, I ask now, from the floor of the Senate, each and every committee—not only the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, but every other committee—to do everything within its power to expedite its hearings; and if any Senator should object to having a Senate committee sit while the Senate itself is in session—which any Senator has a perfect right to do, of course—it is better now for the committees to work at night, rather than for the Senate of the United States to work day and night during the last 2 weeks of the session, for under those circumstances Senators will not know, half the time, what they are doing regarding important controversial issues and amendments which appear before the Members of the Senate for their determination.

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

Mr. LUCAS. No, I cannot yield at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois declines to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not wish to be discourteous to my friend the Senator from California, but I should like to finish what I have to say. I shall be through in just a moment.

Mr. President, there is not a single member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, even including the new members on the Democratic side, who would need to take longer time to consider what legislation amendatory of the Wagner Act is needed. Of course, so far as the present minority is concerned, all of the former members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare still serve on that committee. In view of all the hearings the committee has held and all the information it has, how can anyone say that the committee must

take more time to consider what must be done with respect to legislation amendatory of the Wagner Act?

I do not say the matter we have been discussing is the only matter they will consider. I am not in control of that committee, Mr. President. As the Senator from Ohio said a moment ago, in the case of some portion of the Taft-Hartley law as to which there is no question at all or no controversy as between labor and management—for instance, some portion of it that has worked effectively—of course it must be obvious to all that amendments based on such important matters would be given consideration.

But the Presidential proposals are the basic things they are going to consider; and so far as the majority are concerned they are not going to be led astray by any long, dilatory tactics, attempting to defeat by that method what ought to be done with respect to the platform pledge that the Democrats made in their Philadelphia convention. I want to congratulate again the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, so far as the Democrats are concerned, in doing exactly what they have done, because it means expedition, it means dispatch, it means that the Senate will have a better opportunity on the floor of debating the issue, by bringing it to the floor as soon as that can possibly be done, rather than waiting until the dying days of the eighty-first session.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, apropos of the remarks recently made by the able majority leader, the Senator from Illinois, I want to take this opportunity of commending him on urging at least reasonable dispatch of the public's business. I may say for the information of the majority leader, though no doubt he has been adequately informed already, that we are very hopeful the Committee on Rules, of which the able Senator from Arizona is chairman, will be able to terminate its hearings tomorrow on the cloture rule amendment, and will have it up on the floor of the Senate. I hope we may have the full cooperation of the able majority leader to expedite consideration of the cloture amendment.

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

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad the Senator brings up that question. I made the sweeping statement a moment ago with reference to the chairmen of all committees that I hope every committee will attempt to bring legislation that is acted upon favorably to the floor of the Senate as soon as possible.

I know how very much interested the able Senator from California has been in attempting to report an amendment to the cloture rule from the Committee on Rules and Administration. I have been following the subject in the newspapers, and I have seen the Senator from California make the headlines almost every day in demanding action, morning, afternoon, and night, and insisting that they bring something before the Senate. I wish the Senator had been as insistent on that position 2 years ago as he is now.

He is a member of the committee, and as I recall the records show the committee after holding hearings on January 28, February 4, 11, and 18, finally on April 3, 1947, reported a resolution which was the same in character as the one now being considered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the able Senator from Illinois that I am perfectly willing to let the record speak for itself. The Senator from California, ever since he came to the Senate, and after he had an opportunity to observe the obstructionist tactics which can take place through the use of the filibuster, has consistently supported an amendment to the cloture rule of the Senate, and has been endeavoring to have it adopted just as rapidly as it could be done with the parliamentary situation facing us. I am willing to let the record speak for itself.

Mr. LUCAS. I think the Senator is probably correct, but he has never shown as much enthusiasm for it as he shows now. And I wonder why? The only Senator on his side of the aisle who ever demonstrated real enthusiasm, so far as I could find from the record, was the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse]. The Senator well knows that the rule which was reported by his committee in April 1947, 2 years ago, remained for 15 months on the calendar without the Senator from California ever raising his voice once to try to bring up the rule for debate before the Senate. Am I not correct about that?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the able Senator from Illinois that he is not correct in his statement. In the first place, let me remind the Senator from Illinois that the Senator from California proposed an amendment to the rules early in the session of the Eightieth Congress, and asked for early committee hearings. He did everything he could to secure action on the amendment we then had pending before the Senate, calling for majority cloture, a majority of the full membership of the Senate. The amendment was not reported favorably by the committee. A substitute amendment was brought to the floor of the Senate. At that time some of the Democratic members of the committee had indicated to the committee that if the more moderate resolution were reported, they thought there would be an opportunity of getting the support of Senators on their side of the aisle. So far as the Senator from California could discover, during that entire period of time, what he had at least hoped would be an indication of support never materialized.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not care anything about what the Senator believes about the support he was to receive from this side. The only thing I am talking about, I repeat, is that the Senator from California for some very unusual, peculiar reason, becomes overly excited about having brought to the floor the resolution now pending before the Committee on Rules and Administration. The Senator has been in the newspapers every day. He is demanding of the chairman of the Rules and Administration Committee

that hearings be held, morning, afternoon, and night. The Senator wants action. The Senator never showed such enthusiasm before. That is all right; I am not objecting to it. The only thing I am saying to the Senator from California is that today he is exhibiting for a cloture amendment an enthusiasm which he did not demonstrate 2 years ago, notwithstanding the fact that he was for it.

I do not want to be misunderstood upon this proposition, Mr. President. I hope and I know that the committee will act on this matter soon, and report it to the Senate, but I cannot control the actions of the committee. The Senator is on that committee, and he has something to do with it. When the committee reports the resolution, that will be the time to talk about it. But I am sure that if the Senator will just keep prodding he will finally get it to the floor of the Senate even though his position today is wholly inconsistent with his position when the Republicans were in power.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the able Senator from Illinois on that score that Members of the Senate, as do individuals elsewhere in the world, I think, learn a great deal through experience. The Senator from California in the 3 years he has been privileged to serve as a Member of this body has certainly learned that unless an amendment to the rules of this nature is brought before the Senate of the United States in the early days of the session, there is no opportunity of obtaining consideration for it. If the Senator from California seems to be a little aggressive along these lines, I can assure the Senator from Illinois that it is because of the experience I have gained in this honorable body, that action should be taken early in the session, and unless those who are advocating it are merely giving it lip service, they should join in getting early consideration by the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. I do not think the Republican Party is fooling the country by the tremendous enthusiasm which some of its members are showing, because there was a proposed amendment to the cloture rule on the calendar for 15 months in the past 2 years, and I do not recall that the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee ever stood on the floor of the Senate and made a motion to have it considered so that some action could be taken with reference to it. That is the only point I am making. I do not want the Senators to become too discouraged about the matter. Do not push us and shove us too much, because I do not think the Senators are in a proper position to do that.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Illinois that I support the statement of the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. The proposed change in the rule was placed on the calendar in February 1947, early in the session, but at no time after that could there be any assurance of an opportunity to consider the question without a lengthy debate, two or three weeks or a month, because at all times other matters came for-

ward which had to be acted on for the best interests of the country. The most persistent Senator that I know of, because it was my measure that was on the calendar, and he was constantly talking about it, was the Senator from California.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it is wonderful to see Massachusetts and California together.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) extending the time for free entry of certain articles imported to promote international good will, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) extending the time for free entry of certain articles imported to promote international good will, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

AUTHORIZATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT TO SIGN ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate today, the Vice President be authorized to sign the enrolled House Joint Resolution 112 making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes. I understand that the joint resolution has been passed by the House.

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

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES IN MALMEDY CASE

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, in a news article released, apparently, on January 6, and which appeared in the New York Times, it was announced that an Army commission, headed by Justice Gordon Simpson, of the Texas Supreme Court, recommended that death sentences be commuted to life imprisonment or less for 29 convicted Nazi war criminals, 12 of whom had taken part in the "Malmedy massacre" of American prisoners in 1944.

Under date of January 17 there appeared an article in Time magazine which is headed "War crimes," from which I should like to quote very briefly. The subheading of the article is "Clemency." I read as follows:

The Malmedy massacre of captured United States soldiers, during the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, was one of the most vicious atrocities committed by Germans in combat during the war. By the testimony of one survivor (who escaped by feigning death after he was shot in the foot), some 160 United States soldiers were lined up in a snow-covered field, 8 deep and 20 abreast, and raked by machine-gun fire for 3 minutes.

The survivor heard the "agonized screams" of wounded and dying comrades, and single pistol shots—coups de grace administered by Germans who walked among the fallen victims after the machine-gunning stopped.

After war's end, the Germans responsible for the massacre fell into Allied hands. Among them were two S. S. big wigs, Gen.

Josef ("Sepp") Dietrich, commander of the Sixth Armored Division, and Col. Joachim Peiper, of the 1st Armored Regiment (known as "Peiper's Task Force").

The article goes on to say that the matter was brought up for investigation and that, as a result of an investigation, the commutations of sentence were granted.

I was interested in the matter, Mr. President, because one of the men who took part in the prosecutions and in securing evidence for the prosecutions of the Germans who committed this most heinous offense is a young man in the State of Connecticut. I have known him for a long time. He was admitted to the bar in Connecticut and went into the Army as an enlisted man in the last war. He finally rose to the rank of an officer and was assigned to the Judge Advocate General's department and saw a great deal of overseas service. A part of his duty overseas was to work in the preparation of cases having to do with the prosecution of the Germans who perpetrated the Malmedy massacre.

The article from which I have quoted goes on to explain that the reason why the sentences were commuted, apparently, is because of the methods used by the prosecuting investigators and officers in securing confessions from the Germans who had taken part in this vicious massacre of unarmed troops who had surrendered and were entitled to be treated as prisoners of war under all the rules which have been in force for many years governing the conduct of warfare. The implication is that this young man used improper, illegal, and vicious methods to secure the testimony and handle the prosecutions.

Under date of July 13, 1948, this young man wrote me a letter from which I shall quote briefly. He says:

There were 74 who were tried in this case—

Meaning the case involving the Malmedy massacre—

including the commanding general of the Sixth SS Panzer Army, Lt. Gen. "Sepp" Dietrich, and most of the subordinate commanders who were responsible for these atrocities against American prisoners of war and Belgian civilians. It is my recollection that there was only one acquittal. There were over 40 of the accused who were sentenced to be hanged. Quite a few were sentenced to life imprisonment. Some of those more remote in the chain of command were sentenced to relatively short terms.

I may say, Mr. President, it developed in the investigation of the matter that these commanding officers had been given orders by the German high command, and they had passed those orders down to their troops, that in this Battle of the Bulge not one single prisoner, military or civilian, was to be taken; that they were to be shot down ruthlessly, whether or not they offered to surrender, or whether they had surrendered.

Then the writer of the letter goes on to say:

The trial took place two years ago. The officer who was appointed to defend the accused, a Colonel Everett, has been gaining a considerable amount of publicity through his efforts to discredit the investigation, prosecution, and trial of these murderers.

He has been assisted in this endeavor by German lawyers retained by certain of the individual defendants who were wealthy enough or had connections in Germany influential enough, to procure and pay for their services. Their efforts in this regard culminated in the recent appeal of these convictions to the United States Supreme Court on the grounds that the trial court committed error in admitting into evidence confessions which it was claimed were improperly obtained. These confessions were the basis of most of the convictions.

I should like to say here, Mr. President, that this young man has already prepared affidavits under oath, as have many others who were concerned with the prosecution, denying any improper, unfair, or vicious tactics in securing the confessions.

I read further from the letter:

The prosecution proved that orders were given by the commanding general of the German Army, which spearheaded this last desperate offensive and transmitted and elaborated upon by subordinate commanders, to the effect that prisoners of war would not be taken and that civilians would be given no quarter. It was also shown that subordinate commanders down to the last noncom transmitted these orders with their own embellishments and propaganda in order to incite their men to carry them out ruthlessly. The prosecution also showed that these orders resulted in the mass shooting of American prisoners of war and Belgian civilians. It was proved in this connection that in addition to the hundred or more American prisoners of war who were murdered at the crossroads in Malmédy, there were over 500 other American prisoners of war and Belgian civilians who were similarly dealt with by these fanatics.

Mr. President, when I received that letter I took the matter up with the Secretary of the Army, who assured me that it would be investigated. The Judge Simpson Commission had already been appointed and was in the process of looking into the case.

Meanwhile, this application for a writ of habeas corpus had been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, accompanied by an affidavit setting forth what this young friend of mine tells me are utterly groundless charges as to the manner in which these confessions were procured. As a result of that the Secretary of War appointed another separate group to look specifically into the Malmédy situation.

Mr. President, what I ask for on behalf of these young officers, these Americans who had done the job of investigating the Malmédy massacre, and of preparing the prosecution and conducting the trials—and all that they asked me to urge in their behalf—is an opportunity to be heard before any final decisions are made in the reduction of these sentences. So far as I know some affidavits they sent were sent to the Simpson committee. Whether that committee paid any attention to them or not I do not know. I assume it did. But I do not believe that the commission which was specifically appointed to investigate the Malmédy phase of these prosecutions ever had opportunity to examine these affidavits. If it did, that commission and no other commission has ever had the opportunity personally to hear the

testimony of these young officers, who have been charged, without an opportunity on their part to defend themselves, with conducting themselves in a vicious and highly improper manner.

Yet, Mr. President, as I understand, Colonel Everett who defended the Germans, and Mr. Lear, who I understand is a German lawyer, had on opportunity personally to appear before the commission and present their side of the case.

Mr. President, these men were in the performance of their duty, they were dealing with one war crime, which is the one in which our nationals were involved, our own soldiers, our own boys in uniform, men who now lie beneath the sod in France and Belgium, and have no one to speak in their behalf.

I think this matter should be thoroughly investigated. I should like to see a real survey and study made of the whole conduct of this situation. If these Germans were not fairly treated, if they were not treated as the fair conduct of war, according to its rules, requires, they are, of course, entitled to consideration. But in determining whether they were fairly treated or not the men who had charge of investigating their conduct, the men who had charge of prosecuting them, should themselves have an opportunity to appear and be heard in person to answer the charges, which I believe to be groundless, which were made against them in behalf of these convicted German war criminals.

So, Mr. President, if I may, I should like to secure unanimous consent to offer a resolution calling for such an investigation, and have it received and referred.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to advise the Senator that a similar resolution was submitted this morning. I offered one providing as follows:

That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the administration of military justice by courts operated by the armed forces of the United States in occupied areas, with a view to ascertaining (1) whether the conduct of trials and the treatment of prisoners in cases involving civilians (both citizen and noncitizen) as well as cases involving military personnel have been in accordance with American concepts of justice, and (2) whether any legislation is necessary or desirable for the purpose of improving the operations of such courts. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study and investigation, together with its recommendations.

I might add that there is another side to what the distinguished Senator from Connecticut has said. The situation is that when I submitted the resolution I had a statement printed with it. I am not sure the distinguished Senator was present at the time. I presented this statement to be included with the resolution:

The purpose of this resolution is to provide for an inquiry into the type of justice which is being administered by our forces overseas. There are now more than 100,000-000 people outside the United States and its

territories who are liable to some sort of prosecution trial and punishment under the American flag.

These people may be tried and are tried on charges of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against the occupation forces. All of these charges, in case of conviction, incur heavy penalties.

Yet these courts and courts' systems are not subordinate, or have not been so far subordinate to any regularly established court of the United States. The theater commander in practice has the last word.

As one might expect in a system so far removed from popular constitution and control many abuses have crept in. These abuses have been compounded by the hybrid rules of procedure. They combine American, Continental, and Russian rules. As a result their rulings are a far cry from what would be demanded by American standards.

One of the most glaring abuses now exists in Germany. At the American Military Government Court at Dachau 1,672 persons were tried as of August 12, 1948, at the time of the latest figures reported by the Department of the Army, 1,416 had been convicted. Two hundred and ninety-seven death sentences were approved. Of these, according to subsequent newspaper reports, 217 have been executed. There remain 39 defendants still under death sentences.

(The Department of the Army reports only 29 and this number has been reduced to 14 by various commutations.)

This sounds like a record of justice done to the criminal members of a criminal conspiracy. But in fact it may well turn out to be, upon investigation, one of the most deplorable miscarriages of justice in history.

The distinguished Senator mentioned the Secretary of War, Kenneth Royall. Mr. Royall appointed a 2-man civilian board a long time ago, they made a survey of the trials at the request of Secretary Royall, and returned to the United States recently and reported. What did they report? These two men appointed by the Secretary of War said that the following methods were used to force confessions: Beatings and brutal kickings; knocking out teeth and breaking jaws; mock trials; solitary confinement; torture with burning splinters; posturing as priests; very limited rations; spiritual deprivation; promises of acquittal.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. LANGER. Just a moment. I do not know whether or not these statements are true.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota does not have the floor. The Senator from Connecticut has the floor. He yielded to the Senator from North Dakota. This whole proceeding is out of order unless it be regarded as being conducted by unanimous consent. The Senator can yield for a question, but not for a speech.

Mr. BALDWIN. I asked unanimous consent that I might submit the resolution, and the Senator from North Dakota is making a speech.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota reserved the right to object to the submission of the resolution.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under his reservation, I suppose he is entitled to proceed. The Senator from Connecticut still has the floor.

Mr. BALDWIN. I thank the Chair.

Mr. LANGER. I assumed, when I reserved the right to object, that I had a right to say why.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair holds that the Senator may do so, within a reasonable limit.

Mr. LANGER. I merely wish to get the matter clearly before the Senate, because I do not think the Senator from Connecticut was present this morning when I submitted the resolution.

Mr. BALDWIN. Will the Senator yield so that I may say a word?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. Charges are made against these young American officers who conducted the prosecution.

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

Mr. BALDWIN. I have not had an opportunity to make clear the purpose of my resolution. It is to give these men an opportunity to refute those charges, an opportunity they have never had. I submit that if they are to be charged in the public press, and in a magazine as important and as widely read as *Time*, with such heinous offenses, they should have opportunity to appear before the Commission in person and have their side of the matter told.

I say, Mr. President, that so far as my knowledge of this young man, who denies these things, is concerned, I know him to be a young man of the highest integrity, whose word is unimpeachable. In my humble judgment he has never had his day in court to answer these particular charges.

Mr. LANGER. The purpose of the resolution submitted today is to give such men an opportunity to answer such charges. That is the very purpose of the resolution. It is simply a duplication of the other resolution, and I thought I would call it to the attention of the senior Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BALDWIN. I may say to the Senator from North Dakota that I am happy to have his collaboration in this matter, because if our troops use improper methods to secure convictions, I as an American citizen should like to know what they are, because I think it is important that we demonstrate to the world that in the administration of American justice we are fair, honest, and forthright. If the charges are not true, I should like to know that also, because I think these young officers are entitled to some consideration.

Mr. LANGER. I merely wanted to say that so far as these charges are concerned Judge E. LeRoy van Roden of Media, Pa., and Justice Gordon Simpson of the Supreme Court of Texas, who composed the board, recommended to Secretary Royall, after making these shocking discoveries, that a permanent clemency program be started for most of those convicted. They further recommended that 29 of those under death sentence be spared.

I wanted to mention the matter to the Senator so he might understand the purpose of the resolution I had submitted, and possibly we can combine our efforts in the matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota object to the submission of the resolution?

Mr. LANGER. I do not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be received and properly referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 42) was received and referred to the Committee on Armed Services, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Armed Services, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation of the action of the Army with respect to the trial of those persons responsible for the massacre of American soldiers which occurred during the Battle of the Bulge near Malmedy, Belgium, in December 1944, with particular reference to (1) the conduct of the investigation by the Army preliminary to the trial, (2) the conduct of the trial of the alleged perpetrators of the massacre, and (3) the action taken by Army officials subsequent to the trial, which has resulted in the commutations of the sentences of many of the defendants convicted at the trial.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO CLOTURE RULE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in connection with the question of the amendment of the rules, some time ago a columnist made the statement that the rules were going to be amended because of what took place on the last night of the last session of Congress. He quoted particularly the speeches made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] and the senior Senator from North Dakota. I want to state now that when the matter comes before the Senate again I expect to bring to the attention of the Senate just exactly what took place, so far as the senior Senator from North Dakota is concerned, upon that occasion.

Mr. President, I want to ask any Senator upon the floor if it is filibustering when a Senator rises on the floor respecting a matter so important as the drafting of our boys, after the Republican majority in the Eightieth Congress had for weeks and weeks adjourned the sessions of the Senate for a 3-day period, then for another 3-day period, then for a further 3-day period, and then still for another 3-day period, knowing all the while that the Philadelphia convention was going to take place in June.

Mr. President, 2 years before the junior Senator from California was a Member of this body I stood upon the floor of the Senate for 5 hours pleading that the draft law be not enacted. And yet when upon that occasion I asked the distinguished Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] some questions, the RECORD shows that the Senator from California, then the majority leader temporarily, time after time proceeded to castigate the Senator from North Dakota and tell him what kind of questions he should ask.

I now ask the Senator from California or any other Senator whether it was filibustering when the Senator from North Dakota, or a Senator from any other State did what I did upon that occasion. I read upon the floor of the Senate letter after letter from the various churches of the State of North Dakota. I read letters from Methodist churches. Did they not have a right to protest? I read

letters from Catholic churches. Did they not have a right to protest? I read letters from the Moravian church. Did its members not have a right to protest? I read letters from Baptist churches. Did they not have a right to protest? I read a letter from the Rotary Club of Devils Lake, N. Dak. Did not that club have a right to protest? I read letters from the Board of Higher Education of our State. Not one member of that board is a political friend of mine. The members of that board, representing every single institution of learning in North Dakota, unanimously adopted a resolution against the draft. I read that resolution upon the floor of the Senate. I resented then, and I resent now, the fact that the distinguished Senator from California rose on the floor of the Senate at the conclusion of my statement and said that Joe Stalin must be happy because the Senators had delayed fulfillment of action on the draft measure some few hours.

Mr. President, I am proud of the fact that I stood upon the floor of the Senate in opposition to that draft.

I read in a newspaper the other night that now a bipartisan group of Democrats and Republicans is getting a bill together which would repeal the draft. The article also said that what defeated the Republicans in the last election was the enactment of the draft.

Mr. President, when I spoke on that subject I did not speak in any political sense. Senators can go through my speech from one end to the other and they will find no political bias. There were no Bible quotations in it. I did not quote any poetry. I brought before the Senate the feelings of the various churches of the State of North Dakota, and of the Farmers Union and the various other farm organizations. That is a matter of record.

I want to say again that I resented the statements made at that time, and I continue to resent them. When the matter of change of the rules comes up in the Senate I am going to ascertain once for all whether there is going to be an attempt, by a change of the Senate rules, to keep a Senator from a small State from laying bare upon the floor of the Senate the feelings of the people of his State.

The late Senator Charles McNary said to me the very first time the question of cloture came up after I became a member, "I signed one cloture petition during the 22 years I have been here, and I never am going to sign another." He said "the only progressive legislation we have had was enacted because of the fact that Members of Congress who came from small States were able to get, perhaps not all they wanted, but were able to get a compromise. So, Mr. President, having made my position clear on that question, I wish to take up another matter.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. I had not intended to mention this matter, but inasmuch as the Senator from North Dakota has seen fit to bring it to the attention of the Senate, I might as well get my oar in here, inasmuch as I was the other party to the filibuster which seems to have caused so much discussion in the past few days.

One can call it a filibuster if he so desires. It lasted only overnight. I believe that the rules which it is planned to adopt would allow much greater discussion than that before the debate was called a filibuster.

The other day the press stated that the Senator from Oregon had intimated that the Senator from Idaho had endangered the national security by talking against the peacetime draft. I do not know why he did not include the Senator from North Dakota, because I am sure he was not ashamed of his part in fighting against the peacetime draft. I wish to say only that I hardly feel that it is endangering the national security when a Senator rises on the floor of the Senate and makes it plain, as I did at that time, that he has confidence in the patriotism of young Americans to serve their country without compulsion. I stated that if we were to increase the financial rewards attached to service in our armed forces we could get men without drafting them. I pointed out that it was a procedure absolutely foreign to all our traditions to have a peacetime draft. If that is endangering the national security, it is a strange definition. When it said that a Senator endangers the national security, the only inference that can be drawn, of course, is that that Senator is disloyal to his country. I certainly am not.

Mr. President, is it endangering the national security for a Senator to exercise foresight and to look ahead and evaluate the facts as they really are? At the time I stated that the peacetime draft was unnecessary.

I have before me an article from the Washington Post, in an Associated Press dispatch dated January 20. The heading is Figures Indicate That Draft Law Will Be Discarded. Did the Senator from North Dakota see that article?

Mr. LANGER. I saw it.

Mr. TAYLOR. It states that the armed forces have reached the goal set by President Truman of 1,616,000 men in uniform by June of 1950. They have already enlisted 1,621,000 men, more than were called for by 1950. So the use of the peacetime draft has been discontinued.

But, Mr. President, I notice that the military authorities do not say, "Let us get back to the good old American principles of voluntary service, get rid of involuntary servitude, and repeal the draft." No; they do not need it and they are not using it, but they intend to keep it. I disapprove of such a policy. If it is being disloyal to my country to want to see us continue in the paths set by our forefathers, being freemen and acting as freemen, then I shall have to say, like Patrick Henry, if that be treason or disloyalty, make the most of it.

Inasmuch as the peacetime draft is not being used, and apparently not needed, according to the admission of the mili-

tary authorities, I have today introduced a bill to repeal the peacetime draft. Did I correctly understand the Senator from North Dakota to say that a bipartisan group of Senators was introducing such a measure?

Mr. LANGER. The other day the newspapers stated that a bipartisan group was introducing a bill to repeal the draft.

Mr. TAYLOR. I am glad to see that the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Idaho now have allies who have come to realize that this is still a free country and should be kept that way.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator from Idaho imply that the Army has changed the rules, and that it now makes a man enlist for 3 years instead of 2?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; I read today, I believe. They are making the men enlist for 3 years instead of 2. It seems that perhaps they want to revive the peacetime draft.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I should like to say to the able Senator from North Dakota, who mentioned the fact that 2 or 3 years prior to my coming to the Senate he was also opposed to the draft, that that was during the time I was serving in the Army of the United States as an enlisted man and officer.

I invite the attention of the able Senator from North Dakota to the fact that if prior to the outbreak of World War II some of our colleagues had put the defenses of the country in proper order, there might be many young Americans living today who are now buried on the islands of the Pacific and in the cemeteries of Europe, and whose bodies are just now being returned home.

This gives me an opportunity to say to the able Senator from North Dakota that only the other day I wrote to the Department of the Air Force and asked the Department to supply me with a list of the names of young American soldiers who have died in supplying the air lift into Berlin, where a very cold war, which sometimes blows very hot, is even now going on. I want to say to the able Senator from North Dakota that I do not believe there is a man in this body who desires to have peace more than does the junior Senator from California. I do not believe that there is a person in the country who desires to have peace more than do the men who served in the armed services of the United States during the late war or during the First World War. But I do believe that the best way of preserving the peace of this country and the peace of the world is to keep America strong in the air, on the land, and on the sea, because in this age of the airplane and the atom, in which we now live, when there is a power loose in the world which recognizes nothing but force, we are not serving the cause of world peace and we are not serving the cause of the security of the Government of the United States and the free institutions which we have all taken an oath to uphold, by making America weak.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a letter from the Secretary of the Air

Force giving a list of 26 American citizens, officers of the United States Air Force, who have given their lives in order to uphold world peace and international obligations.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, January 18, 1949.

HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR KNOWLAND: Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Wilson of your office and a member of my staff, in which Mr. Wilson requested the names and addresses of personnel killed while performing duties on Operation Vittles.

Enclosed are the names and addresses of 26 personnel killed in Operation Vittles. This report is complete as of January 17, 1949.

If this directorate can be of any further assistance to you please do not hesitate to call upon us.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Colonel, United States Air Force;
Executive, Directorate of Legisla-
tion and Liaison.

PERSONNEL KILLED ON OPERATION VITTLIS, JULY
1948

Leland V. Williams, first lieutenant, AO-686293; killed, July 8, 1948; branch of service, United States Air Force. Next of kin: Mr. Otis Williams (father), 1222 South Sixth Street, Abilene, Tex. Mrs. Edith Williams (wife), 1222 South Sixth Street, Abilene, Tex. (wife in field).

George B. Smith, first lieutenant, AO-794711; killed, July 8, 1948; branch of service, United States Air Force. Next of kin: Mrs. Harriet W. G. Smith (wife), 37 Coverdale, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mr. Karl V. Hagen, DO79463; killed, July 8, 1948; branch of service, Department of the Army (civilian). Next of kin: Mrs. Yvonne F. Hagen (wife), 67 Pod Bielski, Allee, Berlin, Dahlem.

Charles H. King, first lieutenant, AO27501; killed, July 25, 1948; branch of service, United States Air Force. Next of kin: Mrs. Natalie R. King (wife), 230 Orient Way, Rutherford, N. J.

Robert W. Stuber, first lieutenant, AO56312; killed, July 25, 1948; branch of service, United States Air Force. Next of kin: Mrs. Maxine Stuber (wife), 137 West Malbern Avenue, Fullerton, Calif.

PERSONNEL KILLED ON OPERATION VITTLIS,
AUGUST 1948

Edwind C. Diltz, major, AO423920; killed, August 24, 1948. Next of kin: Mrs. Doris S. Diltz (wife), Fayetteville, Tex.

William R. Howard, captain, AO789573; killed, August 24, 1948. Next of kin: Mrs. Earlene C. Howard (mother), Gunnison, Miss. Mrs. Eleanor M. Howard (wife), 1615 North Patterson Street, Valdosta, Ga. (wife in field).

Joel M. DeVolentine, captain, AO53549; killed, August 24, 1948. Next of kin: Mrs. Edith E. DeVolentine (wife), 101 Northeast Forty-eighth Street, Miami, Fla. (wife in field). Mrs. Minnie DeVolentine (mother), 2326 Boulevard Drive, NE., Atlanta, Ga.

William T. Lucas, Jr., first lieutenant, AO715565; killed, August 24, 1948. Next of kin: Mrs. Sally B. Lucas (mother), 216 North Railroad, Wilson, N. C.

PERSONNEL KILLED ON OPERATION VITTLIS,
OCTOBER 1948

Johnnie T. Orms, private first class, RA37222718; killed, October 2, 1948; branch of service: Department of Army. Next of kin: Mrs. Gwendline V. Orms (wife), Mortimer's Lane, Foxton Near Rayton, Herta, England; Mrs. Nellie G. Orms (mother), 1106 Cedar Street, Coffeyville, Kans.

James A. Vaughan, captain, AO862809; killed, October 18, 1948; branch of service: USAF. Next of kin: Mrs. Helene M. Vaughan (wife), 82 Perkins Street, New Haven, Conn. Eugene S. Erickson, first lieutenant, AO568053; killed, October 18, 1948; branch of service: USAF. Next of kin: Mrs. Margaret Erickson (wife), 1205 State Street, Collinsville, Ill.

Richard Winter, sergeant, AF39203365; killed, October 18, 1948; branch of service: USAF. Next of kin: Mr. and Mrs. Bert Winter, 1126 Twenty-third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

PERSONNEL KILLED ON OPERATION VITLLES,
DECEMBER 1948

Billy E. Phelps, captain, AO55141; killed, December 5, 1948. Next of kin: Mrs. Rubye Lee Phelps (wife), 3601 Gaviota Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

Willy F. Hargis, first lieutenant, AO760457; killed, December 5, 1948. Next of kin: Mrs. Euzella L. Hargis (mother), 112 Houston Street, Nacagdoches, Tex.

Lloyd George Wells, technical sergeant, AF-7060860; killed December 5, 1948. Next of kin: Mrs. Anna Lee Wells (wife), Route 487, North Kansas City, Kans.

Harry R. Crites, Jr., AD-3, 2945831; killed December 11, 1948; branch of service, Department of Navy. Next of kin: Mr. Harry Russell Crites, Sr. (father), 1119 North Ninth Street, Lafayette, Ind.

PERSONNEL KILLED ON OPERATION VITLLES,
JANUARY 1949

Richard M. Wurgel, first lieutenant, AO-826341, killed January 7, 1949. Next of kin: Mrs. Richard M. Wurgel (wife), c/o Ramey AFB, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Dr. Rena Wurgel (father), 1614 Palisade Avenue, Union City, N. J.

Lowell A. Wheaton, first lieutenant, AO-677371; killed January 7, 1949. Next of kin: Mrs. Dorothy N. Wheaton (wife), 3146 Austin Avenue, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Norbert H. Theis, corporal, AF-17191076; killed January 7, 1949. Next of kin: Mr. Nicholas Theis (father), Box 134, Cunningham, Kans.

Bernard J. Watkins, sergeant, AF-15101399; killed January 7, 1949. Next of kin: Mr. Ralph H. Watkins (father), 1723 Elmwood Avenue, Lafayette, Ind.

William A. Rathgeber, captain, AO-561871; killed January 7, 1949. Next of kin: Mr. Albert W. Rathgeber (father), 6347 SE Eighty-fourth Street, Portland, Ore.

Ronald A. Stone, private, first class, AF-15199071; killed January 7, 1949. Next of kin: Mrs. Mamie Stone (mother), 236 West Locust Street, Mount Sterling, Ky.

Ralph H. Boyd, first lieutenant, AO-691225; killed January 12, 1949. Next of kin: Mrs. Wanda Boyd (wife), 2626 Travis Street, Fort Worth, Tex.

Craig B. Ladd, first lieutenant, AO-687483; killed, January 12, 1949. Next of kin: Mrs. Eleanor Ladd (wife), 6845 Newton Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles L. Putman, technical sergeant, AF-17146457; killed, January 12, 1949. Next of kin: Mrs. Irene Putman (mother), 416 South Pejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in response to what the distinguished Senator from California has said, I simply appeal to the RECORD. The Senator from North Dakota is proud that he offered his life to defend this country; and it comes with ill grace from any Senator—from California or any other State—to impugn the motives of the Senator from Idaho or the Senator from North Dakota, and, after we had stood on this floor and protested against a peacetime draft, which we had a perfect right to do, to say that Joe Stalin must be happy.

I want the distinguished Senator from California and every other Senator to know that I yield to no man in patriotism. I voted for the 70-group air force. I am proud of the record I have made in voting to make this Government strong.

That is entirely beside the point. The point is that the distinguished Senator from California took it upon himself to impugn the motives of the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from North Dakota. I want to tell my distinguished friend that the people of North Dakota are just as patriotic as are the people of the State of California. The majority were opposed then, and they are now opposed, to a peacetime draft. It is the tradition of America not to have a peacetime draft. We had none until a short time ago. Certainly a man is not disloyal, and is not helping Stalin, when he rises upon the floor of the Senate and does his duty in bringing to the attention of the Senate the feelings of the people of his State, and when he quotes church after church, Rotary Clubs, the Farmers Union, and boards of higher education, and does not consume a single minute of time in talking about something else, and does not do anything which even savors of a filibuster.

That is what I wanted to make plain here today, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

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

THE CALENDAR

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, there are a number of nominations on the Executive Calendar. I do not think there is any objection to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). If there are no reports of committees at this time, the Clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Albert J. Loveland, of Iowa, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

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

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William Marvel, to be United States attorney for the district of Delaware.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Gilmore S. Haynie, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Indiana.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Miles N. Pike, to be United States attorney for the district of Nevada.

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

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas N. Curran, to be United States marshal for the district of Maine.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul B. Messick, to be United States Marshal for the district of Delaware.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jack R. Caufield, to be United States marshal for the district of Oregon.

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

Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all confirmations made today.

PETER MARSHALL

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the news of the sudden and untimely death of the Reverend Dr. Peter Marshall, Chaplain of the Senate, comes as a shock to all of the Members of the Senate, whose whole-hearted affection and admiration he enjoyed.

In his capacity as Chaplain of the Senate, he exercised a spiritual influence and moral guidance felt by every Member here. While he had no voice in determining policy and had no vote on any measure that came before us, his prayers carried weight in our hearts and many times moved us in the right direction.

He was a man of great piety and great wit, a man with strength of soul and fine personal charm, whose memory will be bright in the recollections of every Senator for many years to come.

His beautiful and eloquent prayers for the Senate were often remarked upon by members of the press, and often noted by our friends and visitors here. He put the whole power of his spirit into his beseechings of Almighty God, and he carried all of us with him.

In his youth, in Scotland, he worked with his hands in the steel mills. Later he felt the call of a religious vocation, and entered the Presbyterian ministry. He came to our country as a young man, and became a citizen of our Nation to work among us as a man of God.

We honor him today as he goes to the final judgment of his Maker, to give an account of his life upon this earth as a great human being, a great minister, a great American. He takes his place in the long line of distinguished Chaplains who have served the Senate.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to offer the resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 43) was read, and the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and regret of the death of Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., late the Chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say just a few words in

regard to the resolution offered by the majority leader.

The minority leader, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], is unfortunately not able to be present here today to express his personal feelings and the feelings all of us share at the loss of our Chaplain. Peter Marshall was Senator WHERRY's pastor. He officiated at the marriage of his daughter. I know he feels a great personal loss. So do we all.

Our Chaplain, Dr. Marshall, always opened our sessions with prayers that helped and inspired us all. They combined brevity with common sense. They always aptly expressed in religious terms the problems of the moment. Above all, they were inspired with deep spiritual feeling. I recall his words about the meaning of liberty:

Teach us that liberty is not only to be loved but also to be lived. Liberty is too precious a thing to be buried in books. It costs too much to be hoarded. Make us to see that liberty is not the right to do as we please, but the opportunity to please to do what is right.

Never shall we forget the morsels of thought that were contained in his prayers. They were replete with earthy phrases—phrases which caught the attention and made meaningful his spiritual message.

Most of us came to know our Chaplain only two short years ago. We immediately felt the impact of his prayers, so we wanted to know him better. I always found him full of humor, a man of ready repartee, and intensely human. Why shouldn't he be? He was a man who knew how to toil with his hands. He knew what it was to work hard for an education, and he had what we need so much in the world today—the inspiration to be a spiritual leader. So, with hard work and much sacrifice, he became one. We have been the beneficiaries of his toil and his inspiration. All of us will miss his daily words of guidance to us. Most of us on the day on which President Truman was inaugurated heard Dr. Marshall's prayer. It will remain in our minds as typifying the spirit of the man who said these words:

Give to them good health for the physical strains of their office, good judgment for the decisions they must make, wisdom beyond their own, and clear understanding for the problems of this difficult hour.

We thank Thee for their humble reliance upon Thee. May they go often to the throne of grace, as we commend them both to Thy loving care and Thy guiding hand. Amen.

These words and the memory of the man who said them will remain long with us.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, at a time like this words are of little consequence. Peter Marshall has made his record and it is indeed a brilliant one. A man above politics, he bowed to the needs and desires of this body. Would that God give all of us here in the Senate the strength and courage to live up to his simple, provocative yet easily understood prayers.

Peter Marshall was not born in this great land of ours. He was a native of Scotland, a nation that has sent many

of her sons to our shores, who have made a real contribution to our democratic way of life. Peter Marshall was indeed among that illustrious group.

His early life was not an easy one. Working with his fellow man in the everyday world before becoming a minister of the gospel, he pursued the same hard road that many others have taken. Yet he remained the same unaffected man he had always been. Upon attaining what many of us would call a highly successful status, but with which he would disagree, Peter Marshall did not forget those he might have met along the way. As a Scotsman, his creed might well be expressed in a verse from Robert Burns, of whom Peter Marshall was an ardent admirer:

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth,
Shall bear the gree¹ and a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I present a resolution adopted by the Republican minority conference today. This resolution was submitted to the conference by me on behalf of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has taken from the United States Senate its beloved Chaplain, the Reverend Peter Marshall; and

Whereas he has rendered to the membership of the United States Senate through his daily prayers a spiritual service of great and lasting value; and

Whereas he was our affectionate friend, ever ready to give of himself, of his efforts, and of his judgment for our guidance in the ways of righteousness and Christian living: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republican Members of the United States Senate, express our sense of loss at his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mrs. Catherine Marshall, that she may be assured of our deep sympathy and condolences upon the passing of our friend, her husband.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD two editorials, one from the Washington Post of January 26, 1949, and the other from the Washington Evening Star of January 26, 1949, paying deserved tribute to the late Chaplain of the Senate, Dr. Peter Marshall.

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

[From the Washington Post of January 26, 1949]

PETER MARSHALL

We deplore, as the Capital must, the untimely death of Dr. Peter Marshall, the 46-year-old Chaplain of the Senate who was also pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. Till Dr. Marshall came to the Senate 2 years ago, the Senators had

¹ Have the prize.

heard a more or less perfunctory sort of "grace" before they began their deliberations. The Presbyterian minister opened the ears of the bowed Senators to his words of prayer, and he put those words alongside their subsequent speeches. They were novel out of the mouth of a minister, pointed in their application to the business in hand, and charged with a hortatory spirit that carried conviction. His voice had a vibrancy, his words a Scot's tang, his presence a manliness, that enabled his allocution to linger in the senatorial memory. Only recently an American citizen, having been born in Scotland, he had a passion for America. His zest for life was as fresh and as real as his religion. He inspired the younger generation with sermons that, while without profundity, brought a living God into their lives. His is a loss that the Senate will not easily repair and that his growing congregation can ill spare.

[From the Washington Evening Star of January 26, 1949]

DR. PETER MARSHALL

Living and working in Washington only eleven years, the Reverend Dr. Peter Marshall nevertheless has left his mark upon the whole city. He was a man of a contagious spirit, eager and alert, quick to see opportunities of service and to meet their challenge. Within a few months after coming here he had made himself an influence throughout the entire community. Wherever he went, whatever he did, the result of his presence was constructive. In classic language, he was a builder of the Kingdom of God on this earth.

Perhaps one explanation of Dr. Marshall's power might be found in the fact that he was a son of the people and kept his touch with them even when he had risen to high station. Born and reared against a bleak and uncongenial background, he earned his bread as a laborer in his youth. His formal education was limited to a mechanical and mining college at Coatbridge in Scotland and the Columbia Seminary at Decatur in Georgia. Most of his scholarly achievement he owed to his own inquiring mind. The magic of his eloquence was a native gift which he shared with Burns and Carlyle, Hugh Miller, and John Buchan. But he was a great preacher because of an inner genius, a force of faith which demanded expression in human ministry.

His decade at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church was a period of progress which soon will find fulfillment in a new religious center on the site long ago hallowed by the presence of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Marshall will not see the building program finished, but his association with its start will be an asset always. He is certain of remembrance, too, at the Capitol. Able interpreters of the Word preceded him in the chaplaincy of the Senate, and he contributed notably to the tradition which they established. His final prayer for government "above party and personality, beyond time and circumstance, for the good of America and the peace of the world" was a masterful utterance which well may be regarded as his testament to the country he adopted and dearly loved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution. The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

CATHERINE MARSHALL

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to submit, out of order, Senate Resolution 44, for reference to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 44) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Catherine Marshall, widow of Rev. Peter Marshall, late the Chaplain of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Marshall, Chaplain of the Senate, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until Monday next.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 31, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 27, 1949:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

William McChesney Martin, Jr., of New York, N. Y., to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to fill an existing vacancy.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Karl T. Compton, of Massachusetts, to be Chairman of the Research and Development Board, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate.

MUNITIONS BOARD

Donald F. Carpenter, of Connecticut, to be Chairman of the Munitions Board, to which office he was appointed during the recess of the Senate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

Hon. Joseph W. Kehoe, of Alaska, to be United States district judge for division No. 2, district of Alaska. Judge Kehoe is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired December 7, 1948.

Hon. Anthony J. Dimond, of Alaska, to be United States district judge, division No. 3, district of Alaska. Judge Dimond is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired February 10, 1948.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Frank C. Bingham, of Alaska, to be United States attorney for division No. 2, district of Alaska. Mr. Bingham is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 29, 1948.

Harry O. Arend, of Alaska, to be United States attorney for division No. 4, district of Alaska. Mr. Arend is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 9, 1948.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Kehoe C. Shannon, of Texas, to be United States marshal for the western district of Texas. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Ernest Gruening, of Alaska, to be Governor of the Territory of Alaska. Reappointment. Llewellyn M. Williams, of Alaska, to be Secretary of the Territory of Alaska. Reappointment.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The following-named employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the position indicated:

TO BE ENSIGNS

Dewey G. Rushford, effective October 8, 1948.

Gordon D. Scott, effective October 21, 1948.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Frank A. Southard, Jr., of Itaca, N. Y., to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to fill an existing vacancy.

CONCILIATION COMMISSION FOR PALESTINE

Mark Foster Ethridge, of Kentucky, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Conciliation Commission for Palestine which was established by resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations December 11, 1948.

PROMOTIONS IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502, 503, and 518 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 major with rank from July 27, 1947

Hikel, Theodore Roosevelt, AO29782.

To be major with rank from August 22, 1947

Edenfield, Marshall Calder, AO29805.

To be majors with rank from July 1, 1948

Abbott, Henry Eugene, Jr., AO41868.

Abbott, Nathan Merrill, AO35170.

Abbott, Thomas Wood, Jr., AO40654.

Abuhl, Charles, Jr., AO40732.

X Abernathy, Louis Madison, AO40721.

Ackerly, Robert Allan, AO46020.

Adair, Archie Samuel, AO34455.

Adamina, Robert Eggers, AO34777.

X Adams, Alan Frederick, AO35195.

Adams, Hubert, AO51337.

X Adams, Joseph Varner, Jr., AO44571.

X Adams, Louis Charles, Jr., AO22616.

Adams, Nathan Jasper, AO39137.

Adams, William Brownlow, AO32687.

Adams, William Carrolton, AO23507.

X Adkins, William Herbert, AO43013.

Aertgeerts, Jerome Edward, AO51647.

Agnell Peter Walfrid, AO51319.

Ainsworth, Donald Hoadley, AO45926.

Airmet, Elliot Seaton, Jr., AO44590.

Akers, Marion Jesse, AO34490.

X Akin, Leroy, AO31775.

Albaugh, Harry Mendenhall, AO45905.

X Albright, Clay, AO45738.

Alden, Victor William, AO30762.

Aldridge, George Thompson, AO34338.

Aldridge, Richards Abner, AO24025.

Alexander, David William, AO33130.

Alexander, Donald Martin, AO22830.

Alexander, Jerome Cecil, AO52840.

Alexander, William Brinan, AO41917.

X Alford, David Gaston, AO53135.

Alford, Ray Wilbur, AO51796.

Allison, John Charles, AO51335.

X Allard, Charles Arthur, AO45974.

Allen, Barnett Stanford, AO45049.

Allen, Charles Gilpin, AO35223.

X Allen, Harry Berkley, AO40592.

X Allen, John Eugene, AO30120.

Allen, Robert Hamel, AO39820.

Allen, William Chandler, AO46155.

X Almand, Alexander James, AO40501.

Almand, James Lee, AO43553.

Alsbrook, James Ellington, AO45056.

Alston, Jack Holt, AO25173.

Altman, James Earnest, AO32475.

Ambrose, Elmer Elsworth, AO35224.

X Ambrose, Joseph Richard, AO23363.

Amen, Henry John, AO24139.

Amend, Frank Reid, AO53335.

Andersen, Milo Peter, AO43957.

Anderson, Colin Edward, AO45519.

Anderson, Dale Leroy, AO21644.

Anderson, Herbert, AO34612.

Anderson, Lynden Roland, AO44272.

Anderson, Nels Albert, AO35012.

Anderson, Wesley Alley, AO33963.

Andrews, Charles Comer, AO32498.

Andrus, Burton Curtis, Jr., AO24057.

Andry, Fernand Louis, AO30094.

X Anutta, Frederick Thomas, AO25180.

Ardis, Thomas Benjamin, AO45504.

Arnold, Harold Arthur, AO43111.

Armstrong, Ben Kay, Jr., AO33984.

Armstrong, Frederick Martin, Jr., AO32841.

Armstrong, Jack Lawrence, AO20715.

Armstrong, Lorraine Farquhar, Jr., AO40736.

Arnett, Thomas Nelson, AO31705.

Arnold, James Carter, AO46239.

Arnold, Richard, Jr., AO22408.

Ascani, Fred John, AO23718.

Ashton, Thurlio Martin, AO32408.

Ashwick, Edwin William, AO29770.

X Asp, John Ellsworth, AO51298.

Atkins, Ernest Graves, AO41873.

Atkins, Henry Venton, AO56817.

Atkinson, Charles Walter Thomas, AO30592.

Atkinson, John Earl, AO24096.

Atwood, Robert Greene, AO43952.

Augustinus, Robert Herman, AO42431.

X Ault, John Willard, AO30403.

Ault, Richard Leroy, AO45630.

Austin, Oscar Eugene, AO34983.

Auten, Frank Caldwell, Jr., AO43941.

X Avery, Delwin Barton, AO33891.

X Avritt, Lester G., AO41867.

Babel, John Stanley, AO44503.

Baccus, Donald Arthur, AO33505.

X Back, Klair E., AO40317.

X Bacon, John William, AO51416.

Bacon, Lewis Harold, AO30591.

Bacon, William Corinth, AO34539.

Badger, Thomas, Jr., AO42630.

Baer, Charles Peyton, AO31401.

Bagby, Francis Key, AO31344.

X Bagwell, Ray Oscar, AO51764.

Balle, Kenneth Rex, AO33520.

Bailey, Bryson Robert, AO34303.

Bailey, Charles Ezekiel, AO45663.

Bailey, Edward Par, AO32027.

Bailey, Malcolm Archer, AO34795.

Bailey, William Bradford, AO34798.

Bailey, William Wallace, AO30523.

Baird, William Charles, AO51372.

Baker, Basil Lee, AO33632.

X Baker, Francis Manly, AO42022.

Baker, Gordon Edwin, AO45819.

Baker, Lee Edward, AO43786.

Baker, Leonidas, AO53115.

Baker, Ralph Eugene, AO30021.

Baker, Robert Britton, Jr., AO30486.

Baker, Robert Norman, AO34648.

Baker, Warren Sears, Jr., AO33955.

Baldick, Carl Joseph, AO42282.

Ball, Alfred John, Jr., AO44598.

Ball, Clinton Field, AO23945.

Banbury, Richard Clair, AO34772.

Bane, Edwin Ronald, AO43998.

X Banks, John McMillan, AO22126.

Banks, William McGowan, AO33040.

Banks, Wilson Harper, AO33535.

X Barber, Charles Hill, AO41936.

Barber, Rex Theodore, AO35081.

Barlow, James Dudley, AO45413.

Barnard, Milton Carlton, 2d, AO23221.

Barnard, William Francis, Jr., AO33027.

Barnett, James Alex, AO33916.

Barnett, John Anderson, AO44111.

Barney, Robert Burns Smeaton, AO42042.

X Barney, Walter Perry, AO31803.

Barr, Bernice Stone, AO34074.

Barr, Sam Lacy, AO39077.

Barrere, Robert Andrew, AO44013.

Barrett, Henry Gordon, AO21411.

Barrett, Joseph Aloysius, Jr., AO34540.

Barrett, Richard Adrian, AO30014.

Barron, James Patrick, AO51382.

Barrow, Leonard James, Jr., AO33915.

Barrow, Robert Lee, AO51503.

Barrowclough, Robert Ivan, AO34519.

X Bartlett, John Donnington, AO51504.

Bartlett, William Lewis, AO42989.

Bartling, Wray Bacon, AO42226.

Bates, Paul E., AO43884.

Batten, Earl Edward, AO33125.

Battison, William James, Jr., AO34976.

Baughner, Phineas William, AO42177.

Baughn, Julius Henry, AO33322.

Bauley, James Edward, AO34389.

Baxter, Reuben Augustus, AO45602.

Beach, Rex Ward, AO43789.

Bean, Gerald Edward, AO30023.

Beard, Dearl Lee, AO34900.

X Bearly, James Henry, AO32947.

X Beasley, Henry Allen, AO52176.

Beattie, Aldridge Nelson, AO42636.

- Beauchamp, Willard Augustus, AO44452.
 Beaudry, Emil George, AO40594.
 Beaver, Authney Wayne, AO43859.
 Bechtel, Howard John, AO43094.
 Beck, Howard Alfred, AO43537.
 Beckham, Walter Carl, AO33480.
 × Beckstrom, Kenneth Wellington, AO53314.
 Beebe, James Allen, AO30070.
 × Beeghly, Murray J., AO51378.
 Beezley, Wilbur Barrett, AO33615.
 Beightol, Willis Eugene, AO22607.
 Bell, John Francis, AO53344.
 Bell, John Howard, AO33639.
 Bell, Leon Edwin, Jr., AO43400.
 Bell, Maynard William, AO42152.
 Bell, Raymond Lester, AO51602.
 Belisma, Alfred Donald, AO43895.
 Belville, Robert Edward, AO32291.
 Bender, Frank Peter, AO33444.
 Bender, Richard Carl, AO35013.
 Benedict, Maurice Samuel, AO35185.
 Benesh, Robert Horace, AO45711.
 Benjamin, Walter Paul, AO52372.
 × Benn, Robert Willallen, AO42295.
 Bennett, James Whitt, AO33526.
 Bennett, Thomas Marion, AO43820.
 Bennett, William Albert, Jr., AO31655.
 Bennett, William Thomas, AO30024.
 Bennion, Karren Layne, AO34209.
 Bentley, Jack Leith, AO23880.
 Beran, Clayton Alfred, AO42137.
 Berg, Gordon Howard, AO45373.
 Berg, Russell Allen, AO25323.
 Bergamy, Roland Wilson, AO34376.
 Berger, Jack Calvin, AO35040.
 × Berger, Leon Herman, AO23845.
 Berry, Austin Luther, AO34073.
 Berry, Maurice Antony, AO34011.
 Berryhill, Earl John, AO30000.
 Bertram, William Ellert, AO35290.
 Best, Everett William, AO33570.
 Bethune, Albert Henry, AO23324.
 × Bettinger, Sterling Peter, AO33163.
 Betts, Curtis Francis, AO23818.
 Beumeler, Wayne Marcellas, AO33897.
 Bexfield, Frank William, AO33896.
 Bickell, George Ross, AO45151.
 × Bieging, Glen Phillip, AO45783.
 Bigelow, Edgar Daugherty, AO40607.
 Bilger, Donald Earle, AO40756.
 Binford, Everett Eugene, AO42944.
 Bird, Joseph Warren, AO45661.
 × Birdsall, Charles Dale, AO33902.
 Bireley, William Paul, AO42466.
 Bishop, Edwin, Jr., AO34222.
 Bishop, Samuel Worth, AO52966.
 Bivin, Verne, AO45971.
 Bixby, Orin Mills, AO34628.
 Bjornson, Wallace Erwin, AO24606.
 Blachly, Ross Lindsey, AO40588.
 Black, Vance Eugene, AO33669.
 Blackledge, Roscoe Burr, AO45556.
 Blackstone, John Everett, AO42557.
 × Blackstone, Kenneth Lloyd, AO51374.
 × Blaha, Elmer Carl, AO20662.
 Blair, Paul Kenneth, AO33338.
 Bland, Edwin Allen, Jr., AO33267.
 Blanton, William Smith, AO51208.
 Blattau, Philip James, AO45912.
 × Bledsoe, Hugh Harold, AO42708.
 Blevins, Edwin, AO42644.
 × Bleymaier, Joseph Sylvester, AO33252.
 Blood, Gordon Fisk, AO46139.
 Blossom, Clyde Harold, AO41987.
 Blunda, Gaspare Frank, AO18405.
 Bockman, Charles Eugene, Jr., AO39736.
 × Bodenhamer, Ross Emsley, AO34323.
 Bodine, Edmund John, AO32508.
 Bodley, Harvey Hawn, AO41901.
 × Boehme, Charles Stanley, AO51712.
 Boger, Martin Kroninger, AO39744.
 Bohan, Robert Emmett, Jr., AO52712.
 × Bolender, Carroll Herdus, AO35146.
 Bolt, William Thomas, AO34799.
 Bonawitz, Norval C., AO32284.
 Bond, Ralph Winston, AO31641.
 Bonin, Dwight Edward, AO34328.
 Booth, Leon, AO41866.
 Borden, David Ben, Jr., AO42892.
 × Borden, James Cochran, AO46158.
 × Borowski, Edmund Joseph, AO31449.
 Bosch, George Arthur, AO21114.
 × Bostick, John AO41959.
 Bostwick, George Eugene, AO24278.
 Boucher, Paul, AO42038.
 Bounds, Fred Howard, AO25238.
 Bounds, R. G., Jr., AO45274.
 Bourne, Evan Francis, Jr., AO33628.
 Boutz, William Ray, AO21491.
 Bowe, Hugh Heldy, Jr., AO34261.
 Bowen, John Wesley, AO44782.
 Bower, Robert Sharon, AO42056.
 Bower, William Marsh, AO34210.
 Bowers, Robert Dana, AO52549.
 Bowie, William Allen, AO43946.
 Bowman, Harry Guy, AO42234.
 Bowman, Julian Holt, AO33629.
 Boyd, James Moore, AO24168.
 × Boyd, Raymond Gilbert, AO30659.
 Boylan, George Sylvester, Jr., AO35269.
 Braddock, Joel Quin, AO52306.
 Bradley, Elbert J., Jr., AO42041.
 Bradley, Theo Drake, AO33397.
 Brady, Francis Thomas, AO45516.
 Brady, Henry Grady, Jr., AO45695.
 × Brady, James Franklin, AO34703.
 Brady, Michael Joseph, AO44752.
 Branch, George Harrison, AO44160.
 Branch, Gerald Ellis, AO51615.
 Brandeberry, Frank Elwood, Jr., AO52213.
 Brandon, Hubert Arthur, AO25221.
 Brandon, William Harold, AO34364.
 × Brandt, Forrest Anthony, AO44733.
 Branham, Ethel Bert, AO45636.
 Brann, Ralph Austin, AO32131.
 × Brannan, Rudolph, AO42629.
 Brannock, Joseph Franklin, AO35186.
 Bratton, Andrew Jackson, Jr., AO46219.
 Bratton, Leslie Raymond, AO32859.
 Brauer, Lloyd Walter, AO44948.
 Brawner, Daniel Campbell, AO24545.
 Brecht, Harold Marvin, AO46250.
 × Breckenridge, John Preston, AO23376.
 Brennan, Mortimer Campbell, AO44804.
 Brett, Raymond Elliott, AO34440.
 × Brewer, Joseph Cross, AO42740.
 × Brewer, Samuel Martin, AO42032.
 × Brewster, James Henry, Jr., AO29578.
 Brickell, Harold Odell, AO40022.
 Bridges, John DeGraff, AO22478.
 Bridges, Lester, AO40569.
 Brier, William Wallace 4th, AO23943.
 Briggs, James Denison, AO34412.
 × Briggs, Loran Dale, AO33995.
 Briley, Joe Charles, AO33357.
 Brill, Ray Samuel, AO42266.
 Bringman, George Albert, AO51808.
 Britt, Jimmie Weaver, AO32884.
 Brock, Russell Keith, AO24128.
 × Bronson, Fred Ford, AO33783.
 Brooks, Allison Cochran, AO25258.
 Brooks, Bascom Anthony, AO32339.
 Brooks, Clyde Edward, AO44051.
 Brooks, James McKinney, AO33327.
 Brooks, John Adams 3d, AO23828.
 Brooks, Nelson Sisson, AO32684.
 Brown, Allen K., AO42185.
 Brown, Bill Roe, AO30761.
 Brown, Billy Ray, AO53198.
 Brown, Bryan Wells, Jr., AO53455.
 Brown, Charles Arthur, AO30453.
 Brown, Edward Tompkins, AO42779.
 Brown, Edwin Watson, AO23851.
 Brown, George Evans, AO40709.
 × Brown, George Scratchley, AO24021.
 × Brown, Grover Cleveland, AO24141.
 Brown, Harold Paul, AO43095.
 Brown, Howard Eugene, AO34368.
 × Brown, Isidore, AO51204.
 Brown, Jack Orris, AO34456.
 Brown, James Joseph, AO34959.
 × Brown, Kenton Scott, AO42245.
 Brown, Merle Clinton, AO33958.
 × Brown, Norwood Joseph, AO53391.
 × Brown, Paul Douglas, AO33961.
 Brown, Preston, AO45930.
 Brown, Robert Creswell, AO33467.
 × Brown, Therman Debolso, AO33089.
 Brown, Wilfred Elmer, AO29570.
 Brownell, John Landrum, AO52378.
 Brownfield, Albert Warren, AO35172.
 Bruce, Sidney Clyde, AO35288.
 × Brumfield, Henry Anderson, AO30331.
 Bryan, Calvin Mitchell, AO29579.
 Bryant, Alexander Wilson, AO22495.
 Bryant, James Basil, AO34576.
 × Buchanan, Kenneth Wiley, AO56991.
 × Buckley, Loren Elbert, AO33287.
 Buckholts, Paul Omar, AO52664.
 × Buckles, Galen Mills, AO43430.
 × Buckley, Jack Lionel, AO45533.
 Buckwalter, Raymond Earle, AO35077.
 Budd, Hyme Allan, AO43759.
 Beulow, Albert Gustav, AO42414.
 Bugh, Leon Frank, AO43085.
 Bulgin, Richard Gregory, Jr., AO46068.
 Bull, Frederick Kemmerer, AO43838.
 Bull, James Tryon, AO32731.
 × Bunker, Theodore Chandler, AO31443.
 Bunze, Harry Frank, AO23105.
 Burbridge, Leo Michael, AO33590.
 Burden, Oliver Dudley, Jr., AO29774.
 × Burge, Edward Longfellow, AO25248.
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 Burke, Archie Maurice, AO34308.
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 × Burns, Robert Theron, AO52653.
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 Burnside, Barrie Charles, AO34834.
 × Burnside, John Marion, AO42543.
 Burrill, Wilson E., AO53353.
 × Burris, Robert Francis, AO51389.
 × Burroughs, Orval Neal, AO41859.
 Busching, Richard Witt, AO34990.
 × Bush, Eugene Edward, AO51790.
 Bush, Joseph, AO32084.
 Bush, Morris, AO39958.
 Butler, Edward George, AO34276.
 Butman, Paul Milton, AO53210.
 Byerley, Sam John, AO34590.
 Byerts, William Edward, Jr., AO25042.
 Bynum, Richard Edward, Jr., AO40666.
 Byrnes, George Goodrich, Jr., AO45367.
 × Byrtus, Joe Robert, AO32663.
 × Cage, Phil B., AO33157.
 Cain, Clarence Cecil, AO30719.
 Calderbank, John Jacob Birrell, AO52998.
 Calhan, Robert James, AO34437.
 Calhoun, Robert Thomas, AO33796.
 × Cameron, Arthur Thomas, AO30267.
 Camp, Kenneth Lee, AO43944.
 Campbell, Arch Graham, Jr., AO21626.
 × Campbell, Floyd Francis, AO44172.
 Campbell, Francis Wilson, AO44379.
 × Campbell, Ivan Earnest, AO42541.
 Campbell, Murdoch William, AO39000.
 Campbell, Roland Arthur, AO53172.
 × Campbell, Thornton Wilson, AO33254.
 × Campbell, William Haddock, AO45406.
 Caple, Charles Edgar, Jr., AO33772.
 Caples, James Stephen, AO42865.
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 × Carey, Edwin Forrest, Jr., AO34001.
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 Carlberg, Lawrence Ferdinand, AO51514.
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 × Carlson, Charles Lewis, AO30655.
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 Carmack, Beverly Eugene, AO32182.
 Carmichael, Walter Pendleton, Jr., AO45285.
 Carnes, Sam Abbott, AO31455.
 Carpenter, Clarence Coe, AO30114.
 × Carpenter, Harold Grady, AO42936.
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 × Carr, John Kermit, AO22452.
 × Carroll, Joel Allen, Jr., AO35073.
 Carroll, Louis Orville, AO52225.
 Carroll, William Brooks, AO25070.
 Carson, Charles Edgar, AO31889.
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 Carter, George Albert, AO33511.
 × Carter, Robert Andrew, AO34404.
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 Carter, Wendell Eugene, AO33173.
 Carter, Wilbur Robert, AO51425.
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- Cartwright, Jack Arthur, AO46284.
Case, Harvey Lee, Jr., AO34810.
Casey, Edward Richard, AO22436.
Cassell, Raymond Walter, AO31510.
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Cate, Albert Murray, AO22551.
× Cathcart, Norman Ryan, AO42007.
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× Catton, Jack Joseph, AO35249.
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Cello, Gove Clarke, Jr., AO34159.
Chaffin, Andrew Arrol, AO34277.
Chalek, William Dmitri, AO53243.
Chambers, William James Herbert, Jr., AO45290.
× Chambers, Walter Earle, AO33762.
Chaney, Louis Haster, AO42314.
Chapman, James William, AO12043.
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× Charlton, George Randolph, AO51463.
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Chase, George Humphrey, AO42401.
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× Chatterton, David Henry, AO53067.
Cheever, Russell Elsworth, AO34620.
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× Chitty, Charles Dean, Jr., AO25198.
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Christ, Charles Milton, AO35109.
Christensen, John Albert, AO32268.
Christian, Shannon, AO34787.
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Christy, Harrison Randolph, Jr., AO33624.
× Churchill, Randolph Emerson, AO51375.
Clark, Albert James, AO3748.
× Clark, Arthur Malcolm, AO31620.
Clark, Glen William, AO45333.
Clark, Jack Cameron, AO46136.
× Clark, James Walker, AO32179.
Clark, Joseph Thomas, AO51238.
Clark, Robert Myrl, AO45684.
× Clark, Theron Ogden, AO30142.
Clark, Thomas James, AO32781.
Clark, Walter Edwin, AO33374.
Clark, William Coombs, AO22475.
Clark, William Adam, AO53252.
Clarke, Leo George, Jr., AO45168.
Clarke, Owen Field, AO32463.
Clarke, Roy Laverne, AO41856.
Clarke, Worth Charles, AO43770.
Clarsen, Leslie Conway, AO44008.
Cleary, Edward John, Jr., AO44661.
Cleven, Gale Winston, AO34258.
Clifford, Robert Lincoln, AO51868.
Clinkscales, Theodore Ross, AO22844.
Cloe, Keith DeLyle, AO45264.
× Close, Winton Ralph, AO25201.
Cloud, Howard Haines, Jr., AO34198.
Clough, William Rockwell, AO51417.
Cloyd, Virgil Mark, AO45750.
Cluxton, Donald Edwin, AO29685.
Coad, Hunter Sugg, AO45863.
Coate, Raymond LaMar, AO42535.
Coats, James Harold, AO44497.
Cobb, Elmon Redell, AO45969.
Cobb, Garth Cline, AO51849.
Cobb, James Opal, AO44784.
Cobb, Robert Hardin, AO33112.
Cochran, Lyle Horace, AO42808.
× Cody, Joseph Julius, Jr., AO45772.
Coen, Robert Brown, AO24145.
Cofar, Floyd Sturdevant, Jr., AO22920.
Cofield, Emory Woodfin, AO51556.
Cole, Clifford Elbert, AO23834.
Cole, James Lawrence, AO33994.
× Cole, Lawrence Elroy, AO29880.
Cole, Nester Evan, AO43848.
Cole, Richard Eugene, AO44591.
× Cole, Richard Herbert, AO33509.
Coleman, Charles William, AO32609.
Colligan, Robert Leonard, Jr., AO23095.
Collinson, William Samuel, AO33326.
Commenator, George O'Connell, AO45977.
× Compton, Joe W., Jr., AO33777.
Condron, John Eugene, AO42386.
Congleton, Boyd Ellis, AO34604.
Conlan, Douglas Mansfield, AO33863.
Conlin, Joseph Stanford, AO46218.
Connelly, Charles Hilton, AO33554.
Connors, Wayne Stephen, AO34932.
Conroy, Thomas Charles, AO24526.
Converse, William Winans, AO40572.
Cock, Bailey Cavanaugh, AO22570.
Cook, Earl Brown, AO22852.
× Cook, Eugene Glynn, AO29365.
× Cooke, Charles James, AO45915.
Coolidge, John Reid, AO30099.
Cooper, Edwin Eranan, AO51699.
Cooper, Paul Thomas, AO16038.
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Cooper, William Charles, AO29528.
Corbin, Thomas Goldsborough, AO24075.
× Cormier, Lionel Joseph, AO33695.
Cornett, Billy, AO34622.
Cornwall, Paul Revere, AO21156.
Corwin, Alexander, AO29945.
Cory, Albert Arnold, AO22837.
× Cosgrove, Charles Patrick, AO44153.
× Coss, Walter Leroy, AO35192.
Costello, Maurice Joseph, AO29980.
Cotter, Harold Eugene, AO33272.
Couch, Gerald, AO40426.
Couch, John Pinkney, AO45660.
Counselman, Orville Lewis, AO35150.
Coupland, Leonard Temple, AO42871.
Courtney, James Hiram, AO12307.
× Covert, Charles Betts, AO52264.
Covington, Fredrick Sturdivant, AO51418.
Cowan, James Albertson, AO29919.
Coward, James Smith, AO34598.
Coward, William Slater, Jr., AO25308.
Cox, Albert Lyman, Jr., AO52368.
Cox, Andrew Lacock, AO24422.
Cox, Arthur Cornell, AO29614.
Cox, Chester Charles, AO33461.
Cox, Homer Mead, AO30503.
× Cox, James Isaac, AO23982.
× Cox, Robert Bruce, AO45545.
Coyle, Gervais Gibson, AO33310.
Crabtree, Corbett David, AO51274.
Crabtree, Martin Perdue, AO22834.
Craft, Robert Patterson, AO42032.
Craft, Winfred Owens, AO34023.
Craig, Ellis Bunting, AO32018.
× Craig, Richard Marion, AO33823.
Crain, John Campbell, AO29002.
Crakes, Joe Henry, AO30390.
Crandall, George Barclay, AO40277.
Crawford, Jack Lafayette, Jr., AO40644.
Crawford, John, AO29547.
Crawford, Marshall James, AO51524.
× Creech, Robert Morris, AO33036.
Crehan, James Anthony, AO32391.
Cresswell, Arthur Stanley, AO34580.
Cribbs, Jerome Highland, AO32753.
Crisler, Herbert LeRoy, AO42934.
Crisp, Dennis, AO46011.
× Crist, George Harvey, AO54496.
Critchfield, Richard Earl, AO32917.
Crocker, John Powers, AO33144.
Cromer, Daniel Hagan, AO44334.
Cronan, Robert Albert, AO44224.
Crook, William Ralph, AO40340.
Cropper, Eugene Charles, AO29970.
Crosby, Stephen Harmon, Jr., AO45763.
Cross, Cecil Calvin, AO30187.
Crowley, John Ennis, AO40047.
Crowley, William Francis, AO35006.
Crownson, Delmar Lester, AO45548.
× Crum, William Bailey, AO23513.
Crumly, Harold Jesse, AO34387.
Culbertson, Virgil Bryant, AO51940.
Culbertson, Kline Downing, AO45620.
Culler, Harry Hillus, AO42165.
Culpepper, Claude Anthony, AO52284.
Cumbaa, Noel Thomas, AO33780.
Cummins, Tristram James, Jr., AO39988.
Cummins, William Kneedler, AO24007.
× Cunningham, Jack Edward, AO25287.
Curl, Lester Clarence, AO51311.
Curnutt, James Lee Roy, AO34574.
× Curran, James Richard, AO53358.
× Curren, Wayne Berth, AO45141.
Curry, William Floyd, AO44925.
× Curtice, Raymond Leavitt, AO22507.
Curtis, Frank Mitchell, Jr., AO32115.
Curtis, Gwynne Sutherland, Jr., AO24008.
Curtis, Richard, AO33363.
Curtis, Victor Norman, AO53138.
Cutcher, Solomon, AO33862.
× Da Rosa, Elmer Garcia, AO42952.
Dacey, Timothy John, Jr., AO45649.
Dade, Lucian Alexander, Jr., AO33575.
Dahlstrom, John Robert, AO41893.
Daigle, Lewellyn Clifford, AO25247.
Dally, Edwin Bruce, AO32910.
Dale, Jack Delmar, AO33623.
Dallam, Welwyn F., Jr., AO35018.
× Dalton, Charles D'Orr, AO44105.
Daly, William Thomas, AO33388.
Dame, Frederick Russell, AO32811.
× Daniel, David Edwin, AO33905.
Daniel, Joe Rowan, AO33059.
Daniel, William Allen, AO24103.
Daniels, Edward Linden, AO34954.
× Daniels, Robert Frederic, AO51888.
× Dannel, Abram Baugh, AO34568.
Darby, George Clifton, Jr., AO34170.
Dart, Roy Whitman, AO51516.
Dash, Lawrence Peck, AO29858.
× Daugherty, James Ferdinand, AO42504.
× Daugherty, Jean Hamilton, AO39110.
× Davania, Richard Walton, AO30113.
Davenport, Dean, AO35620.
× David, Robert George, AO45742.
Davidson, Collier Hutchins, AO34459.
Davidson, Roy Alvin, AO29604.
× Davie, Robert Nelson, AO40190.
× Davis, Albert F., AO42143.
Davis, Alpheus Mallette, Jr., AO32599.
Davis, Edward Glendaw, AO43690.
Davis, Emmett Smith, AO45994.
Davis, Everett, AO33012.
Davis, Frank Lent, AO31940.
× Davis, Howard Allan, AO33193.
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Dawson, Robert Harrison, AO40327.
× Day, Robert Stanley, AO51466.
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Degoes, Louis, AO32899.
× Degroot, Edward Burton, Jr., AO41991.
Degroot, Peter, AO41974.
Dehart, Edward George, AO21302.
× DeJarnette, Thomas Davis, AO40726.
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× De La Vigne, Ferdinand Andre, AO51383.
Delacey, William Howard, AO34178.
× DeLapp, John Robert, AO32713.
De St. Jeor, Wallace Bramwell, AO41861.
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Dean, Charles Emmet, AO32790.
× Dechaene, Andre Jacques, AO22582.
Deems, Paul Schroeder, AO23056.
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Dehle, Alfred Hugo, AO51267.
DeHorn, John Gerrit, AO29734.
Delaney, Francis Robert, AO42627.
Demick, Robert Leslie, AO32493.
Dempster, Kenneth Crawford, AO34301.
Denison, Jack Aiden, AO51640.
Denson, Bender Dowdell, AO20857.
Denton, Ashley Newton, Jr., AO45538.
Deppe, Howard William, AO30617.
Drey, Cloyd Harold, AO35156.
Derr, Roger Thatcher, AO42317.
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Dessert, Kenneth O'Reilly, AO23730.
× D'Ettore, William Nicholas, AO29330.
Deverall, George Grace, AO42107.
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× Dibrell, Charles Frederick, AO44708.
Dick, Chester Arthur, Jr., AO51663.
Dick, William Houston, AO34428.
Dickerson, Robert William, AO44186.
Dickey, Robert Russell, Jr., AO41946.
× Dickson, Marion Leonard, AO44033.
Dickson, Raymond Lawrence, AO29933.
× Diehl, Conrad Henry, Jr., AO20763.
× Dieterle, William Howard, AO39891.
Dietze, Herman Verne, AO43046.

- Dillingham, Maurice Stanley, AO29944.
 Dillon, John Michael, AO44512.
 Dillow, Joseph Clinton, AO32232.
 Dimmock, Charles, AO43466.
 Disher, Raymond James, AO35001.
 X Dishuck, John Joseph, AO43593.
 X Dix, Gerald Johnson, AO34989.
 Dixon, Jacob Wylie, AO35004.
 Doan, Oliver Colling, AO39143.
 Doddridge, David Edward, AO52848.
 Dolan, Paul Gerald, AO29743.
 Dole, Charles Rollin, AO46067.
 Donahue, Vincent Joseph, AO34129.
 Donalson, I. B. Jack, AO32964.
 Donics, William, AO45515.
 X Donley, John Bland, AO52231.
 Dooley, Franklin Wayne, AO30067.
 Doolittle, Glenn Alden, AO34077.
 Dorn, Wilfred Charles, AO34367.
 Dorney, Paul Arthur, AO40703.
 Dorsey, Robert Sears, AO45063.
 D'Orsi, Albert, AO42614.
 Dougan, Eric, AO20615.
 Dougherty, Clifford Alonzo, AO44005.
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 Douglass, Charles Reid, AO30555.
 Dow, Leonard Ferrell, AO43953.
 Dowd, Morris Robert, AO30130.
 Downey, Clyde Jackson, AO38839.
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 Downing, Harry Lee, AO34438.
 Downing, Leighton Ford, AO33090.
 X Downs, Bruce Charles, AO35562.
 X Downs, James Albright, AO52282.
 X Downs, Walter Wellman, AO51300.
 X Downtin, Rex, AO34498.
 X Doyle, C. Ervin, AO41899.
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 Drum, Robert Craven, AO44828.
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 X DuVal, Robert James, AO34469.
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 X Duganne, John Andrew, AO40727.
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 X Dunkin, Robert Joseph, AO41852.
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 X Dusenbury, James Albert, AO46119.
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 Dvorak, Edward August, Jr., AO44069.
 Dyas, John Robert, AO34768.
 Dysinger, Leonard Stark, AO34254.
 Eairley, John James, AO34754.
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 X Earl, Gerald Mercer, AO40384.
 Earle, Wilton Haynsworth, Jr., AO32598.
 X Earthman, Henry Bivins, AO32650.
 Easley, Horace Penrod, AO45055.
 Easton, John Jay, AO23785.
 Eaton, Dudley Paul, AO33692.
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 Ebbeler, Harold Ray, AO33564.
 Eberle, Adolph William, AO30031.
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 Edwards, Charles William, AO29658.
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 X Egan, John Clarence, AO33050.
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 X Ehlers, Melville Virgil, AO44460.
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 X Elder, Clarence Lewis, AO23814.
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 X Ellert, Laurence John, AO20311.
 X Elliott, Frank Bower, AO40636.
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 Ellis, Clay Donald, AO30017.
 X Ellis, Frank Wilby, AO34843.
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 X Epperson, Elmer Harrison, AO32948.
 Erb, Gilbert Elmer, AO34213.
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 Evans, Andrew Julius, Jr., AO23882.
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 X Evans, Harry Lee, Jr., AO35230.
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 Evans, Louis Edgar, Jr., AO44194.
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 X Ewing, Clair Eugene, AO44614.
 Exon, Arthur Ernest, AO33368.
 Ezzard, Richard Francis, AO22840.
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 X Fahy, Albert Francis, Jr., AO33235.
 Falletta, Charlie, AO34597.
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 Fant, Murray Gibbs, AO46031.
 Farber, Morris, AO30048.
 X Faris, Julius Porter, Jr., AO22230.
 Farnham, Sheldon Webster, AO35112.
 X Farrell, Robert Howe, AO53215.
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 Felknor, Robert Snoddy, AO30469.
 Fellows, Paul DeWitt, AO42421.
 Felton, George Boyd, AO32418.
 X Fenn, Frank Lawrence, AO51777.
 Fenske, Leslie Claude, AO51496.
 Ferguson, Harvey Eugene, AO33700.
 X Ferguson, Howard Eastin, AO52392.
 Ferguson, Ivan Leonard, AO40710.
 Ferguson, Marion Grey, Jr., AO29862.
 Ferguson, Matthew Henry Taylor, AO45368.
 Fernandez, Fernando Joseph, AO53225.
 Ferrey, James Paisley, AO52596.
 Ferrill, Harlan Benton, AO23313.
 Ficke, Robert Hamilton, AO33847.
 Fickling, William Arnold, AO45073.
 Field, Eugene Hollister, AO42615.
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 X Finan, Bernard Joseph, Jr., AO46023.
 X Fincke, Robert Theodore, AO33017.
 X Finnegan, Julian Pat, AO41967.
 X Finney, Harris Edward, AO51310.
 Fischer, John Joseph, AO43804.
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 Fisher, Charles Dillon, AO45812.
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 X Fizer, Elmer Parsons, AO43069.
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 X Fleming, Arch Charles, AO51306.
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 X Fletcher, Edward James, AO52275.
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 Fling, Dean Arthur, AO53267.
 Foerster, Frederick Henry, Jr., AO21859.
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 X Foley, Jesse Rush, Jr., AO52990.
 X Folmer, Jacob, AO31804.
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 X Foster, Byron Winton, AO34021.
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 X Fowles, Charles Vernon, AO32470.
 Fowles, J. Francis, Jr., AO40748.
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 X Frandsen, Hugh Andrew, AO31662.
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 Franks, George Eben, AO43739.
 Franz, Richard John, AO45575.
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 X Freiburger, Paul Ignatius, AO42437.
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 Friedlander, Edward Allen, AO51572.
 Friedman, Ivan Morton, AO52397.
 Frisbie, Curtis Lynn, AO33446.
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 Fuller, Benton Franklin, Jr., AO42559.
 Fuller, Roger Garfield, AO31338.
 Fullerton, Donald Joseph, AO51271.
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 X Fulton, Oscar William, AO30784.
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 X Gaffney, John William, AO44165.
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 X Galligan, Clarence Joseph, AO34475.
 Gallo, Frank Paul, AO42003.
 Gamber, Karl Solmon, AO45621.
 Gandy, Raymond Eugene, AO34482.
 Garber, James Franklin, Jr., AO42334.
 Garland, Ben Allen, AO34349.
 X Garner, Robert Frank, Jr., AO24546.
 Garrett, John William, Jr., AO33421.
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 X Garrett, Louis Henry, AO34944.
 Garrigan, Robert James, AO35123.
 Garrison, Edwin Herbert, AO24342.
 X Gary, Willis Jewett, AO53193.
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 Geary, George Kenneth, AO42580.
 Geffel, John Charles, AO43429.
 Gehrig, Raymond Miller, AO35193.
 X Geismar, Oscar Henry, AO39982.
 Gell, Thomas Wesley, AO45022.
 Genetti, Frank Victor, AO34089.
 X Gentry, Elbert Bailey, AO29812.
 George, Walter Russell, AO44858.
 Gerdau, Walter Henry, Jr., AO52161.
 Gerzin, Walter John, AO33713.
 Gesell, Robert Charles, AO32365.
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 Gibbons, Robert Joseph, AO33448.
 Gibbs, Asa Ben, AO31595.
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 Gibson, William Louis, AO41948.

- Gilbert, Huntington Kerr, AO22424.
 Gilbert, Lawrence Gaylord, AO34992.
 Gilbert, Olin Edward, AO34494.
 Gill, Alfred Riley, AO34814.
 Gillanders, Bruce William, AO40176.
 Gillespie, Joe Gill, AO32742.
 X Gillespie, William Gregory, AO43727.
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 X Gillis, Charles Francis, AO31760.
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 X Giuliano, Albert, AO51303.
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 X Glaser, Goodlett John, AO43431.
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 X Glassburn, Kenneth Lemuel, AO45826.
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 X Glenn, Jack Phifer, AO45724.
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 X Glover, Walter Parish, Jr., AO25137.
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 X Golden, Edlington Douglas, AO43465.
 X Goldinger, Milton, AO39923.
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 Good, John Carter, AO31710.
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 X Good, Robert Ogden, AO32973.
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 X Goolsby, George Stokes, AO33199.
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 X Goree, Richard Day, AO45996.
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 Gorman, George Daniel, Jr., AO33066.
 Gosewisch, Guy Nell, AO45842.
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 X Goyt, Gordon Franklin, AO45694.
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 X Grable, John, Jr., AO35023.
 Grady, Frank John, AO31872.
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 Graham, Donald William, AO25247.
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 X Graham, Marion Richmond, AO51353.
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 Granholm, Axel Viggo, AO51653.
 X Grant, Thomas Joseph, AO42533.
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 Graves, John Calvin, AO33659.
 X Graves, Lewis Tolver, AO30190.
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 Gray, Guy Bryce, AO53103.
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 Greco, Joseph Alfred Lowry, AO44302.
 Greelis, Don Kay, AO41855.
 Green, Donald James, AO33671.
 Green, Eugene Wendell, AO31994.
 Green, Robert Alan, AO43507.
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 Gregory, William Lyte, AO43449.
 Greiner, Paul Earl, AO35209.
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 X Grek, Robert Marshall, AO42648.
 Gremmler, Paul Edward, AO32759.
 X Gribble, James Thomas, Jr., AO44431.
 Griffin, Goodman Griffith, Jr., AO42824.
 Griffin, Joseph Henry, AO35090.
 Griffin, Louis Gray, AO33970.
 Griffin, Richard Varney, AO34263.
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 X Grimes, Lyle Clark, AO29924.
 Grogan, Charles Edgar, AO22355.
 Gross, Clarence Henry, AO33417.
 Gross, Edward David, AO43779.
 X Gross, James Oakland, AO34522.
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 X Growdon, Laurence Arlin, AO44167.
 Grower, Mason Henry, Jr., AO42672.
 Grubb, William Franklin, AO31922.
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 X Guilbert, Edward August, AO46108.
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 X Gunnison, Justin Coffran, AO53415.
 X Gunther, Rodney Edward, AO52616.
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 X Guthrey, Edison Dale, AO45936.
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 X Haggard, Van Buren, AO52438.
 Hagins, Newton Doris, AO30451.
 Hahn, Clarence William, AO31505.
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 Haile, James Ernest, Jr., AO22874.
 Haile, Roland Reed, AO42240.
 Hairston, Francis Booth, AO42517.
 X Halberstadt, Harry Julius, AO45211.
 Halderson, Oliver Kenmore, AO45075.
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 Hale, Samuel, AO34188.
 Haley, Albert Lawrence, AO45832.
 Hall, Byron Eugene, AO25176.
 Hall, Conway Scott, AO33966.
 X Hall, Haywood, AO43951.
 Hall, James Heard, AO34848.
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 Hall, Max Woodrow, AO23808.
 X Hall, Robert Turnbull, Jr., AO35245.
 Hall, William Jarvis, AO51628.
 Halley, Oscar Thomas, Jr., AO45704.
 Hallock, Judson, AO45038.
 Hamberg, Walter, Jr., AO34372.
 Hamby, Henry Gordon, Jr., AO33266.
 X Hamilton, Edwin John, AO32569.
 Hamilton, Harry Starr, AO30078.
 Hamilton, McHenry, Jr., AO22553.
 Hammond, Mahlon Bray, AO35005.
 Hamner, A. H., Jr., AO25342.
 Hampton, John Alexander, AO30016.
 Hampton, Thomas Kerns, AO21667.
 Haney, George William, AO52191.
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 Haney, Richard Paul, AO53371.
 Hanford, Samuel Burton, AO40469.
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 Harcos, Bela Alan, AO21617.
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 Hardesty, Wilmer Allen, AO31930.
 Harding, Edwin Forrest, Jr., AO24097.
 Harding, Frank Burkley, AO22819.
 Harding, Richard Corrie, AO45439.
 X Hardman, Charles Franklin, AO32637.
 Hardwick, Walter Amile, AO42373.
 Hardy, John Kay, AO45953.
 Hardy, Otha Bennett, Jr., AO22524.
 Hare, Robert Phillip, 3d, AO42565.
 Hargett, William Marion, AO33633.
 Harlow, Henry Maynard, AO33572.
 Harpole, Donald Clifford, AO42912.
 Harrell, Irving Jackson, Jr., AO34866.
 Harrell, William Sommerville, AO46288.
 X Harris, Alexander Everette, AO52405.
 X Harris, Bentley Hill, Jr., AO40752.
 Harris, John Frederick, AO23691.
 Harris, John Lanier, AO31434.
 Harris, William Doyle, AO34579.
 Harris, William Seth, AO43008.
 Harrison, Ike Henry, AO39953.
 Harrison, William Dean, AO51273.
 Hart, Allen Gold, AO32729.
 Hartman, Frank Althoff, AO42670.
 Harty, William Edwin, AO32219.
 Harvey, Clyde Lawrence, Jr., AO45670.
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 Harwick, George Luerssen, AO45596.
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 Hassler, Ira Edward, AO34509.
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 X Havey, James Halbert, AO44915.
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 X Hawes, Ivan Ignatious, AO51485.
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 X Hawthorne, Harry James, AO33962.
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 Hayes, Jack William, Jr., AO34310.
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 Head, Charles William, Jr., AO40660.
 Healey, James Francis, AO35065.
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 Hearn, Bunn, Jr., AO52833.
 X Hearn, John Vernon, Jr., AO34341.
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 X Heavner, William Stewart, AO30389.
 X Heber, Malcolm McMillan, AO33370.
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 X Heffner, Charles Ritchey, AO32164.
 X Heinzler, Jack Herman, AO43680.
 X Hemans, John Gullians, AO53211.
 Henderson, David Louis, AO34668.
 X Henderson, Harvey Earl, AO34473.
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 X Henderson, Richard Harrison, AO30058.
 Hendrix, William Murray, AO23559.
 X Henggeler, Francis Joseph, AO45483.
 Henry, Fred Guyant, AO32222.
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 Henschke, John Miles, AO23780.
 X Hensley, Harry Simpson, AO51909.
 Herbes, Edward, AO25196.
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 X Herndon, John Minor, AO43707.
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 Hess, Ulysses Washington, AO40029.
 Heuer, Henry James, AO31487.
 Hibbert, Richard Blair, AO32133.
 Hickey, Sanford Wayne, AO32978.
 Hickman, Raymond Edward, AO45801.
 Hicks, George Luther 3d, AO24053.
 Hicks, William Benjamin, AO43735.
 Hidden, Eugene Albert, AO41924.
 High, James Russell, AO34603.
 Hight, Fred Thomson, AO43668.
 Hignett, Forest Edwin, AO33466.
 X Hilleman, Cecil Alpheus, AO51638.
 Hill, Frank Ackerman, AO34262.
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 Hill, Kenneth Everette, AO35028.
 Hill, Lawrence Glenn, Jr., AO46090.
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 Hilliard, Robert Christy, AO41889.
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 Hilpert, Arvis Laverne, AO46194.
 X Hill, William Myron, AO45872.
 Hinch, Murrell Francis, AO42937.
 Hines, James Payne, AO43839.
 X Hinrichs, Clair Allen, AO51820.
 Hinton, Bruce Houston, AO34182.
 Hippler, William Paul, AO42393.
 Hixson, Samuel Thurston, AO51481.
 Hoerner, Le Roy Day, AO34450.
 X Hoey, Charles Joseph, AO45666.
 Hoffman, Arthur Elkin, AO33309.
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 Hogan, James Francis, AO53245.
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 Hogg, James Arthur, AO32767.

- Holbein, Fred William, AO51490.
 × Holbert, Kenneth Warren, AO35084.
 × Holbrook, Joseph Charles, Jr., AO34936.
 Holden, Raymond Barnes, AO43075.
 Holdiman, Thomas Alexander, AO26629.
 Holland, Harold Laverne, AO29609.
 Holland, Thomas Elbridge, AO51603.
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 × Holmes, Robert West, AO44711.
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 Holstrom, Everett Wayne, AO33463.
 Holt, Francis William, AO42238.
 Holt, Harold Norman, AO52863.
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 × Holt, John Franklin, AO52169.
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 Hook, Fred G., Jr., AO33586.
 × Hooker, George Brown, Jr., AO31341.
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 × Hope, John Warren, AO30393.
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 × Hopkins, James Iredell, AO34380.
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 Hopper, William Falcon, Jr., AO43359.
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 Horn, Robert William, AO23889.
 Hornby, David Alonzo, AO34014.
 × Horner, Lawson Clifton, Jr., AO25225.
 × Hornsby, Thomas William, AO33894.
 × Hornsey, William C., AO38760.
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 Houghton, Edwin Gordon, AO51896.
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 Hreha, Joseph Albert, AO42701.
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 Huff, Howard Chester, AO42964.
 Hughes, Aquilla Ballard, Jr., AO23297.
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 × Hugos, Howard Francis, AO44737.
 Hull, William Thomas, Jr., AO35075.
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 × Hundt, George Raymond, AO45940.
 Hunt, Edward Everhart, AO29754.
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 Huntington, Edward Marshall, AO44710.
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 Hurley, Arthur Francis, AO29575.
 Hurley, Charles, AO51390.
 × Hurley, Robert B., AO51484.
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 × Huthnance, Guy Thomas, AO51923.
 Hydron, Clarence August, AO40595.
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 Hynd, William Brown, AO42031.
 × Ice, Thew Joseph, Jr., AO19505.
 Imhof, Louis Patrick, AO43402.
 × Imperato, Edward Thomas, AO45505.
 Impson, Ivan Hurst, AO31678.
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 × Ingelido, Michael Joseph, AO33882.
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 × Isbell, James Albert, Jr., AO32214.
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 × Ivory, John Carroll, AO44099.
 × Jack, Jean Albert, AO24178.
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 × Jessic, Frank Saint, AO43458.
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 × Johannes, John Michael, AO33001.
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 × Johnson, Herbert Elroy, Jr., AO33231.
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 × Johnston, Clifford Andersen, AO33081.
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 × Jones, Jarvis Parnell, AO32652.
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 × Jordan, Charles Edward, AO35026.
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 × Jowdy, William John, AO32152.
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 × Kale, James Stewart, AO34527.
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 × Keilman, Myron Harold, AO34767.
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 × Kellogg, Joseph Warner, AO42731.
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 × Kelsay, Clyde Bruce, AO34023.
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 × Kenny, Thomas Francis, Jr., AO34327.
 × Kent, Glenn Altran, AO52562.
 × Kerbel, Walter, AO36818.
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 × Key, George Alexander, AO43742.
 × Klefer, Paul Clifford, AO51354.
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 × Kimball, James Nathaniel, AO51846.
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 × Kincaide, Norman Theodore, AO34493.
 × Kincheloe, Charles M., AO42444.
 × King, Hall, AO38731.
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 × King, Norman Elliott, AO45685.
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 × Kingsley, Earl Roster, AO44082.
 Kirby, David Joseph, AO43570.
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 × Kirton, Edwin Malcolm, AO30380.
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 × Kjeldseth, Clarion Jonason, AO34941.
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 × Knudson, Albert, AO44779.
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 × Kracman, Miles, AO42140.
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 × Kugel, Richard Charles, AO30629.
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 × Kuncce, Lee Roy, AO43994.
 × Kundrat, Andrew, AO33870.
 × Kunkel, David Ernest, Jr., AO23805.
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- Kuntz, Bernard Romaine, AO45309.
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× Kyes, William Bush, AO34893.
× LaBarr, William, AO51675.
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× LaPlante, Robert William, AO32816.
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Laking, Percy Albert, AO42087.
Lambert, Blake Wallace, AO34225.
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Lambert, Joseph S., AO51787.
Lambeth, Benjamin Shadarach, Jr., AO44490.
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× Lange, Harry Alfred, AO41996.
× Lansdale, Edward Geary, AO42180.
× Larkey, Isaac Farrand, Jr., AO34439.
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Law, Henry Leland, Jr., AO32438.
× Lawrence, Henry Wells, AO34535.
Lawrence, John Charles, AO43640.
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Lawson, John Kercheval, AO31428.
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× Layton, Robert Fulton, AO32471.
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× Leach, William Hinman, AO30127.
× Learnard, Arthur Trowbridge, AO31634.
× Ledford, Jack Clarence, AO46279.
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× Lee, James Lyle, AO43456.
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× Lehman, Ted R., AO42154.
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× Lewis, Archie Robert, AO44559.
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× Lightner, Lawrence Scott, AO35155.
× Likes, David Henry, AO43983.
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× Lipsker, Martin Sigmund, AO40335.
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× Long, Lewis Rex, AO42314.
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Loomis, Richard, AO30308.
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× Lovensbury, James William, AO40661.
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× Lucas, Walter Yeates, AO35422.
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Lund, Harold Gold, AO34909.
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× Lyle, James Perkins, AO34546.
× Lyle, Lewis Elton, AO33557.
× Lynch, Donald Hugh, AO34880.
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× Macdonald, Daniel Venn, AO34298.
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× Magruder, Eugene Ross, AO33160.
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× Mahoney, Hugh, AO45855.
Mahr, Victor Montague, AO40696.
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Malloy, Verne, Henry, AO32716.
Manchester, Richard Easley, AO45098.
Mandt, William Frederick 3d, AO34396.
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Manion, Thomas Francis, Jr., AO42332.
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Mantoux, Lopez, Joseph, Jr., AO52575.
Marble, Hugh Higman, Jr., AO33277.
Marchant, John Chesley, AO42358.
Mariska, Ben Felix, AO43564.
Markham, Peter John, AO44640.
Marley, Frederick Harold, AO40440.
× Maroni, Robert James, AO34564.
Marr, Jack Franklin, AO25245.
Marsh, Charles Stewart, AO42440.
Marshall, Charles Sylvester, AO39038.
Marshall, Raymond H., AO30295.
Marston, Morrill Elwood, AO23220.
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Martin, Charles Patrick, AO29757.
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Martin, John Robert, AO33435.
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Martin, Lonnie Elwyn, AO31573.
× Martin, Vernon Paul, AO44732.
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× Marts, Kenneth Elliot, AO34005.
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× Marvin, Reinold Heman, AO42536.
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× Masters, Robert Eugene, AO44195.
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× Matthews, Joseph Walter, AO42310.
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× Maxwell, Donald Ward, AO32584.
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× McBrayer, James Roy, Jr., AO45090.
McBride, James Lloyd, Jr., AO21762.
× McBride, William Peter, AO33625.
McCabe, Jerome Joseph, AO44874.
× McCafferty, George O'Day, AO34361.
× McCaffery, Lawrence Florian, AO40160.
McCall, Jim, AO52332.
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McCartan, Arthur Austin, AO23062.
× McCarter, Elmer Heath, AO32694.
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× McClure, Jack Curtright, Jr., AO23771.
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× McCollum, Hugh Archie, AO42540.
× McCoolpin, Carrol Warren, AO32591.
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McConnell, Landon Edward, AO32271.
McCool, Harry Clayton, AO45825.
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× McCown, Dean Augustus, AO52735.
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McCutcheon, Robert Haynes, AO24149.
McDaniel, Herve Allison, Jr., AO35217.
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× McDaniel, Samuel Ray, Jr., AO45986.
× McDermott, Charles Michael, AO51331.
McDonald, Audley Clifford, AO30570.
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× McFarland, Earl, Jr., AO22909.
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McGary, Alvin, AO42197.
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- McGrath, Thomas Joseph, AO51410.
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× McKee, Daniel Deupree, AO35116.
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× McKesson, Elmer Earle, AO22568.
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× McLean, Michael Turner, AO42247.
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× McNamara, Eugene Addis, Jr., AO51465.
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× McNeil, Joseph Leonard, AO29866.
McRay, Edward James, Jr., AO46064.
McSwain, Alex Tracey, AO32035.
× McWhirter, Horace Bee, AO53350.
McWhorter, William Hugh, Jr., AO52475.
McWhorter, William Arthur, AO33537.
McWilliams, Martin Cadenhead, AO25030.
McAllister, Gerald Bennion, AO34291.
× McTaggart, Elmer Ernest, AO34589.
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Mears, James Frank, AO35176.
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Melcher, John Nelson, AO33207.
× Melton, Robert Elwin, AO32464.
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× Mestler, Louis Jean Batiste, Jr., AO53069.
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× Metz, Cecil Clyde, AO44751.
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Middleton, Willard Rufus, AO29728.
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× Mikulak, Michael Nicholas, AO31798.
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× Millberry, Robert Ingalls, AO31724.
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Miller, Austin Luther, AO32092.
× Miller, Blake Charles, AO30343.
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Miller, David Vern, AO53360.
× Miller, DeWolfe Hugo, AO29831.
Miller, Donald Vernon, AO45103.
× Miller, Fred W., AO32144.
Miller, John Edward, AO46188.
Miller, Oliver William, AO51612.
Miller, Richard Wilson, AO45932.
Miller, Victor Burton, AO43598.
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Miller, Warren Mahlon, Jr., AO44500.
Miller, William Edward, AO34630.
Miller, William Brumfield, Jr., AO42342.
Milling, John Butler, AO34551.
Mills, Morris Hammond, AO42264.
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× Milne, Jack Gillespie, AO24112.
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× Mize, Seth Albert, AO34530.
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× Mogford, Ronald, AO51589.
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Moir, Charles Louis, AO45843.
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× Moomaw, Lorris William, AO30864.
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× Moore, Alan Douglas, AO35271.
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× Moore, Charles Edwin, AO46116.
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Moore, Malcolm Arnot, AO25200.
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Moore, William Evans, Jr., AO43858.
Moore, Wilson, AO45321.
Moore, Howard Oliver, Jr., AO52187.
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Morgan, Chester Harvey, AO32057.
× Morgan, Francis Bell, AO44062.
Morgan, MacPherson, AO23495.
Morneau, Chester Henry, AO31901.
Morrill, Harry Eugene, AO40427.
Morris, Harold Thomas, AO51700.
Morris, William Wallace, Jr., AO45370.
× Morrison, Albert Morris, AO51388.
Morrow, James Daniel, AO51852.
Morton, Charles William, AO33650.
Moseley, Cuthbert Livingston, Jr., AO34009.
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Moss, Henry James Yancy, AO51220.
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× Mueller, Alvin John Henry, Jr., AO38819.
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× Muldoon, Bernard Richard, AO46179.
× Mulholland, Mitchell Joseph Bernard, AO46003.
× Mullen, John Joseph, AO44174.
× Mulligan, Martin Doyle, AO52423.
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× Munderoff, John LeRoy, AO46161.
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× Muri, James Perry, AO45954.
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× Murray, Robert Hugh, AO33067.
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× Mutschler, Gustave William, AO51254.
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× Neer, Francis Owen, AO42728.
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Nelson, Charles Kofoed, Jr., AO31333.
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× Neuberger, Gustav Adolph, AO31422.
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× Nevins, Hugh Jean, AO32971.
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× Newman, Neil Arnold, AO44715.
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× Nickerson, George, AO52129.
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× Noonan, Thomas Michael, AO42243.
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× Northington, L. J. Dean, AO31330.
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× O'Brien, Frank Leo, Jr., AO25276.
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× Odell, William Charles, AO33045.
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× Ogas, Bernard Vivian, AO34174.
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Ola, George Joseph, AO22358.
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× Olson, Robert Alroy, AO24197.
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× Orris, William Lester, AO45432.
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× Osander, Edward Matts, AO34988.
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× Overstreet, Charles Sylvester, Jr., AO33879.
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× Faine, John Britton, AO34980.
× Palmer, Garnet Bruce, AO35135.
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Pangburn, Clifton Walter, AO43800.
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Pannis, William Walter, AO42036.
× Parham, Harry Crosswell, AO41943.
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- Parker, John Lowe, AO31600.
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× Parkhill, William Henry, AO44762.
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× Parks, Samuel Wilson, AO23964.
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× Parsons, Freeman Archie, AO53183.
Pascoe, Theodore Irvin, AO52331.
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× Patterson, James Theodore, AO33177.
× Patterson, Ralph Raymond, AO34257.
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× Paul, Joseph Herbert, AO23357.
× Paul, Leo Francis, AO33124.
Paulin, Harold David, Jr., AO32461.
Paulson, Gordon Leslie, AO40552.
× Paulson, Robert William, AO33227.
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× Paxson, Charles Barger, AO46058.
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× Peddie, Joseph Scott, AO23949.
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× Pennington, John Raymond, AO25134.
× Penn, Perry Harrison, AO40678.
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Perry, George Everett, AO43033.
× Perry, Gilbert Tracy, AO43515.
Perry, Leland Dale, AO33006.
× Perry, William Watson, AO32536.
Peters, Frederick Irving, AO42045.
Peters, Lester McCormick, AO32704.
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Petersdorf, John Edwin, AO33522.
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Peterson, Charles Oscar, AO32594.
Peterson, David Allen, AO43852.
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× Pettigrew, Paul Ales, AO45930.
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× Pidgeon, Arthur Robert, Jr., AO38711.
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Pierce, Charles Howard, AO40757.
× Pike, Harry MacCulloch, AO24110.
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× Pinnegar, Frederick George, AO42325.
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× Poole, Edgar Thornton, Jr., AO24065.
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× Potter, Fred Olen, AO42146.
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Powell, Thomas Everett, AO20837.
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Powell, William Henry, Jr., AO35256.
Powers, Arthur Dennis, AO35036.
Prann, Bradley Foote, AO23027.
Prasse, Frederick Teseler, AO34265.
Pratt, Carlos Conrad, AO22601.
Prentiss, Vernon, AO45680.
× Preslar, Sanford Dee, AO44123.
Preston, Benjamin Sidney, Jr., AO33861.
× Preston, Lloyd Warner, AO53273.
Pribble, Holton Houston, AO42339.
Price, Frederick Eugene, AO45834.
Price, Galen Barger, AO33253.
Price, Oran Oscar, AO44215.
× Pricer, Donald Calvin, AO35462.
Prim, Kent James, AO40684.
Pritchard, Charles Henderson, AO41955.
Pritchard, Wilbur Dixon, AO43080.
Prochazka, Theodore Vincent, AO51400.
Proctor, John Peebles, AO22350.
Prodanovich, George, AO32834.
Propst, John Robert, AO34424.
Pruett, Ernest Clinton, AO44404.
Pruitt, Harold Angus, AO35226.
× Pruy, Franklin Goodwyn, Jr., AO40157.
Puckett, Robert Stephens, AO25317.
Purinton, William Robert, AO22835.
Pyle, Clifton, AO33574.
Quayle, John William, AO33645.
Quincy, Arthur Joseph, AO52289.
Quinn, Elwyn Farney, AO52287.
× Quinn, Robert James, Jr., AO20285.
Quinn, Robert Sidney, AO22531.
Raferty, Patrick Hugh, AO45062.
Ragland, Richard Milner, AO31440.
Rakestraw, Bryan LaVerne, AO42719.
Ramputi, Frederick Renaldi, AO45599.
Regan, Joseph Bunn, Jr., AO53097.
Ramsey, Woodrow Wilson, AO39131.
Randall, Heman Ward, Jr., AO22492.
Randall, Robert Jahraus, AO29855.
Randall, Wilmer Ammons, AO44555.
Randolph, John Peyton, AO33433.
Randolph, Richard Louis, AO32878.
Rasmussen, Edward Bernard, AO33339.
Rasmussen, James Holland Stephen, AO-23157.
Rath, George Edward, AO34819.
Raudabaugh, Albert Snyder, AO42676.
Rawl, Robert Clifton, AO34506.
Rawlings, Phillip C., AO33936.
× Rawlinson, Bolling Hall, AO34825.
× Ray, Clyde Asa, AO25199.
Raynor, Spencer Winthrop, AO29905.
Read, Elkins, Jr., AO40485.
Read, Jackson Yulee, AO33607.
Rector, Edward Franklin, AO33765.
Rector, Roscoe Garnett, AO33370.
Redburn, Ralph Albert, AO29681.
× Redd, Denny Lee, AO30246.
Redington, William Morris, AO32138.
Redmond, Miles Augustine, AO30147.
Reed, Darrell Leonard, AO39815.
Reed, David Weaver, AO31866.
Reed, Elliott Hartley, AO21647.
× Reed, James Franklin, AO44093.
Reed, Talmadge DeWitt, AO48261.
Reeder, Horace Greeley, 2d, AO51749.
Reeve, Ralph Amos, AO23395.
× Reeve, Roy Lynn, AO33968.
Regan, Harvey Wade, AO29524.
Regan, Ralston Byrnes, AO42151.
× Reichley, Roydon Leo, AO29873.
× Reid, Archibald Campbell, Jr., AO51480.
Reid, Charles Albert, AO34804.
Reid, John, AO42260.
Renick, Charles Robert, AO34803.
Reynolds, Alden Cooley, AO42747.
Reynolds, William LaFayette, AO45877.
Rhea, Fred, AO41978.
× Rheberg, Steven Candler, AO43306.
Rhinehart, Wilcliff Grady, AO51210.
× Rhodes, James Mauran, 3d, AO42484.
Rhynard, Wayne Edgar, AO23765.
Rice, Arthur T., AO35243.
Richard, Newton Mansel, Jr., AO30441.
Richard, Septime Severous, Jr., AO32254.
Richards, Edmund Burke, AO44535.
Richards, John Rose, AO23776.
Richards, Lynn Adelbert, AO43666.
Richards, Milburn Loring, AO31917.
Richardson, Elmer Winston, AO33571.
Richardson, Guy Brooks, Jr., AO41958.
Richardson, Harold William, AO35218.
Richardson, John, AO42081.
Richardson, Lester Elwood, AO34133.
× Richardson, Orin Shelby, AO24355.
Richer, Marcel Andre, AO42645.
× Richmond, Luther Henry, AO24113.
Richter, Eugene Paul, AO30110.
Riddle, Samuel Stuart, Jr., AO35052.
× Ridgway, Charles Zimmer, AO51817.
Ridings, Donald Ellis, AO21657.
Rieske, Forrest Otto, AO42110.
Riggin, Francis Darryl, AO35011.
Riggle, Glenn Blaine, AO46074.
Riha, Amos Frank, AO35227.
Riley, Daniel Edward, AO52608.
Riley, Edward Thompson, AO51214.
Riley, William Bryant, Jr., AO42050.
Rinehart, Howard Elon, AO51441.
Riordan, Robert Polk, AO33538.
Rippers, John Brockway, AO20898.
Risher, James Franklin, Jr., AO40560.
× Ritter, Frederick Otto, AO52206.
Ritterbush, Milton Frederick, AO40279.
Rizon, Robert Lewis, AO43346.
Roadman, Charles Harvey, AO32415.
Robb, Harry Wilson, AO34247.
Robbins, Jay Thorpe, AO34752.
Robbins, Richard Barclay, AO30225.
Robert, Wade Hampton, Jr., AO34785.
× Roberts, James Frank, Jr., AO32087.
Roberts, John Alva, Jr., AO33914.
Robie, John William, AO35129.
Robinson, Calvin Victor, AO43405.
Robinson, Edward William, AO46114.
Robinson, George Lexemuel, AO29703.
Robinson, Gerald Graham, AO33088.
Robinson, James Dallas Caswell, AO34344.
× Robinson, James Cregg, Jr., AO34022.
× Robinson, James, AO41880.
× Robinson, Raymond Edward, AO43443.
Robinson, Robert Thompson, AO33162.
× Robinson, William Wallace, AO51488.
Roche, Lucian Sebastian, Jr., AO34987.
Roessell, Jack, AO34789.
Rogers, Frank Astor, Jr., AO51912.
Rogers, Leland Theodore, AO42039.
Rogers, Norman Elliott, Jr., AO42669.
Rogers, Thomas James, AO46244.
× Rohrbough, Leonard Muir, AO21631.
Rohrich, Joseph, Jr., AO43811.
Rohrs, Leonard John, AO30396.
Roman, Maxwell William, AO53186.
Romberg, Edgar Allen, AO23382.
Romine, Robert Talbot, Jr., AO42840.
Ronka, George Raphael, AO30212.
Rooks, John Girard, AO51301.
Rose, Orville Vern, AO30186.
× Rosenfield, Walter Allan, Jr., AO44680.
Ross, Finlay Fuller, Jr., AO35061.
Ross, George Lee, AO33305.
Ross, Orville Bergier, AO40460.
× Ross, William Emmett, AO34232.
Rossoff, Isidor, AO33921.
Roth, Floyd Earl, AO34669.
× Rowden, Burton Houston, AO31676.
Rowlett, Allen Benjamin, AO32534.
Rowley, John Waterbury, AO32974.
Roylance, John Gunter, AO21168.
Ruark, William Ernest, Jr., AO35294.
Ruebel, Joseph William, AO23154.
Rumsey, Herman, AO34172.
Rundquist, Douglas LeRoy, AO31675.
Runyon, Theodore Henry, AO34626.
Ruoff, Herman John, AO31637.
× Rupert, Claude Kimberly, AO42767.
Rush, Arthur Clement, AO34371.
× Russell, Edward Patrick, AO44914.
Russell, Joseph Decatur, AO42855.

- Ryan, Lloyd Frederick, AO51725.
 Saad, John Ispiridon, AO34264.
 X Sadow, Peter Thomas, AO29534.
 Saffley, Don Louis, AO45799.
 Sager, Harvid, AO30092.
 X Salisbury, Arthur George, AO33730.
 Saltsman, Ralph Henry, Jr., AO33909.
 Salvatore, Alexander Ralph, AO53408.
 X Sammons, James Nile, AO32561.
 Sampson, Raymond Donavon, AO34251.
 Sampson, Roy Paul, AO30505.
 Sams, Burton Kresge, AO44608.
 Sander, George Myron, AO30664.
 X Sanders, Edward Austin, Jr., AO34217.
 Sanders, Frederick Armstrong, AO46103.
 Sanders, Marshall Eugene, AO53067.
 X Sanders, Norton Winston, AO45576.
 Sandifer, Virgil Everette, AO45539.
 Sands, Harry James, Jr., AO24143.
 X Sands, James Edward, AO51735.
 Sartz, Jacob Peter, Jr., AO34585.
 Sass, Edward John, Jr., AO32804.
 Satterwhite, Robert Bennett, AO45853.
 X Sauer, August Peter, AO52141.
 Sault, William Edwin, AO45850.
 Savage, Columbus, AO32541.
 Savage, Frank Stephenson, AO35032.
 Savage, Lawrence Brownlee, Jr., AO51603.
 Savoie, William Frank, AO24115.
 Sawyer, Willis Bruner, AO23821.
 Schaller, Ralph Howard, AO29750.
 X Schee, Owen, AO45779.
 Schenk, Peter Joseph, AO34982.
 Scherrer, Arthur Burton, AO41980.
 X Schilling, David Carl, AO34024.
 X Schindler, Andrew Richard, AO34360.
 Schinz, Albert William, AO34311.
 X Schliecker, Charles Lenard, AO42430.
 Schloss, Jeremy Karl, AO32773.
 Schneider, George Elmer, AO45762.
 Schoenfeldt, Paul John, AO30421.
 Schoenfeldt, Verl Boyce, AO45557.
 Schofield, Martin Benjamin, Jr., AO33748.
 Schoggen, Elmer Guy, Jr., AO46163.
 Schrank, Milton Arval, AO34670.
 Schreiber, Harry Julius, AO43798.
 Schrock, Ray Ebohin, AO30545.
 Schroeck, Franklin Emmett, AO22441.
 Schuck, Francis Joseph, AO34171.
 X Schulze, Herbert Otto, AO39005.
 Schwane, Henry Herman, AO38952.
 Scollay, Loren Perry, AO29546.
 Scott, Edward Walcot, Jr., AO33677.
 Scott, Franklin Harold, AO34613.
 Scott, John Joseph, AO43945.
 Scott, Oliver McFarlane, AO44957.
 Scott, Walter Graydon, AO51263.
 Scott, Winfield Wolfe, AO22842.
 Scruggs, Harold Woodrow, AO45278.
 Seamans, Charles Sumner, 3d, AO23992.
 Searles, Frederick Webster, AO32016.
 Sears, Herbert Edward, AO42641.
 Seashore, Malcolm David, AO30154.
 Seawell, Charles Henderson, AO34919.
 Seawell, William Thomas, AO23712.
 Seeds, Dale Stimmel, AO35093.
 Seeley, John Milton, AO31864.
 Seiver, Frank Wilson, AO53029.
 Selman, James Clarke, AO33999.
 X Settles, Ben Hiestand, AO35114.
 Sewart, Harold Yorke, AO43997.
 Sexton, Robert Curtis, AO21553.
 Shachtman, Hyman, AO42351.
 Shaefer, Robert Rowland, AO35237.
 X Shafer, Robert Earl, AO45656.
 Shankle, Willard Mayes, AO33584.
 Shapiro, Leonard, AO34065.
 Sharp, Frank Allen, AO44044.
 X Sharp, Frank Douglas, AO22597.
 Sharp, John Ferrin, AO33993.
 Shaw, Jay Bartley, AO51218.
 Shaw, Leslie Burkett, AO39913.
 Shayler, Walter Kenneth, AO44150.
 Shead, Carleton Gregory, AO44333.
 Shearer, Irvine Harrison, AO23292.
 Sheehan, Larry Joseph, AO43514.
 Sheeks, Robert Morrison, AO35089.
 Sheldon, Benjamin Moe, AO52553.
 Shepherd, Marshal Leroyce, AO42254.
 Sheppard, William Alan, AO52815.
 Sheridan, Alexander Paul, AO42960.
 Sherrard, Wright Jacob, AO45573.
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 Shick, Robert Williams, AO35008.
 X Shields, John Robert, AO34253.
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 Shipley, George Wilbur, AO40346.
 Shockley, Moir Lewis, AO30726.
 Shofner, Emory Monroe, AO40202.
 Shoop, Richard Raymond, AO35223.
 Shoup, Harry Wesley, AO40659.
 Shtogren, Anthony Thomas, AO34749.
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 X Shulmistras, Joseph Andrew, AO52503.
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 Shy, William Malcolm, AO34290.
 Shyer, George Joseph, AO42965.
 Sidwell, Lowell Gene, AO34390.
 Siebert, Fred William, AO42285.
 Silk, Joseph Meryl, AO23757.
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 Simeral, George Anthony, AO32453.
 X Simmons, J. A. Jr., AO45498.
 X Simmons, Mabry, AO40550.
 Simons, William James, AO34805.
 Simpson, Charles Cass, Jr., AO46036.
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 Simpson, Harold Brown, AO35207.
 Simpson, O'Wighton Delk, AO42905.
 Sims, Harry Gay, AO43776.
 X Sims, Jack Ahren, AO34802.
 Singleton, Loy Alonzo, AO42094.
 Sinton, Russell Luis, AO41850.
 Sisk, Eugene Bounds, Jr., AO33703.
 Skelton, John William, AO42192.
 X Skinner, Eugene Elam, AO34853.
 X Skinner, Gregory Jackson, AO24523.
 Skinner, Leo Victor, AO51424.
 X Skinner, Oramel Horace, Jr., AO45690.
 Sladek, Robert Frederick, AO43043.
 Slate, Melvin Howard, AO53100.
 Sliney, Edgar Mathews, AO24084.
 Sluga, Emil Lawrence, AO33109.
 Smedley, Arthur Allan, Jr., AO33138.
 Smedley, Robert Redmond, AO34139.
 Smith, Alvin Lee, AO29738.
 Smith, Arnold Livesey, AO42661.
 X Smith, Arthur Edward, Jr., AO52625.
 Smith, Calvin Hunter, AO45511.
 Smith, Charles Henry, AO45584.
 Smith, Clyde Allen, AO43954.
 Smith, Cornelius Albert, AO32473.
 X Smith, Derryfield Nathaniel, AO42222.
 Smith, Donald Tharpe, AO52752.
 X Smith, Douglas Richard, AO31552.
 Smith, Eugene, AO32150.
 Smith, Gilbert Glover, Jr., AO34923.
 Smith, Hall Frank, AO43769.
 Smith, Harry Russell, AO29625.
 Smith, Herman Fount, AO35242.
 Smith, Irvin Hardie, AO42704.
 Smith, James Russell, AO52425.
 Smith, John Joseph, Jr., AO23115.
 X Smith, Joseph Columbus, AO44761.
 Smith, Marion Charles, AO30320.
 X Smith, Raleigh George, AO52414.
 Smith, Robert Edward, AO32566.
 Smith, Robert Nelson, AO33053.
 Smith, Robert Radford, AO33498.
 Smith, Vernon S., Jr., AO42164.
 Smith, Walter Alvin, AO35019.
 Smith, Weldon Halliwell, AO22363.
 Smith, William Hightower, AO31529.
 Smotherman, Robert Ellis, AO45798.
 Smyser, Willis Michael, AO33101.
 Snaith, William Gardner, AO52761.
 Snell, Gale Elwood, AO35082.
 X Snider, Albert Howell, AO23878.
 Snyder, John Thorpe, AO34452.
 Sogaard, Folmer Jensen, AO44391.
 X Somers, Ross Aeron, AO52922.
 Sonnkalb, Charles David, AO24121.
 Soper, Ray Edgar, AO25179.
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 Soukup, Reynold Anthony, AO33133.
 Soulliere, Edward Joseph, AO31520.
 Sowers, Louis Melvin, AO45804.
 Sowie, Donald Edgar, AO44402.
 Spahr, Paul Moses, AO41953.
 Sparks, Harold Proctor, AO33189.
 Spear, Robert Langdon, AO45909.
 Spieth, Harry Edwin, Jr., AO32456.
 Spitz, Charles Ernest, AO39906.
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 Splain, John Farley, AO24240.
 Sponable, Edson Jay, Jr., AO45543.
 Spratt, William Joseph, AO40454.
 Spurgeon, Raymond Robert, AO52538.
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 St. John, Wilbert Elvin, AO45593.
 X Stacey, Fred John, AO43459.
 Stafford, Charles Leonard, AO33547.
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 Staley, Harry Albert, AO53327.
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 X Stambaugh, Edgar LeVan, AO31751.
 Stansbury, Edgar Bryant, AO41909.
 Stanton, LeRoy Moore, AO44961.
 Stangleford, Zeb Vance, AO29679.
 Stark, John Jacob, AO19383.
 Stark, Smylie Cohn, AO34817.
 Stark, William Reynolds, AO21670.
 Starkey, James Fred, AO22439.
 Steadman, Beverly Earl, AO33093.
 Stears, Paul Aloysius, AO51461.
 Stebbins, Luther Russell, AO51347.
 Steele, Donald Dale, AO44259.
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 X Steely, Oscar Baker, AO20694.
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 Stefan, Le Roy Len, AO33913.
 Steinemann, Frank Cable, AO45714.
 Steiner, Wilfred Adolphus, AO29562.
 Stemen, Roger Franklin, AO40689.
 Stengele, Harry Everest, 3d, AO34737.
 Stenglain, Joseph Arthur, AO33452.
 X Stephens, Evans Grant, AO53397.
 X Stephens, John Edward, AO45104.
 X Stepp, Richard DeWitt, AO44639.
 Sterba, Richard, AO31954.
 Stevens, Eugene Maurice, AO42818.
 Stevens, Ronald Burdell, AO43344.
 Stevenson, Ralph Lee, AO39155.
 X Stevenson, Roger Armstrong, AO43550.
 X Stewart, James Clifton, AO45276.
 X Stewart, John Elkin, AO33850.
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 Stimpson, Ritchie Pies, AO34502.
 X Stoddard, Edward Forrester, AO35194.
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 X Stollaro, Nicholas Serge, AO40012.
 Stoltz, Laroy Richard, AO42178.
 X Stone, Maurice M., AO29692.
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 X Stoup, Hugh Clarence, AO42531.
 X Stovall, Jack Neil, AO33506.
 X Stover, George Edward, AO34606.
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 Stradleigh, Norman Farrington, AO42572.
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 X Stratton, Wilbur Harvey, AO20653.
 Striplin, Charles Forrest, Jr., AO42592.
 Stripling, Coleman, AO32985.
 Strother, James French, AO46069.
 Strozler, Buddy Alexander, AO34818.
 Stuart, Robert Hartwell, AO45644.
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 Stumpf, Carl John, AO43340.
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 Sullenberger, Louis Edward, AO42887.
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 Sullivan, Charles Edward, Jr., AO32667.
 Sullivan, Charles Peter, AO32998.
 Sullivan, Frank Edward, AO23477.
 Sullivan, Harold Joseph, AO42523.
 X Sullivan, Joseph Lewis, AO53173.
 Sullivan, Robert Bernard, AO25321.
 Summerfield, Ellison Saint Clair, AO42411.
 X Summers, Paul Walter, AO41977.
 X Summers, Thomas B., AO33161.
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- Sutton, George Ellsworth, AO45598.
 Swan, Arthur Bernhardt, Jr., AO34233.
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 Swett, Raymond Dailey, AO40450.
 Swigart, John Kenneth, AO42583.
 Sykes, Philip Avery, AO33191.
 Sykes, Robert Brown, Jr., AO39144.
 Symroski, Leonard Edward, AO23208.
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 Syptak, Raymond Alfred, AO34684.
 Szaniawski, Edward William, AO33062.
 Taaffe, George Thomas, AO51420.
 Taggart, Thomas Randolph, AO43263.
 Talley, David Gordon, AO46098.
 Tangen, Orville Clarence, AO42400.
 Tarver, Benjamin Marcus, Jr., AO21081.
 Tash, Earl Raymond, AO25240.
 Tatum, Robert Philip, AO32501.
 X Taute, August Franklin, AO45381.
 Tavast, Roy Emil, AO34313.
 Taylor, Aubrey Delbert, AO44469.
 Taylor, Charles Edward, AO35216.
 Taylor, Charles Hendrie, AO42938.
 Taylor, Frank Andrew, Jr., AO43767.
 Taylor, Henry Sidney, AO25261.
 Taylor, Henry Joe, AO51428.
 Taylor, John Randolph, AO32379.
 X Taylor, Kenneth Marlar, AO34533.
 X Taylor, Peter Rutherford, AO34145.
 Taylor, Powell Harrison, AO34149.
 Taylor, Ray Ward, AO39862.
 X Taylor, Roger William, AO44140.
 Taylor, Tom Richards, AO34850.
 X Taylor, William Barrett, 3d, AO46105.
 Taylor, William Banks, AO46095.
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 Teborek, Raymond George, AO45781.
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 Templeman, Robert Berger, AO46145.
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 X Tenney, Frank Lee, AO33134.
 Terhune, Charles Houston, Jr., AO22477.
 Terry, Henry Warren, 3d, AO33824.
 Tesch, William Arthur, AO46087.
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 X Tetiva, Ervin Joseph, AO40716.
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 Thackara, Paul Nelson, AO32313.
 Thacker, John Marshall, AO34255.
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 X Thacker, Thomas Leonard, AO45897.
 Thomas, Arthur DeCosta, AO34922.
 Thomas, Gordon Frank, AO53385.
 Thomas, Jay Paul, AO39049.
 Thomas, William Jerome, AO29845.
 Thompson, Arthur Calvin, AO43007.
 Thompson, Clyde Arnold, AO23916.
 Thompson, James Herman, AO35521.
 X Thompson, John Archibald, AO51949.
 X Thompson, Royal Seville, AO34511.
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 Thorington, William Pattenon, AO45566.
 X Thornhill, John James, AO44233.
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 Thornton, Robert Lee, AO34012.
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 X Thrift, John Childs, AO35251.
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 X Tiede, Richard Edward, AO35267.
 X Tillapaugh, Herbert James, Jr., AO32029.
 X Tiller, Francis Eugene, AO45026.
 Timlin, Francis Eugene, AO34369.
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 Todd, Alfred Grady, AO44028.
 X Todd, Thomas Marion, AO22870.
 Todd, Walter Frantzen, AO34504.
 Todd, William Edward, AO35169.
 Todd, William Leroy, AO41894.
 X Tolen, Adrian Woodrow, AO43274.
 Tolver, Raymond Frederick, AO32592.
 Toomey, Frederick Walter, AO29378.
 Tootle, Columbus Edwin, AO52384.
 X Tope, William Arthur, AO38866.
 Topping, Raymond James, AO44343.
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 X Tortora, Bernardino Ornorio, AO44148.
 Tower, Donald Oren, AO34499.
 Towler, Harry Hunt, Jr., AO24126.
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 Trachsel, William Henry, AO33563.
 Travis, Richard Van Pelt, AO23859.
 Treacy, James John, AO42927.
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 Trotter, John Turner, AO43038.
 X Trueblood, Wayne Fay, AO33194.
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 Tucker, John McKinney, AO51264.
 Tudor, David Beemer, AO33015.
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 Turner, John Landon, AO45743.
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 X Twitty, James Watson, AO30758.
 X Tyler, Henry Samuel, Jr., AO25211.
 Tyler, John, AO42433.
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 Urquhart, Lloyd Clarence Emerson, AO-51330.
 Vall, Carl Joseph, Jr., AO52382.
 Valle, Calixto Cecillo, AO38707.
 Van Ausdall, Robert Loren, AO34631.
 X Van Benthuyzen, Max Elliott, AO44873.
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 X Van Deussen, George Hanchett, AO35096.
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 Van Mullen, Louis David, AO25183.
 Vande Hey, James M., AO33370.
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 Verner, Edward, AO22974.
 Vernon, Wesley Harold, AO30316.
 Vetort, Francis John, AO33664.
 X Villars, Paul Emile, AO33877.
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 X Virden, John Marion, AO30062.
 Vitek, Richard Darius, AO33432.
 Vogt, John Edward, AO33405.
 X Von Arb, George William, Jr., AO34373.
 X Von Tungeln, Herbert Adolph, AO38840.
 X Voorhees, Burton Kennedy, AO22561.
 Vos, Calvin Miller, AO42847.
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 Waddell, James Marion, AO42940.
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 Wadsworth, Joseph Franklin, Jr., AO46223.
 Waesche, Harry Lee, AO25208.
 Wagner, Frank Benjamin, AO23298.
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 X Waldron, Clarence Loring, AO42361.
 Walker, Arthur James, AO22462.
 X Walker, George Alexander, AO33965.
 Walker, Leland Arthur, Jr., AO34333.
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 Walker, Richard Lee, AO44909.
 X Walker, William George, Jr., AO56908.
 X Walkowicz, Teddy Francis, AO46235.
 Wall, Clement James, AO41922.
 Wall, James William, AO32791.
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 X Wallace, Albert Louis, Jr., AO34512.
 Wallace, John Braxton, AO34004.
 X Wallis, Howard George, AO51371.
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 Walsten, Carl John Edward, AO42190.
 X Walster, George Clarage, Jr., AO42455.
 Walters, Edison Kermit, AO24056.
 Walters, Ernest Lee, AO32146.
 Walters, Rudolph Breece, AO32344.
 Walther, Dale Lorraine, AO32641.
 X Walton, Victor Emanuel, AO39019.
 X Walton, Wallace George, AO40759.
 Wanderer, Ralph Matthew, Jr., AO34016.
 Ward, Rufus King, AO51313.
 Ward, William Henry, AO51537.
 X Wardell, Michael Edward, AO25029.
 Warden, Clifford Vincent, AO44654.
 X Warden, Henry Edward, AO33242.
 Ware, Rodney Bradford, Jr., AO41846.
 Waring, Francis Malbone, AO42624.
 Warner, Charles Artemus, AO42194.
 Warner, Roger Martin, AO45537.
 Warren, Benjamin Calvert, AO33660.
 Warren, William, AO44269.
 Washington, Dudley Sherrill, AO41965.
 Waskow, Frank Howard, AO31058.
 Watkins, George Frank, AO40564.
 Watkins, Harvey Joseph, AO22544.
 Watkins, James Albert, AO35041.
 Watkins, James Carson, AO52439.
 Watson, Harold Francis, AO52817.
 Watson, John Charles, AO45527.
 Watson, Leroy Hugh, Jr., AO23798.
 Watson, Ralph James, AO33513.
 X Watt, John William, Jr., AO21981.
 Watters, Harold Jesse, AO52193.
 X Waugh, Richard Gordon, AO51450.
 Wear, John Francis, AO45627.
 X Weatherly, Edison Carlyle, AO44644.
 Weaver, Lester Clark, AO42126.
 Weber, Henry Loy, AO34908.
 Webster, Harry William, AO42442.
 Webster, Howard Elwyn, AO19004.
 Webster, James Lloyd, AO43009.
 Weigold, Lewis Barton, AO45715.
 Weitzenfeld, Richard William, AO34285.
 Welch, George Albert, AO31734.
 Welch, William Leslie, AO46125.
 X Welchner, Carl Ernest, AO51833.
 Weldon, Thomas Franklin, AO34403.
 Weldon, William James, AO44420.
 Wells, Bradford Hayes, AO42549.
 Wells, Selmon Willard, AO33472.
 Welsh, Albert Michael, AO33343.
 Weiler, William Theodore, AO29773.
 X Wemple, Neil Waldron, AO34788.
 Wergin, James Robert, AO21377.
 Werner, Wesley, AO34249.
 Wert, Jack Emmert, AO38763.
 Wertebaker, George Letwich, AO45452.
 Wessman, Everett Cornelius, AO32795.
 Wesson, Frederick Jefferson, Jr., AO46278.
 West, Alden Edgar, AO33832.
 X West, Ben Marshall, AO23970.
 West, Frank Thornton, AO30249.
 West, Jack C., AO40740.
 West, Shelton James, AO34763.
 West, Willard Allen, AO43690.
 X Whaley, Gerald Edward, AO42148.
 X Wheeler, Clermont Edward, AO45492.
 Wheeler, Fred John, AO29666.
 Wheeler, Merwin Benton, AO42216.
 Wheeler, Warren Sanford, AO22846.
 Whelchel, Robert, AO29564.
 Whidden, Jack Davis, AO45658.
 Whipple, Robert Clarence, AO22082.
 White, Alpheus Wray, Jr., AO23822.
 White, Donald Bates, AO32932.
 White, Grover Cleveland, Jr., AO44911.
 X White, John Milton, Jr., AO33617.
 White, Joseph Dent, AO34214.
 X White, Maynard Earl, AO35295.
 X White, William Joseph, AO52140.
 White, William Berry, AO51304.
 Whitehouse, Bernard Patrick, AO32796.
 Whiteman, Harold Jennings, AO45526.
 Whitfield, Fitzhugh Aills, AO33073.
 Whitsitt, Samuel Joseph, AO32832.
 X Wicker, Jamie Loran, AO51283.
 Wickland, Daniel William, AO30083.
 Widmann, Benjamin, AO46225.
 Wigman, Edward William, AO30417.
 Wignall, Paul Raysor, AO34686.
 X Wikstrom, Floyd Edward, AO34302.
 X Wilber, Stanley Roy, AO42806.
 Wild, Hugh Eldon, AO34910.
 X Wildes, Gordon Weber, AO42807.
 Wildes, Thomas, AO19845.
 Wilds, Harry, AO52811.
 Wiley, James Reed, AO34453.
 Wilging, Harold Arthur, AO45945.

- Wilhite, Robert Theodore, AO42232.
 Wilkerson, Steven Russell, AO33348.
 Wilkins, Charles Howard, AO45518.
 Wilkins, Sherman Warner, AO34938.
 X Wilkinson, Robert Norman, AO33100.
 Willard, Harry Edward, AO34451.
 Willeford, Edward Owen, AO32441.
 Willes, Charles Gleeson, AO23873.
 X Williams, Cecil Clinton, AO41985.
 Williams, Francis Ward, AO41866.
 Williams, Howard Wilson, AO34161.
 Williams, James Robert, AO30218.
 Williams, Joe Ross, AO32457.
 Williams, Joseph Betha, AO44016.
 Williams, Leon Flowers, AO29963.
 Williams, Walter Ashley, AO34629.
 Williams, Warren Cambler, AO39785.
 X Williams, William Isatah, AO35113.
 Williamson, Hugh Lamar, AO44787.
 Williamson, Walter Henry, AO33964.
 Williamson, William Padgett, AO31950.
 Williford, James Hobson, AO25210.
 X Willis, Benjamin Grant, AO44652.
 Willoughby, Earl, AO29731.
 X Wills, Milton Eugene, Jr., AO32163.
 Willson, Martin Eager, AO53227.
 Wilmot, Woodrow Burton, AO43683.
 Wilson, Charles Frederick, AO42204.
 Wilson, Grover Lee, Jr., AO33080.
 X Wilson, Harold Frederick, AO22883.
 Wilson, Henry Brooks, AO21200.
 X Wilson, Keith Stretter, AO22865.
 Wilson, Olin Lloyd, AO32357.
 Wilson, Thomas Norville, AO34405.
 Wilson, Willard Wendell, AO32989.
 Wimberly, Charles Leslie, AO34897.
 X Windell, Albert Cecil, AO42726.
 Wingham, Rollin Murray, AO23369.
 X Winkle, Lewis Albert, AO42999.
 X Winter, Hugh, AO43032.
 X Winterbottom, James McIndoe, AO25031.
 Wintermute, Ira Francis, AO39033.
 Wiper, Thomas Luther, AO35531.
 Wise, John Walter, AO34608.
 Wise, Jowell Clark, AO35284.
 Wisman, William Woodrow, AO34794.
 Witham, Bertram High, Jr., AO34131.
 Withers David McNeil, AO34969.
 Withycombe, Howard James, AO33489.
 Witsell, Benjamin Fishburn, AO29778.
 Witt, Theodore John, AO34229.
 Wittrock, Howard Henry, AO33647.
 Witzemberger, Edwin Jacob, AO34547.
 X Wogen, Joseph Glenn, AO32919.
 Wojick, Kenneth Charles, AO34463.
 Wolfe, Donald Alexander, AO31340.
 Wolfe, Thomas William, AO43747.
 Wolke, Gerard George, AO23529.
 X Woislager, Earl Woodall, AO3574.
 X Wolters, Delevan Edward, AO42323.
 X Wood, Allen Harry, AO33180.
 Wood, Charles Norman, AO43800.
 X Wood, Delmore Phillips, AO34529.
 Wood, E. Garrison, AO32966.
 Wood, Frank Preuit, AO33340.
 X Wood, Harold Holloway, AO44704.
 Wood, Harold Lee, AO44047.
 Wood, Roy James, AO51386.
 Wood, Wilson Roe, AO34176.
 Woodard, Walter William, AO31345.
 Woodbury, Willard Glenn, AO34607.
 Woods, David Seavey, AO23708.
 Woods, Robert Alfred, AO52663.
 X Woodward, Lester Lee, AO31391.
 Woodward, Wayne William, AO30405.
 Woodyard, Donald H., AO51564.
 Woodyard, William Truman, AO46070.
 Woolley, Preston Bruce, AO35229.
 Woolwine, Charles Carroll, AO43991.
 Workman, Robert Herndon, AO40410.
 Worley, Earl Wilson, AO25175.
 Worley, Robert Franklin, AO34625.
 Worrel, Albert Alfred, AO44249.
 X Wright, Clifton Dukes, AO29888.
 Wright, Donald McLarty, AO25213.
 X Wright, Howard Thomas, AO23108.
 Wright, Lewis James, AO34166.
 Wright, Tilden Perkins, AO22026.
 X Wursten, Ervin, AO45870.
 Wyckoff, Elmer Rufus, AO51233.
 Wyman, George Harvey, AO46046.
 Wynn, Edward Henry, AO34114.
 X Wynne, Edward Patrick, AO22965.
 Wynne, John Douglas, AO33233.
 Wys, Robert Andrew, AO33830.
 Yarchin, Samuel, AO45761.
 Yates, William James, AO34586.
 Young, Donald Alexander, AO43048.
 Youngblood, Lucian Nevelon, AO34791.
 Yudkin, Richard Allen, AO46055.
 Yurkanis, Paul John, AO22842.
 Zaloudek, Charles Joseph, AO44307.
 Zambon, Louis Basil, AO34378.
 Zapponi, William Lawrence, AO44301.
 Zimmerman, Legrand Otis, 29938.
 Zoeckler, John Lewis, AO23510.
 Zubko, Boris Michael, AO34076.
 Zuerner, William Edward, AO43491.
 Zumwalt, McLyle Gerald, AO34594.
 Zwanzig, Samuel August, AO44058.
 To be captain with rank from March 24, 1947
 McElroy, Edgar Earl, AO32273.
 To be captains with rank from July 1, 1948
 Aaron, Thomas Richard, AO54612.
 Abbott, Raymond J., AO35740.
 Abbotts, Lloyd Ferdinand, AO53234.
 Abdallah, William Paul, AO36435.
 Abel, George LeRoy, AO40743.
 Albella, Thomas, AO47021.
 Abercrombie, John Woodrow, AO44529.
 Abington, Edward Gordon, AO44377.
 Abney, Thomas Mitchell, AO33443.
 X Abrams, James Simeon, AO45469.
 Abramson, Charles Elmer, AO36056.
 Accas, George Anthony, AO46660.
 Acker, Halbert Hammond, AO32250.
 Adair, Allan Percy, 3d, AO46910.
 Adams, Albert Chester, Jr., AO35655.
 Adams, Ben Millard, AO53295.
 Adams, George Marvin, AO47537.
 Adams, George William, Jr., AO47298.
 Adams, Lawrence Augustus, Jr., AO24900.
 Adams, Orville Glenn, AO39229.
 X Adams, Peter Paul, AO47985.
 Adams, William Alonzo, Jr., AO46909.
 Adamson, Norman Francis, AO54441.
 Adduci, Vincent James, AO36449.
 Adkins, James Carl, AO40449.
 Adelman, Julius J., AO44557.
 Aenchbacher, Arthur Eugene, AO35388.
 Agan, Charles Keith, AO47556.
 Agin, Edward James, AO43892.
 Agostinho, Robert Joseph, AO48986.
 X Ahrens, William Carl, AO43741.
 Aiken, Albert Shelton, AO35252.
 Akins, Dudley Stephenson, AO44595.
 Alba, Carmelo Vincent, AO36335.
 Albritton, Jesse Tignor, AO40971.
 Alder, Robert Trever, AO36968.
 X Alexander, Andrew Jackson, AO47038.
 Alexander, Donald, AO35703.
 Alexander, Harry Strother, AO46381.
 X Alexander, Lawrence Edward, AO33707.
 Alexander, Robert Barlow, AO52536.
 Alexander, Wiley Lee, AO35920.
 Alford, James Strickler, AO44330.
 X Allard, Charles Edward, AO32890.
 Allbritton, John Leonard, AO36045.
 Allen, Byron Donald, Jr., AO44577.
 Allen, Clayton Forbes, AO53886.
 X Allen, Ed Crow, AO52724.
 Allen, Franklin Staples, Jr., AO34002.
 Allen, John Thomas, AO44885.
 Allen, Samuel Lawrence, AO32510.
 Allen, Stanley Ernest, AO44481.
 X Allenby, Donald Roscoe, AO48202.
 Allensworth, Hubert Lasater, AO32556.
 Allison, Royal Bertram, AO35675.
 Allyn, Robert Howard, AO35674.
 Alois, Frank James, AO46453.
 X Althouse, Donald Irving, AO36592.
 X Alton, Carol Wilson, Jr., AO33874.
 Alworth, John William, AO47744.
 X Amann, John Robert, AO53484.
 Amos, Robert Farrish, AO47834.
 Anderson, Homer Paul, AO44741.
 X Anderson, Arlo Sell, AO43671.
 Anderson, Arthur William, AO48116.
 Anderson, Arvid Warren, AO33468.
 Anderson, Bernard Elwood, AO52777.
 Anderson, Bryant Yeck, AO40959.
 Anderson, Clarence Emil, Jr., AO37030.
 X Anderson, Delynn Edward, AO35336.
 Anderson, Glenn Preston, Jr., AO21102.
 Anderson, Holly Winfred, AO44227.
 X Anderson, John Frederic, AO39263.
 Anderson, John Munroe, AO24781.
 X Anderson, John McLeome, Jr., AO44601.
 X Anderson, Joseph William, Jr., AO48348.
 Anderson, Leonard Ward, AO53497.
 Anderson, Louis, Jr., AO48359.
 Anderson, Millard Othello, AO26278.
 Anderson, Milton Alphonso, AO47296.
 Anderson, Oscar Shannon, Jr., AO47774.
 Anderson, Rex Victor, AO145191.
 Anderson, Truman Foster, AO45503.
 Anderson, William Albert, AO46771.
 Anderson, William Landis, AO47588.
 Anderson, Windsor Temple, AO23891.
 X Anderten, Irwin William, AO43546.
 Andre, Louis Edward, Jr., AO47587.
 Andrae, Andreas Arthur, AO46483.
 Andres, Joseph Edward, AO36962.
 Andrew, Stephen Wallace, AO32307.
 Andrews, George Edward, AO35405.
 Andrews, George Hamilton, AO37279.
 Andrews, John Welker, AO35007.
 Andrews, John Albert Cornelius, AO33175.
 Andrews, Leon, AO36557.
 X Andrews, Robert Louis, AO34543.
 Andrews, Thomas Joseph, AO54239.
 X Andridge, Herbert Wendell, AO52686.
 X Angier, Frank Edward, AO45417.
 Ansell, Norris Jacob, AO40855.
 Anse, Ralph Dhelo, AO44440.
 Anzelon, George Joseph, AO34962.
 Appel, Charles Albert, AO36275.
 Appold, Norman Carl, AO35673.
 X Arakelian, Edward Jordan, AO54610.
 Arbrogast, Thomas Joseph, AO35985.
 X Arbuthnot, George Stanley, AO52904.
 Archer, Oneal John Thomas, AO52330.
 X Archibald, Thomas Gardner, AO52780.
 Archuleta, Rubel Virgil, AO32506.
 Arcuri, Michael Joseph, AO54170.
 Ard, Roswell William, AO35414.
 X Arduengo, Joseph Arnold, AO54742.
 Ariano, Richard Angelo, AO35857.
 X Armbrust, Carl William, AO35746.
 Armstrong, George Harmon, Jr., AO45563.
 X Armstrong, George Herbert, AO45177.
 Armstrong, John Frank, AO40734.
 Armstrong, Richard Elliott, AO43482.
 Arnold, Carl, AO40839.
 Arnold, Dixon Jay, AO33337.
 Arnold, Richard Tribble, AO46736.
 Arnold, Robert William, AO33318.
 Arnold, Roy Addison, AO44277.
 X Arnold, William Clyde, AO54682.
 Artiglia, Aldo, AO35779.
 Asch, Alfred, AO53305.
 Ash, Allie Paul, AO44390.
 Ash, Robert Preston, Sr., AO45021.
 Ashley, Clower Franklin, AO3789.
 Ashley, George Robert, AO33320.
 X Asprey, William Palmer, AO40528.
 Aszman, Burton Hughes, AO45423.
 Atchison, Delmar Wallace, AO46580.
 Atchison, Richard Bush, Jr., AO41025.
 X Atkins, James Martin, AO44519.
 Atkins, John Hugh, Jr., AO47964.
 Atkinson, Paul Gregory, Jr., AO25973.
 X Atkinson, William Joseph, AO46140.
 Atterholt, Charles Wilson, AO52945.
 Atwater, William E., AO40998.
 Atwell, Lawrence Austin, AO43639.
 Aubrey, Carl Lee, AO46165.
 August, Jack William, AO48251.
 Augustine, John Anthony 3d, AO45903.
 X Austin, James Manning, AO52427.
 X Austin, John Florea, AO33208.
 X Austin, Orlo Lorraine, AO36540.
 Avery, Edward Stephen, AO33418.
 X Avery, Hamilton King, Jr., AO24032.
 Avery, James Branham, AO48359.
 Avery, Lyndall John, AO45866.
 Avriett, Giles Croston, AO45154.
 Ayers, Jerry Houston, AO35904.
 Ayles, Robert Lewis, AO36048.
 Ayres, Langdon Ford, AO54411.
 X Babb, Claude Andrew, AO43807.

- Babb, Harold Thaddeus, AO22881.
 X Bacalis, Paul Nicholas, AO47514.
 Bachman, Lawrence Frederick, AO33351.
 X Bachmann, Frederick Clemens, AO45731.
 Bachtell, Robert Carithers, AO48461.
 Baer, John Willard, AO25684.
 Bagley, Ronald Dale, AO47095.
 Bahler, George Paul, AO47872.
 X Bailey, Don Warren, AO34487.
 X Bailey, Harry Banks, AO52252.
 Bailey, James Edmund, Jr., AO53402.
 Bailey, John Robert, AO45705.
 Bainer, John William, AO52551.
 Baird, Julian Burton, AO53910.
 X Baker, Ancil David, AO22474.
 Baker, Carl Kraus, AO44894.
 Baker, Charles Clare, AO47445.
 Baker, Donald Ralph, AO44321.
 Baker, Hollis Hershall, AO44808.
 Baker, Merlin Wayne, AO54607.
 Baker, Norman Nathan, AO47780.
 X Baker, Roger Norman, AO45415.
 Baker, Royal Newman, AO46476.
 Balchunas, George Adam, AO47526.
 Baldrige, William Holmes, AO52760.
 Baldwin, Robert Percy, AO45693.
 Balkum, Earl Thomas, AO45911.
 Ball, Frank Putnam, AO26196.
 Ball, Roger Clawson, AO26112.
 X Ballard, Roy William, AO24798.
 Ballard, Walter Paige, AO40556.
 Ballew, John Marion, AO47888.
 Balliet, William Edward, AO36974.
 Bamburg, Horace Edvion, AO46893.
 Banker, Robert Darrell, AO46768.
 Banks, Jack Ralph, AO36049.
 Banning, Richard Eldon, AO53673.
 Barber, George Alva, AO33381.
 Barber, James Luther, Jr., AO52694.
 Barber, Zeneth O., AO52858.
 Barbour, Walter Raymond, AO52837.
 Barclay, Errol Dale, AO52794.
 Barger, David Harvey, AO25794.
 Barile, Anthony Peter, AO55018.
 Barker, Darold Kieth, AO47073.
 Barker, Paul Bernard, AO43517.
 Barker, William Hamblin, AO44985.
 X Barnes, John Woodward, AO35927.
 Barnes, Richard Ward, AO41030.
 Barnes, Roy Ivan, AO35876.
 Barnes, Truman Sheldon, AO47994.
 Barnett, Clyde Haywood, Jr., AO52905.
 Barnett, Wendell Hines, AO33720.
 Barney, William Shores, AO35934.
 Barnum, Robert Alexander, AO45753.
 Baron, Oakley Walter, AO40650.
 Barr, Jennings Monroe, AO52246.
 Barracough, Robert Arthur, AO46900.
 Barrett, Alfred William, Jr., AO52659.
 Barrett, John Patrick, AO44081.
 X Barrow, David Crenshaw, AO37052.
 Barrow, Tom Lee, AO31886.
 Barry, Billie Jo, AO37226.
 Barthel, Carl Coulbourn, AO35736.
 Bartol, Dominic Anthony, Jr., AO47476.
 Barton, James Robert, AO36226.
 Barton, John Richard, AO45895.
 Barton, Richard Everett, AO48504.
 Barton, Terry Reed, AO35701.
 Barton, William Gerald, AO47209.
 Basel, George Phillip, AO36539.
 Bass, Earl James, AO48204.
 Bass, Feris Achile, Jr., AO33121.
 Bass, Thomas Edwin, AO37292.
 Bates, Elbridge Campbell, AO48358.
 Battalio, Samuel Thomas, AO45084.
 Battle, Clarence Leonard, Jr., AO44397.
 X Baucom, George Elmer, Jr., AO33237.
 X Bauer, Christian Schmid, AO43585.
 Bauer, Maurice Hatter, AO34429.
 Baugh, Howard Lee, AO48048.
 Baumgardner, Bruce Kennedy, AO35225.
 Bausser, William Jerome, AO34991.
 Baxter, Clifford Frank, AO52556.
 Baxter, Wyley, Lovelace, AO24867.
 Bazan, Edward Theodore, AO43837.
 X Beahan, Kermit King, AO35413.
 Beale, William Henry, Jr., AO35139.
 Beall, Arthur Wilcoxon, Jr., AO44847.
 Beal, J. Mac, AO35503.
 Beall, Lewis Sherode, AO35869.
 Beam, Edgar Stowe, AO53836.
 Beam, James Carroll, AO34448.
 X Bean, James Otto, AO44649.
 Bear, George Harold, AO44518.
 Beard, William Alton, AO35654.
 Beasley, David Cadwell, Jr., AO48741.
 Beasley, William Dawson, AO33013.
 X Beaty, Sherman Randolph, AO45390.
 Bebout, LeRoy, Jr., AO40388.
 Beck, Abe Jack, AO43902.
 Beck, Charles Joseph, AO37376.
 Beck, Richard William, AO36404.
 Beckelman, Jack Dwain, AO34548.
 Beckett, Thomas Archer, AO26246.
 Beckett, Walter Rae, Jr., AO26184.
 X Beckley, Raymond Elmer, AO36276.
 X Becnel, Joseph Richard, AO52753.
 Bedford, John Peter, AO40910.
 X Beerli, Stanley William, AO48402.
 Beers, Robert William, AO24910.
 X Beery, Harold Floyd, AO35241.
 Beeson, Thomas Henry, AO25510.
 Begg, Charles Forsyth Henry, AO35707.
 Behn, Milton Albert, AO25505.
 X Behnke, William Charles, AO49032.
 Behrens, Elton August, AO47618.
 X Behrens, George Herman, AO43931.
 Belcher, Delbert Ray, AO45081.
 Belfield, Douglas Findlay, AO46848.
 X Belgard, John Robert, AO44527.
 Bell, Charles Austin, AO53367.
 X Bell, Homer Clark, Jr., AO48166.
 Bellman, Arthur Burton, AO45143.
 Belongia, Blair Gerald, AO35757.
 Belsler, Joseph Henry, AO48099.
 Bench, Herbert George, AO38465.
 Benedict, William Pershing, AO54578.
 Benner, John George, AO46490.
 Benner, Stephen Otto, AO25525.
 Bennett, Herbert Holinworth, AO31991.
 Bennett, John Mark, AO54772.
 Bennett, John Wray, AO47182.
 Bennett, Robert Laster, AO47318.
 X Bennett, Thomas Wiggin, Jr., AO55184.
 Beno, Kenneth Richard, AO44198.
 X Benson, Frank Tipton, AO32996.
 X Bentley, Delwin Dale, AO46732.
 X Benz, Walter Gottlieb, Jr., AO35896.
 Beresford, Harry Edward, Jr., AO45054.
 X Berg, Walter Warden, AO53088.
 X Berg, William Wilson, AO37166.
 Berge, Ralph Irving, AO48090.
 Berger, Kenneth Stephen, AO52335.
 Berger, Raymond John, AO40800.
 Bergman, Harold Oscar, AO45121.
 Bergmann, Charles Herman, Jr., AO53025.
 X Bergum, Lester Norman, AO47605.
 Berkow, Joseph Jeffrey, AO40719.
 Berman, Robert Arnold, AO24912.
 Bero, Francis, AO45039.
 Berry, Edmund Burke 3d, AO45070.
 Berry, Everet Oden, Jr., AO36578.
 X Berry, Frederick Dee, Jr., AO45448.
 Berry, Gleneth Boyd, AO56903.
 Berry, Kearie Lee, Jr., AO25736.
 X Berry, Lon Bernard, AO52821.
 X Bertling, Stephen Joseph, AO44857.
 Bertsch, William Preston, AO33457.
 Berube, Paul Gerard, AO48190.
 X Best, Jack Raymond, AO46004.
 Best, William McNeely, AO54534.
 Bestervelt, Harold James, AO25545.
 Beth, Elman John, AO33712.
 Betts, Francis Arnold, AO43854.
 Betts, Russell Wood, Jr., AO53249.
 Betz, Albert Leslie, AO31953.
 Bevan, Wendell Lowell, Jr., AO25535.
 X Beville, Claude, Jr., AO44100.
 Beyer, Johnson, AO32833.
 Biberstein, Arthur Lester, AO35873.
 Bickerstaff, Burt McCoy, AO41020.
 X Bickford, Jack Cedric, AO46407.
 Bickford, James Wendell, AO32803.
 Bicknell, June E., Jr., AO45502.
 Biddle, Maurice Francis, AO45289.
 Biddlecome, Bruce Dutton, AO39104.
 Bieck, Robert Barton, AO47343.
 X Biggs, Bradley, AO36892.
 Bilby, Bedford Bruce, AO54827.
 Bills, Ralph Carmack, AO53913.
 Birbeck, Richard Wellington, AO52700.
 Bird, Charles H., AO53188.
 Bird, Clement William, AO39159.
 X Birdsong, George Purnell, Jr., AO40842.
 Biretta, Algert Anthony, AO53976.
 Biscayart, Jules Dominique, AO46584.
 Bishop, Cleo Merton, AO25529.
 Bishop, Edward Landes, AO37270.
 Bjoring, Robert George, AO46277.
 Black, Lee Charles, AO54674.
 X Black, Shirley Norman, AO39078.
 Black, Walter Edward, Jr., AO36471.
 Black, William Morrison, AO35471.
 Blackman, Richard Orchard, AO44679.
 Blair, Alan Howard, AO53445.
 Blair, Hubert Maynard, AO35892.
 X Blair, Samuel Vernon, AO46337.
 Blais, Lawrence Francis, AO46688.
 Blake, Donald Frank, AO24870.
 X Blake, Lynn Thompson, Jr., AO36482.
 Blakely, Everett Ernest, AO35751.
 Blakeslee, Donald James Matthew, AO36613.
 Bialock, John Wilmer, AO32632.
 X Blanco, Ira Joseph, AO45023.
 Bland, Edward Cole, AO48055.
 Bland, George Thomas, AO52618.
 Bland, John William, AO46329.
 Bland, Ruskin McArdle, AO45018.
 Blank, Jonas LeMoyné, AO25994.
 Blanton, Ernest Leroy, AO54261.
 Blasingame, Benjamin Paul, AO24615.
 Blass, Daniel Luther, AO45840.
 Blatt, Seymour, AO53577.
 Bledsoe, Joseph Vernon, AO45157.
 Blehm, Harold Emanuel, AO53341.
 Bliss, Charles Cushman, AO52478.
 X Blitch, Harry Anthony, AO45488.
 X Blood, Arle James, AO44799.
 Blood, Keneth Edward, AO52880.
 Bloom, Edmund Stanley, AO53261.
 Bloomer, Joseph Aloysius, Jr., AO46890.
 Blum, Edward Francis, AO53478.
 Blume, Frederick Julius, AO44250.
 X Boardman, Robert Laurence, AO45989.
 Boatman, Beryl Leon, AO48247.
 Boatright, Lloyd Alvin, AO52759.
 X Boddie, James Warner, AO40509.
 Bodine, Francis Stephen, AO46273.
 Boedeker, Charles Wilson, AO35208.
 Bogan, John Wayne, AO48797.
 Bogard, Wayne Columbus, AO47835.
 Bogda, Michael Philip, Jr., AO40584.
 Boggs, Aaron Jere, AO53929.
 Bogren, Stanley Edward, AO44806.
 Bogue, Jay Dean, AO40481.
 Bohman, Thomas Spare, AO33197.
 Boles, Homer Clem, AO46458.
 Bolt, Jones Edward, AO36511.
 Bolton, Willard Lewis, AO36693.
 Bondhus, John O., Jr., AO52588.
 X Bonebrake, Robert Raymond, AO35083.
 Bones, James Clinton, AO35405.
 Bonifant, Bern Monroe, Jr., AO44455.
 X Bonneaux, William Karl, Jr., AO36244.
 Bonnett, Donald Eugene, AO44553.
 Bonnot, Carlos Durand, AO48122.
 Bonvicin, Emanuel Frank, AO44079.
 Booker, Brooks William, Jr., AO46356.
 Boone, Harry Franklin, AO24827.
 Boone, Lewis Perkins, Jr., AO33063.
 Booth, Elmer Ellsworth, AO45830.
 X Booth, Joseph Lawrence, AO37383.
 Booth, Lionel Robillard, AO49080.
 Booth, Robert Edwin, AO53203.
 Borellis, William Francis, AO48391.
 Bores, Albert David, AO47043.
 Boreske, Andrew, Jr., AO25999.
 Borman, Robert Clayton, AO39219.
 Boselli, Theodore John, AO44714.
 Bossardet, Charles Walter, AO48111.
 X Boswell, Irving Ward, AO39115.
 Bottoms, Robert Leland, AO32375.
 Bouknecht, Robert William, AO45142.
 X Bounds, John Earl, AO47776.
 Bourgault, Samuel Peter, AO52874.
 Bowden, Theodore Watrous, AO35181.
 Bowden, William Martin, AO43834.
 X Bowen, Jarrette DeLeslie, AO52888.
 Bowen, John Edward, AO46817.
 Bowen, William Douglas, AO48865.
 X Bower, Deward Edward, AO39185.

- Bowers, Donald Moar, AO45288.
 × Bowers, William Henry, AO37068.
 × Bowley, Albert John, AO25903.
 Bowlin, Roy Lindsay, Jr., AO25637.
 Bowman, Frank Michael, AO33407.
 Bowman, George Abraham, Jr., AO54769.
 Bowman, John Sterling, AO54277.
 Bowman, Richard Elsworth, AO44134.
 Bowman, Sam William, Jr., AO44945.
 Boyd, Edwin Iwin, AO44954.
 Boyd, Howard Ted, AO47760.
 Boyle, John Harold, AO36628.
 Bozarth, Theodore Walter, AO48728.
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 × Bracy, Carroll Harlan, AO44790.
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 × Bradford, Oscar Arthur, Jr., AO33534.
 × Bradley, Francis Trenholm, AO52295.
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 Brandau, Otto Henry, AO52356.
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 × Brannon, Cullen Albert, Jr., AO26114.
 Branstetter, Lyle Roy, AO40920.
 × Brantley, Joseph Ray, AO34842.
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 × Braun, Vincent Augustine, AO40853.
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 × Breindel, George Joseph, AO52781.
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 × Brennan, Gerald William, AO55071.
 × Brenner, George Paul, Jr., AO40974.
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 × Brewer, Lonnie Carl, AO37137.
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 × Briggs, Leon Arthur, AO23967.
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 Britt, James Oliver, AO46346.
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 × Brodie, George Fontaine, Jr., AO35472.
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 Brothers, James Terry, AO37273.
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 × Brown, Dean Bill, AO36849.
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 × Brown, Kenneth Elmo, AO32711.
 Brown, Mark Josiah, AO53329.
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 × Brown, Robert Lee, AO47254.
 Brown, Samuel Bradford, 3d, AO54568.
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 × Browning, John Robert, AO44685.
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 × Brubeck, Edwin Howard, AO52441.
 Bruce, Leroy James, AO52509.
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 × Bruch, George Daniel, AO54020.
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 Brundage, Theodore Thompson, AO46503.
 × Brundrett, Warner Morris, AO45721.
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 × Bryan, William Elmer, Jr., AO37095.
 × Bryan, William Tagg, AO44673.
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 × Buer, Glendon J., AO47830.
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 Burns, Harmon Eugene, AO46898.
 Burns, Harold William, AO35520.
 × Burns, Jackson Ralph, AO40274.
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 × Burnstedt, Lloyd Ellis, AO53332.
 Burr, Frank Robert, AO40955.
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 × Busby, Douglas Ray, AO46000.
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 Butcher, William Andrew, Jr., AO40559.
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 × Butterfield, William Howe, AO48100.
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 Byrd, Bacchus Bright, Jr., AO44992.
 × Byrd, Herman Earl, AO46904.
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 × Cabral, William Mervyn, AO33202.
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 × Calhoun, Philip Clare, AO24611.
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 Callaway, Leonard Clifton, AO47004.
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 × Cameron, William Roderick, AO36403.
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 Camp, Clyde Henry, Jr., AO37198.
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 Campbell, Dick Martin, AO44889.
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 × Carey, John Audobon, AO35372.
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 × Carlos, Lloyd Pearson, AO52248.
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 Carmack, John Edgar, AO22560.
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 × Carpenter, David Erwin, AO35396.
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 × Carr, Richard Pendleton, AO23223.
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- Carroll, John Ayth. Jr., AO47013.
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 × Carruth, Francis Sumner, AO45421.
 Carson, Charles William, Jr., AO25958.
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 × Cartwright, Everett Jackson, AO52726.
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 × Cavanagh, John Timothy, AO34803.
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 Chadwick, Roscoe Lewis, AO33841.
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 Chambers, Dale Richard, AO48154.
 Champlain, John Dixon, Jr., AO32915.
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 Chandler, George William, AO44770.
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 Chapman, Benjamin Frank, AO53142.
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 × Charlesworth, William Robert, AO53932.
 × Chatfield, Stanley Edward, AO48005.
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 × Chauvet, Jack Sydney, AO44722.
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 Cheney, James Spiers, AO46537.
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 Chessington, James Buell, Jr., AO52841.
 × Chiarella, James Santo, AO52634.
 Chick, Lewis William, Jr., AO22403.
 Chilcote, Charles Arthur, AO43705.
 Childress, Hubert Mason, AO54443.
 Childress, Peter Mills, AO33610.
 Childress, Raymond Keith, AO46488.
 Childs, Marvin Edward, AO26300.
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 Christensen, William Robert, AO44624.
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 Christie, Charles Philip, AO45851.
 Christman, Harry William, Jr., AO45610.
 × Claggett, Ellwood Tylor, AO24997.
 Clark, Charles Henry, AO54537.
 Clark, Delair Aubrey, AO40499.
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 Clark, James Dale, AO47560.
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 × Clark, Thomas Matthews, AO47965.
 Clarke, Clarence J., AO46193.
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 × Clary, Lawson, Jr., AO45990.
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 Clay, Lucius DuBigon, Jr., AO25001.
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 Clement, Edwin Gustave, AO53739.
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 × Clendenin, Robert Antone, AO54128.
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 Clifford, Robert Ralph, AO54500.
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 × Coade, William Arthur, AO44868.
 Cobb, James Bernhardt, AO25515.
 Cobb, John Tyrus, AO36075.
 Cobb, Melvin Burdette, AO53424.
 × Cobb, Phillip Gray, AO45394.
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 Cochran, Wharton Clayton, AO24001.
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 × Coffield, Gene, AO52153.
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 × Cole, Benjamin Harold, AO52738.
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 × Cole, Edward Lee, AO33105.
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 × Cole, George Peyton, AO46304.
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 × Coleman, Kenneth Donald, AO46380.
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 Collett, Charles Ellsworth, AO37106.
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 Collins, Harold Colbert, AO52581.
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 × Commons, Enos Larrance, Jr., AO43606.
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 × Conklin, Howard Elmer, AO46361.
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 × Connell, James Spalding, AO48528.
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 Conner, Alva Lewis, AO44436.
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 × Conques, Lawrence, AO47976.
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 × Conway, Victor Cornelius, AO40770.
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 × Cook, James Rawdon, AO46378.
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 Cook, Richard Henry, AO46511.
 Cook, Thomas Roland, Jr., AO45960.
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 × Cool, Paul Edward, AO34066.
 Coonan, Daniel Joseph, Jr., AO35483.
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 Cooper, James Howard, AO33438.
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 × Corbin, Joseph Haymond, AO40810.
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 Couch, Alexander Pritchard, AO2373.
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 Coursey, Richard Ray, Jr., AO25991.
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 × Couser, Walter John, Jr., AO40722.
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 × Coverley, Edwin Dudley, AO45183.
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 × Cox, Eugene Wesley, AO45923.
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 × Crahan, James Edward, AO47863.
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 × Crane, Russell Dale, AO48248.
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 × Crary, Gerald Demarest, Jr., AO40633.
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 × Crawford, Ben, AO54929.
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 Crick, James Monroe, Jr., AO48326.
 × Crim, Harry Clay, Jr., AO46889.
 × Crisl, Alfred Renato, AO46619.
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 Crosby, James Erwin, Jr., AO24164.
 Crosland, Roy Truett, AO35409.
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 × Crouchley, Edward Alfred, AO53628.
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 Curtis, Gilbert Lewis, AO34216.
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 × Curtis, Robert David, AO53417.
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- Dacko, William, AO44609.
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X Dalley, Herbert Richard, AO45294.
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X Dascombe, Charles Burr, AO33848.
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X Davis, Glendon Valley, AO46405.
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Davis, Harvey Milton, AO46238.
Davis, Henry Pierce, Jr., AO35627.
Davis, Ira Robert, AO52952.
Davis, Jack Talmadge, AO26108.
Davis, James Werner, AO44170.
Davis, Jerome Nicholson, AO45071.
Davis, Jesse Charles, Jr., AO52621.
Davis, John, Jr., AO48274.
Davis, John Kenneth, AO33524.
Davis, Joseph Franklin, AO47883.
Davis, Thomas Aubry, AO47939.
X Davis, Thomas Julian, AO45464.
Davis, Thomas Jeffrey, Jr., AO47030.
Davis, Thomas Martin, AO45268.
Davis, William McClure, AO36025.
Davis, William Osborne, AO53409.
Davitt, Ralph Gregory, AO45069.
Dawson, Harold Cleveland, AO31904.
Dawson, Peter Paul, AO35140.
Dawson, William Stone, AO53778.
Daye, John Frederick, Jr., AO25700.
de Bourbon-Condé, Bruce Alfonso, AO43716.
De Dera, Joseph Edward, AO36744.
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X DeMai, Nicholas, Jr., AO53294.
DeMelik, Andrew Arthur, AO45001.
DeMun, Earl Edward, AO44906.
DeVor, Nicholas, Jr., AO44892.
Deal, Douglas Lipp, AO25694.
X Dean, David Kennedy, AO43702.
Dean, Richard, AO45200.
X Deane, William Boyd, AO44700.
Deans, Edwin Gray, AO44773.
Dease, George Carl, AO45694.
Debons, Anthony, AO33410.
DeBryn, Raymond Joseph, AO53725.
Dech, Robert Wagner, AO53365.
X Deck, H. A., AO34830.
X Deck, Leland Paul, AO44747.
Deck, William Lee, AO36574.
Decker, Lynne Ellsworth, AO37018.
Decker, Robert Young, AO43780.
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Deets, Jack Lester, AO47233.
Deffke, Donald Eugene, AO24970.
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Del Missier, Bruno Carl, AO44046.
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Della, Andrew, AO23243.
Dell, Angelo John Andrew, AO44554.
X Dell, John William, AO33868.
Dempsey, Jack Donald, AO40416.
Dempsey, James Raymon, AO25452.
Dennis, Charles Gardner, AO52632.
Dennis, Harry Stutphen, Jr., AO47640.
Dennis, Larry Denton, AO44701.
Denson, Harvey Thomas, AO53383.
Denton, Harris Leonard, AO45078.
Denton, John Hartig, AO33064.
Deppe, Ralph Williams, AO44589.
Deppen, William Christian, Jr., AO32976.
X Dereskevich, Algert Stanley, AO44840.
Dern, Arthur William, AO45606.
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X Derussy, Rene Amedee, AO52982.
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X Des Georges, Herbert Etienne, AO43681.
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Desper, Dale David, AO33946.
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Petre Rexford Herbert, Jr., AO25514.
X Detwiler, Donald Alburtus, AO26054.
Devine, John Emmet, AO33499.
Dewey, Willis Alonzo, AO33997.
X De'e, Evan Adams, AO44077.
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Dickens, Thomas Nolan, AO44498.
Dickinson, Jacob McGavock, 3d, AO53842.
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X Dillon, Stephen Patrick, AO46400.
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X Dilly, Vincent Sylvester, AO53502.
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Dixon, Brendan, AO44097.
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X Dodge, James David, AO48135.
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X Donohue, Timothy Willard, AO53143.
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X Douthwaite, William Thomas, Jr., AO37199.
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Drafts, Lucius Griffith, AO22336.
X Draper, Frederick Arthur, Jr., AO40857.
Drees, Fred William, Jr., AO53779.
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X Dreier, Charles Neal, AO47752.
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X Driessel, Sylvester John, Jr., OA48570.
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Duff, David Dryden, AO36011.
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Duich, Paul Anthony, AO52801.
X Duin, Robert, AO48821.
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X Dula, Mason Aurelius, AO45696.
Duncan, Charles Henry, AO34782.
Duncan, Edward Keytron, AO33631.
X Duncan, George Harlan, AO48119.
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X Dunken, Allen Grambling, AO53239.
Dunlap, Robert Richard, AO46622.
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X Durham, Benjamin Jasper, Jr., AO52369.
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X Eakes, Raymond Timothy, AO34063.
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X Echols, George Blakey, Jr., AO33391.
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X Edelen, Henry Hill, Jr., AO48655.
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X Egan, John Lloyd, AO34070.
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X Eldridge, Sheldon Flemming, AO44676.
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X Ellington, Edward Hamlet, AO46339.
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 × Fahey, James Martin, AO46347.
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 × Farrell, Frederick Bernard, AO39069.
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 × Feeley, John MacGregor, Jr., AO53054.
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 × Fisher, Philip Fitzgerald, AO44129.
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 × Fitzgerald, John Edward, Jr., AO34015.
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 × Fly, Hugh Garrette, Jr., AO36729.
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 × Fontana, Robert Edward, AO33185.
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 × Forest, Stuart Vickery, AO53653.
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 × Fowler, Thomas R., AO46152.
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 × Francis, Roderick Leland, AO46637.
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 × Frick, William Frederick, AO52557.
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 × Frost, Lyle Gooden, AO52668.
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 × Fuller, Herbert Kaufman, AO45861.
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 × Funk, Carl Franklin, AO44628.
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 × Fussell, James Glen, AO33212.
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 × Gall, Elmer Charles, Jr., AO45051.
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 × Gardner, Laurence Ernest, AO32523.
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 × Garrett, Leslie Fraser, AO33228.
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 × Garrison, Eskelle Victor, AO43698.
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 × Gattis, Robert Houston, AO34903.
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 × Geary, Leo Paul, AO35338.
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 × Gerhart, Quinter Paul, AO24130.
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 × Gibson, Richard Cushing, AO35944.
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 Giffin, Charles Wallace, Jr., AO47088.
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 × Gilbert, John Holman, Jr., AO44552.
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- Gilbert, Willard Russell, AO23897.
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 X Gilchrist, William Thomas, AO48460.
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 X Gillesby, Fred Gearld, AO52907.
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 X Gillespie, James Woodrow, AO32576.
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 X Gilmore, George Washington, Jr., AO52266.
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 X Goodmanson, Murel Matthew, AO40303.
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 X Gossett, Ernest Eugene, AO46738.
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 X Gourley, Harold Harding, AO36634.
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 X Greathouse, Harry Smith, AO46403.
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 Green, Franklyn Thomas, AO22496.
 X Green, Herschel Harper, AO35907.
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 Hannah, George Lafayette, Jr., AO36536.
 Hannah, Raymond Clifford, AO46165.
 Hannigan, John Francis, AO36704.
 Hannley, Vincent Paul, AO44864.
 Hansen, Robert Peter, AO43625.
 X Hansen, Robert Murdock, AO45601.
 X Hansinger, Michael John, AO54450.
 Hansley, Frank Woodrow, AO35835.
 X Hanson, Robert Wallin, AO47481.
 Hanzel, Thomas Charles, AO45165.
 Harbour, David Frank, AO34934.
 Hardaway, Ben Franklin, Jr., AO24725.
 Hardee, Walter Robert, Jr., AO47040.
 X Hardin, Ernest Charles, Jr., AO35448.
 X Harding, John Barlow, AO35682.
 Hardy, Arthur Jackson, Jr., AO47763.
 Hardy, Kermit Wayne, AO44859.
 X Hardy, William Lamar, AO25659.
 Hardzog, Walter Affin, Jr., AO40886.
 Hare, James Clark, AO44929.
 Hargrove, Clifford White, AO48829.
 Harker, Chester Vernon, AO40973.
 Harlow, Harold Frank, AO54867.
 Harlow, Paul Norman, AO31590.
 Harmon, David Noah, AO34718.
 Harper, Harmon Hicks, AO44648.
 Harrell, Hunter Hugh, AO52936.
 Harrell, John William, Jr., AO24722.
 Harrell, Mason Douglas, AO44441.
 Harrell, William Hasel, AO44133.
 X Harriger, Robert Lee, AO34806.
 Harrington, Archibald Allan, AO43919.
 Harrington, George Elliott, AO44024.
 Harrington, John Daniel, AO44266.
 Harrington, Ralph Herman, AO3781.
 Harrington, Robert Edward, AO25681.
 X Harris, Bert Samuel, AO54782.
 Harris, Ernest Arnold, AO35080.
 Harris, George Thomas, AO47746.
 Harris, Glynn Lovette, AO39037.
 Harris, Jesse LeRoy, AO40577.
 Harris, Joe Leslie, AO39061.
 Harris, Louis Eugene, AO36386.
 X Harris, Richard Conant, AO47733.
 Harris, Richard Clayton, Jr., AO52595.
 Harris, Schuyler Spottswood, AO44253.
 X Harris, Shely Jackson, AO54468.
 X Harris, Teague Gray, Jr., AO26132.
 Harris, William Fortna, AO36421.
 X Harris, William Bruce, AO46305.
 Harrison, Morgan Randolph, AO45608.
 Harrison, Thomas Daniel, AO25462.
 X Harrison, William Franklin, AO46168.
 Harrold, Frank James, Jr., AO25934.
 X Harshbarger, Elmer Thomas, AO45486.
 Hart, Edward John, AO48615.
 Hart, Fred Lawrence, AO36915.
 X Hart, Malcolm Detraz, AO44592.
 Hartbrodt, Frederick Alexander Vincent, AO52326.
 Hartless, William Elbert, AO44183.
 Hartman, Herbert Arthur, AO46592.
 Hartson, Stanley Wallace, AO40351.
 X Hartwig, Robert Louis, AO52689.
 Harvey, John Francis, AO40888.
 Harvey, Julian Arthur, AO35698.
 Harwell, James Armour, Jr., AO48188.
 X Haselby, Johnnie Vernon, AO46892.
 Hass, John A., AO44475.
 Hassemer, David Warren, AO24144.
 X Hassenmiller, Marshall Griffith, AO44822.
 Hasson, Albert Nolan, AO33739.
 Haste, Raymond Lester, AO31966.
 Hastings, Vernon Leroy, AO47473.
 Hatch, Lewis Marvin, AO46456.
 Hatcher, Nolan Creamer, AO46836.
 X Hathaway, William Horton, Jr., AO40459.
 Hatten, Frank, AO53000.
 Hause, Milton Maynard, AO45127.
 Hauser, Elmer Fred, AO36273.

- X Hawes, Emil Franklin, AO23540.
 Hawk, Keith Calvin, AO33869.
 Hawkens, Edward Albert, AO44393.
 X Hawkins, Larry Lowell, AO35297.
 Hawkins, Steedly Pittman, AO54567.
 Hawkins, William Brevard, Jr., AO35387.
 Hay, Frank Olmsted, AO32855.
 Hayden, James Hilary, AO47482.
 Haydon, Edward Ross, AO48056.
 Hayes, James Marvin, Jr., AO36018.
 X Hayes, William Donn, Jr., AO25312.
 Haynes, Nathan Clifford, Jr., AO35590.
 Haynie, Frank Marion, AO37340.
 Hays, John Bennett, AO43771.
 Hays, Nathan Bourne, AO24127.
 Hays, Norman Pershing, AO40636.
 Hays, Reginald Lee, AO36210.
 Heywood, Floyd Harold, Jr., AO54561.
 Heaberg, James Hugh, AO47288.
 Head, Willie Chester, Jr., AO36028.
 X Heald, Edgar Henry, AO44155.
 Heard, Wade Coleman, AO44812.
 Hearn, James Andrew, AO48671.
 X Heck, Frederick Brockway, AO40628.
 Heck, Joseph Denis, Jr., AO45255.
 Hedlund, Bryce Albin, AO46716.
 Hedrick, Walter Russell, Jr., AO40941.
 Hedrick, Wyatt Smith, AO52460.
 Heene, Fred Lewis, AO44035.
 Heffing, Robert James, AO40483.
 Hegenberger, Albert Carl, AO26293.
 X Hegseth, Orville Donald, AO47221.
 X Hegyessy, Harold Maurice, Jr., AO47213.
 Hehn, Earl LeRoy, Jr., AO25532.
 Heikkinen, Risto Mikael, AO35578.
 X Heino, Alfred Veikko, AO45107.
 X Heiser, Sherwood Watkins, AO46553.
 Heisler, William Foster, AO35145.
 X Helfort, Albert Francis, AO44040.
 Heller, Edwin Lewis, AO37105.
 Hellriegel, William Charles, AO46372.
 Helmantoler, Willis Lyndell, AO47933.
 Helmick, George Herbert, 2d, AO46349.
 Hemminger, George Carl, AO33331.
 X Hemphill, Robert Frederick, AO36028.
 Hemsley, Richard Tilghman, 3d, AO25859.
 X Hench, Ralph Vale, AO35298.
 Henderson, Walton Bronlowe, AO52818.
 Henderson, William Dalton, AO44279.
 Hendry, Augustus Mallory, Jr., AO46874.
 X Henington, Henry Morell, AO48240.
 Hennessy, Robert John, AO43995.
 Henney, Max William, AO47493.
 Hennigan, James Edward, AO45126.
 X Henry, John Gilbert, AO48488.
 X Henslee, Lem Paul, AO54420.
 Hensler, John Anthony, AO33678.
 Hensley, Gaston Means, AO53797.
 X Hensley, Joseph Woodrow, AO32121.
 Henss, Arthur Charles, Jr., AO40435.
 X Heran, Paul James, AO44120.
 Herbert, John James, Jr., AO54897.
 Hereford, Joseph Pierce, AO45386.
 Hergert, Thomas Malcolm, AO33871.
 Herman, Boyd Francis, AO35690.
 Herrick, Harold James, AO46417.
 X Herring, John Henry, Jr., AO36019.
 X Herring, Wilber Gunton, AO45901.
 X Herrington, John Athol, AO52714.
 Herrington, Russel McKee, Jr., AO25589.
 X Hershonow, William John, Jr., AO24069.
 Hertel, Edward Jerome, AO26230.
 Herway, Loren Worrell, AO36637.
 Hesler, Robert Austin, AO32992.
 Hess, Frederick William, AO45119.
 Hester, Thomas Jefferson, AO40772.
 Hetzel, Robert Lewis, AO53496.
 Hewett, Henry Baker, AO35915.
 Hewitt, John Arnot, AO24667.
 X Hey, Winston Snowden, AO35437.
 Heydon, Thomas Aloysius, AO45131.
 Hibbits, Francis Leonard, AO52236.
 X Hibner, Edwin Lee, AO47327.
 Hickey, John Joseph, AO49052.
 Hickman, David Elwyn, Jr., AO44138.
 X Hicks, Jefferson Pascal, AO52673.
 Hicks, Roger Lee, Jr., AO36053.
 Higginbotham, Harold Kenneth, AO52612.
 Higgins, Donald Hugh, Jr., AO36850.
 X Higgs, Richard Ellis, AO52732.
 Highley, John Norgrove, AO40739.
 Hight, James Lester, AO52649.
 Hill, Albert Ray, AO44202.
 Hill, Alvin James, AO53344.
 Hill, Charles Henry, AO44976.
 Hill, Clayton Craig, AO46996.
 Hill, Jesse Gorham, AO31998.
 X Hill, John Michiel, AO35071.
 Hill, John Theodore, AO44763.
 Hill, Landon Prescott, AO46548.
 Hill, Robert John, AO45298.
 Hill, William Campbell, AO47483.
 Hill, Yates Michel, AO24668.
 X Hiller, Martin William, AO52170.
 Hillery, Edward Gerald, AO21615.
 Hilley, William Allen, AO43622.
 Hills, Kenneth Bruce, AO43633.
 Hillstrom, Carl Milton, AO46908.
 Hillyer, Roy Noyes, Jr., AO34462.
 Hiltner, James Bryce, AO54481.
 Hinchee, Robert Lee, AO40753.
 X Hinchliff, Edward Everette, AO44331.
 X Hincley, Robert Henry, Jr., AO24889.
 X Hinds, Ernest, AO26181.
 Hines, Wilfred Edward, AO54129.
 Hinkel, George Marne, AO47771.
 Hinkle, Carl Columbus, Jr., AO24829.
 Hinkle, Wayne Keith, AO47309.
 X Hinton, Joe Kinney, AO45906.
 Hippenstiel, Charles Robin, AO45003.
 X Hively, Howard Davis, AO33270.
 Hnatio, Myron Mack, AO47896.
 Hobaugh, John Henry, AO47334.
 Hobbs, Gregory James, AO44251.
 Hochstetter, Herman Eugene, AO54342.
 Hodge, Dexter Lawrence, AO35432.
 Hodges, Charles Grady, Jr., AO44350.
 Hodges, Kenneth Sherrill, AO35030.
 X Hodges, Lester Hall, AO52373.
 Hoefler, George Edward, AO47238.
 Hoepfer, Paul Edward, AO46891.
 Hoermann, Francis James, AO53538.
 Hoewing, Ralph Clair, AO33582.
 Hofmann, Thomas Charles, AO39272.
 X Hoffman, George Pat, AO43725.
 Hoffman, Harold Jefferson, AO40534.
 Hoffman, John Matternas, AO35770.
 Hoffman, Robert William, AO26026.
 Hoffman, Theodore Caldwell, AO34445.
 Hoffman, Carl David, AO46034.
 Hoffmann, Robert Munroe, AO46679.
 Hoffson, Wilbraham Arthur, AO44309.
 Hofmann, Thomas Charles, AO39272.
 Hogan, Henry Leon 3d, AO26143.
 Hogg, Robert, AO43634.
 Hoggatt, James Laure, AO36271.
 Hohlaus, Kenneth Herman, AO45136.
 X Hoks, Robert Leo, AO52230.
 X Hoyt, Zane Moses, AO44724.
 Hoke, Peter Joseph, AO44550.
 Holbury, Robert J., AO49443.
 Holcombe, Richard Eugene, AO53492.
 X Holden, Paul Cole, AO43636.
 Holderness, Arthur William, Jr., AO25863.
 Holdredge, Fred Ernest, Jr., AO24763.
 Holland, Chaz Max, AO47484.
 Hollier, Frederick Frank, Jr., AO44043.
 Holman, Alvin Russell, AO45839.
 Holmes, Capers Andrews, Jr., AO45525.
 Holmes, Francis Sieg, Jr., AO84730.
 Holmes, Merrill Dennis, AO43762.
 X Holmes, Robert Greenwood, AO52422.
 Holub, Richard Cecil-Adolph, AO48779.
 X Hood, John Robinson, Jr., AO34958.
 Hook, Leo, AO53377.
 Hoover, Edward Franklin, Jr., AO23274.
 Hoover, John Ralph, AO48001.
 X Horne, Claude Gideon, AO54072.
 Horne, John Erwin, AO46175.
 Hornsby, Joseph D., AO47024.
 Horridge, Richard Malcolm, AO24657.
 Horton, Charles Wesley, Jr., AO31937.
 Horvath, John, AO40370.
 Hosman, Richard Sutton, AO34673.
 Hostler, Charles Warren, AO53722.
 Hotte, Eugene Theodore, AO45633.
 Hough, Luther Walker, Jr., AO26307.
 X Hounshell, Claude Eugene, AO52390.
 X House, A. T., Jr., AO35394.
 House, Richard Arthur, AO24786.
 Houston, William Marshall, AO45875.
 Hovatter, Elbert Troy, AO37069.
 Hovde, William Johnston, AO25753.
 Hovik, Clifford Selmer, AO34351.
 Howard, Homer Bruce, AO33759.
 Howard, James Paul, AO48185.
 X Howat, Kenneth Walter, AO33973.
 Howe, Charles William, AO39228.
 Howe, Everitt Weir, AO52779.
 X Howell, Ernest Melville, AO33251.
 Howell, Henry Randolph, Jr., AO39163.
 Howell, John Richard, AO45133.
 Howell, Sylvanus Thaddeus, Jr., AO39298.
 Howell, Winfred Dennis, AO46317.
 Howenstine, Kenneth K., AO34181.
 Howes, Francis Bradford, Jr., AO35468.
 Howie, Loren Donald, AO45858.
 Howland, Clark Boyden, AO32245.
 Howle, Robert Paul, Jr., AO46923.
 Howton, Harry Gwin, AO44032.
 Hoyt, Robert Franklin, AO48751.
 Hozler, George Chambers, AO24662.
 Huau, Joseph Hipolito, Jr., AO26099.
 X Hubbard, Edwin William, AO45501.
 Hubbard, Raymond Marvin, AO40248.
 X Hudson, Jere Howard, AO48678.
 Hudson, John Bell, AO26237.
 Hudson, John Henry, AO43950.
 Hudson, Rcland Lee, AO45898.
 Hudson, Ullin Lee, AO25935.
 Hudson, William Lee, AO45101.
 Hueners, George William, AO47050.
 Huey, Stanley George, AO25813.
 Huffaker, Kenneth Ellsworth, AO32708.
 X Huffman, Roy Edward, AO46172.
 X Huggins, Charles Augustus, AO40458.
 Hugel, George Kinley, AO35734.
 Hughes, Arden Boyd, AO47861.
 Hughes, Charles Edwin, AO47498.
 Hughes, George Denny, AO24853.
 X Hughes, Herschel Dement, AO26216.
 Hughec, Maurice Laudelle, AO36608.
 Hughes, Robert Bernard, AO45383.
 Huie, Perry Len, AO36133.
 X Hull, Arnold Robert, AO46614.
 Hull, George Roswell, AO36649.
 X Hull, James Jacob, AO44769.
 Hull, Robert Richard, AO46094.
 Humphres, Earl Cranston, AO45186.
 Humphries, Donald Harrison, AO34495.
 Hunn, Spencer Simmons, AO47837.
 X Hunner, Paul Charles, AO45565.
 Hunsaker, Ben Wightman, AO33637.
 Hunt, Earl Gilbert, AO52697.
 Hunt, Edward Herman, AO43559.
 Hunt, Gilbert Wayne, AO44207.
 Hunt, Marvin Louis, AO45987.
 X Hunt, Robert Fletcher, Jr., AO43623.
 X Hunt, Seaborn McDonald, AO44642.
 X Hunter, Floyd Williams, Jr., AO35496.
 Hunter, James Heggie, AO44829.
 Hunter, James DeCourcey, AO47759.
 X Hunter, Russell Bruce, AO52270.
 Hunter, William Campbell, AO52106.
 Hunter, William Austin, AO35867.
 X Huntley, James Creelman, AO25802.
 Huntley, William Henry, Jr., AO46391.
 Hurd, Harlan Francis, AO44137.
 Hurley, Edward Phillip, AO44216.
 Hurley, Paul Joseph, AO26290.
 Hurr, Arthur Pershing, AO25790.
 Hurt, Wilbur Wellington, AO46021.
 Huskey, Homer A., AO44893.
 Huston, Laverne Francis, Jr., AO35747.
 Huston, Sherman Leroy, AO44055.
 Hustek, William Stephen, AO44637.
 Hutchens, David Dale, AO37098.
 Hutcheson, George Washington, Jr., AO49020.
 Hutcheson, Jack, AO44398.
 Hutchinson, Leonard Hugh, AO45624.
 X Hutchison, Jacob Anderson, AO35397.
 Hutchison, Leroy Clifford, AO33619.
 Hutton, Leonard Jackson, AO34611.
 Hutton, Terry George, AO52395.
 Hyde, Frederick Weston, AO24923.
 Hyde, Thomas Cecil, AO46977.
 Hyder, Ralph Charles, AO53042.
 X Hynes, Richard Joseph, AO25596.
 X Hyslop, William Arthur, AO44387.
 Imig, Paul Jacob, AO32835.
 Ingham, George Howard, AO25954.
 X Ingram, James Woodrow, AO45719.

- Irby, John Jackson, AO34032.
 Ireland, Clare Thompson, Jr., AO26006.
 Ireland, Melvin J., AO44656.
 Irons, Stanley Wilson, AO48288.
 Irwin, Robert Bigelow, AO34315.
 Isaacson, Clayton Merlin, AO36436.
 Iverson, Leroy Cook, AO46654.
 Iverson, Richard Junius, AO36532.
 Ivey, Maurey Herbert, AO44754.
 Ivey, William Glenn, AO34632.
 Ivey, William Holder, AO46306.
 Jablecki, Leon Stanylaw, AO45140.
 Jack, Chester Arthur, AO35547.
 Jack, William Alexander, AO37318.
 Jackson, Arthur Copeland, Jr., AO47655.
 Jackson, Arthur Vincent, AO25678.
 Jackson, Elwin Henry, AO46018.
 Jackson, Frank Dale, AO47847.
 Jackson, Howard Edward, AO35429.
 Jackson, Loren Elwood, AO53039.
 Jackson, Melvin Thomas, AO54465.
 X Jackson, William Cole, AO47449.
 Jacobs, Herbert Milton, AO44788.
 Jacobsen, Otto Frederick, AO39123.
 Jacobsen, William Lee, AO48456.
 Jacobson, Alden Dale, AO39067.
 X Jacobson, James Louis, AO39040.
 Jaegers, Alphonse William, AO52679.
 James, Harold Clinton, AO44978.
 X James, Newton Elder, AO2153.
 X Jamison, Donald Calvin, AO53126.
 Jamison, Eldon Maxwell, AO48449.
 Jarman, James Theodore, AO45950.
 X Jarratt, Jerry Devereux, AO48142.
 X Jarrell, Robert Edward, AO44703.
 X Jarvie, William John, AO53196.
 X Jaynes, Jay, AO24813.
 Jaynes, Roy Arnold, AO40682.
 Jefferson, Harold Dakan, AO53505.
 Jeffrey, Arthur Ferdinand, AO35893.
 Jella, Leonard L., AO33859.
 Jemmott, Herbert Kitchner Burton,
 AO32960.
 Jenkins, Everett Kelley, Jr., AO40763.
 Jenkins, Leaton Elbert, AO32184.
 Jenkins, Ralph Clark, AO46734.
 Jenkins, Robert Maxwell, Jr., AO52909.
 X Jennings, Clifton Victor, AO44999.
 X Jennings, Elton Jordan, AO33223.
 Jens, Henry Paul, AO55062.
 X Jensen, Dale Henry, AO45330.
 Jensen, Ralph Soren, AO43835.
 X Jensen, Ralph Albert, AO53119.
 Jernigan, William Le Roy, AO46384.
 Jerspersen, Glenn Edward, AO36841.
 Jindrich, Leonard Joseph, AO34550.
 Jobanek, Wilbur Lewis, AO46513.
 Jobe, Robert Cleveland, AO47685.
 Johansen, Ernest Wortman, AO52786.
 John, Ernest Falcon, AO41065.
 Johns, Howard George, AO39284.
 X Johns, Robert Gordon, AO32132.
 Johnson, Andrew Everett, AO33500.
 Johnson, Arnold Rudolph, AO44209.
 Johnson, Clarence Trevitt, Jr., AO46359.
 Johnson, Charles William, AO35382.
 Johnson, Charles Wilburn, Jr., AO46835.
 Johnson, Darwin Allen, AO44141.
 Johnson, Frank Edward, AO46005.
 Johnson, George Edward, AO32012.
 Johnson, George Marvin, Jr., AO47029.
 Johnson, Gerald Walter, AO35899.
 Johnson, Grove Charles, AO53856.
 Johnson, Howard, AO52440.
 Johnson, James Robert, AO52825.
 Johnson, James Troy, AO36295.
 Johnson, Joseph Glen, Jr., AO48336.
 Johnson, Leland Warren, AO34000.
 Johnson, Lester Vernon, Jr., AO46101.
 Johnson, Lycurgus Waldemar, AO44633.
 Johnson, Merle, AO48622.
 Johnson, Neil Richard, AO35514.
 Johnson, Paul Esrom, Jr., AO46470.
 X Johnson, Ralph Albert, AO48372.
 Johnson, Ralph Arthur, AO36280.
 Johnson, Richard Lee, AO38651.
 Johnson, Robert Harland, AO36738.
 Johnson, Robert Jay David, AO37150.
 Johnson, Timothy Robert, AO36008.
 X Johnson, William Melbourne, AO40493.
 Johnston, Charles Harvey, AO44499.
 Johnston, George Henry, AO35502.
 Johnston, Henry Randolph, AO44337.
 Johnston, James Eston, AO48479.
 Johnston, Robert Donald, AO35610.
 X Johnston, Robert Edward, AO44767.
 Johnston, Robert Rex, AO47567.
 Johnston, Warren Montgomery, AO32625.
 X Johnston, William Edward, AO52243.
 Joiner, Reese William, AO32669.
 Jolissaint, John Mire, AO34890.
 X Jolly, David Chester, AO53517.
 Jolly, Hoyt Avery, Jr., AO45148.
 X Jones, Allen Newton, Jr., AO43935.
 X Jones, David Charles, AO48454.
 Jones, David Reese, AO53479.
 Jones, Dorrie Edwin, AO35538.
 Jones, Felix Henley, Jr., AO34240.
 Jones, Frank George, AO34165.
 Jones, George Robbins, AO43948.
 Jones, Grafton Kenneth, AO44965.
 Jones, Hubert, Ledyard, AO44611.
 Jones, Jack Jean, AO25481.
 Jones, James Marion, AO52789.
 Jones, John, Jr., AO44541.
 X Jones, Joseph Anthony, AO44615.
 X Jones, Lyle Merritt, AO46199.
 Jones, Oval Wilbert, AO36627.
 Jones, Richard Gordon, AO33366.
 Jones, Russell Park, AO25093.
 Jones, Thomas Quaite, Jr., AO45679.
 Jones, Waldo Brigham, AO50465.
 Jones, William Dibrell, AO45105.
 Jones, William Joseph, AO35931.
 Jones, William Orville, AO46110.
 Jones, William Thomas, AO48049.
 X Joos, Walter James, AO33186.
 Joram, Louis Henry, AO47723.
 Jordan, Hugh Fagan, AO25771.
 Jordan, James Emmette, Jr., AO44351.
 Jordan, Ralph Schaffer, AO52341.
 Jordan, Sam Peal, AO34679.
 Jordan, Wallace Robert, AO33819.
 Jorgensen, Gerald Richard, AO47033.
 X Jory, Jesse Frederick, AO46867.
 Jose, Elmer Howard, Jr., AO53477.
 Joseph, Franklin Arthur, AO52364.
 Joyal, Philip Eugene, AO46354.
 Joyce, Thomas Byron, AO53609.
 Judy, James Donald, AO48448.
 Kafer, Ernest Emanuel, AO52718.
 Kalinski, Felix Andrew, AO26070.
 Kandel, Alfred, AO35643.
 X Kandel, Edward Robert, AO52195.
 X Kane, Francis Xavier, AO25524.
 Kane, Harold Edwin, AO47571.
 Kane, Raymond Joseph, Jr., AO47080.
 Kappeler, Frank Albert, AO43749.
 Karably, Louis Stephen, AO33335.
 X Karas, Christopher James, AO33402.
 Karlin, Francis Joseph, AO46048.
 Karsokas, Benjamin Anthony, AO25289.
 Kaspereen, Frank Robert, AO53755.
 X Kaufman, Alfred, AO46439.
 Kaufman, John Eugene, AO44300.
 X Kaufmann, Leonard, Jr., AO36446.
 Kay, Charles Woodford, AO43521.
 Kay, Kenneth Edmond, AO52458.
 Kay, Marvin Edwards, AO35803.
 Keating, Philip James, AO48478.
 Keck, James Moulton, AO26002.
 Keefe, Thomas William, Jr., AO35042.
 Keefer, Norman Jay, Jr., AO26332.
 Keefe, William Edward, AO35607.
 Keeling, Gerald Graham, AO53766.
 X Keene, John Hardtner, AO36458.
 Kegeles, Sidney Albert, AO44359.
 Kehrer, Kenneth, AO43987.
 Keim, Robert Phillip, AO48875.
 Keithley, George James, AO33265.
 Kelakos, Charles George, AO52555.
 X Kell, John William, AO44797.
 Kellams, Clinton Moore, AO32780.
 Keller, John Crawford, Jr., AO47510.
 Keller, Robert Weidman, AO36286.
 Keller, Stevens, AO52514.
 X Kellerman, Jack Hickman, AO52710.
 Kelley, Edward Gaylor, AO48287.
 Kelley, Glenn Davis, AO52476.
 X Kelley, Gordon Milford, AO46029.
 Kelley, Keith Patrick, AO53394.
 X Kelley, Vernon Bradley, Jr., AO48777.
 Kelley, Wendell James, AO46200.
 Kellis, James George Loisos, AO47365.
 Kellogg, David Neil, AO46908.
 Kellum, George Glenn, Jr., AO43851.
 X Kelly, Clyde Raymond, AO40977.
 Kelly, Converse Beach, AO35350.
 Kelly, Dennis Peter, Jr., AO45254.
 X Kelly, Patrick Ledoux, AO54613.
 X Kelly, Robert Lorenzo, AO36384.
 Kelly, Thomas Clyde, AO34068.
 Kelly, Walter Earle, AO53668.
 Kelso, Charles Wayne, AO44373.
 Kendall, Jimmie Winstead, AO45019.
 Kendall, Paul Cross, AO46297.
 X Kendig, Robert Elwood, AO35916.
 X Kendrick, Bobbie Fae, AO47102.
 Kendrick, Donald, AO44838.
 Kendrick, James Bain, AO46088.
 X Kennedy, Elmore McIntosh, Jr., AO44699.
 Kennedy, William John, AO24106.
 Kenney, Paul Harrington, AO39287.
 Kent, Herbert William, AO34829.
 X Kenworthy, Charles Clifford, Jr., AO46150.
 X Keppler, Charles Nelson, AO46306.
 Kerig, John Arthur, Jr., AO25551.
 X Kerner, Robert Francis, AO34909.
 Kernan, Robert Mills, AO52594.
 Kerr, Ernest Lee, AO32739.
 Kerr, Jean Louth, Jr., AO40488.
 Kerr, Kenneth James, AO39299.
 Key, William David, AO35557.
 Keyes, Lawrence James, AO52755.
 X Keyser, William Russell, AO52630.
 Kiechel, Walter, Jr., AO46272.
 X Kiegel, Albert Charles, AO44783.
 Kilgore, Bishop Marvin, AO48239.
 Killen, Leo William, AO35379.
 Kilpatrick, William Joseph, Jr., AO25940.
 Kimball, Clarke Charles, AO47494.
 Kimbell, Earl Shadden, AO35317.
 Kimsey, James Wayne, AO36909.
 Kinard, Clinton Roy, AO47749.
 Kincannon, Francis Chase, AO40695.
 Kinder, Albert Earl, Jr., AO35739.
 Kindig, Roger Edward, AO40892.
 X King, Benjamin Hardin, AO48C46.
 King, Donald Harrison, AO35731.
 King, Edward Calvin, Jr., AO36838.
 King, James Porter, AO33365.
 King, James William, AO36297.
 King, John Rene, AO47233.
 King, Walter Syler, AO37338.
 X King, William Gregg, Jr., AO53631.
 Kinney, George Romanta, AO25779.
 Kinney, George Warren, AO35055.
 X Kirby, Burton Moore, AO43624.
 X Kirby, Edward Frank, AO40498.
 X Kirby, Henry Hodgen, Jr., AO25735.
 Kirby, Robert Leslie, AO46109.
 Kirkendall, James Frederick, AO36294.
 X Kirkpatrick, Charles Eugene, AO47257.
 Kirkpatrick, Marshall Armine, AO32430.
 Kiser, Ralph Wilson, AO48211.
 X Kissick, Luther Cleveland, Jr., AO48149.
 Klam, Louis Bernard, AO40944.
 Klein, Raymond Paul, AO35367.
 Klette, Immanuel John, AO36718.
 X Klingbiel, Sherman Fredrick, AO40553.
 X Klopfenstein, Alba Berten, AO44206.
 Kluever, Arnold Frederick Adolph, AO22413.
 Knabel, Lewis Julius, AO44887.
 Knapp, Joseph Martin, AO46747.
 Knapp, Robert Harold, AO43666.
 X Knaus, John Vincent, AO36381.
 Knepper, Frank Bernard, Jr., AO46229.
 Knight, Archie Joyce, AO23236.
 Knight, John Richard, AO23321.
 X Knight, Perry Leroy, AO44575.
 X Knoll, Jasper George, AO52482.
 Knowles, Kenyon Leroy, AO52404.
 X Knox, George Levi, AO35427.
 Knox, Glen Edward, AO47732.
 Koch, Harry Eugene, AO35951.
 Kochel, Michael Joseph, AO44940.
 Koehler, Leonard Frederick, AO48242.
 Koehne, George Henry, Jr., AO45852.
 X Koenig, Perier Arnold, AO43734.
 Koenig, Sebastian Bernard, AO37264.
 Koger, Harlis Raymond, AO44493.

- Kohnert, Harold Alfred, AO47423.
 × Kolander, Conrad Carl, Jr., AO46181.
 × Kolodziejczyk, Walter John, AO54488.
 × Kolpin, Shirley Andrew, AO32685.
 Kollstad, Robert Francis, AO36303.
 Kommers, William Westover, AO52590.
 × Konin, David Harry, AO44777.
 × Konopacki, Hubert John, AO22471.
 Kcoontz, Thomas Gale, AO52383.
 × Kortemeyer, Henry Alvin, AO47827.
 × Koser, Jack Donald, AO34385.
 Koszarek, Frank Andrew, AO52773.
 Koval, Andrew Edward, AO47952.
 Kowtko, Nicholas, AO44944.
 × Kraffka, Edward, AO52754.
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 × Martin, Wallace Steele, Jr., AO34587.
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 × McKinnis, Burdette Jones, AO35092.
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 × Moore, Clifford James, Jr., AO25533.
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 × Murphy, Robert Emmett, AO32858.
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 × Murtha, Joseph William, AO54972.
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 × Myers, Earle Russell, AO43748.
 Myers, Henry Vernon, AO40775.
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 Myers, Lansing Heald, AO45350.
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 × Myers, Thornton Kise, AO21399.
 Nancy, William Peter, AO36690.
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 × Neal, Phillip Andrew, AO46370.
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 × Nelson, Marshall Edwin, AO45961.
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 Neuer, John Jacob, AO25897.
 × Nevling, Gilbert, AO52702.
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 × Newsom, William Wheeler, Jr., AO53776.
 × Newton, Everette Charles, AO44176.
 × Newton, George Lucius, Jr., AO34600.
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 Nied, George John, AO31859.
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 × Newark, Charles Glen, AO44827.
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 × Nunn, John Walter, AO35480.
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 × Nye, Richard Sadler, AO38128.
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 × O'Bert, John James, AO44564.
 × O'Brien, Frank Edwin, AO44166.
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 O'Connell, John Francis, AO48361.
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 × Oder, Frederic Carl Emil, AO53405.
 × Odom, John William, AO47874.
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 × O'Hern, Luther, AO33153.
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 Olmsted, Charles Thaddeus, AO22502.
 Olney, Richard Bartlett, AO34206.
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 × Oss, Louis Hinebaugh, AO45123.
 × Oswald, Norbert Joseph, AO26131.
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- × Pace, William Norris, Jr., AO53821.
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 × Paddock, Kenneth Quentin, AO44749.
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 × Pafel, Donald Westover, AO47308.
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 × Parmelee, David Burtis, AO45072.
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 × Parsons, Herman Oscar, AO46973.
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 × Payne, Carroll Herndon, AO32655.
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 Payne, James Osborn, AO34345.
 × Payne, Kenneth John, AO36797.
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 Peake, William Kilbourne, AO40243.
 Pearsall, David Williams, AO45904.
 Pearson, Harvey Albert, AO45006.
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 × Pengue, Marcy Louis, AO52723.
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 × Perlberg, Norman Nathaniel, AO53750.
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 × Peterson, Chesley Gordon, AO36633.
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 × Pettitt, Weldon Monroe, AO52227.
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 × Philippe, Hilbert Wayne, AO52672.
 Phillips, Herbert Leslie, AO39160.
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 Phillips, Samuel Cochran, AO25413.
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 × Pickett, Joe Williams, AO47918.
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 × Pitts, Younger Arnold, Jr., AO25633.
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 × Pletcher, Gaylord Lorenzo, AO39251.
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 × Poland, Marvin Elmer, AO33769.
 × Polivka, Emil Walter, AO44990.
 Pollock, Keith Kermit, AO40375.
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 Ponder, Paul Holloway, Jr., AO34942.
 Poole, George Irvin, Jr., AO44660.
 × Poore, Green Berry, AO54403.
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 Poppell, James Marvin, AO52639.
 × Porter, Clarence Woodrow, AO53317.
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 × Porter, Lester William, AO33188.
 Posey, John Cabell, AO44461.
 × Potebnya, Orr Yurievich, AO54508.
 Potter, Thomas Kennedy, Jr., AO54529.
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 Powell, Joseph Harlee, AO44014.
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 × Proudlove, Lloyd Earl, AO37048.
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 × Rawls, Charles Alva, AO52764.
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 × Reddell, William Harold, AO36088.
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- Renaud, Louis Clement, AO47513.
 X Reney, Everett Ralph, AO52402.
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 X Rice, Carl Everett, AO45482.
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 X Richardson, Paul Ames, AO52474.
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 Roath, Dean Gilbert, AO53685.
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 X Robbins, Carl William, Jr., AO44168.
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 X Rose, Ralph John, AO47906.
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 X Roth, John Y. Crawford, AO35349.
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 X Rowe, Everett Calvin, AO34029.
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 X Schülherr, Richard Moglin, AO52695.
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 X Schultz, Melvin Rae, AO36040.
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 × Skelton, Milton Bruce, AO45064.
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 × Slater, Herschel Harold, AO48027.
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 × Smith, Roy Orval, Jr., AO24749.
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 × Stehling, Henry Joseph, AO40912.
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 × Stevens, John LuRae, AO52180.
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 × Stevens, Raymond Wesley, AO45082.
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 × Stevenson, Horace Adlai, Jr., AO47031.
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 × Stewart, James Thompson, AO35903.
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 × Stiles, Richard Henry, AO52546.
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 × Stinson, Frederick Austin, AO53652.
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 × Stoffel, Nicholas Peter, AO46731.
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 × Stone, Albert Wilson, AO53366.
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 × Sturdevant, Donald Ernest, AO55050.
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 × Suehr, Richard Charles, AO45583.
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 × Sullivan, Daniel Francis, AO32374.
 × Sullivan, Edward Donald S., AO34202.
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 × Summers, Charles Leroy, AO35627.
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 × Swindler, Harold, AO52630.
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 × Sylvester, Joseph James, AO46300.
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 × Tattini, Leno, AO44729.
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 Taylor, Henry Weston, Jr., AO52657.
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 Taylor, John Peter, AO46595.
 Taylor, Lester, George, Jr., AO25618.
 Taylor, Ralph Gordon, Jr., AO35911.
 × Taylor, Richard, AO35183.
 Taylor, Richard Winn, AO46433.
 Taylor, Robert Arthur, AO37000.
 Taylor, Thomas Edward, AO40313.
 Taylor, Robert Harold, AO46435.
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 × Tennant, Charles Willis, AO36245.
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 × Theisen, Emmett John, AO46429.
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 × Thomas, Leonard Laughlin, AO53671.
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 × Thompson, Arthur John, Jr., AO44695.
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 × Thompson, Francis Newton, AO53471.
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 × Thompson, Jesse Duncan, AO23952.
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 × Thompson, Edwin Wesley, AO33377.
 × Thorne, James Howard, AO35392.
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 × Thornton, Clark Olmsted, AO46523.
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 × Timmons, Herschel Marvin, AO52453.
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 × Tornes, Howard, AO45249.
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 × Towne, Raymond Lester, AO33827.
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 × Trask, James Edward, AO46739.
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 × Tribble, Randolph Louis, AO44113.
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- Turner, Barney Ellsworth, AO35929.
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 Tyrrell, Robert Louis Fredricka, AO54925.
 Tyson, John, AO35623.
 Uglow, Ray Daniel, Jr., AO45965.
 Uhle, Richard Bauer, AO53548.
 Uhrich, George Adams, AO53548.
 X Uhrig, Robert A., AO40412.
 Umoff, Alexis Paul, AO48518.
 Underwood, Herbert Arthur, AO56038.
 Upchurch, Jerry Emerson, AO46919.
 Upchurch, Terrell Martin, AO52447.
 Upton, Linus Frederick, Jr., AO53826.
 Urbach, Leonard Henry, AO43947.
 Urban, Emil Lewis, AO52611.
 Utley, William Andrews, AO44154.
 Vacca, Gerald Robert, AO43578.
 Vail, Hugh Beugler, AO46062.
 Valentine, William John, AO36686.
 Valusek, John, Jr., AO32826.
 Van Buskirk, Arthur Brown, AO38940.
 Van Deusen, Clark Bedell, AO45074.
 Van Duyn, John Edgar, AO25708.
 Van Neste, Henry Irving, AO44311.
 Van Patten, Isaac Toll 3d, AO45553.
 Van Pelt, James Hillgoss, AO35043.
 Van Sickle, Wendell Mac, AO33091.
 Van Steenis, Loren Clifford, AO44549.
 X Van Vliet, Charles Thrasher, AO44312.
 X Van Wagoner, Robert Norton, AO44260.
 Van De Car, Howard Thomas, AO34624.
 Vanden Dries, William Peter, AO48398.
 Vanden Heuvel, George Renzel, AO45641.
 Vanderveer, Lawrence Edwin, AO36420.
 Vaughn, Clare Ray, AO52347.
 Vaughn, Jasper Melvin Paul, AO46713.
 Vaughn, William Enoch, Jr., AO32877.
 Vaught, Robert Harry, AO45773.
 Veatch, Bernard Willmore, AO33581.
 Veazey, Madison Arnold, Jr., AO40907.
 Vega, Carl Emmanuell, AO44926.
 X Velde, Robert Lee, AO34058.
 Ventriss, Donald Edwin, AO47092.
 Verbeck, Peter, AO32908.
 Verbeek, Harry Peter, AO32268.
 Verbruggen, George John, AO33294.
 Vernon, Elmer Harland, AO53921.
 X Vestal, Howard Lee, AO35895.
 X Vetter, Fred William, Jr., AO48293.
 Vick, John Oliver, AO44904.
 Vickers, Laverne Delmar, AO35685.
 Vickers, Roth Edward, AO43936.
 Vickery, Benjamin Patterson, Jr., AO52329.
 Victor, Henry Grant, AO45582.
 Vignetti, John Lawrence, AO44506.
 Vivian, Edward Alfred, AO35601.
 Vivian, Jerrold Morris, AO47885.
 Vivian, Lawrence, AO36487.
 Vicek, Donald Henry, AO25541.
 Vogt, John William, Jr., AO35901.
 X Vogt, Louis Richard, AO46635.
 Voigt, Jack Parks, AO47184.
 X Voruz, Herbert George, Jr., AO52836.
 Voss, Nathaniel Reid, Jr., AO43976.
 Vreeland, Robert William, AO43937.
 X Wade, Robert Edwin, AO33070.
 Wade, William Glenn, AO49031.
 Wagner, Carl Emil, AO44995.
 Wagner, Harry Aiden, AO53053.
 Wagner, Wilfred William, AO44670.
 Wagnon, Manford Kinney, AO34525.
 X Walck, Richard Eugene, AO35928.
 Waldroup, Marvin Martin, Jr., AO46641.
 Wallor, John Thomas, AO36159.
 Walker, David Henry, AO22579.
 Walker, Donald John, AO45204.
 Walker, George Theodore, AO46213.
 X Walker, Hal Tabb, AO47456.
 Walker, James Harper, AO25987.
 Walker, Joe, AO34461.
 Walker, John Henry, AO44563.
 Walker, Lewis Harold, AO47497.
 X Walker, Ralph Lee, AO35009.
 Walker, Richard Louis, AO47682.
 Walker, Roy Ralph, AO43918.
 Walker, Templeton S., AO32775.
 Walker, Walter Bertram, Jr., AO44228.
 Walker, William Allan, AO33122.
 X Walker, William Jennings, AO52485.
 Wall, Edward Martin, AO45277.
 Wallace, Duane Galen, AO49056.
 Wallace, Eugene Dye, AO46360.
 Wallace, Robert Davis, AO34901.
 Wallace, Wesley Fillmore, AO45015.
 Wallach, John Andrew, AO37134.
 X Wallen, Francis Leroy, AO34418.
 Wallen, Phil Jack, AO46995.
 Waller, Walter Ralph, Jr., AO36806.
 Walling, Robert John, AO25722.
 Walrath, Richard Drake, AO45554.
 X Walsh, David Ignatius, AO48146.
 Walsh, George Henry, AO46477.
 Walsh, Henry Joseph, AO52559.
 Walsh, Howard Benjamin, AO35033.
 Walsh, James David, AO52528.
 Walsh, Martin Raymond, Jr., AO35368.
 Walsh, Michael Joseph, AO52224.
 Walter, Clarence Douglas, AO52598.
 Walters, Harold Stephen, AO53546.
 Walters, Joe Paul, AO35750.
 X Walters, Robert Whiting, AO52808.
 Walters, Therwin Stanley, AO36043.
 X Waltz, Robert Wesley, AO36972.
 Wambold, William Henry, AO48788.
 X Wanamaker, Martin Eugene, AO52324.
 Wansley, Theodore, AO32259.
 X Ward, Albert McConnell, AO25008.
 Ward, George Phillip, AO45097.
 Ward, James Aubrey, AO44968.
 X Ward, Joseph Lea, AO40875.
 Ward, Oliver Clark, AO35706.
 Ward, P. J., AO32762.
 Warden, Wayne, Jr., AO45115.
 Ware, William, AO43613.
 Warfield, Allen, Jr., AO48128.
 Warner, George Oliver, AO44848.
 Warns, Thomas Francis, AO47917.
 Warren, John Edgar, AO43993.
 Warthman, Jack Dussel, AO44619.
 X Washburn, Walter Raleigh, Jr., AO45455.
 X Waslenko, Michael, Jr., AO53340.
 Waste, Robert Jackson, AO53003.
 Waters, Joseph R., AO47041.
 Watkins, James Dudley, AO44913.
 Watkins, James Howard, AO25921.
 Watkins, John Raymond, AO44533.
 Watkins, John Jefferson, AO35662.
 Watkins, Loy Edwin, AO45531.
 Watson, Dudley Malone, AO48947.
 Watson, George Henry, AO36459.
 X Watson, James Wyatt, AO54641.
 X Watson, Lawrence Middleton, AO25945.
 Watson, Oscar Lafayette, AO46530.
 Watson, Richard Clark, AO44545.
 X Watson, William Burdette, AO45035.
 Watts, George Joseph, AO53141.
 Watts, John Ruben, AO52361.
 Watts, Ralph Kenton, AO53380.
 Watwood, Louis V., AO44125.
 Wayne, Byron Mitchell, AO49078.
 Weart, George Spoor, AO25569.
 Weatherford, Sydney William, AO35868.
 Weaver, Frederick, AO32323.
 Weaver, James William, AO36037.
 Weaver, Marvin Eugene, AO44986.
 X Weaver, William Joseph, AO44830.
 Webb, Allen Stern, AO53475.
 Webb, Clarence Russell, Jr., AO47098.
 Webb, Joe Slaughter, AO52787.
 Webb, Rudelle Baxton, AO33591.
 Webber, Paul Eugene, AO36255.
 Weber, John Lerdy, Jr., AO25522.
 Webster, Frank Russell, Jr., AO32337.
 Webster, Lewis Frazer, AO26087.
 Wedding, John Francis, AO36468.
 Weddle, Owen Allen, AO47241.
 Weeks, Howard Tolford, AO44803.
 Weeks, James Bernard, AO47489.
 Weeks, James Lew, AO35452.
 Weems, Woodrow Wilson, AO47285.
 X Wegenhoff, Victor Charles, AO40718.
 Weide, Edward James, AO52879.
 Weidner, Joseph John, AO24039.
 Weigel, Andrew Hudson, AO24778.
 X Weikel, Paul Wilson, AO43738.
 X Weil, August Edward, AO48349.
 X Weimer, Joseph, AO43732.
 X Weir, Robert Adam, AO41073.
 Weisbrodt, Charles Richard, AO52644.
 X Weiser, Gus, AO48258.
 Weiss, Sidney, AO45008.
 Welch, Darrell Gail, AO53231.
 X Welch, George Coleman, AO35128.
 X Welch, James Edward, AO45973.
 Welch, Rupert Carlton, AO45917.
 Wellborn, Jeffery O'Neal, AO46206.
 Weller, Russell Kenneth, AO36063.
 Wells, George Louis, AO34411.
 X Wells, John Pender, AO45362.
 Wells, Ray Edward, AO36953.
 Weltzin, Richard Fredrick, AO35440.
 Weniger, Robert Lee, Jr., AO39235.
 Wenk, Walter Rudolph, AO46093.
 Wentz, Paul Norwood, AO48034.
 X Wernlein, Frank Allen, AO44785.
 X West, Howard Barnell, AO34379.
 West, Howard Fletcher, AO44613.
 West, Robert Willard, AO44276.
 Westberg, Kenneth Charles, AO52850.
 X Westbrook, Jasper Alton, AO45489.
 Westbrook, Marston Thorn, AO26130.
 X Westenhoff, John Hurst, AO24956.
 Westfall, William Bryan, AO53565.
 X Westmoreland, Lonnie Quitman, AO35871.
 Westwood, John Raymond, AO32327.
 Wethe, J. Duane, AO25889.
 X Wetzel, Albert John, AO24582.
 Wheeler, Frederick Grant, AO35773.
 X Wheeler, Joe Dell, AO34896.
 Whitaker, Keith Albert, AO26195.
 White, Andrew Milton, AO56902.
 White, Ernest Johnson, Jr., AO24961.
 White, Jack Clement, AO34975.
 White, Joe Ross, AO45878.
 X White, Ralph James, AO24885.
 X White, Richard Durwin, AO40332.
 X White, Robert Harry, AO36401.
 White, Thomas David, AO34513.
 X White, William Roland, AO52698.
 White, William Thomas, AO35804.
 Whitehead, Chauncey Brownlee, AO44540.
 Whitehorn, Kenneth Walker, AO35515.
 Whitenack, George Minor, 3d, AO32688.
 Whitfield, Joe Mangham, AO36265.
 Whitker, Frederic Edward, AO53839.
 X Whitley, Charles George, AO34557.
 Whitley, Edgar Duer, AO40883.
 X Whitlow, Floyd Bruner, Jr., AO34474.
 X Whitlow, Robert Victor, AO25763.
 Whitman, Edward Bostwick, Jr., AO45831.
 X Whitmire, James Martin, Jr., AO46441.
 Whitmore, Robert Alvin, AO36225.
 Whitney, William James, AO53110.
 Whitsett, Jack William, AO36247.
 Whitson, Jack Henderson, AO25925.
 Whitt, James Andrew, AO47945.
 Whittaker, Roy Eugene, AO35361.
 Whittingham, Douglas James, AO45637.
 X Whittington, Riley Norwood, AO52493.
 Whittle, Frederick James, AO43912.
 Wickham, Wallace, AO37015.
 Wicklund, Harold Alphonse, AO35807.
 X Wiecks, Max Reid, AO52609.
 Wiehrdt, Leonard Irving, AO46464.
 X Wiener, Murray Arnold, AO52906.
 X Wientjes, Gerard Francis, AO45550.
 X Wiesner, Paul Francis, AO44192.
 Wigbels, Lawrence Gerrard, AO46794.
 Wigger, William Franklin, AO47507.
 X Wight, Carroll Herbert, AO34468.
 Wilcox, Frank Hurst, Jr., AO34082.
 X Wilcox, Roland MacGowan, AO34072.
 Wilde, Linn Erlon, Jr., AO45597.
 Wilder, Harlan Cree, AO35296.
 X Wildinger, Joseph Valentine, AO44124.
 Wilfong, John Jay, AO47181.
 Wilk, Jake Louis, Jr., AO53667.
 X Wilkerson, William Frank, AO53557.
 Wilkinson, Richard Gaddis, AO34878.

- Willcox, Grover Cleveland, Jr., AO46639.
 Willetts, David Leonard, AO35369.
 Willey, Carl Raymond, AO35998.
 X Willey, Clifford Alvoid, AO36828.
 Williams, Augustus Forney, Jr., AO34775.
 Williams, Coleman Osborne, Jr., AO37005.
 Williams, Carl Felton, AO43879.
 Williams, Charles Carter, AO35381.
 Williams, Charles William, AO48206.
 Williams, David Munroe, AO48010.
 Williams, de Jack, AO35497.
 X Williams, Donald Grant, AO32022.
 Williams, George Vincent, AO34617.
 Williams, George Pershing, AO36340.
 Williams, Hilbert Baker, AO52707.
 Williams, Jack Pryer, AO52866.
 X Williams, Jack Willford, AO45514.
 Williams, James Madison, AO35340.
 X Williams, James Willis, AO44122.
 Williams, John Greenville, AO45260.
 Williams, Lawrence Dale, AO53423.
 Williams, Lee Roy, Jr., AO35759.
 Williams, Leslie Benjamin, AO40394.
 Williams, Richard Arnold, AO52623.
 Williams, Todd Gill, AO54985.
 Williams, Walter Fippen, AO52893.
 Williams, William Allen, AO25209.
 Williams, William Milburn, AO33497.
 Williams, Yancey, AO52771.
 Williamson, Laurence David, AO46997.
 Williamson, Samuel Samson, Jr., AO54442.
 Willis, Lloy Cecil, AO44381.
 Willis, Milton Dean, AO45009.
 Willis, Robert Franklin, AO36644.
 X Willis, Gene Charles, AO47648.
 Wilmot, Allan Eustis, AO45691.
 Wilson, Campbell Perry Monroe, AO52508.
 Wilson, Charles Smith, AO44032.
 Wilson, Edward Lewis, Jr., AO35632.
 Wilson, Frederick William Hildebrand, AO32397.
 Wilson, Harold Lewis, AO46388.
 X Wilson, Harry Alvin, AO54613.
 X Wilson, Irl Donaker, Jr., AO44731.
 Wilson, James Arthur, AO39161.
 Wilson, Jerald Bruce, AO52772.
 X Wilson, John McLain, AO44096.
 Wilson, Louis Locke, Jr., AO25623.
 Wilson, Richard Ashby, AO54253.
 X Wilson, Robert Alden Hamilton, AO47962.
 Wilson, Vernon Eugene, AO53706.
 X Wilson, Walter George, AO52240.
 Wilson, Walter James, AO33635.
 Wilson, William Ashley, Jr., AO36215.
 Wilson, William Monroe, AO37108.
 Wilson, Woodrow, AO44776.
 Wimsatt, Joseph Francis, AO46882.
 X Winberry, William Matthew, AO53482.
 Wine, Chester Bolton, AO46201.
 X Winebrenner, Louis Elmer, AO44801.
 X Winfree, Isaac Owen, AO23836.
 X Winfrey, Hal Cawood, AO46912.
 Winget, Francis Edward, AO57540.
 Winkler, John Moon, AO35612.
 X Winn, Chastee Guy, Jr., AO41091.
 X Winn, Otis Ellsworth, AO48765.
 Winneshiek, William Sherwood, AO47676.
 X Winter, William Fredrick, AO48126.
 Wintner, Bernard Godfrey, AO46591.
 Wischmann, George Adolph, AO44444.
 Wiseman, Joseph Lewis, AO48844.
 Wiseman, Lee Verne, AO36455.
 Wisniewski, Raymond Francis, AO36928.
 Witt, Lynn Elwood, Jr., AO33416.
 X Witt, Thomas F., AO36594.
 Witters, Arthur George, AO53398.
 X Wobbe, Roger Lawrence, AO53535.
 Wolda, Joseph Anthony, AO45180.
 Woinowsk, Russell Kenneth, AO44528.
 Wolcott, John Payne, AO52156.
 X Wold, Leonard Reginald, AO46623.
 Wolf, Charles Sebastian, AO52978.
 Wolf, John Joseph, AO43943.
 Wolfe, Gerald, AO48558.
 Woltanski, Thaddeus Lewis, AO22834.
 Wood, Griffin Howard, AO53253.
 Wood, Jim Henry, AO47602.
 Wood, Joseph Thomas, Jr., AO44255.
 Wood, Lynn Frederick, AO52856.
 X Wood, Marvin James, AO52683.
 Wood, Thomas Donnelly, AO52299.
 Woodring, Dugan V., AO45921.
 Woodruff, David Terry, AO44882.
 Woodruff, Harold Delmar, AO39222.
 Woodruff, Laymont Venson, AO48646.
 Woodruff, Roscoe Barnette, Jr., AO24074.
 Woods, Everett Newton, AO44057.
 Woods, James Russell, AO44199.
 Woods, Jesse Leroy, Jr., AO36630.
 Woods, Willie Green, Jr., AO35661.
 Woodson, Harold William, AO26206.
 Woodward, Paul Berkshire, AO24762.
 Woody, Robert Elwood, AO34357.
 Woolee, Marcellus Ronald, AO44381.
 Wooster, Vernon Oliver, AO52592.
 Wooten, Clyde Curtis, AO34554.
 X Wooten, Edward Densmore, AO54259.
 Work, Robert Ernest, AO45256.
 Workman, Bryant Arthur, AO46390.
 X Workman, Jack Blease, AO40915.
 X Works, Le Eustis, AO52370.
 X Worley, Ernest Lee, Jr., AO54283.
 X Wormington, Jack Edwin, AO49076.
 Worthington, Roy Henry, Jr., AO47144.
 Worthman, Paul Emil, AO45392.
 Would, William Jeffrey, AO45751.
 Wray, Cletus, AO46450.
 Wray, James William, Jr., AO36002.
 Wray, Robert Alexander, Jr., AO45774.
 X Wright, Edmund Augustus, Jr., AO26266.
 Wright, Ellis William, Jr., AO34013.
 Wright, Frank Edward, AO35003.
 Wright, Fred Paul, Jr., AO47382.
 X Wright, Julian Carleton, AO44585.
 Wright, Lewis Walter, AO40300.
 Wright, Robert James, AO48596.
 Wright, Robert Lee, AO37275.
 Wright, Theodore Roger, Jr., AO35385.
 Wright, Wallace Ashley, AO34355.
 Wright, William Jefferson, AO53786.
 Wunderlich, Herbert Emmanuel, AO46303.
 Wyatt, Harold Erskine, AO43870.
 Wyatt, William Henry, AO52432.
 Wydner, Clarence Stimson, AO37189.
 Wyman, Frank Melvin, Jr., AO45626.
 X Wymond, Gilbert Osborne, Jr., AO35366.
 Wysocki, Chester Constantine, AO44805.
 X Yancey, Gordon Allen, Jr., AO33775.
 Yandoh, Thomas Roderick, AO47942.
 Yarbrough, Walter Rudell, AO35533.
 Yeater, James Wilbur, AO36933.
 X Yoder, Harry David, AO52701.
 X Yun, Pershing Lockey, AO46435.
 X Yopchick, Michael Paul, AO54651.
 Young, Franklin Frederick, AO33583.
 Young, Gail, AO33396.
 X Young, Hugh Denton, AO36308.
 Young, William Blakey, AO52346.
 Young, William Ross, AO46574.
 Youngblood, Curtis Nolan, AO43980.
 Youngman, Reginald Bunker, AO52274.
 Younkin, Leland Alfred, AO36440.
 Younkin, Richard Carl, AO47266.
 Yount, Barton Kyle, Jr., AO25739.
 X Yucker, Julius Lyman, Jr., AO36197.
 Yundt, Robert Wellings, AO53491.
 X Zachmann, Robert Francis, AO52737.
 X Zeidler, William Xavier, AO52564.
 Zeigler, Carl Emerson, Jr., AO53823.
 Zeigler, Jack Spiers, AO46394.
 Zeine, Merle Milton, AO36732.
 Zell, Lucian Thompson, 2d, AO39277.
 Ziegeweld, Eugene Joseph, AO44538.
 Zielinski, Urban Joseph, AO45037.
 Zink, Harry Johns, AO36405.
 X Zins, William Elmer, AO24140.
 Zitar, Edward Robert, AO44284.
 X Zohn, Bernard, AO52769.
 X Zorka, Jack Carl, AO44677.
 Zubon, Michael, AO26075.
 X Zurek, Walter John, AO44738.
 X Zweifel, Everett E., AO45676.
- To be first lieutenants*
- Ahern, Timothy Ignatius, AO38514.
 X Atkinson, Obbie Orville, AO56669.
 X Barish, David Theodore, AO50457.
 Bellamy, Jack, AO56601.
 X Black, Elmer Ellsworth, AO50466.
 Black, William James, AO50428.
 Blackmon, Waldo Neely, AO56663.
 X Borchert, Francis William, AO56644.
 X Bork, Ervin Francis, AO56671.
 Bowers, Hurst Gray, AO50471.
 Boyes, Peter Edwin, AO56667.
 X Bradley, Ernest Elmore, Jr., AO38254.
 X Brauneis, Ernest Frederick, AO56650.
 Bryant, Melvin Harold, AO50449.
 Cameron, Louis Jackson, Jr., AO56592.
 Carter, James Baker, AO50439.
 Castanza, Angelo Nicholas, AO56628.
 X Cavnar, Bobbie Joe, AO50486.
 Chapman, Harry Moulton, AO50474.
 X Christensen, Swen Aage, AO56655.
 Coates, Robert Eugene, AO50455.
 Cobb, William Andrew, AO56626.
 Coffman, William Frederick, AO38499.
 Collins, David Carter, AO38513.
 X Collins, Harold Edward, AO38515.
 Conner, Robert Walter, AO56596.
 X Crawford, David Frank, AO56654.
 X Cunningham, O. D., Jr., AO56668.
 Curry, Hayden Charles, AO38495.
 X Daoust, John Bulger, AO50503.
 Davis, Marion McDonald, Jr., AO56651.
 X Davis, Richard Lee, AO41348.
 X De Vries, John Atwood, AO50488.
 X Drury, George Francis, AO56640.
 Duggar, Omar Paschal, Jr., AO56631.
 Dukes, Joseph, Jr., AO50430.
 Edmunds, Edmund William, Jr., AO38487.
 X Ellis, Calvin Kemp, AO41350.
 Embery, Robert Lee, AO50481.
 Erwin, Max L., AO56597.
 Ewing, Donald Edward, AO50510.
 Fauth, William Ward, AO50485.
 X Fellows, Charles Warrington, Jr., AO56648.
 Fields, Jack Harold, AO50464.
 Flanagan, Jesse Laddie, AO50469.
 Fries, William Walton, AO50453.
 X Frith, Thomas John, AO56662.
 Garcia, Ray Joseph, AO41346.
 Gillette, Harvey Wendell, AO38486.
 X Girardin, Robert Laurent, AO50569.
 X Glass, Lawrence Stuart, AO56670.
 Gommel, William Raymond, AO41338.
 X Graffunder, William Otto, AO50458.
 Graham, Robert Paul, AO50460.
 X Graves, Grover Cleveland, Jr., AO38268.
 Graves, Norman Calvin, AO56630.
 Griffin, Hiram, AO38502.
 Grubbs, James W., Jr., AO50463.
 X Guay, Georges Raymond Joseph, AO50491.
 Guerny, Gene, AO41336.
 Harbison, John Jeter, AO50432.
 X Hardy, Charles Raymond, AO50487.
 X Harer, Richard James, AO56646.
 Heckel, Charles Clark, AO41344.
 Hendricks, William Tillman, AO38267.
 Hensz, Robert Louis, AO56622.
 Hester, James Bert, Jr., AO56611.
 Hislop, Sherman LeMoynes, AO50498.
 Hodgkin, Robert Howe, AO50450.
 Hollifield, Karl Louis, AO56638.
 Holland, Thomas Marion, Jr., AO56673.
 X Hummel, Richard Edward, AO50504.
 Jackson, Stuart Lee, AO56589.
 X Jacobs, Ralph Edward, AO56625.
 Johannesen, Robert Fremont, AO56604.
 Jolliff, Robert Charles, AO56637.
 Jones, Forrest Phillips, Jr., AO56599.
 Kamp, Walter Baird, AO39477.
 Kaufman, Robert Joseph, Jr., AO56615.
 X Keir, James McLaren, Jr., AO50436.
 Kenworthy, Robert Barclay, AO41345.
 X Koski, Raymond Julius, AO56666.
 Kramb, John Henry, AO50515.
 Kroman, George Franklin, AO38500.
 La Casse, Wyndall, AO56623.
 Lane, David Timothy, AO56605.
 Larkin, Harold Joseph, AO56593.
 X Laroche, Edward Arthur, AO56610.
 X Laroche, Harold Douglas, AO50482.
 Lawrynovicz, Casimer Paul, AO56627.
 Lemon, Austin Cecil, Jr., AO50429.
 Leonard, James Martin, AO50462.
 Lewis, Theodore Shelby, AO50484.
 Lind, Charles Louis, AO50423.
 Lingo, John Ellis, AO56602.
 Loepkey, Charles Rudolph, AO56603.
 X Loesch, George Peter, AO50511.
 X Lowry, Merlin Dolynn, AO56658.
 Lucy, Robert Stanley, AO50454.

- McCulley, Neil W., AO56643.
 McKusker, Kent Marcus, AO56591.
 Miller, James Micou, AO38490.
 × Moore, Frank Grae, AO50492.
 Mungenast, Andrew John, AO50446.
 Nastoff, Daniel, AO50433.
 Neal, Thomas James, AO38494.
 Neiss, Ainsley Thomas, AO50448.
 × Nelson, Thomas O'Neil, AO56670.
 Newkirk, Mahlon Max, AO50431.
 Newman, Robert Colea, Jr., AO38493.
 Nissen, Jim Christian, AO50493.
 × Norberg, Marcus Lynn, AO50483.
 Odiorne, John McFall, AO50434.
 Oliver, John Walthall, Jr., AO56642.
 × Orlando, Michael Amato, AO56649.
 Pakalka, William, AO50426.
 Patson, George J., AO56629.
 Payne, William Raymond, AO50479.
 × Pelzel, Alfred Otto, AO56665.
 Perry, William Edward, Jr., AO56618.
 Peterson, Hilden Eugene, AO56624.
 Pohlen, Paul Donald, AO56660.
 Quinn, John Tietjen, AO38503.
 Raine, C. O., 3d, AO38504.
 Ratto, Stanley Nicholas, AO50461.
 Robinson, Marion Moore, AO50459.
 Rozelle, Vernon Lawrence, AO56614.
 Rushlow, Frederick Edward, Jr., AO56609.
 Scales, Lowell D., AO50424.
 Self, David Anthony, Jr., AO50465.
 Shadel, William Noel, AO56657.
 Shearer, Wayne Gordon, AO38506.
 Sinclair, William Donald, AO50513.
 × Sizemore, Robert, AO56639.
 Skiffington, Thomas Joseph, AO56595.
 Slay, Alton Davis, AO50496.
 Smith, Howard Persons, Jr., AO41347.
 × Smith, Joe Hill, Jr., AO50444.
 Smith, Roscoe Beverly, AO38508.
 Stickney, Lawrence Mallory, AO50441.
 Stockton, Glen William, AO38498.
 Stukas, Robert Russel, AO50478.
 × Switzer, John Wilbur, AO39476.
 Taylor, Charlie Tilphord, Jr., AO50480.
 Timmie, James Davis, AO50506.
 × Unger, Edward Frank, AO56616.
 Van Liere, William Peter, AO56620.
 Vermeire, Virgil Louis, AO50452.
 Walsh, Theodore Harold, AO56606.
 × Warden, Rex Wall, Jr., AO50508.
 Wareham, Samuel Arnold, AO50477.
 × Warren, Willard, AO38510.
 Webb, James Edward, AO39478.
 Wiley, Miles Carter, Jr., AO41341.
 Woolfolk, William Francis, AO56645.
 Yeaton, Carl George, AO56608.
- NOTE.—All officers named on this nomination received recess promotions during the recess of the Senate. Dates of rank for those officers nominated for promotion to the grade of first lieutenant are not indicated as these officers were promoted between July 2, 1948, and December 30, 1948.
- PROMOTIONS IN THE AIR FORCE
- The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502, 508, and 518 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.
- To be lieutenant colonels with rank from January 2, 1949
- × Alston, Robert Philip, AO29057.
 Asch, William Waldo, AO50984.
 Bankard, Roy Thomas, AO29049.
 Bell, Charlie Hilliard, AO41516.
 Bell, Lawrence Duffy, AO39574.
 Breedlove, Clarence Henry, AO38618.
 × Broadhurst, Richard Bishop, AO50968.
 Clark, Kenneth Malcolm, AO41487.
 × Cleveland, Sidney Eugene, AO41482.
 × Clough, Ernest Lynwood, AO41492.
 Collett, Wells, AO29016.
 Craig, Harry William, AO41481.
 Craig, Joseph Oliver, AO41488.
 × Dean, Lloyd C., AO50996.
 Dellinger, Olin Elbridge, AO41544.
 Drittler, Frank John, AO50992.
 Eckhoff, Harry Charles, AO41522.
 Fackler, Homer Elmer, AO28934.
 Fagan, Thomas Moulton, AO41515.
 Faubion, Richard William, AO28972.
 × Freeman, Cleon Eugene, AO51020.
 Fuller, John Ray, AO50977.
 × Garber, Gares, AO29059.
 × Gribi, Sam Gotlieb, AO29000.
 Gross, John Goodhart, AO29231.
 Handwork, Bertrand A., AO41546.
 Hawley, Ray Matthew, AO41519.
 Herbine, Richard Gernant, AO41474.
 Hillman, Edgar Kendall, AO29030.
 Hinds, Paul, AO28986.
 Hopkins, Phillip Emmett, AO41570.
 Howard, George Sallade, AO41509.
 Hutchison, Clifton Cornelius, AO51000.
 King, Marcus Randolph, AO41499.
 × Kneussl, James Kenneth, AO39508.
 Lansing, James Waggoner, AO41520.
 Larsen, Arthur James, AO41541.
 × Leuenberger, Harold Walter, AO41557.
 Lewis, Gomer, AO41532.
 Lewis, Jackson, Wesley, AO29006.
 Light, Eugene Clarke, AO28995.
 Logsdon, Krit Gibson, AO39582.
 × Marshall, Stewart Andrew, Jr., AO41560.
 × McKenzie, Arnold Edwin, AO41527.
 Meserve, George Donald, AO41502.
 Miller, Robert Samuel, AO41551.
 Moreland, Lester Duane, AO41543.
 Morris, James Bingham, AO50982.
 × Moseley, Stuart Younger, AO41510.
 Nabel, Edward Gordon, Jr., AO28929.
 O'Leefe, Keefe, AO39566.
 Potter, Merwin Elwood, AO50984.
 Powell, Hubert Glenwood, AO50988.
 × Purviance, Russell Alpheus, AO41567.
 Ready, William Drennan, AO38617.
 × Reverski, Harold Frederick, AO50961.
 Sebode, Martin Fred Charles, AO41496.
 Sheldon, Clifford Arthur, AO38615.
 Sims, Robert D., AO50953.
 × Stuart, Frank Bailey, AO41568.
 × Thacker, Lloyd William, AO50991.
 Todd, Harold Elworthy, AO38614.
 Tunberg, Bertel Karl, AO41524.
 Turner, Charles Marion, AO41511.
 Williams, Frank Welbourne, AO50974.
 × Yater, Moss, AO41564.
- To be majors with rank from January 2, 1949
- × Adams, Irving Winthrop, AO51616.
 Alexander, Marvin, AO30501.
 × Arietta, Frank, AO51619.
 Badley, Burton Elmore, AO39974.
 Barger, Walter Berl, AO42436.
 × Barrett, Buford Russell, AO51686.
 Batty, Paul Stewart, AO51738.
 Berry, Ralph Clifton, AO30476.
 Borecky, Antone, AO51565.
 × Brown, Coke Fowler, Jr., AO51591.
 Bullock, William Wilson, AO51692.
 × Butt, Stanley Samuel, AO30387.
 Carey, Eugene Courtney, AO42668.
 Chloffe, Harry Vincent, AO51614.
 Ciccone, Mario Augustus, AO51560.
 Clarke, Charles E., AO51554.
 Clist, Angus Southey, AO38800.
 Cone, Charles Louis, AO42696.
 Coursey, Harry, AO20026.
 Crabbe, Gerald William, AO39930.
 Davis, James Beatty, AO51636.
 × Dillemath, George Frederick, AO39928.
 Downing, John Weaver, AO42653.
 Erick, Robert McCurdy, AO42465.
 Fisher, Henry Bishop, AO20043.
 Ford, Herman, Wendell, AO42450.
 Gaffney, John Bedford, AO42459.
 Galer, Michael John, AO51549.
 Gephart, Harry Lane, AO42650.
 × Gibbs, Howard Jefferson, AO42686.
 × Gilland, William Flinn, AO51552.
 Gordon, Edward Louis, AO51695.
 Groves, Fergus Coleman, AO42478.
 × Hall, Claude, Newton, AO51721.
 × Hartley, Edwin Alexander, AO30368.
 Heath, Lester Ellis, AO42723.
 Heaton, Herman Shelby, AO42569.
 Herndon, George Berry, AO42694.
 × Hickox, Dan Whitney, AO51592.
 Hodson, James Albert, AO51683.
 Hooks, Claud Hardy, AO51649.
 × Horseman, Reginald James, AO51585.
 Jennette, John Henry, AO42529.
 Klaas, John Henry, AO51601.
 × Kolbus, Walter Benjamin, AO42469.
 Linberg, Leif William, AO42709.
 × Livingston, James Lee, AO51586.
 Mandel, Samuel, AO42738.
 Mandell, Leo, AO51588.
 Matthews, William Stuart, Jr., AO42499.
 McCaslin, Orval Howard, AO30375.
 McNew, Glen Talmage, AO51610.
 Mitchell, Howard Albert, AO42547.
 × Monford, Harry Nirkirk, AO42675.
 × Newman, Samuel William, AO51698.
 Niskanen, William, AO42649.
 × Noakes, Gilbert Fulton, AO30352.
 Pocock, William Stephen, Jr., AO38796.
 Quattlebaum, Arthur Cecil, AO42698.
 × Ray, Hugh Jefferson, AO51716.
 Rhoads, Donald Carson, AO51553.
 × Richardson, Edward Charles, AO51625.
 × Riggs, John Wesley, AO51583.
 Roberts, Tracy Lloyd, AO51620.
 × Rogers, Frank, AO42496.
 × Ross, Robert Clement, AO51587.
 Sargeant, Bliss Pilgrim, Jr., AO42684.
 Schmidt, Eugene E., AO51681.
 Sharp, Douglas, AO51630.
 × Siemon, August Francis, AO51607.
 Smith, Edward Cecil, AO42687.
 × Smith, Ira Hyatt, AO42544.
 Spence, George Gillies, AO42681.
 Springfield, Robert Walter, AO51650.
 States, Charles Adelbert, AO42548.
 Steves, Fred Le Monte, AO30302.
 Stickle, Horton Whitefield, Jr., AO51661.
 × Strandberg, Earl Rodell, AO51719.
 Tarson, Herbert Harvey, AO30568.
 Terry, James Bell, AO51720.
 Tolle, Carroll Keith, AO51726.
 × Tucker, Almon A., AO42462.
 Tucker, Temple Arthur, AO42717.
 × Wheeler, Charles Alfred, AO51599.
 Whiteside, Sam, AO42550.
 Wine, Leonard Eldon, AO42305.
 × Withington, Kenneth, AO42522.
 × Yount, Dean Burdette, AO42652.
- To be captains with rank from January 2, 1949
- Abbitt, Charles Webb, AO46254.
 Abernethy, Robert Joseph, AO35676.
 Acebedo, Adrian Wood, AO46130.
 Ackerman, Donald Leroy, AO46899.
 Adair, Asa Andrew, AO46911.
 Adams, Bill Russell, AO35312.
 Adams, Charley John, AO45207.
 Adams, John Clayton, Jr., AO24924.
 × Adams, William Henderson, Jr., AO46775.
 Addis, Walter Arthur, AO53986.
 × Ague, Howard Charles, Jr., AO45400.
 Aitken, John, Jr., AO39176.
 × Akers, William Dale, AO45426.
 Alba, Michael, AO53741.
 Alexander, Arthur Kenneth, AO47116.
 × Alexander, Woodrow Ervin, AO35059.
 Allen, Arvol Duane, AO24795.
 Allen, Hubert Eldridge, AO33975.
 × Allen, Merle Francis, Jr., AO47141.
 Allen, William Carroll, AO47045.
 Allison, Eugene, AO46751.
 Anderson, John Herman, AO35609.
 Anderson, Ralph Richardson, Jr., AO54022.
 × Anderson, Richard Roth, AO47242.
 Anderson, Richard William, AO45315.
 Anderson, Wyman Doyle, AO46905.
 × Andresen, Malcolm Knapp, AO53760.
 × Angevine, Frank Willis, AO47282.
 × Arens, Herbert William, AO46653.
 Armstrong, John Alan, AO53381.
 × Arnold, Harold Mort, AO53046.
 × Ash, Stanley James, AO45430.
 Ashcraft, Gerald Scott, AO47037.
 Ashley, Garland Olsen, AO47268.
 Ashton, Morton Ross, AO53578.
 Atkinson, Ivan Charles, AO46526.
 Austin, Joe, Jr., AO53807.
 × Ayers, Augustine William, AO53938.
 Back, Charles Harold, AO45882.
 Badgett, William Ross, AO46550.
 × Badraun, Warren Wendell, AO53803.

- Baker, Marvin Earl, AO53554.
 Baker, Robert Gordon, AO53156.
 Baker, William Virgil, AO35765.
 Bakewell, Don Albert, AO47236.
 Baldwin, Allen Edward, AO53250.
 Baldwin, Elwyn Seward, AO53086.
 Baldwin, Garde Bowles, AO35058.
 Baldwin, Irl Edgar, AO53464.
 Baliga, Joseph Robert, AO45329.
 Bail, Fred George, AO53236.
 Ballard, Herbert LaRoy, AO53530.
 Ballinger, Edward Paxton, AO47813.
 Ballweg, Lawrence Henry, AO46355.
 Barker, Arthur Forbes, AO46276.
 Barker, Glenn Snyder, AO46779.
 Barker, Stephen Ray, Jr., AO35722.
 Barley, John Nicholas, AO36036.
 Barnes, George Roy, AO40077.
 Barr, Robert Ray, AO53539.
 Barrentine, George Thomas, AO47279.
 Barrett, Harold Warren, AO53139.
 Barrett, James Herman, Jr., AO46750.
 Bartos, Edmund John, AO35928.
 Bashant, Norman William, AO45158.
 Bastian, Earl Lehne, AO3511P.
 Batie, John Samuel, AO33573.
 Bauer, James Earl, AO46844.
 Bauers, Frank William, Jr., AO53469.
 Bean, Joe Merritt, AO33731.
 Bearden, Joe, AO53592.
 Beary, Kermit Edwin, AO35872.
 Beaty, William Emery, Jr., AO46102.
 Beaven, William Morris, AO46442.
 Beck, James Alston, AO45440.
 Beckham, Vance Wesley, AO45223.
 Beebout, Vance Lee Roy, AO46658.
 Beeler, Robert Lee, Jr., AO47124.
 Behrens, John Nevin, AO46415.
 Bell, Gerald Benjamin, AO53711.
 Bell, Jack Anthony, AO47103.
 Bell, Roscoe Leonard, AO47028.
 Bell, Thomas Angus, AO45419.
 Bellan, Rudolph Alexander, AO47243.
 Benner, Ralph Warren, AO46463.
 Bennett, Warren Allen, AO53347.
 Benoy, Harlan Hulst, AO53627.
 Benson, August Gerald, AO53580.
 Benson, Morrie, AO35946.
 Benton, Roger Gardiner, AO47158.
 Beretta, Alessandro Harry, AO53859.
 Berk, Irving Boris, AO40663.
 Berman, Harold, AO46657.
 Berthiaume, Raymond Francis, AO46863.
 Bickerstaff, Curtis Ergil, AO39183.
 Biggs, Ernest Edgar, AO36051.
 Bilotta, Joseph Paul, AO35957.
 Bilyeu, Hal Errett, AO46802.
 Binks, William Porter, Jr., AO46147.
 Binnell, Francis Elwin, AO39184.
 Bird, Sidney Albert, AO53645.
 Black, John Lewis, AO35877.
 Black, William Howard, AO46805.
 Blackwell, Anslum McLaurin, AO33711.
 Blackwell, Lynn Douglas, AO34784.
 Blair, Duane Charles, AO45442.
 Blair, Frank Sloan, AO53920.
 Bledsoe, Samuel Black, Jr., AO53713.
 Bock, Floyd Oscar, AO45161.
 Bock, Harry, AO46496.
 Bone, Marshall Baker, AO46918.
 Bonner, Thomas Woodrow, AO40619.
 Booth, Clifford Richard, AO46812.
 Boren, Francis Terance, AO45326.
 Eoren, James Russell, AO46967.
 Bortell, Charles Kelly, AO24943.
 Boston, James Dwight, Jr., AO53009.
 Bounds, William Faye, AO35141.
 Bowden, John Daniel, Jr., AO47111.
 Bowen, Lewis Love, AO53490.
 Bowers, Waldo, AO45282.
 Bowers, William Robert, AO47089.
 Box, Francis Marion, AO46295.
 Boyd, Robert Watson, AO45314.
 Boyd, Wilmer Ellsworth, AO53043.
 Boyer, Max Weldon, AO35659.
 Bradley, James Lewis, Jr., AO53907.
 Bradley, Leonidas Cicero, Jr., AO53637.
 Brady, Bernard John, AO46512.
 Bralley, Walter Suvier, Jr., AO40788.
 Brandon, Harold Edward, AO46984.
 Brandstrom, Alfred Raymond Williams, AO53686.
 Brant, Francis Arthur, AO46786.
 Brantley, William Lawrence, AO53946.
 Brassfield, William Herbert, AO53944.
 Brazil, Virgil Lee, AO47072.
 Brazile, Berry Dee, AO46684.
 Brengle, Paul Staley, AO45322.
 Brennan, David Thomas, AO53676.
 Bressan, Christopher, AO47119.
 Brewer, James Franklin, AO45293.
 Briery, Jack, AO53947.
 Briggs, James Kay, AO25288.
 Briley, Carlus Lindon, AO53666.
 Brimberry, Will Olan, AO46739.
 Brimhall, Victor Owen, AO53916.
 Brinegar, Marion Frederick, AO46826.
 Britt, Jessie Willard, AO53648.
 Britton, Wilbur Randall, AO35506.
 Brockman, Warren Douglas, AO47048.
 Brooks, Clarence Rolland, AO46408.
 Brooks, Donald Leroy, AO45270.
 Brown, Clarence Washburn, AO36158.
 Brown, Claude Joseph, AO53756.
 Brown, Clement Frazier, Jr., AO39212.
 Brown, David Anthony, Jr., AO36094.
 Brown, John Harrington, AO39162.
 Brown, John Todd, Jr., AO45317.
 Brown, Kimbrough Stone, AO46404.
 Brown, Ned Halstead, AO52344.
 Brown, Robert Gardiner, AO46869.
 Bruce, Avery Creedon, Jr., AO53533.
 Brundage, Robert Sayles, AO45481.
 Brundidge, Henry Harold, AO46264.
 Bruner, William Preston, AO34733.
 Brush, Elvin Watson, AO46478.
 Bryant, Donald Daniel, AO46521.
 Bryant, James Robert, AO33845.
 Euckhiester, Wendell McCall, AO45341.
 Buckwalter, John Stump, AO39197.
 Budroe, George Leon, AO53689.
 Burgeson, Darell George, AO35878.
 Burk, Marvin Franklin, AO53532.
 Burke, Billy, AO46369.
 Burns, Robert James, AO47247.
 Burreis, John Franklin, AO34980.
 Burt, George Washington 3d, AO47126.
 Burtnette, Claude Sidle, Jr., AO53467.
 Burton, Herbert Clarence, AO53847.
 Burwell, John David, AO53747.
 Bush, Beverly Oliver, AO45318.
 Bush, John E., AO46857.
 Bye, George Ewing, AO46588.
 Byers, Howard Earl, AO53698.
 Byers, John Albert, AO46377.
 Bynum, Clyde Holstun, AO53107.
 Byrne, George Thomas, AO33656.
 Byrnes, Conley Henderson, AO53566.
 Cain, James Walter, AO53736.
 Caldwell, Clarence Milton, AO45238.
 Caldwell, John James, Jr., AO53649.
 Callis, William Alexander, AO47167.
 Calton, Jack Fred, AO47183.
 Campbell, Claude Whitner, AO46840.
 Cannon, William Boyd, AO47227.
 Cantor, Al, AO52919.
 Caplan, Aaron Edward, AO46667.
 Carico, Robert Martin, AO45449.
 Carr, George Theron, AO53555.
 Carson, Charles Raymond, AO53593.
 Carter, Walter Thomas, AO35921.
 Caskey, James William, AO46915.
 Caudle, Mark Waverly, Jr., AO45766.
 Cavoli, William Joseph, AO46606.
 Champion, Patrick David, AO45221.
 Cheshire, Emery Richard, AO46459.
 Christiansen, Kenneth Paul, AO47035.
 Christianson, Lyle Clinton, AO47120.
 Clair, William Alonzo, AO46346.
 Clark, Cortis Anderson, Jr., AO45732.
 Clark, Jack Wilson, AO45703.
 Clark, John Max, AO53806.
 Clark, Wallace Nichols, AO49929.
 Clements, Manen Osco, Jr., AO45787.
 Clymer, Harvey Claude, AO35930.
 Coakley, Donald Virgil, AO53605.
 Coe, Grover Krueger, AO35311.
 Colchagoff, George Demeter, AO53727.
 Coleman, William Woodrow, Jr., AO45635.
 Colley, Gordon Townsend, AO34409.
 Collie, Robert Lucius, AO53534.
 Collings, Orval Dwaln, AO45312.
 Collins, Hamilton Purcell, AO52975.
 Combs, Lloyd Donald, AO46960.
 Compton, William Benjamin, AO34920.
 Conley, Bruce Roff, AO33633.
 Conners, Thomas Aloysius, AO46756.
 Cook, Edwin Jarecki, AO53501.
 Cook, Eugene Harry, AO53544.
 Cooney, Frank William, Jr., AO46823.
 Cooper, Roy D., AO45296.
 Copley, Robert Edgar, AO45570.
 Corcoran, Edward Lawrence, AO24858.
 Correll, Harold McCullough, AO53310.
 Correll, Tommy Elbert, AO35702.
 Cosby, William Lee, Jr., AO53845.
 Cosel, Rirhard Morton, AO40667.
 Cotter, James Daniel, AO45267.
 Cottrell, Bert Maxwell, Jr., AO46012.
 Covell, Paul Michael, AO45436.
 Cox, Luther Christian, AO46795.
 Cox, Nicholas Henry, AO46729.
 Cox, Omer Loraine, AO40601.
 Craft, Albert Olaf, AO45284.
 Champton, William Cowles, AO53697.
 Craven, Charles Waller, AO35404.
 Crawford, John Douglas, Jr., AO46522.
 Crawford, Richard Wallace, AO46862.
 Crawford, Robert, AO45261.
 Creighton, Crandell Charles, AO46790.
 Crilly, James Calvin, AO36212.
 Cronin, Harold Joseph, AO39178.
 Cronkrite, John Lyle, AO35625.
 Crosby, John William, AO35945.
 Cross, George Edward, Jr., AO46411.
 Crowder, Noral Farel, AO46678.
 Crutcher, Robert Bryan, AO53346.
 Culp, William Kenneth, AO53318.
 Culp, Willis Powell, AO56905.
 Culwell, Orrel, AO46888.
 Cummings, Claude Harold, Jr., AO39158.
 Curran, Arthur Ranger, AO36001.
 Curtis, James Edward, AO36052.
 Cushman, George Hawley, AO46455.
 Czapski, Edmund, AO46723.
 Daboit, Robert Lewis, AO53488.
 Daffler, Henry Arthur, AO46868.
 Dahl, Norval Alfred, AO46508.
 Dahl, Paul Warren, AO45972.
 Dailey, John Joseph, Jr., AO53941.
 Dale, Theodore Roosevelt, AO34751.
 Dannelly, Frank Porter, AO35565.
 Daugherty, Francis Leslie, Jr., AO53307.
 Davis, Calvin Crawford, AO47129.
 Davis, Charles Irving, Jr., AO33653.
 Davis, George Harrison, AO45915.
 Davis, James Daniel, AO46842.
 Davis, John Pharon, AO40728.
 Davis, Paul Allen, AO46555.
 Davis, Robert Emmett, AO40824.
 Davis, William Francis, AO35663.
 Davison, Walter Corwin, AO52993.
 Deangelis, John Jean, AO46501.
 DeBord, Robert Louis, AO35125.
 DeCesare, Anaclethe, AO53971.
 DeGiacomo, Gene Michael, AO53608.
 DePriest, Wilson Marshall, AO33863.
 Devoe, Robert Charles, AO39214.
 Devore, Ralph Nelson, AO53719.
 Deakynne, Howard Carl, Jr., AO53655.
 Dean, Floyd Rhadamanthus, AO45607.
 Decker, Harold Raymond, AO46414.
 Decker, John Allen, AO46315.
 Dees, Robert William, AO45966.
 Deitch, Raymond Roland, AO46631.
 Delaney, Charles Wesley, AO40587.
 Dent, George Herndon, AO53615.
 Derck, Walter Frank, AO45472.
 Dibble, George Arthur, 2d, AO53576.
 Dickert, James Ray, AO45461.
 Dickey, Woodrow Wilson, AO48038.
 Dillon, Francis Joseph, Jr., AO46718.
 Donahue, Donald Augustine, AO53617.
 Donohue, John William, AO53759.
 Doolittle, James Harold, Jr., AO53465.
 Dougan, William Page, AO47016.
 Dougherty, Ralph Edwin, AO36116.
 Douglas, Robert Emmet, AO36709.
 Downey, Robert John, AO34652.
 Downing, Alvin Joseph, AO45185.
 Doyle, Lloyd George, AO40664.
 Draemel, Dean Harlan, AO53398.
 Dubois, William Jay, AO35733.
 Dufresne, Roland Joseph, AO35574.
 Duckworth, Ernest Marion, AO33828.
 Duda, William, AO40603.

- Dugger, James Ernest, Jr., AO46702.
 Dumas, James Lee, AO35393.
 Duncan, Cecil Charles, AO53646.
 Durston, Glyn, AO46662.
 Dzamba, John Pershing, AO35308.
 Eberenz, Richard Joseph, AO34236.
 Eckley, Paul Witherspoon, AO 53486.
 Eddy, Harvey William, AO35375.
 Edelen, Carroll Lee, AO53785.
 Edwards, John Lee, Jr., AO53114.
 Edwards, Joseph Ellison, AO47168.
 Egert, John, 3d, AO40610.
 Eisert, Fred Joseph, AO45297.
 Eldridge, George William, AO36256.
 Eley, Carl Wayne, AO53909.
 Ellifritz, Vernon, AO46323.
 Ellis, Charles Justice, Jr., AO47177.
 Ellis, Samuel Wayne, AO46366.
 Ellis, Sherman Edward, AO53485.
 Ely, Kenneth Eugene, AO45369.
 Emmons, Perry Chaucey, AO47163.
 Epperson, Virgil Roland, AO45404.
 Erpamer, Curtis Richard, AO52941.
 Ervin, Davis Fletcher, Jr., AO39083.
 Espinosa, Lorenzo, AO52938.
 Evens, Bruce Harvey, AO45167.
 Everett, Phillip Eugene, AO47216.
 Ezekiel, Thomas Clark, AO46076.
 Fancher, Robert Edwin, AO45474.
 Farrell, John Edward, 2d, AO52942.
 Fassmann, LeRoy John, AO53461.
 Favors, Marcus William, AO46988.
 Fehrenbacher, Joseph Harold Thomas, AO46617.
 Feicht, Edward R., Jr., AO46170.
 Ferguson, Roy Eugene, AO35612.
 Ferrari, Joseph Salvatore, AO53718.
 Feser, Joseph Leonard, AO45259.
 Fetterly, Donald John Walter, AO45310.
 Fields, Lloyd Fondren, AO46644.
 Fife, William Paul, AO25085.
 Filios, John Edward, AO45382.
 Finton, James Robert, AO46132.
 Firestone, Clinton Dewitt, Jr., AO46123.
 Fisher, Max Leroy, AO53903.
 Fisher, Norman Decatur, AO53235.
 Fitz, Robert Ernest, AO45397.
 Fiumara, James Martin, AO35772.
 Fleming, David Thomas, AO53633.
 Fleming, William Harry, Jr., AO45713.
 Flentke, Donald LeRoy, AO47138.
 Flesner, Eugene Edward, AO39211.
 Floyd, Percy Mellor, Jr., AO45251.
 Flynn, Thomas Grover, Jr., AO46901.
 Focht, Robert Henry, AO53876.
 Foley, James Edwin, AO24624.
 Fortner, John William, AO52949.
 Foss, Joseph Aldridge, AO46164.
 Foster, Otis, Jr., AO48809.
 Foster, Robert Lee, AO54026.
 Foust, David Howard, AO53860.
 Fowler, J. Riley, AO46393.
 Fowler, John Russell, AO46834.
 Frawley, Allen Everett, AO24855.
 Freed, Lyle Chambers, AO33679.
 French, Joseph Elmer, AO53293.
 French, Philip Nemes, AO47042.
 Friedline, George Jonathan, AO46556.
 Friedman, Leon Jerome, AO46717.
 Frink, Earl Eby, AO53015.
 Fritchman, Curtis Clayton, AO53202.
 Fross, Horton Lawrence, AO35766.
 Frost, Foy Benson, AO53674.
 Frost, Jack William, AO39091.
 Fuchs, William Robert, AO46428.
 Fuerst, Robert Edward, AO53345.
 Furbee, Charles Albert, AO46589.
 Furst, Howard Irving, AO53953.
 Gaede, David Livingstone, AO45823.
 Gahl, Ralph Dana, AO46914.
 Gallogly, William Francis, AO35541.
 Gannon, John Ernest, AO35816.
 Garber, Harold, AO46558.
 Garcia, Abraham Gabriel, AO46980.
 Gardinier, Russell John, AO35771.
 Garfinkel, Bernard, AO53157.
 Garrett, William Alton, AO46438.
 Garrison, Harry Anthony, AO53638.
 Garrison, John Henry, Jr., AO45399.
 Gaspard, Richard Eddy, AO24727.
 Gaston, Arthur Dale, AO35374.
 Gault, James Andrew, 3d, AO36021.
 Gawthorp, Paul, AO46586.
 Gay, Robert Eugene, AO53410.
 Gay, William Marcus, AO47065.
 Gaygan, Jack Aloysius, AO53232.
 Gebaur, Arthur William, Jr., AO54007.
 Geck, John James, AO44832.
 Gentry, M. D., AO46397.
 George, Arthur Franklin, AO53562.
 George, Paul Ernest, AO45248.
 Gervase, Edward Mark, AO46932.
 Gessner, Harlan William, AO45625.
 Gianatsis, James Arthur, AO45375.
 Giannini, Jack Lloyd, AO54009.
 Gibson, Orrin Lovewell, AO47067.
 Giddings, Richard Elmer, AO46543.
 Giese, Edwin James, AO53873.
 Gilbert, Jack Clifford, AO40879.
 Gilkerson, Harold Raymond, AO45179.
 Gill, William Alexander, AO46927.
 Gillett, Richard LeMar, AO39140.
 Gillis, Jack Thomas, AO53848.
 Gilmore, James Robson, AO53321.
 Gilpin, John Ashbrook, AO53526.
 Girard, Henry John, AO36213.
 Gisel, Clarence Paul, AO53735.
 Gladstone, James Tatum, AO35631.
 Glettler, Bernard Urban, AO45408.
 Glickman, Emanuel, AO46402.
 Glycer, John Robert, AO35364.
 Godsey, Joseph Daugherty, AO45342.
 Gold, Joe Milton, Jr., AO46742.
 Goller, Fred Franquet, AO46517.
 Good, Clyde Earl, AO47237.
 Goodbread, Jonah Eugene, AO53521.
 Goodson, Walter Cass, AO53509.
 Goodwin, Dexter Beven, AO40765.
 Gordon, Anyan Allison, AO45216.
 Gordon, Benjamin, AO52968.
 Gordon, Vincent Paul, AO53049.
 Gorgol, George Frank, AO53506.
 Gosnell, Emmett, AO45385.
 Grady, Robert Joseph, AO36261.
 Graham, H. Allen, AO53369.
 Grant, John Clifford, Jr., AO35692.
 Gray, Billy Cooper, AO35764.
 Gray, Zack, AO40708.
 Greenwood Thomas William, Jr., AO46854.
 Gregg, Charles Robert, AO47056.
 Griffin, Ira Lester, AO46791.
 Griffin, Ralph Harvy, AO35782.
 Grimwood, Don Milford, AO46252.
 Grover, Roy Lee, AO53917.
 Gshwandtner, Frank Joseph, AO53802.
 Gudith, Roy Elmer, AO39168.
 Guinnee, Robert Peter, AO47039.
 Gunning, Edward Joseph, AO46976.
 Gunther, Robert William, AO35788.
 Guy, Carroll Wilson, AO53515.
 Guyer, Loren Ezra, AO35473.
 Halber, Alexander Dominic, AO33115.
 Hale, Ivan Lee, AO33810.
 Hallett, Duane Hartley, AO36559.
 Hamblen, William, AO35466.
 Hamilton, Charles Edward, Jr., AO53427.
 Hamilton, George Granville, O52971.
 Hammer, Kenneth Merle, AO46498.
 Hammett, Charles Edgar, AO47110.
 Hancock, Jack Leland, AO35880.
 Hanger, Harry Hunter, AO45391.
 Hanlen, Joseph Richard, AO53800.
 Hanson, Marshall Everette, AO53034.
 Harb, Wallace Sylvester, AO46324.
 Harchalk, George, AO53528.
 Hardison, John David, AO53561.
 Hargis, Troy Alvis, AO53348.
 Harless, Leonard Jackson, AO53127.
 Harmon, Clarence Lurlin, Jr., AO35582.
 Harms, Warden Dana, AO46325.
 Harrelson, Jay Bernard, AO35258.
 Harrington, Jasper Jackson, AO46566.
 Harris, Charles Alexander, AO36219.
 Harris, Howard Lee, Jr., AO47109.
 Harris, Jack Hamilton, AO34946.
 Harris, Wallace Andrew, AO45744.
 Harris, Walter Raymond, Jr., AO45910.
 Harris, William Patterson, AO53838.
 Harrison, Charles Dean, AO53522.
 Harrison, Robert Clarence, AO39124.
 Hart, Gordon Lamar, AO46430.
 Hart, Raymond Jay, AO47064.
 Harvey, Luther Rockwood, AO33681.
 Hasskamp, Harold Edward, AO53906.
 Hathorn, Vernon Burkett, Jr., AO35253.
 Hathway, James Ayers, AO46726.
 Hau, Andrew Jerome, AO53970.
 Havens, John Jacob, AO45450.
 Hawthorne, Cooper Franklin, AO46431.
 Hayes, Burgain Garfield, AO35433.
 Hayes, Harold Carl, AO45467.
 Hayes, Oliver Thomas, Jr., AO33883.
 Hayter, Gerald Hargrave, AO47248.
 Hearn, Walter Jackson, AO53827.
 Heiman, Grover George, Jr., AO46457.
 Heissenbuttel, William George, AO45247.
 Helvey, Hazen Dale, AO45999.
 Henry, Charles Fogg, AO53752.
 Hensley, Harold Storey, Jr., AO46647.
 Henton, Samuel Hampton, Jr., AO25006.
 Herbold, Robert Vernon, AO34765.
 Herweg, John Bernard, AO4470.
 Hessey, Francis Dodson, AO46054.
 Hesterberg, Raymond Chester, AO46741.
 Hickey, Rolet V., AO46376.
 Hickman, John Clark, AO45232.
 Hicks, Lonnie Walton, Jr., AO47223.
 Hicky, Dan McHenry, AO47020.
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 Holmes, Besby Frank, AO45722.
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- × Johnson, Ferol William, AO58259.
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 × Kemper, George Alex, Jr., AO47081.
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 × Mackey, John Joseph, AO53130.
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 × Mann, Linn Embry, AO53654.
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 × McClellan, John Markle, AO46412.
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 × McKay, Archie Leitch, AO40806.
 × McKee, Eustis Ewart, Jr., AO53022.
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 × Messall, Lawrence Emory, AO52965.
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 × Millar, Harry Alvin, AO53744.
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 Miller, Samuel Ford, AO46864.
 × Miller, Victor Norman, Jr., AO53568.
 Miller, William Alexander, AO45266.
 Mills, Benjamin Lloyd, AO47260.
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 Mink, Wesley Stiles, AO46333.
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- Morhous, William Ree, AO45889.
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 × Mueller, Glen Edward, AO53401.
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 × Murphy, Lloyd Joseph, AO46419.
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 × Neal, George Clayton, AO33875.
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 × Nelson, Charles Leonard, AO53925.
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 × Netherland, James Ollian, AO45487.
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 × Nickols, Jess Ralph, AO46906.
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 × North, Charles Anthony, AO35825.
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 × O'Brien, Gilbert Mouzon, AO52973.
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 × O'Sullivan, Francis Joseph, AO53700.
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 × Oehlman, Gene W., AO52967.
 × Oldham, Nile William, Jr., AO35657.
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 Olney, Richard Oscar, AO53987.
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 × Paap, Donald Herbert, AO35715.
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 × Park, Lionel Ormandy, AO40590.
 × Parkerson, Eugene Campbell, AO35864.
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 × Paul, William Edward, AO33912.
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 × Pearson, William Osgood, Jr., AO36027.
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 × Perry, William Dewey, Jr., AO45470.
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 × Phillips, Verne Douglas Joseph, AO53302.
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 × Pope, Fred William, AO53072.
 × Porter, Vernon Davis, AO45611.
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 × Price, Charles Trabert, AO46086.
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 × Ray, John Arthur, AO53602.
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 × Reynolds, William MacKenzie, Jr., AO53995.
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 × Saabye, Herbert John, Jr., AO46638.
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 × Sealy, Harry Haller, AO46760.
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 × Smith, Charles Crowe, Jr., AO53596.
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 × Smith, Lawrence John, AO53923.
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 Smith, Raymond Earle, AO33820.
 × Smith, Robert Nelson, AO53946.
 Smith, Willard Hurlan, AO33644.
 Smith, William Arthur, AO45803.
 Smith, William Dulty, Jr., AO46865.
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 × Sowerby, Theo James, AO53603.
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 Sullivan, John Willisy, AO46814.
 Sullivan, Robert James, AO35595.
 Sutton, John Lawrence, AO47224.
 Swofford, Frederick Lee, AO46373.
 X Swan, Frederic Ferris, AO52929.
 Swanson, John William, AO46320.
 Swickard, Jack David, AO36035.
 X Switzer, Alfred Joseph, AO45357.
 X Syslo, Benedict Francis, AO53621.
 Szapiel, Stanley Vincent, AO45273.
 Tacker, Lawrence James, AO46531.
 Tally, William Sherman, AO35976.
 Tanassy, Emil George, AO53553.
 Tannen, Martin Robert, AO46083.
 X Taylor, Daniel James, Jr., AO46594.
 Taylor, Gerald Othel, AO46151.
 Taylor, Oliver DeForest, AO35088.
 X Taylor, Robert Floyd, Jr., AO47205.
 Taylor, William Walter, AO46424.
 Teasley, Joel Hunt, AO45346.
 X Teeter, James Harley, AO45478.
 Teliczan, Raymond Joseph, AO53589.
 X Testa, John Joseph, AO46903.
 Tharp, Thomas Gordon, AO47017.
 X Thomas, David Bernard, AO46533.
 Thomas, Glen, Jr., AO38735.
 Thomas, Harry Jack, AO35592.
 X Thomas, William Kirby, AO52955.
 Thompson, Donald Melvin, AO45743.
 X Thompson, Donald Vern, AO53852.
 X Thompson, Joel Clay, Jr., AO46301.
 Thompson, Raymond Gall, AO35491.
 Thornton, John Mack, AO53024.
 X Thrash, James Andrews, Jr., AO53073.
 X Tietz, Edward Christian, AO45363.
 X Tiffany, Robert Samuel, Jr., AO46451.
 Tillotson, Floyd Merle, AO45422.
 Tilton, Harvey Sparling, AO45311.
 Timmons, Durward Earl, AO53584.
 X Timms, George Deeson, AO45347.
 Tisone, Albert Anthony, AO45854.
 Tormos, Jose Ramualdo, AO53818.
 Torpey, Robert Francis, AO54014.
 Towne, Ralph Waldo, AO46998.
 Townsley, Howard Beshoar, AO45352.
 Trainer, Thomas Kennedy, AO24933.
 X Travis, E. B., AO46704.
 Treat, Mark Gilmour, AO34905.
 Trefny, Milton Joseph, AO53880.
 Trewitt, Harvey Sidney, Jr., AO45193.
 X Trimble, Harry Burt, AO34940.
 Truman, Robert Virgil, AO46338.
 Trumble, John Bernard, AO47157.
 Truscott, James Calvin, AO35211.
 Tullock, Willard Donald, AO46115.
 Turner, Charles Sheridan, AO46352.
 Turner, Stevens Heyward, AO35638.
 Tysen, James Leroy, AO35967.
 X Umpleby, Arthur Norman, AO53283.
 Urban, John Alexander, AO35667.
 Van Dyk, William Cornelius, AO34095.
 Van Epps, John Siegfus, AO40793.
 Van Wingerden, Nicolas, AO45848.
 X Vance, Zeb, Jr., AO46514.
 Vandebogart, Warren Melendy, AO35579.
 X Vaughan, William Rolland, AO35111.
 Vaut, Bert A., Jr., AO45355.
 Vehlow, Roy Charles, AO53990.
 Venable, James Madison, Jr., AO46940.
 Vernon, Damon Arthur, AO45462.
 Vinton, Elmer Leroy, AO45591.
 Vinton, Stonewall Pershing, AO53529.
 X Vitunac, Walter Charles, AO46144.
 Voyles, James Homer, Jr., AO45749.
 X Wachendorfer, Charles, Jr., AO53372.
 Wadley, Robert J., AO52994.
 Waldmire, Henry William, AO35342.
 X Walk, William Edward, Jr., AO53651.
 Walker, Demelt Eugene, AO36115.
 X Walker, Willie G., AO54011.
 Wall, Ralston Bennett, AO46999.
 Wallace, Arthur Lee, AO46837.
 Wallace, Robert Andrew, AO53080.
 Walsh, Francis Robert, AO46479.
 Walsh, John Joseph, AO46318.
 X Walsh, Raymond Lee, AO53035.
 Walsh, Robert Leslie, AO47193.
 X Walter, Benjamin Burton, AO34025.
 Waltman, William Smedley, AO45788.
 X Ward, Rufus Alexander, AO45593.
 Warden, Ray Sterling, AO46501.
 Warwick, David Christy, AO24479.
 Washburn, Jesse Eugene, AO46821.
 Watkins, Miles Hunter, AO47179.
 X Watkins, Thomas Greene, Jr., AO40627.
 X Watson, James Wallace, AO53035.
 Watters, John Furniss, AO34045.
 Webb, John Davis, Jr., AO33752.
 Weidman, Roy Andrew, AO45305.
 X Weigand, Frederick Ellsworth, AO47011.
 Weil, Melvin Simon, Jr., AO46955.
 Weinheimer, Jacob, AO33306.
 Weir, Gordon Thomas, AO55708.
 Welling, William Brayshaw, Jr., AO35723.
 Wells, Earl Muncey, AO45269.
 Welti, Conrad Joseph, AO46807.
 Wendell, Helmer Clifford, AO47104.
 Wenzinger, Harlan Joseph, AO53010.
 Werner, Crowell B., AO46539.
 X Westmoreland, Ivey Teddy, AO53026.
 Wettstein, James Daniel, AO54036.
 Whalen, John Lester, AO38433.
 Whipples, Donald Eugene, AO35754.
 X White, Floyd, AO54016.
 White, Foster Lee, AO35417.
 X White, George Gillette, AO15435.
 X White, George William, AO46949.
 White, Harrison Gurney, AO53863.
 White, John Adam, AO52863.
 White, Oscar Edward, AO35021.
 X White, Samuel Augustus, Jr., AO53895.
 Whitescarver, John Thomas, AO45252.
 Wickman, Robert John, AO46858.
 Wiese, Keith Irvin, AO45344.
 Wilemon, Max Walter, AO46754.
 Wiley, Woodrow Jean, AO33884.
 Williams, Charles Irwin, AO45266.
 Williams, Daniel Boone, AO53399.
 Williams, John L., AO53339.
 Williams, Owen James, AO45171.
 X Williams, Roger Allan, AO53084.
 X Williamson, George Austin, AO35455.
 Wilson, Billy Baldwin, AO46752.
 Wilson, Carl Woodrow, AO53268.
 Wilson, Gerald Phillip, AO38384.
 Wilson, Richard Alvin, AO35617.
 Windsor, Leon Joseph, AO46446.
 X Wingfield, Roy Glenmore, Jr., AO47166.
 Winham, Lucian Chesley, Jr., AO53626.
 X Wisniewski, Stanley Joseph, AO53599.
 X Whitsell, Edward Fuller, Jr., AO35529.
 Wockenfuss, Wilbur Eugene, AO35681.
 Wojdyla, Henry Edward, AO52943.
 X Wolters, Elmer Henry, AO35325.
 Womack, Jack Edwin, AO47034.
 Wood, Melvin Clinton, AO40845.
 Wood, Robert Edward, AO53977.
 Wood, Thomas Lucas, AO34394.
 X Wood, William Penn, AO35481.
 Wood, Willis Herbert, AO45219.
 X Woods, Durward Allen, AO39083.
 X Worde, Marcus Howard, AO46913.
 X Work, Byron Russell, AO46289.
 Working, William Harrison, AO46925.
 Worthington, William Jacob, Jr., AO45443.
 Wright, Fred Arthur, Jr., AO46897.
 Wright, Theodore Otis, AO47076.
 X Wylie, Harold Greever, AO53757.
 Yaden, Earl Noble, AO53922.
 Yeates, William Edmund, AO35950.
 Yelton, John Fred, AO46603.
 Yeoman, Edwin T., AO456944.
 Young, John Newton, AO52569.
 Young, Robert Warren, AO45446.
 X Zagorsky, Stanley Charles, AO35781.
 X Zepp, Rex Elbert, AO47133.
 X Zeuty, Edward James, AO53613.
 Zick, Marvin Darrell, AO46500.
 Zimmer, Robert William, AO53570.
 Zipper, Harry, AO47094.
 Zweig, Louis Emil, Jr., AO53012.

To be first lieutenants

- Adams, Donald Dee, AO38525.
 Bechtold, Louis Addison, AO50522.
 X Blades, Leo Leslie, AO50519.
 Chille, Peter Joseph, AO56674.
 X Disharoon, Jerry Benton, AO50516.
 X Draper, Russell C., AO56681.
 Eger, Charles Henry, Jr., AO41355.
 Eichelberger, William Rex, AO56680.
 Flansaa, Glenn Arthur, AO50524.
 Harris, Thomas Drexler, Jr., AO56635.
 X Hench, Noel Joseph, AO38521.
 Houck, Warren Putnam, AO56675.
 Hoyt, Thurber, Lewellyn, AO41351.
 Hughes, Robert Malcolm, AO38524.
 Hyde, James Richard, AO53687.
 Klingler, Ralph Reno, Jr., AO56682.
 Laughlin, William Edward, AO38526.
 Lavender, Emory Candler, Jr., AO41353.
 X Linn, Julius, Jr., AO56760.
 Melendez, Michael John, AO50520.
 Nelson, Thomas O'Neill, AO56670.
 Phillips, Robert James, AO56684.
 Schoonover, Orville Geralle, AO56678.
 Shupe, Bennie Allan, AO39482.
 Tarrant, Edward Wayland, AO56677.
 Temple, Robert Joseph, AO56663.
 Thompson, John Arnold, AO50521.
 Troutman, George Glenn, AO50518.
 Ventres, Robert Lee, AO38523.
 Watson, Allan Ray, AO50523.
 Winters, Melvin Percy, AO56686.
 X Wolcott, Dean William, AO56676.
 Wolf, Daniel Warren, AO50517.

NOTE.—All of the officers named on this nomination received recess promotions during the recess of the Senate, except those officers nominated for promotion to first lieutenant. The officers nominated for promotion to first lieutenant complete the required 3 years' service for promotion during the months of January and February. Dates of rank for those officers will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

The officers named herein for appointment in the National Guard of the United States of the Air Force of the United States under the provisions of section 38 of the National Defense Act as amended:

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Maj. Gen. George Griffin Finch, AO180570, Georgia Air National Guard, to date from November 22, 1943.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS OF THE LINE

Brig. Gen. Lawrence Coffin Ames, AO131519, California Air National Guard, to date from April 29, 1943.

Brig. Gen. Harry Crutcher, Jr., AO300841, Texas Air National Guard, to date from May 23, 1943.

Brig. Gen. Hillford Richard Wallace, AO224721, Washington Air National Guard, to date from April 13, 1943.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical and Dental Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.) and title II of the act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 365, 80th Cong.):

To be majors

William A. Collins, Jr., MC, O340156.
George A. Peck, MC, O23567.

To be captains

Marvin D. Blackburn, Jr., MC, O447156.
Charles I. Bryans, Jr., MC, O464805.
Slater M. Dozier, MC, O436387.
Ian N. J. Eggeling, MC, O518418.
Kermit H. Gruberg, MC, O437490.
Royce E. House, MC, O391211.
James B. Hutchinson, MC, O1765131.
Fred E. Jenkins, MC, O470023.
Thomas P. Jernigan III, MC, O470996.
Frank H. Ketcham, DC, O469419.
Grady W. Phillips, MC, O1735667.
Frank K. Raymond, MC, O391287.
Albert K. Schoenbuecher, MC, O440171.
William Stone, MC, O430283.

To be first lieutenants

Ellsworth C. Alvord, Jr., MC, O1727381.
Marshall B. Atkinson, MC, O1787024.
William P. Barron, MC.
George W. Blair, Jr., MC.
William J. Blake, MC.
Norman E. Brodeur, MC, O1704751.
James W. Carson, DC.
John J. Carter, MC.
Frank J. Cozzetto, MC.
Norman Fisher, MC, O947150.
Charles F. Ford, MC.
George E. Groleau, MC, O1727332.
Carl L. Hansen, Jr., MC, O935824.
Thomas L. Hendrix, MC, O1786167.
Ernest E. House, DC.
Laurence S. Jackson, MC, O1727035.
Albert R. Jones, Jr., MC.
Roger A. Juel, MC, O484893.
Richard L. Kasper, MC.
Marvin M. Keirns, MC, O1747040.
Evan L. Lewis, MC, O474583.
Frank W. Little, MC.
Harold T. McIver, MC, O1736104.
Robert D. McKnight, MC.
James L. McNeil, MC.
Richard E. Ogborn, MC, O1767593.
Gerald A. Orken, MC, O1736075.
Edwin E. Pontius, MC.
James A. Reilly, Jr., MC.
Robert W. Sanderson, Jr., MC.
Evan W. Schear, MC, O1746681.
Gene S. Smith, MC.
Martin A. Swerdlow, MC.
Lonis L. Schurter, MC, O1776295.
John B. Selby, MC.
John B. Sheffer, MC.
Ralph F. Shirer, MC, O1776174.
James G. Stouffer, MC.
William W. Thompson, MC.
Edward J. Tomsovic, MC.
Harry J. Umlauf, MC, O1727442.
William P. Walton, MC, O1786501.
John Watt, Jr., MC.
George C. Weinland, MC.
Edwin J. Westfall, MC.
John C. Wilsey, MC.
Kent T. Woodward, MC.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States in the grade specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

To be first lieutenant

Paul J. Kovar, O387604.

To be second lieutenant

Hubert M. Nicholson, Jr.

The following-named person for appointment in the Women's Army Corps, Regular

Army, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of Public Law 625, Eightieth Congress, June 12, 1948. This person was previously given recess appointment in the grade of second lieutenant in error. Appointment of this individual will not exceed authorization for the Women's Army Corps, as established by Public Law 625:

Irma V. Bouton, L228827.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Army Nurse Corps, Regular Army, in the grade specified, under the provisions of Public Law 36, Eightieth Congress:

To be second lieutenants

Primrose M. Gifford, N737952.
Sara C. Mooney, N763056.
Theresa R. Cardillo, N794154.
Marjorie R. Samson, N792133.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named candidates for appointment in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

To be senior assistant surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance:

Paul Fremont-Smith	Brinton T. Darlington
John S. Benson	Andrew O. Fitzmorris
Leo A. Sapirstein	Roland T. Smith
Jacob K. Frenkel	Joseph F. Shanaphy
Clarence A. Imboden, Jr.	Bernard E. O'Malley
Roger K. McDonald	Frederick C. Kuharich
Lynn L. Fulkerson, Jr.	William A. Walter, Jr.
Andrew Ranier	McClain Johnston
Ruth E. Dunham	Paul Francke, Jr.
Fridolph E. Erlandson	Richard A. Malmgren
Martin J. Gunter	Ralph F. Patten
Swan Burrus, Jr.	Edward A. McNulty
Lewis McLaurine Williams	Walter M. White, Jr.
	James E. Hamill

To be assistant surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

John H. Waite	William H. Sage III
James K. Conn	James R. Lewis
Ben Fisher	Paul K. Benedict
Ernest V. de Moss	Arthur P. Burdon
Sidney Ketyer	Charles W. Whitmore
Victor E. Archer	John F. Laws
Ernest G. Hanowell	Joseph A. Gallagher
Leland K. Dayton	Lawrence V. Hastings
Robert Hanan	Maurice R. Wingo
Carl C. Sansocle	John V. Osborne
Merlan E. DeBoit	Thomas F. Heighway
John B. Baldi	Jerold E. Phelps

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance:

Earl H. Arnold
Donald B. Stevens

To be assistant sanitary engineer (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

John B. Saxton

To be junior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of second lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

Howard C. Kellogg
Gordon E. Stone
John K. Brown
Donald M. Keagy

To be senior assistant pharmacist (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance:

Allen J. Brands, Sr.

To be assistant pharmacist (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

Richard R. Sherwood

To be junior assistant pharmacists (equivalent to the Army rank of second lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

Leo Klugman
Paul H. Honda
Paul R. McDaniel, Jr.

To be senior assistant nurse officer (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of acceptance:

Mildred Jones

To be assistant nurse officers (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of acceptance:

Henrietta J. LeGrand	Hilda A. Nivala
Kathryn M. Meyer	Ruth S. Fitzgerald
Edith W. Campbell	Mary L. Hasty

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 27, 1949:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

James E. Webb to be Under Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Albert J. Loveland to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

William Marvel to be United States attorney for the district of Delaware.
Gilmore S. Haynie to be United States attorney for the northern district of Indiana.
Miles N. Pike to be United States attorney for the district of Nevada.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Thomas N. Curran to be United States marshal for the district of Maine.
Paul B. Messick to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware.
Jack R. Caufield to be United States marshal for the district of Oregon.

UNITED NATIONS

MILITARY AND NAVAL STAFF COMMITTEE

Rear Adm. Bernhard H. Bieri, United States Navy, to be the senior naval member of the Military and Naval Staff Committee of the United Nations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Rear Adm. David H. Clark, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Ships in the Department of the Navy, for a term of 2 years.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, United States Army, to be Director of Selective Service.

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, O3807, Chief of Staff (major general, U. S. Army) for appointment as general in the Regular Army.

Lt. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlin, O3397, United States Army (major general, U. S. Army), for appointment as commanding general, Fifth Army, with the rank of lieutenant general.

ADVANCEMENT ON THE RETIRED LIST

Maj. Gen. Willard Stewart Paul, O5616, United States Army retired, for advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADES INDICATED

To be major generals

Alexander Russell Bolling, O7548.
Edmond Harrison Leavey, O8559.
Bryant Edward Moore, O8633.
Doyle Overton Hickey, O10123.
David Goodwin Barr, O10313.

To be brigadier generals

Vennard Wilson, O7207.
Paul Wolcott Rutledge, O7289.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be brigadier generals

Albert Pierson, O11838.
Joseph Pescaia Sullivan, O5328.
Fenton Stratton Jacobs, O6931.
Letcher Ogle Grice, O8273.
Hugh Bryan Hester, O8405.
Kester Lovejoy Hastings, O12219.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES WITHOUT SPECIFICATION OF BRANCH, ARM, OR SERVICE

First Lt. John Marshall Evans, O39493.
First Lt. James Rock Walpole, O38579.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 502 AND 508 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

(Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law.)

To be first Lieutenants

Donald Wesley Alberti, O56695.
Douglas Albright Armstrong, O38527.
Bud L. Jones, O38522.
X Leo Thomas McMahon, Jr., O41352.
William Jeremiah McNeese, O41354.
Howard Deschler Rhodes, O50525.
Jasper Clyde Vance, Jr., O56715.
John Henry Von Der Bruegge, Jr., O38523.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 107 OF THE ARMY-NAVY NURSES ACT OF 1947

To be first Lieutenants, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

Joyce Bodycomb, M22.
Francine B. Bundt, M10018.
Josephine Mary Burt, M10081.
Ruth Eleanor Clevenger, M10049.
Mae Augusta Engsborg, M10032.
Theresa Maria Ferrazzoli, M10080.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 502 AND 510 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

The complete list of nominations of James Melvin Epperly et al., which were this day confirmed, may be found in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 13, 1949, beginning with the name of James Melvin Epperly, occurring on page 229, and ending with the name of Foster LaMarr Watts, which appears on page 240.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 502 AND 518 OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

The complete list of the nominations of Francis Nicholas Miller et al., which were this day confirmed, may be found in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 17, 1949, beginning with the name of Francis Nicholas Miller, appearing on page 324, and ending with the name of Dorothy Edith Fisher, appearing on page 402.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APPOINTMENT AS GENERAL

Gen. Carl Spaatz, AO3706, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, for appointment as general, United States Air Force, with rank from February 11, 1945.

The nominations of Walter Francis Dix and other officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502, 508, and 518 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, which were confirmed today, appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 13, 1949, beginning with the name of Walter Francis Dix, which is shown on page 240, and ending with the name of James Joseph Connolly, which is shown on page 259.

IN THE NAVY
APPOINTMENTS

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance for permanent appointment in the grade of admiral in the Navy as authorized by Public Law 791, Eightieth Congress.

The following-named officers to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving under a designation

in accordance with section 413 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

George D. Murray Donald B. Beary
Gerald F. Bogan Felix B. Stump
Russell S. Berkey

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS TO THE
GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL

Wesley M. Hague Walter G. Schindler
Thomas H. Binford George L. Russell
Walter E. Moore Milton E. Miles
Burton B. Biggs Harold D. Baker
Grover B. H. Hall Thomas M. Stokes
Lorenzo S. Sabin, Jr. Robert E. Blick, Jr.

The appointments of Theodore C. Lonquest et al. for permanent appointment in the Navy, which were this day confirmed, appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 13, 1949, beginning with the name of Theodore C. Lonquest, appearing on page 259, and ending with the name of Anna L. Welsko, which appears on page 281.

The appointments of Jimmie Allred, Jr., et al. for appointment in the Navy, which were this day confirmed, appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 17, 1949, beginning with the name of Jimmie "B" Allred, appearing on page 322, and ending with the name of Sherwood H. Werner, appearing on the same page.

The appointments of Carroll A. Andrews et al. for appointment in the Navy, which were this day confirmed, appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 17, 1949, beginning with the name of Carroll A. Andrews, appearing on page 322, and ending with the name of Carl Whittles, Jr., appearing on page 323.

The appointments of Arland A. Adams et al. for appointment in the Navy, which were this day confirmed, appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 17, 1949, beginning with the name of Arland A. Adams, appearing on page 315, and ending with the name of Frank D. Wilson, appearing on page 322.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate January 27, 1949:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Jesse J. Gilbert of Ohio, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
Rev. Russell W. Lambert, minister, First Methodist Church, De Kalb, Ill., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, whose spirit moves within the humankind of all nations, and whose goodness has been ever availed to us, we pause for a moment at the beginning of these deliberations to give Thee our minds and hearts.

Cleanse them, renew them, shape them to Thy will. Guide them in high purpose and toward noble achievement, that these minds and hearts may serve our Nation and our world in new pathways of service that lead from a worthy past into a still greater future. Aware of the burden of responsibilities and acknowledging the manifold needs of the hour, we are conscious of our loyalties to Thee and our Nation, and we are filled with

the hopes and dreams that stem from a precious heritage. The future of our country and the world rests with these minds and hearts, so fill them with Thy wisdom and love that Thy holy presence may breathe through us and Thy will may be known unto our land and unto all the world. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 25, 1949, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. TYDINGS a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, vice Mr. BRICKER.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. DOUGLAS a member of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, vice Mr. Ball, whose term as Senator expired.

REQUEST TO SUSPEND RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to recognize today a motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, what for?

Mr. McCORMACK. The bill intended to be brought up under suspension is a joint resolution from the Committee on Appropriations making an additional appropriation, as I understand, of \$500,000 for disaster relief. There is a very emergent situation throughout the West and Middle West, that terrific storm disaster.

I make this statement as majority leader that if unanimous consent is granted this is the only bill that will be brought up under suspension.

The SPEAKER. The Speaker will make the same statement.

Mr. TABER. And it is very desirable that it be done immediately.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the information I have received.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN PERSONNEL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 62) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That effective February 1, 1949, there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation at the basic rate of \$4,500 per annum for the services of an assistant cashier who shall be designated by the Sergeant at Arms of the House subject to the approval of the Speaker.

Sec. 2. That effective January 4, 1949, the compensation of the Deputy Sergeant at Arms in Charge of Pairs, Office of the Sergeant at Arms, and the compensation of the special employee, Office of the Doorkeeper,

shall be at the basic rate of \$4,000 per annum, respectively.

Sec. 3. That effective February 1, 1949, the compensation of John Andrews and William F. Russell, designated by House Resolution 39, adopted January 10, 1949, as minority employees, shall be at the basic rate of \$7,000 per annum, respectively.

Sec. 4. There shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation at the basic rate of \$5,000 per annum for the services of an assistant Journal clerk; compensation at the basic rate of \$5,000 per annum for the services of an assistant tally clerk; compensation at the basic rate of \$3,900 per annum for the services of an assistant enrolling clerk; compensation at the basic rate of \$3,000 per annum for the services of an assistant bill clerk; all of whom shall be designated by the minority leader subject to the approval of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record explaining the purpose of the resolution just adopted.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it has long been recognized by the leadership of the House that it was desirable to have a corps of trained personnel to function in the various key positions under the service of the House. In order to accomplish that, the resolution creates four assistant clerkships which shall be taken out of patronage and filled by competent men who have proved their worth.

It has been recognized by all of the older members that the load-work of the House long ago justified additional clerical assistance in the various departments that this resolution contemplates.

If this resolution is not adopted at this time the men who held the jobs as head of these various departments will leave the service of the House and their experience and efficiency will be lost. It is desirable that they not only assist in training the top men of the various departments who will shortly be appointed but will aid appreciably in ameliorating the work of these departments.

It was contemplated in the Legislative Reorganization Act that career employees should be provided for in the staffing of committees but nothing tangible was done concerning the employees of the House directly. This resolution will take care of that need by providing a career service for the employees who have proved their worth.

In the unhappy event that the present majority of the House should become the minority in the Eighty-second Congress then the top men in the departments in this Congress would be designated by the next minority leader to fill the clerkships that this resolution provides, so that in the future there will always be majority and minority employees who are experienced and trustworthy.

XCV—41

FREE ENTRY OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IMPORTED TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 88.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 2 of the joint resolution of June 25, 1948 (Public Law 769, 80th Cong.), entitled "Joint resolution permitting the free entry of certain articles imported to promote international good will, and for other purposes," is hereby amended by striking out "December 31, 1948" and by inserting in lieu thereof "March 31, 1949."

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

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman to explain what this resolution means?

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, this resolution merely provides that we extend the date to June 30, 1949. There will be an amendment offered to the resolution changing the date from March 31 to June 30.

On June 19 last year there was adopted by the House and by the Senate, and also signed by the President, a bill to provide for a Thank-You Train coming from France—a train of 48 boxcars containing merchandise which France was sending to this country as a gesture of appreciation for the Friendship Train we sent over there. This train was supposed to arrive in the United States last October. It is now loaded aboard the ship *Magellan* and is due to arrive in this country sometime next week. Unless we pass this bill, it will be necessary for the Government of France or for us to pay an import duty on these articles. The 48 or 49 cars, of the old 40-and-8 type that World War I veterans knew so well, will be left here, one in each State, as souvenirs. The merchandise donated by the people of France will be sold at public auction, the proceeds from which will go to charity.

For this reason, the administration is heartily in favor of the pending bill, and I sincerely hope we can pass it today.

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

Mr. FORAND. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Is it not a fact that this resolution was passed unanimously out of the Committee on Ways and Means?

Mr. FORAND. It was passed unanimously yesterday by the Committee on Ways and Means.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "March 31, 1949" and insert in lieu thereof "June 30, 1949."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H. J. Res. 112) making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sum:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

Disaster relief: An additional amount for disaster relief, \$500,000, subject to the limitations and restrictions under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1948.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, there is very little I can tell you about this item that you do not already know. The papers have been full of reports concerning the situation surrounding the cattle and sheep in storm stricken areas in about 10 of our western areas.

Realizing the urgency of the situation and on urging by many Members of the Congress the committee held a hearing yesterday afternoon to determine the need for financial aid. As a result the committee is recommending in the accompanying resolution an amount of \$500,000 for the President's disaster relief fund. This amount is in addition to \$500,000 appropriated for use of the President in case of emergencies and catastrophes in the current year.

According to information furnished the committee by the Department of the Interior it is estimated that there are around 3,000,000 head of sheep and 1,000,000 head of cattle snow-bound on public grazing lands and in jeopardy of starvation. Uncounted thousands of sheep and cattle are similarly snow-bound on private lands. The President has already allocated the sum of \$300,000 to alleviate the suffering, both human and animal.

The principal use to which these funds will be put is the opening of primary and secondary roads as well as for the creating of trails in order that food and water may be conveyed to the starving animals.

This catastrophe, as you will well realize, not only jeopardizes our food supply for the next 4 or 5 years, but threatens the entire economy of that portion of our country whose principal industry is cattle and sheep raising.

Adequate safeguards are provided for the expenditure of this money in that before any commitments are made by the Federal Government it is to see that reasonable expenditures are to be made by the governments of each State involved and the local governments therein as well as other agencies.

I cannot see reason for much debate on this matter, and I hope this resolution is adopted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Appropriations had presented to it yesterday the distress out in the range States in the far West resulting from the terrific snowfall. The roads are blocked, especially the back roads, and it has been impossible to get feed to the cattle on the back roads. It is also impossible for many of the people living in the small settlements to get out to get medical attention or anything else.

The President previously allocated \$100,000 out of the disaster fund to help the situation. Yesterday he allocated \$200,000 more, and placed General Fleming, the head of the Federal Works Agency, in charge of the operation as coordinator.

The Army has available a large number of trucks and bulldozers and various pieces of equipment that can be used for the purpose of opening the roads. It is not proposed that the farmers be supplied with feed for their animals, for they are expected to do that themselves, but it has been impossible for the local authorities with the equipment they have had available to open the roads and maintain traffic so that the farmers could get in to take care of their cattle and their feed.

Including what is presently in the disaster fund, which the President can use if it is necessary, this will make available a total of \$750,000. I hope it will help in meeting that situation.

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

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. As I understand, this fund is to be added to the President's fund to be allocated to disaster areas when conditions requiring its use arise. Will this fund, with the amount here appropriated additionally to the President's fund, go entirely to the area in the West that is suffering from this terrific catastrophe?

Mr. TABER. I have no idea. I would expect the President to use it for that purpose insofar as it is desirable or necessary.

Mr. HARRIS. I am highly sympathetic with the situation in the West, but we had a terrific tornado at Warren, Ark., in which 56 people were killed and 175 were injured and millions and millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. I wonder if this fund would be available for any additional relief that might be necessary in connection with that disaster.

Mr. TABER. I would assume that whatever the President thought should be done with the fund could be done. It is not earmarked in any way. It is an open proposition for the President to deal with, and I would expect that he would handle it in such a way as to meet the situations that are pressing the hardest.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I feel that this resolution should be adopted.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This is simply a supplemental appropriation, subject to the terms and conditions of the prior appropriation for the President's disaster fund?

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman ask unanimous consent that all Members who are interested in this subject may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the Record?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who so desire may extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the subject under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, along with the other States in the Rocky Mountain area, northern Arizona is receiving a large share of the suffering and hardship caused by the unprecedented snowfall of the past 2 weeks. I have just received word that in some sections of my State 100 inches of snow has fallen. I believe this is an all-time record, and it is easy to picture the paralysis that has resulted.

The Arizona National Guard is attempting to feed some of the cattle stranded in deep drifts near Williams, and other local efforts are being made. However, the fact that the blizzards are continuing makes it imperative that outside help be forthcoming soon if valuable livestock is to be saved.

I have also received word that the heavy weather is causing a great deal of suffering among the Indians who dwell on the plateau areas in northern Arizona. These unfortunate people are not prepared for this sort of weather, and many are in need of help today.

While we in Arizona welcome the snowfall and resultant run-off that will fill our reservoirs, we also realize that unless we receive some assistance the losses in livestock will more than offset those gains. Therefore, we urgently request that our State be included in the \$500,000 joint resolution for relief of disaster areas.

THIS IS THE WAY TO ACT QUICKLY

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, on January 2 the snowstorm sweeping the West whirled into western South Dakota. It was accompanied by a wind of hurricane velocity, and continued for 4 days. Snowfalls ranged from 1 to 3 feet. Drifts of 20, 25, and 30 feet were created. All highways were blocked. Side roads were drifted full. All transportation came to a stop. Indeed, many people were unable to stir from their homes. Livestock on the open range drifted with the storm until fences stopped them or until they tumbled over snow-filled banks and gullies and were buried.

During the month there have been four succeeding storms of varying intensity, but each one more or less undoing the work of clearing roads that was

accomplished between. The Milwaukee Railroad from Mitchell to Rapid City got in yesterday 26 days late. The first Northwestern got in only 13 days late, but after a 2-day run was snowed in again. Yesterday six locomotives were reported fighting to reopen a distance of 58 miles.

The State of South Dakota has spent over \$425,000 in extra snow-removal efforts and has appropriated another \$100,000. Counties are doing all that time and weather permit, regardless of their finances. One county, I learned today, is spending a thousand dollars a day. That is a county of only 6,000 people. Ten counties are severely hit in my district, 20 are badly affected. It is estimated that close to \$750,000 has been spent locally in combating the storm.

Now, some people mistakenly have the idea that all of the Dakotas are a land of ice and snow in winter. That is not normally true in western South Dakota.

The average snowfall in these 10 counties is from 3½ to 4 inches for January, over a period of 40-year records. But in this January they have had from 25 to 60 inches of sharp, wind-driven snow.

Cattle have been isolated and stranded from feed. Homes have been isolated. Food and fuel are running short. One report yesterday was that over 400 families in an area 100 miles by 150 miles have not been heard from since January 2. What stories of suffering will eventually be told we can only guess at this time.

Yes, planes have been at work, carrying both food and medical supplies whenever they could fly. State and county highway crews have been working night and day. The time has come when more equipment must be brought in and thrown into the battle to reduce suffering, save lives, and to the extent possible, save some of the foundation herds of livestock in this a high-producing area for cattle and sheep.

The situation in South Dakota is not worse than elsewhere. The situation is catastrophic in at least seven States. Representatives from these range States were given a very generous hearing by the Appropriations Subcommittee, yesterday. This morning the full committee adopted the resolution now before the House.

No one pretends to say that this amount of money will do the job, but it will start the operation of extra bulldozers, weasels, and cats or half-tracks which can be secured from the Army or from private contractors. And it will keep the President's disaster relief fund solvent so that further allocations may be made as the battle goes on.

If more funds should be needed, as I believe they will, they can be added. But this resolution is the way for prompt, immediate action. I feel sure it will have the approval of the House today.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, we have no quarrel with the Committee on Appropriations who have made this recommendation and have made these funds available for the President's emer-

gency fund. The only complaint we have perhaps is that it is too little and very late and perhaps a little too late. I hope that the Members of the House are not going to be led to believe that this is a bill to make these funds available to feed anybody's livestock. That is not the case at all. This is simply to furnish sufficient funds to open roads and trails not only to the livestock but to isolated communities that have been isolated since the 1st day of January. The situation is still very urgent.

I, for one, shall certainly ask the President of the United States as time goes on to add to these funds if this emergency continues. We are certainly grateful to the committee for the speedy action they have taken. We hope that this money will be spent in the proper places.

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

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course I am in favor of this resolution because this is a disaster which the people involved could not prevent. I also agree with the gentleman from Arkansas that funds ought to be provided to take care of situations where a flood, cyclone, or tornado destroys homes and public buildings and where the people are unable to take care of themselves.

Mr. GRANGER. You will never have any trouble on that score so far as I am concerned, I can assure the gentleman.

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

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I am in sympathy with this resolution. I wonder if the gentleman will enlighten the House as to what action the States are taking in trying to alleviate conditions so far as feeding starving livestock and opening of roads is concerned.

Mr. GRANGER. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that that is a proper question. In nearly every instance in every one of these States emergencies have been declared by the various governors. Ten dollars has been appropriated and spent by the States to every one that is appropriated here. Much money has been spent in the counties and by the local organizations in those States.

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

Mr. GRANGER. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. In response to the question raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would like to state that while only about half of the State of Nebraska is involved in the most serious way, the Governor informs us that the local and State groups are stretching themselves to the breaking point. I believe it was the day before yesterday that the Nebraska Legislature provided \$500,000 additional for this purpose.

Mr. GRANGER. I heard that testimony yesterday and I believe that that is the fact.

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

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, at the outset, I want to express my appreciation to the committee and the leadership for acting so expeditiously on this bill. I am constrained to say, however, that, in my judgment, the sum of \$500,000 is wholly inadequate to bring any substantial measure of relief to the stricken area. The storms visited upon the West since the turn of the year, in my opinion, constitute a national disaster. Substantial parts of seven States have been fighting blizzard conditions of unprecedented severity, day in and day out, for nearly 4 weeks. Never in the history of the West have there been storms with 40 to 60 inches of snow, with subzero weather, for 26 straight days, sometimes ranging more than 30 degrees below zero, with blinding winds up to 70 miles an hour. The snow was so fine that roads were repeatedly opened one day and filled in the next. It was common to see drifts 20 and 30 feet high everywhere in the area. In the first 3 days of the storm, over 21 lives were lost in the intermountain area. It is impossible to estimate the livestock loss as it has been increasing daily. Many small farmers and ranchers have lost their entire herds. The sheep and cattle have lost weight each day and the exact extent of the losses cannot be determined for several weeks. The Denver Post of last Monday carried a headline at the top of its first page as follows: "Empire sheep industry faces total loss." It quoted Sylvan J. Pauly, of Deer Lodge, Mont., president of the National Wool Growers Association, to the effect that—

The record-breaking series of January storms in the Rocky Mountain empire threatened the industry with annihilation.

About 10 days ago, a survey was made to determine the stock loss in Wyoming, and, Mr. Speaker, I desire to quote from an article in the Wyoming Eagle of a week ago:

NINE MILLION DOLLARS STOCK LOSSES
ESTIMATED

The combined figures of two livestock experts indicated last night that Wyoming stockmen lost some \$9,000,000 in dead animals in the big January blizzard.

Federal-State statistician George Knutson and Russell Thorp, secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, released estimates which fixed stock losses in the storm at approximately 55,200 head of cattle and 105,000 head of sheep.

Knutson said that cattle losses, based on \$125 a head, would total about \$9,900,000, and sheep, figured on \$20 per head, would come to a loss of \$2,100,000.

Cattle losses were estimated on a 12-percent loss out of some 460,000 head believed to have been in the storm area, and on a 15-percent loss out of 760,000 head of sheep.

Both men stressed that only rough estimates were possible at this time, since many more cattle and sheep may be dead or dying in the storm's aftermath.

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

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Instead of calling it a storm, it is what you might call an unprecedented disaster?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I thank the gentleman. Never in the history of

the West have storms of this severity and intensity lasted so long. The people of that area are wholly unable to cope with the situation. I may say the weather man has predicted another storm for this week end.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. While we have not had storms of such severity in Minnesota, it is true that this affects the whole United States in that if we can save some of this livestock it means that much in dollars and cents to the consumers next year. Is that not true?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. That is quite true. In the storm area there are at least a million head of cattle and 3,000,000 head of sheep. Thousands of cattle were frozen standing on their feet. Many cases were reported of cattle losing their hoofs. Hundreds of ranchers have reported that their herds were stranded upward of 50 miles from the highways and railroads and, because of a lack of feed, the livestock was slowly starving to death. For areas of several hundred miles, the grass, and even the sagebrush, was covered completely with snow. In most cases it was impossible to get the livestock to the feed or the feed to the livestock. In days when it did not snow, the wind caused ground blizzards throughout the area. Practically every State, county, and town has appropriated money to fight the storms. The Wyoming Legislature appropriated \$200,000, which was matched by the counties on a 60-40 basis. In addition, towns and private individuals spent unlimited sums in endeavoring to keep roads and trails open. The Bureau of Land Management did an excellent job in furnishing snow-fighting equipment of all kinds and character and supplied personnel to assist the States and counties. The Forest Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Park Service, and other agencies of the Government have assisted materially in their efforts to open roads to isolated ranchers over the whole area. The Air Force, through the operation Hay Lift, furnished hay to cover extreme emergencies. Much has been done, but much more remains to be done if we are to save the thousands of farmers and ranchers from being completely wiped out. The herds of cattle and sheep in this area are the foundation of breeding stock which furnishes the feeder cattle and sheep for the Corn Belt year in and year out. If the herds are wiped out in this storm, the Nation will suffer a continuing loss of meat supply for years to come. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point a copy of a wire received from the Governor of our State on Monday last:

CHEYENNE, WYO., January 24, 1949.
Representative FRANK A. BARRETT,
Washington, D. C.:

Urgently request your interest in securing release of all available Federal equipment for use in opening roads in our storm areas to permit movement of feed to livestock and livestock to accessible feed supplies, and to open and maintain essential rural mail routes. Many such routes have been blocked

for more than 3 weeks. Our need for emergency use of snow-removal equipment is beyond our own resources. This emergency need is critical to the economic stability of many western areas. The exhaustion point of man and beast is rapidly being reached because of snowbound vital avenues of transportation.

A. G. CRANE,
Governor of Wyoming.

As I said in the beginning, Mr. Speaker, I think the committee should be congratulated in bringing this bill in, but I am compelled to state that, in my judgment, the funds provided are wholly inadequate to carry on the fight.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, what has been said by previous speakers regarding this disaster is also true in half of my State of Nebraska. I have been in constant communication with the Governor, who tells me there is 60 inches of snow on the ground; that he has asked the legislature to appropriate \$500,000 to help in this disaster. He is pleading with us to pass some legislation immediately in order to bring relief.

The mayors of many towns have telephoned to me telling me that farm families have been isolated in many cases for 19 consecutive days. They cannot be reached because the roads are blocked by the heavy snowfall, drifts from a half mile to a mile long, 8 to 15 feet deep. Livestock has perished and human life is endangered. The doctors cannot reach these homes because the equipment which these towns have is not sufficient or heavy enough to break through these long snowdrifts. They are asking us for some jeep weasels in order to get over the top of these snowbanks, in order to bring medicine and succor to these suffering families.

One suggestion has been made that perhaps the Army could transfer some of our experienced troops from Alaska, who are experienced in this kind of weather, to come into Nebraska and these other stricken States and bring relief to these suffering human beings. It would be great psychology.

Mr. Speaker, with other members of the Nebraska delegation, I have introduced two bills. I favor this resolution and this appropriation, which is certainly not sufficient to take care of this gigantic problem. I ask unanimous consent that I may insert these two bills in the RECORD at this point.

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

There was no objection.

The bills referred to are as follows:

A bill making appropriations for disaster relief in case of snowstorms, blizzards, and other catastrophes

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sum is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and to remain available until expended, to enable the President, through such agency or agencies as he may designate, and in such manner as he shall determine, to supplement the efforts and available resources of State and

local governments or other agencies, whenever he finds any snowstorm, blizzard, flood, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States is of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant emergency assistance by the Federal Government in alleviating hardship, or suffering caused thereby, and if the governor of any State in which such catastrophe shall occur shall certify that such assistance is required \$3,000,000 to remain available until June 30, 1949, and to be expended without regard to such provisions regulating the expenditure of Government funds or the employment of persons in the Government service as he shall specify: *Provided*, That no expenditure shall be made with respect to any such catastrophe in any State until the governor of such State shall have entered into an agreement with such agency of the Government as the President may designate giving assurance of expenditure of a reasonable amount of the funds of the government of such State, local governments therein, or other agencies, for the same or similar purposes with respect to such catastrophe: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for departmental personal services: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for permanent construction: *Provided further*, That within any affected area Federal agencies are authorized to participate in any such emergency assistance.

A bill making appropriations for emergency flood relief

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby appropriated the additional sum of \$10,000,000 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1949, and to remain available until expended, for flood control general (for emergency fund), for flood fighting and for the repair, restoration, and strengthening of flood control structures threatened or destroyed by floods pursuant to section 208 of Public Law 858, Eightieth Congress, second session.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. BARING].

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, the state of emergency which has hit us in the Western States, especially in my own State of Nevada, and particularly in the eastern and central sections of the State, calls for an immediate emergency measure. This section of the country has seen the worst storm condition that it has had in years, and the livestock, sheep and cattle, are all in imminent danger. In this desperate situation which has arisen in the Western States, my own State of Nevada is one of the worst stricken. In many places the snow is measuring from 40 to 60 inches in depth. Continuous series of high winds and blizzards are drifting the snow to as high as 20 feet. This is causing intense human suffering and loss of life, as well as a grave loss to property and livestock. One hundred thousand sheep are involved in this desperate situation, 35,000 of which are in critical condition. These sheep will have to be shipped out or they will die. They will need feed and forage. Stockmen anticipate a 50-percent loss unless feed is forthcoming at once.

Mr. Speaker, in order to get the true picture, let me emphasize that the stricken cattle are range cattle—breeding cattle—and in many sections of Nevada there is not a fence within a hundred miles, so they cannot be herded into a corral or barn to be fed. These cattle range on public lands. Unless roads can

be broken through, and feed taken to the livestock, they will perish, for there is no way that they can be sheltered. As I have already stated, this is the deepest snow on record in more than half a century, and even the large crawler-type tractors are unable to cope with the drifting snows. Some feed has been flown in by the "operation haylift" method. Equipment has not been able to reach the outlying stretches of county roads. Standard snow equipment cannot take care of the situation. Heavy tractors and trucks are needed to break through the roads so that feed convoys can reach the sheep and cattle herds.

The sheep can do without water longer than the cattle but owing to the fact that subzero temperatures have caused all of the water holes to be frozen over, all of the livestock are imperiled. The consistency of the snow is of a powdered variety and offers very little water content, so the fate of the sheep is extremely desperate.

Railroad rates should be made on feed and livestock to and from the stricken areas. Because of the fact that many areas are still isolated, we have not yet heard the true picture in actual figures.

All of the assistance that you can give us in obtaining relief in order to save our livestock will be greatly appreciated. Gentlemen, I urge that the emergency be taken care of today, for another 4 days will be too late.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say only that this storm is probably the peer of all storms that has ever occurred in the Rocky Mountains and Plains State region. Only this morning we hear again that a bigger and more terrific blizzard is heading for the same area.

It is almost impossible to keep the roads open. When snow plows clear the highways, new winds have been arising to fill in the snow once again. It melts, then freezes and becomes almost solid ice and the next time it storms there are these terrible walls of ice on each side of the highway, making it necessary to take men with shovels to re-clear the highway. A most difficult task.

We are not asking for feed. I support this resolution and I hope the House passes it unanimously, because it deals with one of the most terrific disasters that has ever touched the northwestern part of these United States.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

STRIKES AND THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Mr. CAVALCANTE. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Mr. Speaker, we have a law which says that management and labor must above all recognize under law that neither party has any right in its relations with any other to engage in acts or practices which jeopardize the public health, safety, or interest. The law then defines and punishes practices on the part of labor and management which affect commerce and are inimical to the general welfare. These quotations are the voice of the Taft-Hartley law. Elsewhere, and to the same end, I hear another voice:

Employers and workers must not rage against one another in struggle over pay and wage scales, damaging the economic existence of both, but must solve these problems jointly in a higher instance, which must above all constantly envision the welfare of the people as a whole and of the state.

This latter quotation is the voice of Hitler from the pages of *Mein Kampf*. These voices are alike and both blare forth the song of totalitarianism. This Congress should promptly repeal this law and reinstate our good American system.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tomorrow to file a report on the bill (H. R. 1660) to continue through September 30, 1949, certain authority conferred on the President by section 2 of Public Law 395, Eightieth Congress, regarding voluntary agreements and plans.

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

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. COFFEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes on Monday next, following the regular business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered for that date.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three separate instances and to include letters and resolutions.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a very interesting article which appeared in the Boston Herald of January 19.

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

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

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

in the RECORD in two separate instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JONAS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Times-Herald.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the change in House rules and to include a letter from a former Member of the House, Mr. John O'Connor, on the same subject.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio message.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles from the Washington Post and a letter that he has written to the President of the United States.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances.

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

BLUE STAR MOTHERS OF AMERICA

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of the organization known as the Blue Star Mothers of America.

The objectives of this organization as set forth in its constitution are patriotic, educational, social, and for service; true allegiance to the Government of the United States; assistance to veterans and especially to those mothers who gave their sons or daughters in the service of our country; fostering of true democracy; alertness against un-American activities; upholding freedom, justice, and equal rights; and the defense of the United States from all enemies.

Those eligible for membership in the organization are mothers, adopted mothers, or stepmothers living in the United States of a son or daughter serving in our armed forces, or who have sons or daughters honorably discharged from our armed forces during the emergency of World War II.

Few of our people have displayed such heroism, have made such sacrifices, and have given so much of themselves in worry and heartache as the mothers eligible for membership in this organization. Here is a truly patriotic group, a potential as well as an active force with capacity to bind our people together by fostering those things that build a strong America, even as they will be a bulwark against the infiltration of those life concepts that contradict our American purposes and our ideals.

Mothers of service men and women, as represented by the Blue Star Mothers of America, should have this Federal recog-

nitition, so taking their rightful place beside such groups as the various service organizations that have been granted Federal charters.

I hope the bill will have early and favorable consideration, both in the Committee on the Judiciary and in the House.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS BREAKING THE GIANT COMBINES OF JAPAN

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. 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 Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to represent the city of Little Rock, in which one of the great military leaders of modern times was born, just 69 years ago yesterday. Gen. Douglas MacArthur has spent little time in his native State, but we in Arkansas like to think that one characteristic which he has demonstrated in his direction of the affairs of Japan is associated with his knowledge of economic problems of the South and the West.

It was the feeling of the agricultural sections of this country that their relationship to the industrial power of the Nation, sometimes referred to as a colonial status, led to the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act, and later to the Clayton Act, in an effort to break the hold which the big combines and the giant industries had fixed upon large segments of the Nation.

Japan, too, in the years before the war, had similar combines—in fact, a very large percentage of the industrial wealth of Japan was tightly held by only a handful of managerial families. These people were known as the Zaibatsu, or money clique.

One of the large problems in the reorganization of the Japanese economy at the end of the war has been to decentralize these combines so that the wealth which they produced might be more generally held and the people of Japan as a whole might cease to suffer from the monopolistic practices.

General MacArthur has been actively favoring this policy of reorganization of Zaibatsu power, and his efforts in that direction are appreciated by the citizens of the area which is proud to claim him as a native son.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

THE GERMAN PEOPLE

Mr. KLEIN. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KLEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am taking the floor to call to the attention of the House another of those decisions of the German-staffed denazification courts which are causing more and more concern to American citizens who can recall the unhappy lassitude with which the

world listened to the soft peace whines of the Germans following the First World War.

I refer today to the action of a German denazification court which set aside an earlier conviction of Count Franz von Papen and reduced his fine. A light touch to this aging and ailing man was the prohibition against participation in politics. Von Papen has been one of the most valuable men in Germany for 40 years, and he has never been openly in politics. He has been the master international fixer, the sly gray fox of Vaterland diplomacy.

Example could be piled on example. Fritz Thyssen and Hjalmar Schacht are among the most glaring examples.

More recently Walter Giesekeing suddenly appeared on the horizon as a cleansed and purified artist, purged of his Naziphile record and perfumed for the delectation of music lovers.

Giesekeing is admittedly one of the world's greatest living pianists, and I regret that I was forced by my convictions and my conscience to take the lead in forcing his expulsion from the country as an undesirable after the State Department had granted him a visitor's visa. As Dr. Hans Kinder expressed it, we have to draw the line somewhere; and in the flood of visiting pro-Nazi artists, musicians, journalists, scientists, lawyers, and what not, I chose to draw the line at Walter Giesekeing, not only because I believe that he himself is a danger to the security of this country, but to dramatize the flow of whitewashed Nazi crows who are entering while the victims of Hitlerism are still confined to DP camps.

However, the most terrifying thing about this situation, both as to visiting Nazis and to those who stay in Germany, is the clue given as to the attitude of the German people and, perhaps, of our own Americans in Germany.

I do not wish to cast any intemperate reflections at the gallant Americans, military and civilian alike, who are manning our own farflung bastions of security in middle Europe, yet it cannot escape my mind that the denazification courts would not be so lenient to flagrant guilt if it were not well understood that the Americans are not mad at the Germans any more.

For almost 2,000 years the German people have been a constant threat to civilization.

Mr. Speaker, we must not let ourselves be lulled into forgetfulness of the death and horror and misery they have brought to Europe and America over the centuries. Let us not permit the German dream of empire to be brought to new and bloody reality.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

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

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. HOLIFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each printed items.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Philadelphia Inquirer in reference to my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], who for 16 years has been one of the most distinguished Members of Congress.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DURHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Dr. Philip C. Jessup, United States representative of the Security Council in Paris.

Mr. GRANAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by John M. Cummings, appearing in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include in each an editorial.

Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by a former Member of Congress.

INSTITUTE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ARTHRITIS RESEARCH

Mr. PRIEST. 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 Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill that would authorize the establishment in the United States Public Health Service of an Institute on Rheumatism and Arthritis. This bill follows in general, Mr. Speaker, the same type of research study that has been authorized in the mental health bill, cancer, tuberculosis, and heart bills.

I am happy to say that I have been joined in this effort by the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. I hope that we can, with this approach, get some legislation passed soon that will be helpful in research in this field.

RHEUMATISM AND ARTHRITIS RESEARCH

Mr. SMATHERS. 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. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Tennessee has said, we have introduced today a bill to set up an institute within the Public Health Service to look into the research, the cause, and the cure of arthritis and rheumatism. Statistics show that arthritis and rheumatism are the greatest crippers of all the diseases. There are 7,000,000 people who are now suffering from rheumatism and arthritis within the United States. One hundred and forty-seven thousand people today are immobilized in bed by reason of arthritis. It is not a spectacular disease. It does not attract the headlines. At the same time it is a very cruel and merciless disease, confining many people to lifetime of imprisonment, suffering, and torture. I say this not from any statistics, but from the personal experience of a member of my own family. Twenty-five years ago this man weighed 175 pounds and was a fine physical specimen. Today he weighs 108 pounds and his body is as rigid as a rail, completely ossified. It was a sad and tragic sight to watch this dread disease creep from his knees into his hips, up his spine, into his neck and shoulders, leaving them completely cemented. Today, arthritis is sealing his jaws and closing his eyelids—it does not kill, but it might be more humane if it did. He has been to every clinic and sanatorium of repute in the Western Hemisphere, and it is sad to report that no one knows anything about arthritis. Certainly a Government that gives millions to develop land and electricity and roads—a Government which gave \$11,000,000 to make paths through forests last year—can and should get behind a movement to find out the cause and cure of arthritis, the Nation's great crippler.

ADJOURNMENT OVER AND PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman please tell us the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will be glad to. At the present time there is no specific program for next week. If, however, any bills are reported out of committee—and I cannot see any that will have to have the attention of the House on Monday, Tuesday, or probably Wednesday—and in order to have sufficient flexibility so that the House will feel I am keeping faith with them—I will give the House 24 hours' notice; for example, the reorganization bill. I do not know whether or not that bill or any other bill will come out of committee next week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. We will have 24 hours' notice?

Mr. McCORMACK. I will give the House 24 hours' notice. With that flexibility, I have no program to announce for next week.

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

There was no objection.

NATIONAL ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATIC
RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Mr. KEEFE. 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 Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, the No. 1 crippler of our people is arthritis and rheumatic diseases. Strange as it may seem, basic research in this field has been exceedingly limited.

Seven million Americans are suffering from some type of arthritis or other forms of rheumatic disease. One hundred forty-seven thousand are completely disabled. Over 800,000 are partially disabled, and more than 6,000,000 others are subject to chronic or recurrent disability and pain. It is time that the resources of the Nation were mobilized to fight this destructive crippler of mankind.

Following the pattern set by the Congress in the National Mental Health Act, the Cancer Act, and the Heart Act, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS], and the gentleman from Wisconsin who is now speaking have today filed identical bills proposing to establish a National Arthritis and Rheumatic Research Institute as a part of the Public Health Service. I sincerely hope that this legislation will receive an early hearing, and I am convinced that it will pass the Congress by unanimous consent and thus set in motion a program that will develop the scientific and medical resources of this Nation and the world in an effort to find the cause and a cure for this No. 1 crippler of our people. It is purely a bipartisan effort, conceived in the interest of the American people. I trust that every Member of Congress will become familiar with the provisions of this act and give it the same unanimous support that has been accorded similar legislation in the fields heretofore referred to.

OUR FATS AND OILS PROBLEM CAN BE
AND MUST BE SOLVED

Mr. JENSEN. 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 Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call to the attention of the House a matter that affects every section of the United States and gives you an illustration of how delegations of powers to the departments of government can be misused either through ignorance or deliberate intent.

Congress was asked to give the different departments of government the power to control and allocate exports of various products. Among these products are fats and oils, produced from farm products in the United States. The importance of our fats and oils cannot be overestimated in thinking of national prosperity.

Mr. Carl H. Wilken, economic analyst of the Raw Materials National Council, through his studies of our national economy has revealed the fact that each \$1 of gross farm production generates \$7 of national income. Our production of fats and oils—butter, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, corn oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, tung oil, lard, tallow, and greases—approximates 10,000,000,000 pounds per year. Our annual production of fats and oils therefore is very important in our national economy. For each 10 cents per pound there is involved \$1,000,000,000 of gross farm income and \$7,000,000,000 of national income.

Fats and oils are the concentrated food product from much of our farm production. A pound of fat contains 4,080 calories as compared to 1,260 calories in a pound of lean meat. It is the most highly concentrated form of food to create human energy.

Using the control which we, the Congress, as a body gave them, the various departments have permitted the imports of fats and oils from world supplies. At the same time they have curtailed the allocations for exports to the extent that supplies have accumulated in the United States and have depressed the price. All told our imports were approximately 470,000,000 pounds greater than the exports which they permitted, even though we have this great surplus of fats and oils.

As a result of these indirect OPA tactics the price of lard in the past 12 months has dropped from 28 cents per pound to 14.5 cents. Other fats and oils have dropped in proportion. The packer knows when he buys hogs, cattle, and sheep that he will take a loss of at least 12 cents per pound on the lard and tallow, so to make up this loss he must charge several cents more per pound for the meat.

The effect can be easily estimated for different sections of the Nation. For example, the estimated cottonseed oil production from the 1948 cotton crop will approximate 1,650,000,000 pounds. Because of the price reduction of approximately 15 cents per pound the farmers of the South will lose approximately \$250,000,000 if we permit this control to continue.

In the case of tallow, a part of a fat corn-fed steer, the price has been forced down to a price below that established under the days of the old OPA. In fact the price of all these fats and oils are rapidly reaching OPA levels.

As Members of Congress we should all realize that, if we are to meet the President's budget request of approximately \$45,000,000,000, we must maintain a high national income. What right have we as a body to permit the different departments of Government to destroy the very income we need and destroy our primary income from agriculture.

In my opinion there is no excuse for this situation. Europe is being rationed at the rate of 1 pound of edible fat per month, or about one-fourth of our domestic consumption. Fats are the cheapest form of calories and the most vital for building up human energy. Yet here we find ourselves deliberately buy-

ing up world supplies, and refusing to permit Europe to have the necessary fats for a good diet because some bureaucrat is misusing powers which we have voted. Here is one place where the reciprocal trade treaty is beginning to hurt and hurt badly.

Under the circumstances I feel that the Congress should notify these departments to make increased allocations at once and that when legislation to renew these powers comes before this body we refuse to extend this control over the exports of fats and oils and misuse of authority. Congress in granting these powers did not intend that it should be used as price control.

In order that you may rest assured that various groups called this matter to the attention of those in control, I would like to insert in the RECORD as a part of my statement an analysis made by our friend Carl H. Wilken for the Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc. This analysis was presented to the Fats and Oils Branch of the Production Marketing Division on August 30, 1948. Therefore the blame rests directly upon the departments in charge. It looks as if it requires direct action by this body to remove this world monopoly over fats and oils which we have permitted through legislation.

If we wish to have meat production in the United States then we must prevent the penalty of low prices for fats and oils which curtails the feeding of livestock.

Our farmers and leading farm organizations are greatly concerned about this matter and they are insisting that it be corrected, and rightly so. Here is a letter from Mr. Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau, which I will also read to the House:

IOWA FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Des Moines, Iowa, January 21, 1949.
HON. BEN F. JENSEN,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BEN: The farmers of Iowa are very much concerned over the decline in lard prices, which, as you know, is being reflected in the price of live hogs. Current prices have dropped as low as 13 cents a pound. The reason for this decline in the price of lard is, of course, the supply. The supplies of lard in cold storage January 1 were 112,000,000 pounds as compared with a 5-year average of 105,000,000 pounds on that date.

One of the reasons for the increase in supply is the lower export allocations. The allocations made thus far for the January-March quota amount to 72,000,000 pounds. In the same quarter a year ago, exports were 96,000,000 pounds. Revised United States Department of Agriculture estimates indicate that we will produce 683,000,000 pounds for this current quarter.

The members of the Iowa Farm Bureau board of directors have asked me to write and seek your support for additional allocations for the European relief program. Recommendations concerning ERP shipments are made by the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce. It is our understanding that the Department of Agriculture has recommended higher export allocations, but as yet these recommendations have not been approved by the Department of Commerce.

At the present price, lard is a very cheap source of food. We feel that it is one of the best commodities the Europeans could purchase since they have a need for animal

fats, and at this price I know of no commodity they could purchase to secure more food value for their money.

The per capita consumption of meat went down from 155.2 pounds in 1947 to 145.2 pounds in 1948. In the case of pork (including lard) the per capita consumption went down from 70.0 pounds in 1947 to 66.8 pounds in 1948. In 1939-41 average consumption of pork was 67.7 pounds per capita. The people want more meat and an increase in the exports of lard would encourage the production of hogs, which in turn would help relieve the grain situation when we run into a surplus grain problem.

I am calling this to your attention because we feel that the Department of Commerce may need some urging and because we feel that this is an opportunity to benefit both the recipients of the European relief shipments and the Midwest farmer.

If we can be of service at any time, please feel free to call on us.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. HOWARD HILL,
President.

ANALYSIS OF LIVESTOCK SITUATION, FATS AND OILS PRICES—PRODUCTION AND POTENTIAL GRAIN SUPPLIES

(By Carl H. Wilken, economic analyst)

Mr. E. F. FORBES,

President, *Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.*

In making an analysis of the livestock situation and the relationship of fats and oils to the industry involves many factors not only from the standpoint of production of meats but also the attitude of national economic policies that affect the industry in many ways.

The present situation of fats and oils in the general price structure presents a distorted picture when compared with the long range of price relationship between meat products and fats and oils. This distortion, in my opinion, is entirely the result of governmental controls over the exports and imports of fats and oils and the failure of those in charge to analyze all the factors that enter into a realistic allocation of fats and oils for export.

RATIONING OF FATS AND OILS

Legislation which gives the different departments of Government the power to control exports of fats and oils indirectly carries with it the power to ration supplies to other nations. Failure to make proper allocations of lard, tallow, and other greases for exports can very easily increase the domestic supply sufficiently to reduce the price far below the normal price structure.

Too low a price for the fats and oils in turn affects all branches of the livestock industry, from the farm to the consumer.

For example, in August 1947, fats and oils reached a relatively low price as compared to the live cost of cattle and hogs. As a result the packer in buying heavy or lard hogs reduced the price to the farmer as much as \$8 per hundredweight. The farmer in turn having taken a loss on his hogs because of their weight curtailed his productive efforts with the result that hog numbers January 1, 1948, were back to 1939 levels.

Even though the packer was able to protect himself to some extent by lower bids for heavy hogs, he was forced to pass on some of the loss on lard and tallow to the wholesaler and retailer of meat.

This branch of the industry in turn being confronted with losses on the sale of fats and oils trimmed from the carcass, were forced to pass it on to the consumer in a higher price for choice cuts such as pork chops and hams. It is interesting to note that in the period from May 1947 through August 1947, as the price of lard in the Washington retail market dropped 10 cents per pound, the price

of pork chops increased 10 cents per pound. This relationship was recognized by the OPA in their ceilings on meat products. During the era of price control the price of pork chops was approximately double the price of lard.

NO ONE GAINED

No one benefited particularly from the rationing of fats and oils by the departments, with the possible exception of the soap industry, which found it possible to buy relatively cheap fats for their soap products. Because of the buying power of the public the packer and retailer in most cases were able to pass on the loss on fats and oils to the consumer of meats. As a direct result the consumer has been forced to pay from 10 to 15 cents per pound more for steak, pork chops, hams, etc., than would normally be necessary. The packer, farmer, and retailer all were blamed for the high meat prices when in fact most of the blame should be placed directly on the unsound policies followed in making the proper allocations to maintain the price balance.

These departments will very likely state that they are not interested in the price, but by preventing exports and allocations they have controlled supply and indirectly the price, regardless of whether they intended to do so or not.

FUTURE SUPPLIES

In addition to the factors I have mentioned, excessive purchases of grains at critical periods in the market last year sent grain prices sky-rocketing. Widespread publicity of the shortage of grain and high price resulted in the liquidation of millions of head of livestock. Numbers of cattle and hogs as of January 1, 1948, indicate that meat production for 1949 will drop back to approximately 19,000,000,000 pounds. This drop of over 4,000,000,000 pounds, from the production of 1945, 1946, and 1947 is a drop of approximately 18 percent. The drop in production will in turn reduce the per capita consumption to approximately 130 pounds as compared to 155 pounds in 1947.

Unless the departments adopt a realistic attitude towards fats and oils prices, permitting them to rise to a level which will induce the farmer to feed to heavier weights, we will have future shortages of both fats and oils and meat products.

To illustrate, if a program were initiated to induce the farmer to add 50 pounds to the weight of each hog marketed, the 40,000,000 spring pigs available for market in 1948 and the early part of 1949, we could increase our meat production—live weight—2,000,000,000 pounds. In the process of producing the additional weight we would have an increase in both meats and fats and oils. But, after the experience of the last few years, the farmer is not likely to feed for additional weight if the present dislocation in fats and oils prices as compared to meat continues.

FEED SUPPLIES

Present crop estimates indicate the largest supply of feed grains in history, and the Nation could have the additional meat and fats by bringing the livestock and grains available together, the former as the factory and the latter as the raw material.

Unless such a program is brought into being, meat supplies will remain in short supply for several years. In fact, our expansion in livestock production has not kept pace with the increase in population since 1920.

In 1920 we had a population of 105,000,000 with a cattle population of 70,400,000, hog population of 60,159,000, and a sheep population of 40,743,000.

At the present time we have a population of approximately 145,000,000 with a cattle population of 78,000,000, a hog population of 55,000,000, and a sheep population of 38,571,000.

1948 MEAT PRODUCTION

It should be remembered that some of the 1947 and 1948 meat production was the result of liquidation of livestock numbers. With the large crop of feed grains and lower grain prices the tendency of the producer will be to replace some of the liquidation of livestock. In bringing this about breeding stock held back for expansion will reduce the marketable animals for 1949, thus decreasing meat production to that extent.

PRICE RELATIONSHIPS

In analyzing price relationships of fats and oils, hides, and meat products to live costs, it should be borne in mind that the producer cannot segregate these items and in the feeding process must produce all of them. The attitude of the departments toward the fats and oils situation indicates that they look upon fats, hides, etc., as byproducts and seem to forget that when a steer is purchased at \$40 per hundredweight that this also represents the cost per pound of tallow and hides. Any reduction that the packer or distributor must take below the live cost has to be added on to some other part of the carcass in order for it to pay out.

As a result of this fact the price of lard, tallow, and hides to break even should be somewhat higher than the average live cost. To illustrate, you will note the tabulation below as to the average live cost of cattle, the price of hides, and the price of tallow. In the case of tallow, the price in the period 1925-29 which I have used was somewhat lower than the live cost of all beef steers. The low tallow price was the result of competition from two factors, first, the imports of coconut oil and, second, the fats or greases rendered from many sources.

	Average price of all steers at Chicago	Price of hides at Chicago, heavy native	Wholesale price of tallow at Chicago
	Per hundredweight	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
1925.....	\$10.16	15.96	9.7
1926.....	9.47	14.08	8.7
1927.....	11.36	19.28	8.1
1928.....	13.91	23.85	8.8
1929.....	13.43	16.98	8.5
Average....	11.66	18.03	8.7

Using the 1925-29 prices as an index of 100, a comparison with live cost for 1947 of \$25.83 per hundredweight for all beef steers, the increase was 121 percent. On this basis the average price of tallow in 1947 should have been 221 percent of the 1925-29 average or 19.2 cents per pound. It happens that this checks exactly with the average price in 1947 as given in the Fats and Oils Situation (BAE) for January-April 1948.

Applying the same index to hides, the average price of heavy hides at Chicago in 1947 should have been approximately 40 cents per pound.

The average price of cattle in the week ended August 21 at Chicago was \$34.78 per hundredweight. This is approximately an increase of 200 percent from 1925-29 averages. At this price level, tallow should sell for 26.1 cents per pound and hides at 54 cents per pound.

The current price for prime inedible tallow is approximately 13.5 cents per pound and heavy hides 29 cents per pound. The loss on these two items, as compared to present live costs, is approximately \$22 on a beef which has a live weight of approximately 950 pounds and a beef carcass of 500 pounds.

Marketing specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture estimate the suet, cod, and shop fat at 10 percent of carcass weight. Deducting this from the carcass weight of 500 pounds, it leaves 450 pounds of

meat. Deducting from this an estimated shrink and waste of 10 percent, the 500-pound carcass has 400 pounds of salable meat.

To absorb the loss of \$22 from too low a comparative price on hides and tallow, the mark-up on the salable meat must be approximately 5.5 cents per pound. A choice beef carcass will yield roughly 25 percent of steak or 125 pounds. If the loss is recovered from a mark-up in the price of steak it would require an additional charge of 17.6 cents per pound.

In newspaper accounts of high meat prices steak is usually used as an illustration. The news items, however, do not point out that rationing of fats and oils and relatively low prices for fats and hides, as compared to live costs are responsible and that the packer or the retail butcher is being unjustly criticized for highjacking the public.

HOG PRICES

A similar condition exists in the relative price of lard, live costs of hogs, and retail prices. The tabulation below gives average hog prices and lard prices in the period 1925-29.

	Average hog prices at Chicago	Average lard prices at Chicago ¹
	Per Cent.	Cts. per lb.
1925.....	\$11.81	17.9
1926.....	12.34	16.9
1927.....	9.95	13.7
1928.....	9.22	13.3
1929.....	10.16	12.9
Average.....	10.70	14.9

¹ Refined lard, wholesale.

In 1947 the average price of hogs at Chicago was \$24.45. This represented an increase from the 1925-29 average of 129 percent. The price of lard to maintain the relative price to live costs in 1925-29 should have been 34.1 cents per pound.

The average price during the year 1947 was 25.6 cents per pound. Live costs at Chicago the week ending August 21, 1948, averaged \$27.48 per hundredweight or 156 percent above the average of 1925-29. Current prices for refined lard should be 38.1 cents per pound. The current price is approximately 18 cents. In other words, the packer, wholesaler, and retailer must absorb a loss of 18 cents per pound on lard at present market levels.

Lard production (average 1942-46) is approximately 20 percent of total pork production. On this basis a good butcher weighing 250 pounds and dressing 178 pounds would yield 35.6 pounds of lard.

With the present price relationship between live costs and lard, the packer loss on lard is approximately 20 cents per pound or \$7.12 for each 250-pound hog. This loss is passed on to the consumer in the sale of the dressed carcass weighing approximately 150 pounds after deducting the lard. The loss of \$7.12 spread over the total salable meat is approximately 5 cents per pound if allowance is made for cutting shrinkage.

The loins and bacon combined represent approximately the same weight as the lard part of the carcass. With lard selling at a loss of 20 cents per pound, to make up this loss a similar number of pounds of pork chops or bacon or ham, bacon and pork chops must be sold at a higher price level. As I have pointed out, the price of pork chops advanced in direct ratio to the drop in lard prices. With pork chops or pork loins representing about 16 pounds of the carcass from a 250-pound hog, it is evident that about one-half of the loss is passed on in this way. The rest of the loss must be recovered from higher prices for hams, bacon, etc.

SUMMARY

Summarizing the effect of the price dislocation, no one has gained as the result of it, with the possible exception of the soap industry, which has had the advantage of cheap fats for their industry. The consumer has paid for the lower lard prices, the advance in choice cuts of meat having been used to offset the relatively low lard price.

The principal result has been to discourage the producer in feeding to heavier weights, thus curtailing the production of both fats and meat products. In addition, the farmer has suffered a direct financial loss. This loss can be quite accurately determined.

For example, if he markets 220-pound hogs at \$30 per hundredweight, the approximate price in July for that weight, he receives \$66 per head. In July the heavy hogs, 360 pounds, sold for \$24.50 on the Chicago market and the farmer received \$88.20, or an increase of \$22.20 for the additional weight of 140 pounds. For this additional weight he received 15.85 cents per pound as compared to \$30 per hundredweight for the hog sold at 220 pounds.

His comparative loss is approximately \$22. This penalty for weight is not a good incentive for either the production of meat or fats and the shortage which has developed will continue.

That the price differential is entirely the result of too low a price for lard is revealed by heavy-hog and light-hog prices for the years 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1943 (OPA ceilings).

	Prices at Chicago	
	Heavy hogs, 330 to 360 pounds	Light hogs, 200 to 250 pounds
	Per cent.	Per cent.
1925.....	\$12.19	\$12.23
1927.....	10.16	10.45
1929.....	10.29	10.52
1943.....	14.41	14.06
1948 (July).....	24.51	29.66

The record indicates clearly that there is no great differential if lard prices are in proper ratio. This price balance has been upset by the unwise rationing of fats and oils to the extent of depressing the price.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The various departments should provide for larger allocations of tallow and lard for export. Fats are a very much needed food in Europe and represents an economical food. Fat is a highly concentrated food and there is no cost of freight for water content such as we have in meat, fruits, potatoes, etc.

In my opinion a supplemental allocation of 100,000,000 in the third quarter of 1948 would have corrected the price situation. Proper allocations should be made in the fourth quarter to restore the historical price balance which is an entirely natural one.

With a proper price ratio for fats, etc., to remove the penalty for weight, the producer should be encouraged to feed to heavier weights, thus overcoming some of the present shortage of fats and meats.

The estimated corn crop of 3,500,000,000 bushels can be turned into fat and meat, the only process we have to get increased production. Unless such a course is followed high meat prices and a shortage of fats and meat will continue and the stocks of corn will pile up as a surplus stock of raw materials for meat and fat production.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the

legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Omaha Herald.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report from the Bristol Courier of January 3, 1949, entitled "The Year 1949."

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. RICH. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I am very much grieved this morning to see in the statement of the Federal Treasury as of January 17 that, while last year we had a credit balance of \$1,571,000,000 as of that date, today we have a deficit of \$112,000,000. This means we should get down to brass tacks, talk economy and practice economy in our Government.

Think of what the President's messages to Congress were.

There were many proposals to spend and spend and spend. He did not say anything about economy in Government. It grieves me greatly to think that the President is not going to try to instill in the minds of the people of America, especially the Members of this Congress, that we have to economize in the many things we are doing in this Nation if we are to preserve our stability. Just look at the Government deficits we have had in the past few years.

In 1943 the deficit was \$57,400,000,000.

In 1944 the deficit was \$51,400,000,000.

In 1945 the deficit was \$53,900,000,000.

In 1946 the deficit was \$20,700,000,000.

In 1947, under a Republican Congress, we had a surplus of \$754,000,000.

In 1948 the Republican surplus amounted to \$8,400,000,000. It shows what the Republicans can do; besides, they cut the taxes of our American people. The Republicans believe in a solvent Government—a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

Look what the President has done in starting us off for 1949—he advocates spending to the extent that we have a deficit for 1949 of \$873,000,000, and for 1950 a deficit of \$2,700,000,000. All he thinks of is spending. Why does not the President and the Congress have some degree of sane, sensible sound business in Government operation? With a debt of over \$252,000,000,000, more deficit financing means ruin for Government, ruination for our people. Again I say to you,

Where in the world will you get the money for this ruthless spending?

Stop, look, and for goodness' sake, listen.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a series of editorials favoring statehood for Hawaii, NATURALIZATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to provide for the naturalization of certain noncitizen parents of persons who served in the armed forces of the United States, or in the merchant marine, in World War I or World War II.

The sons and daughters of these non-citizens filled the ranks of our services. Many of them paid the supreme sacrifice.

They have rightfully earned for their parents the privilege of citizenship.

Through force of circumstance or economic necessity, in many instances, these parents of large families were denied the ready accessibility to citizenship.

They were occupied with the problem of rearing the future citizens of America. They should not be penalized for devotion to so noble a duty. Rather, a medal of citizenship should be struck and bestowed for meritorious service to this country.

There can be no loftier grant, no finer gesture, than the extension of the much-cherished privilege of American citizenship to persons whose moral, spiritual, and physical contribution to our greatness produced offspring citizens who have fought and bled and sacrificed and otherwise distinguished themselves as true Americans.

Can there be any hesitancy about accepting them for citizenship when they have so capably exhibited and proved by actual practice that they possess the prime requisites for graduation to actual and official Americanization.

Is this not one of those times when all minds concur to make this possible?

They fathered and mothered our manpower for the battlefields and for our arsenals at home, for the professions and the arts, and the businesses, and for every field of contributory endeavor that has brought us to our present position as a leading world power.

We would be grateful, for we are a grateful people, to do what is clearly obvious.

They qualify in every respect but one.

Shall we refuse to adopt them legally as our own simply because, unwittingly, and perhaps unintentionally, we had thrown a road block in their path to citizenship.

They have proved their worth; they have earned their fare. Their undeniable attachment to the principles of Americanism should impel us to remove that obstacle.

In this specific instance, the educational requirements should be waived.

The bill that I present today is meant to do just that. It is a reasonable move. It is an Americanlike attitude. It is the exercise of typically American virtues. Fundamentally, it is gratitude expressed as only America could express it.

It is my hope that on both sides of the aisle there is recognized the moral obligation incurred over the years and especially during the last two World Wars.

For in the process of building the greatness that is ours, theirs was a contribution no less patriotic, no less civic-minded, and no less devoted than ours.

The flesh and blood of these fathers and mothers were bartered for the sake of our preservation on Normandy's shore, on Gaudalcanal, on the seas of the world, and in the skies over lands far from the good old U. S. A.

I urge early and favorable consideration of this bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD with reference to a bill he is today introducing to establish an immigration quota for the state of Israel.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Mr. VURSELL. 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 Illinois [Mr. VURSELL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, there was spent for unemployment insurance last year \$750,000,000 in a time of full employment. When I read in the papers that thousands of people are spending their winters in Florida on unemployment insurance, it suggests to my mind the old axiom, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." And this suggests the following more modern axiom, "When you can cheat the Government by not working and vacation in the sunny climes of Florida on unemployment insurance, why work?"

That is what is happening in thousands of cases, because the administration of unemployment insurance has been so loose that thousands of wage earners, when through with one job, refuse to take another one, claiming that the offered employment is not suitable.

In too many instances the Government agency obligingly agrees with the job applicant who goes on unemployment insurance. Many wage earners themselves refer to unemployment insurance as rocking-chair money. To some extent it has become a Nation-wide racket for the accommodation of loafers, at the expense of those who are willing to work.

Mr. Speaker, New York papers carry the story that over 1,000 New Yorkers on unemployment insurance are vacationing in Florida and escaping the more rigorous climate of the North.

From northern Illinois the papers say that over 200 of these so-called unemployed are rocking away their time, also basking in the sunshine of Florida.

The press in Washington carries the story that over 300 District citizens are receiving their unemployment compensation while spending the winter in Florida in a climate more to their liking.

These are only a few of the many thousands throughout the Nation who are taking advantage of the loose administration of this law.

The administration has recommended more weeks of unemployment insurance be granted the workers and, in some States, more pay per week. If such a bill passes, it is to be hoped that no over-indulgent Congressman will offer an amendment to it to include for the comfort of those who see fit to spend their winters in Florida, free beach chairs, or rocking chairs, also at the expense of the taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the people generally want this act tightened up, so only those who are really in need and are entitled to unemployment insurance get it. That was the real intent of the law.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JUDD. 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 Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Judd addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances: in each to include extraneous material.

Mr. MEYER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD with reference to the production of strategic materials.

Mr. MACK of Washington (at the request of Mr. TOLLEFSON) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

KEEPING HISTORY STRAIGHT ON CHARPENTRY, FRANCE

Mr. SCRIVNER. 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 Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, much as I dislike to spoil a good story, I must correct the one related in the Washington Star of Saturday, January 22, 1949, for the sake of historical accuracy.

In substance the news story stated that Capt. Harry Truman, in command of Battery D, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, "forgot" an order against firing across the division boundary separating the Thirty-fifth Division—Kansas and Missouri National Guard—and the Twenty-eighth Division—Pennsylvania National Guard—on the west side of the Aire River left of the Thirty-fifth Division in the Muese Argonne.

The story goes on to say that by forgetting the order, Captain Truman trained his guns on the village of Char-

pany, knocked out six guns, and enabled the Twenty-eighth Division to capture Charpentry with little loss of life—thus saving the lives of many Pennsylvania men.

Those are not the facts. Let us keep history straight.

The Twenty-eighth Division did not capture Charpentry.

The Thirty-fifth Division did that job. Charpentry was in the Thirty-fifth Division sector a few miles north of Vauquois Hill, taken by the Thirty-fifth Division on the first day of the drive.

Charpentry was taken by the Thirty-fifth Division before noon September 28, by the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry of which I was a member. Some troops from the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry also participated in taking this objective.

These are the facts—not fiction. If there is any doubt about this the War Department, histories, battle maps, and other members of the Thirty-fifth Division will verify them all.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent and also a brief newspaper article.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address by Reuben H. Markham.

Mr. HERTER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a brief statement made by a Member of Congress.

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, with reference to an extension of remarks which I requested yesterday, to include some extraneous material with reference to urban relations, the Public Printer estimates that it will cost \$390. I ask unanimous consent that it may be included in the RECORD notwithstanding the extra cost.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAND asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made by a former Member of Congress, Captain

Bradley, before the Baltimore Rotary Club.

Mr. HARVEY (at the request of Mr. NORBLAD) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from a Newcastle, Ind., newspaper.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a summary of a bill introduced by 10 Republican Members on housing.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include certain excerpts.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each case to include an editorial.

Mr. DAGUE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Herman A. Love.

DR. PETER MARSHALL

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, not only is the Congress brought low in mourning for the spiritual leader lost, but his flock, the people of our National Capital, of our Nation, as well as many parts of the world, are united in grief as they lovingly recall the voice so recently stilled.

So young, fresh, strong, winsome, and thrilling, as he constantly gave the challenge to climb in the steps of his Master; so potent in prayer; our smiling friend, Dr. Peter Marshall, leaves a happier, better world because he lived; a clearer, surer hope because he still lives and beckons, where there is no death.

They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars, forever and ever.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after all business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD by inserting an article entitled "The Blockade of Berlin."

RESEARCH IN THE CURE AND TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM AND ARTHRITIS

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 very happy to be able to join with my distinguished colleagues on the Democratic side, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and my distinguished colleague on the Republican side, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], in introducing the bill for research into the causes and cure of rheumatism and arthritis. I would like to underscore what the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUD] has just said about the fact that this whole program is of a pattern and that it ties in very closely with the enlargement of the research facilities of our State universities, medical schools, and research centers around the country. I think this pattern is the most eloquent rebuttal of the idea that by undertaking this humanitarian program the Federal Government is engaged in discouraging private and individual enterprise. On the contrary, it is bringing out the best in our private economy and in private research. It is at long last doing justice to the millions of sufferers from heart disease, cancer, mental illness, tuberculosis, and now rheumatism and arthritis who have found no other adequate relief while they have seen billions expended—necessary as they are—for military weapons. A chart of the distribution of United States Public Health Service funds for these research purposes, follows:

Distribution of United States Public Health Service funds, by types—fiscal year 1949

	Intramural research	Project grants-in-aid research	Teaching and aid to medical schools, fellowships	Grants-in-aid to States	Research construction grants	Other	Total
National Heart Institute.....	\$257,009	\$1,463,300	\$226,600	\$175,000	.....	\$512,079	\$2,633,988
National Cancer Institute.....	2,760,000	3,300,000	2,995,000	2,500,000	\$8,000,000	2,445,000	22,000,000
National Mental Health Institute.....	57,600	470,000	1,550,000	3,550,000	.....	3,420,400	9,028,000
Tuberculosis.....	675,000	601,666	7,900	6,790,000	.....	1,878,500	9,853,666
Veneral.....	678,763	637,664	3,650	15,068,507	.....	1,589,338	17,917,922
Arthritis and rheumatism.....	.....	100,284	7,300	(1)	.....	.....	113,584
Deaths associated with childbirth (maternal, stillbirth, neonatal).....	.....	62,971	3,600	.....	.....	.....	66,571
Dental Institute.....	173,725	168,928	33,550	.....	.....	1,000,000	1,376,203

¹ Represents actual commitments at this time. Amount budgeted for this purpose is \$1,875,000.

² Includes \$51,000 for research fellowships awarded at this time. Amount budgeted for this purpose is \$150,000.

³ Plus antibiotics.

⁴ Unspecified amount included in \$11,214,066 of general health grants.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has expired.

THE LATE HONORABLE THEODORE CHRISTIANSON

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address

the House with reference to the death of a former Member.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I report to

the House the passing of a respected former Member of this body.

Theodore Christianson, three times Governor of Minnesota and a Member of the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Congresses from that State, died suddenly at his home near Dawson, Minn., on December 9, 1948.

Born in Lac qui Parle township of Lac qui Parle County, Minn., in 1883, he graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1906 and won his law degree there in 1909. He then started practice in Dawson, Minn., 9 miles from where he was born, and also acquired the Dawson Sentinel, which he published until 1925. He served in the State legislature from 1914 until his first term as Governor.

His many friends in Congress will remember him as a friend of the farmer and small business. While in Congress he opposed huge Government spending and centralization of power in the Federal Government and as Governor of our State gave the people of Minnesota a splendid administration.

After he left Congress he first became associated with the National Association of Retail Grocers and later in 1939 became public relations counsel for the National Association of Retail Druggists. In fact, he had just retired in October from the drug association and had planned to enjoy his retirement by spending his summers on his farm near Dawson and his winters in Florida, but fate decided otherwise.

Ted was a very scholarly man and was always seeking avidly further knowledge. He was a good customer of book shops, as evidenced by his large private library in which every book was well marked with notations and comments. His was not a superficial knowledge, for from his earliest college days he had dug deep into the study of history, politics, economics, and literature.

He was the author of Minnesota: a History of the State and Its People, which is one of the most scholarly histories of our great State. He also edited the National Association of Retail Druggists Journal and wrote numerous articles on government which were published in our foremost magazines.

He had two sons, Robert James and Theodore, Jr., by his first wife, Mrs. Ruth E. Donaldson Christianson, who died in 1944. He married his second wife, Mrs. Mayme B. Bundy, of Chicago, Ill., in 1946.

Last October he and Mrs. Christianson came to Washington to visit at the home of his brother, Mr. Curtis A. Christianson. He spent a whole day at the Capitol visiting all the haunts so familiar to him. His one regret was that Congress was not in session so that he could see his old friends. It is quite possible that he had a feeling that it might be his last visit.

I am sure his many friends in Congress will join in paying tribute to a great statesman and a great American.

I insert herewith three editorials, all printed in the Dawson Sentinel, which so aptly describe his outstanding career as a public servant:

TED CHRISTIANSON: A FRIEND

Newspapers all over the State of Minnesota will pay tribute to Theodore Christianson this week, most of whom will probably stress his public service. Other editorials on this page are expressions from the Twin City newspapers, each paying high tribute to the man who held the respect and esteem of men and women of all political faiths. Ted Christianson was no ordinary man, but like so many others who have achieved greatness, the bouquets come after death when his

eyes can no longer read, nor his ears hear the praises and accolades.

His public service is well known to Sentinel readers, as is his ability as a writer and speaker. For many years Ted Christianson's opinions appeared in these columns while he was editor and publisher of the Sentinel, and from this chair he went on to fame and fortune. He was a self-made man, and his attainments came from his own efforts and abilities. He knew first hand the struggles and privations of pioneer life, and through that experience learned the valuable lesson of thrift and honesty, qualities which remained with him throughout his entire life.

His ability was recognized by others early in life, and it was the prediction of his minister during his confirmation days that Theodore Christianson would go on to greatness, becoming either a governor or a United States Senator. The first prediction came true, and Minnesota was given 6 years of State administration which set a pattern of achievement which has not been reached since. Economy and honesty in government was an imperative creed with Theodore Christianson, and though there were those among his political family who failed him, Theodore Christianson lived up to his pledges made during his first campaign. His was a political courage rare in the annals of State history.

We could devote this entire page in an attempt to pay just tribute to the career of Dawson's greatest citizen, but others, more able than we, will speak of nearly every phase of his life. We want to devote our tribute to the quality which we home folks knew better than anyone else—his friendliness.

We hope we will be pardoned for referring to our personal experience with Ted Christianson—we call him Ted, for no one around here called him anything but that. He was the kind of a man for whom one felt a personal friendship at the first meeting.

Back in 1916 Ted Christianson gave the commencement address to a class of six seniors at Belview. The writer was one of those six, and though we do not remember the message the speaker gave to us that night, we do remember that it exerted a powerful influence on us. We did not meet Ted Christianson again until in 1921. We were filling the position of superintendent of schools at Milan at that time, and, remembering the 1916 speech, we came over to Dawson to secure the services of Ted Christianson for our commencement exercises at Milan. We do not remember that speech, either, but we do recall that there was the same magnetic appeal. Our acquaintanceship ripened from that time on, and many were the times that an encouraging word or an inspiring conversation with him gave us a needed lift.

During our superintendency of the Dawson schools we felt the need for a change of profession. We discussed this with some friends, and Mr. and Mrs. Christianson heard of our plans and asked us to come and see them to talk over a proposition they had for us. Their genuine interest in our welfare and confidence in us influenced us to enter a profession entirely new to us, and their generosity gave us the opportunity of going into business for ourselves.

During our nearly 12 years as editor of this newspaper there have been times when we have been much discouraged, ready to throw in the sponge and try something else. However, encouraging letters and talks during Mr. Christianson's frequent visits gave us the needed impetus to keep going. He always maintained a keen interest in the paper he formerly published and never failed to visit the shop one or more times when here on a visit.

What Ted Christianson did for us is just one example of the influence his friendliness exerted. He was of the common people, and neither wealth nor fame made any difference in his treatment of his host of friends. His

own success did not change him, and he was never so content as when spending his vacations in his home community and realizing some of the dreams and plans he had made for his declining years.

Ted Christianson was always planning for the future, and just a brief hour before his death was talking of plans he had for his home when he and his wife returned from their anticipated winter holiday in Florida. Had his plans materialized, the world would have been richer, for a part of his plans included the writing of several articles and possibly a book. His keen mind and sound philosophy of living won for him the kind of life most of us seek and never find.

Ted Christianson was a great man, and above all a great friend. We can think of no better way to express our feelings than to say that we shall sincerely miss him.

"MORE TED, LESS TAXES"

Theodore Christianson's first campaign for Governor of Minnesota was opened a quarter of a century ago by Gunnar Bjornson in the weekly Minnesota Mascot with an editorial titled "More Ted, Less Taxes." The slogan struck the popular fancy and helped Christianson win three terms as Governor. Economy was his platform and he carried it out with a consecration few men show in public office.

Christianson was a farm boy who worked his way through school to a law degree. He believed that self-reliance was a splendid asset for the individual and that thrift was a virtue to be cultivated in private living and government administration. Thus he found himself out of step with later political thought which held that a nation could spend itself out of difficulties.

Now Theodore Christianson has passed on and his philosophy seldom is heard in public places. Yet it still persists in the minds of men, like a voice of conscience, and some day may be brought into the open again.

The former Governor himself is not forgotten by any who knew him, for he was an able, honest, and friendly figure. He ran the Dawson Sentinel for many years and the loyalty of the country press to him was almost unanimous. As Governor and Congressman, he lived up to the responsibility this placed upon him. He served his State and his own ideals well.—Minneapolis Star-Journal.

HIS MONUMENTS ENDURE

Theodore Christianson, who died near his old home at Dawson, Thursday night, was the descendant of territorial pioneers, who came from Norway to settle in western Minnesota. He was the first native son of a native son to become Governor of the State. Editing a five-volume history of Minnesota, in 1935, Christianson paid tribute to the outstanding work in that field by the late William Watts Folwell, as "a monumental achievement by a man who not only wrote history but made it."

While the writing skill he displayed for years as editor of the Dawson Sentinel marked his effort as historian too, it is as a maker of Minnesota history rather than a recorder of it that Theodore Christianson will be remembered. Few men ever came to the governorship better prepared for its duties. Through 8 years in the House, much of that time chairman of its Appropriations Committee, he had an intimate, practical knowledge of State problems and governmental techniques.

It seems old-fashioned in view of more recent trends to recall his emphasis on economy as governor. But it was part of his concept of stewardship of a public trust. He believed government should abide by the same fundamental rules as to efficiency and economy which private business applies. And

he furthered that objective in the Reorganization Act of 1925, which rates as the greatest achievement in his 6-year administration as chief executive.

Institution of the preaudit system of budgeting and the maintenance of safeguards against spending State funds simply because it may be possible to spend them are fundamentals of reorganized State government that brought sweeping reforms when Christianson introduced them as Governor. They remained as time-tested essentials in such changes as the new reorganization act of 1939 brought.

The same traits of dependability and leadership marked Theodore Christianson's career in private business as had distinguished his work as State legislator, Governor and Congressman. The last public appearance he made in Minnesota was when called here to dedicate a memorial to the late C. M. Babcock, highway commissioner, at Elk River. He described as the most enduring monument to Babcock's career the State trunk highway system which he made a reality. Theodore Christianson leaves his own enduring monument in the high caliber of his civil leadership, and in technical phases of State government, reforms he fostered will endure, even long after their origins may have been forgotten. (St. Paul Pioneer Press.)

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to Theodore Christianson. He was an outstanding and one of the ablest governors in the history of our State. As a member of the State legislature and as Governor of our State he left a magnificent record—in legislation and in his program during his service as Governor—which is a monument to his ability as a legislator and Governor.

Theodore Christianson was a man of outstanding scholarly attainments, an able speaker, a gentleman of culture and integrity.

The State of Minnesota has in my opinion lost one of its ablest sons and I join in tribute to an outstanding American who gave so many years of his life in the public service.

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

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege of knowing Governor Christianson for at least 20 years. He was one of the finest and best men I ever knew. He was not only an able and wise man but he was also a very intelligent man in every way. He was a good, genuine, public-spirited citizen; he was civic-minded and always working in the interest of his country; he was truly a great American.

Governor Christianson during his life was famous and outstanding as a lawyer, newspaper publisher, historian, State legislator, Governor, Congressman, publicist, organization worker, and militant protagonist of small business. His passing is a great loss to the entire country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in connection with my remarks an article which appeared in the journal of the National Association of Retail Druggists shortly after Governor Christianson's death.

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

There was no objection.

The article referred to follows:

DEATH COMES TO THEODORE CHRISTIANSON

Theodore Christianson, editor emeritus of the NARD Journal, died on December 9 from a heart attack while en route to his farm home near Dawson, Minn. He was 65 years old on September 12.

Mr. Christianson was a former Governor of Minnesota and he had served two terms in Congress. He left behind an exemplary record of service, one that men in political positions today might well try to follow, for it was made through individual acceptance of the highest concepts of citizenship. He gave to public service the fullest measure of the abilities he possessed and conscientious recognition of the responsibilities that accompany election to an office of government. The ideals that guided him are the beacons of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America.

Mr. Christianson had been a stalwart fighter through the years for the basic values of a society built on the bedrock of freedom. Never once did he compromise on issues coupled to the fundamentals of liberty. He held fast to convictions he derived from intensive study of history. It pained him to see the people betrayed through the treachery of political leaders they had been induced to follow. He was troubled over the expansion of bureaucracy in government. "The consequence will be dictatorship," he often observed.

For a long time he had been much concerned about the struggles of small business to survive. On numerous occasions he pointed to the onward march of monopoly. "It is bound to bring collectivism unless it is stopped before it is too late to save small business," he emphasized. He believed that it had become compulsory to enact legislation to make it illegal for corporate empires to purchase the assets of competitors. "Otherwise monopoly will continue to grow unchecked," he insisted. He also took the position that the laws against trusts must be modified to allow individual retailers to come together in concerted action to bargain with the manufacturers. He argued that now the small dealers were compelled to operate as best they could in an uphill fight against the unfair tactics of the producers.

Mr. Christianson joined the headquarters staff of the NARD as public-relations counsel in 1939. To the position he brought a thorough knowledge of economics and a background of experience that gave him familiarity with the force of public opinion. The programs he developed to help the independent retail druggists were realistic and in line with the problems of the individual retailers. He traveled over the country to arouse small business to the necessity for united action, and everywhere he went he stimulated militant activities against the destroyers of freedom of enterprise. He also wrote numerous articles to advance the cause of independent retail druggists and small business in general. To him it was an obligation of citizenship to strive for the preservation of the way of life that built the United States.

Then in 1945 he became editor of the NARD Journal. He continued in that position until he retired on November 1, 1948. The final contribution he made to the independent retail druggists was the farewell address he delivered at the golden jubilee convention of the NARD. It was published in full in the NARD Journal dated November 1.

Mr. Christianson was born on a farm in Lac qui Parle County, Minn. He was a son of Robert and Emma Christianson. They were of rugged stock and from them he first learned the great lessons of liberty. He

clung with tenacity to the heritage of a pioneer society in the prairies of the Northwest.

After he was graduated from the high school at Dawson, Minn., he matriculated at the University of Minnesota and was graduated with the bachelor of arts degree in 1906. Then he served as principal of the public school of Robbinsdale, Minn., a suburb of Minneapolis, and at the same time studied law at the University of Minnesota to earn the bachelor of laws degree in 1909. Soon thereafter he purchased the Dawson (Minn.) Sentinel and he combined publication of the newspaper with the practice of law at Dawson.

One of the teachers on his staff in the public school at Robbinsdale was Miss Ruth Donaldson. They were married in 1907 and to them two sons were born, Robert James and Theodore, Jr. Both are attorneys; the former practices in Minneapolis, the latter in St. Paul. Mrs. Christianson died in 1944. Mr. Christianson was married again in 1946, to Mrs. Mayme Bunde, of Chicago.

Mr. Christianson was elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives in 1914 and he served six terms, during four of which he was chairman of the important appropriations committee. Then in 1925 he was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. He served three terms in the office and became recognized as one of the greatest chief executives in the history of Minnesota. For a time thereafter he was associated with a manufacturer in Minneapolis. In 1932 he was elected a Representative in Congress. After he had served two terms, he became a candidate for United States Senator but was defeated in the leftward swing of the majority of the people of Minnesota.

Mr. Christianson then accepted the managership of the National Association of Retail Grocers. He continued in that position until NARD's executive secretary, John W. Dargavel, induced him to join its headquarters staff.

It seems appropriate to quote the final words Mr. Christianson spoke in the farewell message to the independent retail druggists delivered at the golden jubilee of the NARD:

"Those who established this country had a dream, the finest dream ever conceived by man—

"Here on this soil began the kingdom, not of kings but men;

Began the making of the world again,

Where equal rights and equal bonds were

set,

Where all the people equal-franchised met,

Where doom was writ of privilege and

crown,

Where human breath blew all the idols

down,

Where crests were naught, where vulture

flags were furled,

And common men began to own the world!"

"That was the American dream. To make it come true must be your continuing objective."

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

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, a great teacher once said, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

It was not my privilege to know well Governor Christianson, a former Member of this House, because I did not come to the State of Minnesota until about the time when he was leaving active public life; but, judged by the fruits he left, which are visible to all in Minnesota, the imprint he made on the hearts of his fellow citizens, the record on the statute books, in public works, and in

advancing every other good cause in the State of Minnesota, he was a truly great man. I can think of no person who has left larger footprints in the sands of time as the result of what he did. His record is what impressed a person coming along after him with the remarkable ability, integrity, versatility, and superior leadership he must have had. I know I am speaking for all the people of Minnesota. We pay tribute to one of her greatest sons, and certainly one of the ablest public servants it has been our State's privilege to send into public life.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join the gentleman from Minnesota and the delegation from Minnesota in an expression of deep regret over the death of former Governor Christianson. He was a warm personal friend of mine; one whose friendship I cherished for many years. I knew him as a true friend, great public servant, a Christian gentleman, and a great American. We have all suffered a serious loss in his passing.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks three editorials.

I also ask unanimous consent that all Members so desiring may extend their remarks at this point on the life and character of the late Theodore Christianson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the requests of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

MEMBERS ON THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 63) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers provided for by section 5 of Public Law 115, Seventy-eighth Congress, shall consist of two members of the Committee on House Administration to be appointed by the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 63, Eighty-first Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers the following Members of the House: Mr. GARMATZ, of Maryland; Mr. BISHOP, of Illinois.

MEMBERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 535, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. DURHAM, North Carolina; Mr. HOLIFIELD, California; Mr. PRICE, Illinois; Mr. KILDAY, Texas; Mr. JACKSON, Washington; Mr. COLE, New York; Mr. ELSTON, Ohio; Mr. HINSHAW, California; Mr. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania.

MEMBERS OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 64) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committee of Congress:

Joint Committee on Printing: Mrs. NORTON, New Jersey; Mr. DEANE, North Carolina; Mr. LECOMPTÉ, Iowa.

Joint Committee of Congress on the Library: Mrs. NORTON, New Jersey; Mr. REGAN, Texas; Mr. ALBERT, Oklahoma; Mr. LECOMPTÉ, Iowa; Mr. BISHOP, Illinois.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF PALESTINE REFUGEES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 46)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed letter from the Acting Secretary of State and the accompanying draft legislation to authorize an appropriation for a special contribution by the United States to the United Nations for the relief of Palestine refugees. In submitting this proposed legislation, I wish to invite attention to the provisions of the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations emphasizing the critical situation of these refugees and urging all States Members of the United Nations to make voluntary contributions as soon as possible to meet their needs.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 27, 1949.

(Enclosures: Letter from Acting Secretary of State, draft of proposed legislation, general assembly resolution.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

A FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DAY

Mr. McCORMACK. 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?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take advantage of this occasion to note an anniversary which has by now become indelibly stamped in the public consciousness as a day of commemoration and dedication.

In the American calendar of days for patriotic observance we are accustomed to the yearly recurrence of so-called name days. Lincoln's Birthday, Wash-

ington's Birthday, Jackson Day, Jefferson Day, Jeff Davis Day in the great Southland, and Columbus Day are typical of the holidays set aside for remembrance of great men whose figures loom large in the panorama of our national history.

January 30 of each year is also gradually taking its place in the roster of notable dates in American history.

For that date, Mr. Speaker, is one of no mean significance.

Entirely aside from the fact that it is the anniversary of the natal day of the lamented and revered Franklin Delano Roosevelt, it has become recognized as a rallying day in the fight of the American people against the dread disease which so sorely afflicted that superlative statesman.

Hence we do not have Roosevelt Day or Franklin Roosevelt's birthday—but instead, the President's birthday.

No greater detail, no more specific designation is needed.

The President's birthday means but one thing to all Americans.

It is a day of happy combination. At once a day of remembrance—the birthday anniversary of a magnificent American—and a day of devotion—dedicated to the drive to raise funds to combat infantile paralysis.

There is a peculiarly fitting tribute implicit in the term by which this memorable day is designated.

Of all our outstanding Executive leaders, only one has had his birthday anniversary set aside as that of the President's. But one man could aptly fill such a singular niche of specification. That man and that President is Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

As one who knew intimately his greatness of heart and soul, I like to think that such a simple yet unique designation for the birthday anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt is the eloquent tribute of a grateful people who recognized in him their leader, their champion, and, in a particular manner, their own beloved President.

The President's birthday, then, means Franklin Roosevelt's birthday—the birthday of the President of the people, and the remembered anniversary of the only man who so won their affection as to achieve the highest office within their gift for four consecutive terms.

The second meaning of the day is one which meant more to Franklin Delano Roosevelt than the anniversary itself.

Early in his career as President he sanctioned celebration of the day, not as one of personal glorification, but as a day of dedication to the humanitarian cause of relief of suffering.

Each year since has seen the setting aside of January 30 as the climax of a concerted annual national effort to conquer infantile paralysis.

Thus the anniversary of the birth of Franklin Roosevelt is not an idle commemoration but is a day of achievement for the betterment of the lot of man. He, more than any of his fellow citizens, was pleased that something of his could be devoted to such high purpose.

It is perhaps characteristic of such a selfless leader that so personal a thing as his own birthdate should be perpetuated primarily as an occasion for lessening the pain and sorrow of those with whom he felt a special kinship.

I say this because of all the splendid qualities with which God and nature endowed him, the most notable was his humanitarianism.

He conceived of government as an instrumentality for the service of man.

Every piece of the major legislation which marked the social revolution of his administrations was purposely designed to alleviate the social conditions of the masses he loved.

His enemies—which are those also of the commonalty—were fear, want, poverty, social injustice, physical suffering, and human indignity.

He battled them with the shining swords of charity, social justice, good will, humane philosophy, and democratic government.

In war and in peace, his sole concern was centered around the rights of man, both as an individual and as a member of society.

He subscribed wholeheartedly to the deathless principle that the salvation of the world lay in the recognition and effectuation of the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God.

What is more, he acted, resolutely and courageously, upon that principle; and he did so to the extent that the most fruitful years of his energetic life were dedicated to the gradual attainment of that sublime goal at home and abroad.

He so lived in accordance with his high principles that at his death he bequeathed the pattern of them for the guidance of America and the edification of the world.

The impress of his greatness is all around us.

This nation is stronger and greater because he has lived in it, gave himself to it, and died in its service.

It is true that his beloved land and the community of nations which he struggled to bring into the sunshine of peace and prosperity have not yet attained the goal.

But the influence of his dynamic leadership still gives an impetus toward that goal, and the vanguard of the march of the peoples of the world toward it is led by the spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It was his incessant prayer that mankind should so advance in understanding, friendship, and good will that discord would vanish from the face of the earth. That prayer is still our aspiration.

On Sunday next, if God had spared him to us, Franklin Roosevelt would have been 67 years old. The vibrant voice, the friendly smile, the warm handclasp, the generous heart—all these are no more. But the ageless spirit of the man abides with us.

That spirit is abroad today. It is a part of the spiritual fabric of America which holds the courage of his people to the great moral issues which beset the world today.

It is with the faith of that great spirit that those issues will be solved.

The name and memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt will live in the minds of people everywhere for all time.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include statements and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS—SMALL BUSINESS—PRESIDENT TRUMAN ENTITLED TO COOPERATION OF CONGRESS IN EFFORT TO AID SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, small-business men have the right to expect a lot from the Eighty-first Congress. The plain people of this country, generally, have a right to expect a lot out of the Eighty-first Congress. President Truman is known as a friend of the small-business man. His every heart throb and every pulse beat have been on the side of small business and against monopoly. We have, too, fortunately, a fine Attorney General of the United States selected by President Truman to enforce the antitrust laws of our country. He is the Honorable Tom Clark from the State of Texas. The people of this Nation are proud of him because of the fine way that he has enforced the antitrust laws fearlessly, fairly, and impartially. He is alert; he is able; and he certainly is on the side of the people and small business and against monopolistic practices and monopolies. It is now up to Congress to do something. We must provide money and enact needed laws. The private enterprise system built our country. It is the finest and greatest system in the world. We want to preserve and protect that system. We do not want socialism, communism, or fascism. We want the American system, the democratic system.

A DEMOCRACY IN A REPUBLIC

The question has been raised in this country about whether or not we have a democratic form of government. Some have suggested it is a republican form of government. Without discussing the matter in detail, it is true that under our Constitution of the United States each State is guaranteed a republican form of government, but at the same time there is nothing said about the kind of government that is guaranteed as a Federal Government. However our Government set-up is unquestionably a representative democracy. It will be remembered that a State cannot impair the obligation of contracts. That is prohibited by the Federal Constitution. But, the Federal Government is not restrained or prevented from impairing the obligation of contracts. There is a difference between the States and the Federal Government.

In 1918 the House of Representatives adopted what has been known and is known as the American's Creed. It was

written by the Honorable William Tyler Page, a former Clerk of this House, and a very fine man. I had the pleasure and privilege of knowing him several years before he passed away. A prize was offered, at least, a premium was offered of \$1,000 to the one who wrote the best American creed. The Honorable William Tyler Page won that prize of \$1,000. The American's Creed is exactly 100 words. In that creed, that was adopted by this House of Representatives, our Government and our system and form of government is described as "a democracy in a Republic."

WHO IS THE REAL SOCIALIST

In connection with small business, as I said a while ago, we want to continue to have the kind of business we have had in the past. Many people are disturbed. I am impressed with the fact that the people who seem to be disturbed the most and are making the most noise are the ones who are putting our country in the direction of socialism.

I ask the question, Who is a real Socialist in this country, the person who has nothing but a loud voice advocating socialism or the big man who is putting the units of an industry all in one package and making it ripe for Government ownership and control?

SOCIALISTS BELIEVE IN MONOPOLY

Dr. Steinmetz was one of the most famous scientists and engineers in the world, I presume, before his death. He was the chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Co., quite a big company at that time as well as now. He was a Socialist. He admitted he was a Socialist. He believed in socialism, he advocated socialism, and he made speeches for socialism.

One day he was asked by an inquiring person in his audience, "Why is it, Dr. Steinmetz, that you are a Socialist, yet you work for one of the biggest concerns in the United States, that is more grasping all the time and getting larger all the time? How can you be consistent under those circumstances?"

He said, "That is easy. I am a firm believer in socialism and I know that the quicker you have monopoly in this country the quicker we will have socialism."

There is a very short step from monopoly in any industry to socialism in the Government. I think Dr. Steinmetz was right, I think he was very consistent in advocating monopoly for the purpose of arriving at socialism.

It has happened in other countries, in England recently, when only six companies had control of the steel production and the Government of Great Britain took over the steel production. It has happened the same way in other industries. When you get an industry in one package, it is almost invariably taken over by the Government.

If you will read the platform of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party for the past 50 years, you will see in practically every platform this or similar language, "Private monopoly is indefensible and cannot be tolerated." If you will read the Socialist platform, you

will find that they advocate that the Government should own the trusts. It is perfectly consistent with Dr. Steinmetz's teachings that the Government should own the trusts. So when a few people become the owners of the steel industry or the automobile industry or the electric industry or any other industry, that industry becomes ripe for Government ownership, and then it will be almost irresistible.

The plea is that the Government should own, that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable and therefore we must prevent private monopoly. We must not allow a few people to own any one particular industry. It must be scattered and all people should be given an opportunity to engage in any business that they want to engage in and be protected from unfair competition.

I have a statement here which was delivered before our Committee on Small Business last November by the Honorable Wendell Berge, formerly in charge of antitrust prosecutions in the Department of Justice of the United States under the present Attorney General, Hon. Tom Clark. This is such an interesting statement I am going to insert it in the Record in connection with my remarks.

He brings out some points such as this:

We hear a great deal about the trust-busting policies of President Theodore Roosevelt, but even when you survey his 7-year administration you find that relatively few suits were instituted. The fame which he attained as a trust buster rests largely on several cases—the Northern Securities case, the Packers case, the Standard Oil case, and the Tobacco case. I do not mean to underestimate the importance of those cases. They were important as landmarks.

Then he says:

In the Theodore Roosevelt administration the average number of lawyers in active service on antitrust matters was five. Five lawyers cannot do very much in policing against the monopoly practices of the whole industry of America.

In the Wilson administration when the World War had caused prices to skyrocket, the number of lawyers engaged in this work rose to 18. In the 1920s, when corporate mergers proceeded at a fantastic pace, the number of lawyers engaged in antitrust enforcement did not exceed 25. Not until 1938 were as many as 50 lawyers actually employed in this work and not until 1939 did the professional personnel reach 200 lawyers and a half dozen economists. For almost its whole life, the antitrust division has been a kind of corporal's guard.

I call that to your attention and I hope you will read the entire statement by Hon. Wendell Berge at the end of these remarks so that you will realize the need for sufficient money for the Department of Justice to enforce antitrust laws of this country and I will add sufficient money for the Federal Trade Commission, too, because the Federal Trade Commission is engaged in important work in connection with the prevention of mergers, monopolies, and trusts, and for the protection of small business.

COSTLESS CAPITAL

There is something that has been brought up during the last few years in connection with the raising of capital for small businesses, which was unknown before. What chance has a young man

now, a G. I., for instance, who goes out and borrows his money in the open market, and who must pay interest on it—what chance has such a young man against the huge concern that does not have to borrow its money, which has costless capital? What chance has the young man against that concern?

I want to explain to you about costless capital. That is a new thing that has been brought up in recent years. It is used to destroy small business. Last year the large corporations of this country earned more than \$35,000,000,000. After the payment of taxes they had more than \$21,000,000,000, which is about four times as much as they ever earned before in any one year prior to World War II.

STOCKHOLDER—FORGOTTEN MAN

Now, what did they do with that \$21,000,000,000? Did they pay it to the stockholders as they used to pay it to the stockholders before World War II, when they paid 70 percent of their earnings to the stockholders? No, they did not do that. The stockholder in this country is becoming the forgotten man. Since World War II these corporations have been retaining 65 to 70 percent of their earnings, and only paying out 30 to 35 cents on the dollar to their stockholders. So that means out of these \$21,000,000,000, \$7,000,000,000 were paid to their stockholders, only. Fourteen billion dollars were retained as earnings to be used to acquire new plants, new equipment, unrelated business, and even their competitors, in some cases.

How did they get that money? By high prices. That is how they got it. When they needed capital they simply raised the prices. So, what chance has the average businessman in competition with these huge concerns who have gotten their capital from the consumers of America? It is absolutely costless to them. What chance has the small-business man in a case like that? I ask you.

So, who is really the Socialist in this country? The little fellow who honestly believes in socialism, who has not had the right break in life and is pretty noisy about what he believes? Or is it the big-business man, the big industrialist, who is putting industries together in one package, and making them ready for Government ownership? We will have socialism in this country much quicker through monopoly than we will have any other way. We do not want it either way.

So, the way to prevent socialism is to enforce the antitrust law. That is No. 1. We must do that. We have a lot of people in this country in business and industry. Of course, generally they are very fine people, fine men and women. We all like them and respect them. We admire them. But in every business and industry we have some Captain Kidds who are not willing to play according to the Golden Rule. They are always taking an unfair advantage of their competitors and their customers. So to take care of them, the people who are not willing to just live and let live, but who want to get that unfair advantage, we have laws, and those laws, if properly enforced by the Department of Justice

and the Federal Trade Commission, will give these small-business men a chance. They do not have that chance now.

So that is No. 1.

No. 2: We need some new laws. We cannot keep up with a growing country like it is today, a quarter of a trillion dollars—\$250,000,000,000 national debt—without new problems arising every day. Those new problems have arisen now, and we must have new laws to take care of them.

For instance, in Illinois 2 years ago they had a famous case, known as United States against the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. The judge there decided that the national corporate chains were harmful to the independent merchants of the country. It finally developed that this great concern sold goods at a loss in certain stores, for the purpose of destroying a competitor. Then, after the competitor was destroyed, of course the price would go up. We need a law to prevent that being done, and permitting the person doing it to get a tax advantage on it, like it is now. When the A. & P. sold at a loss in 29 percent of its stores it could take a tax deduction on those losses, and it did not lose so much. When it lost there, it was made up at other places. So under our present system the United States Government is, in effect, subsidizing the destruction of private independent business in this country. That should not be permitted. Our tax laws should be changed to prevent it.

USING PROFITS TO BUY COMPETITORS

Another law should be enacted to prevent these concerns from acquiring their competitors as they are doing now, and putting them out of business. The head of one of the biggest food companies in the United States testified before our committee, the Joint Committee on Economic Report, during November 1948, that his concern had spent undistributed profits amounting to \$50,000,000 in the past 4 years to buy up a large number of industries, naming them, and some of them were competitors of that concern. Something should be done about that.

REGULATION W

Then we have a problem, which I think is serious, in the restriction of credit. I hope it does not go too far. You will recall we had a panic in 1920 because credit was restricted. It caused banks to call loans, and when you call one loan it causes repercussions not only in that community but all over that section of the country, dependent on the size of the loan, of course. That caused a big depression in 1929-32. The lack of credit contributed to this depression. The Federal Reserve Board doubled, or increased 100 percent, if you please, the reserve requirements of the banks in 1937, a very drastic action that almost threw our country into a tailspin and another depression. Finally we came out of that. A credit squeeze can cause a depression quicker in an economy such as our own, in a country like our own, than any other one thing that can possibly be done. I will admit that there are other things that may be more important, but it is very important at this time because it affects so many people,

that is regulation W. The Federal Reserve Board came before us last year and asked Congress to give them, the Board of Governors, power to place restrictions on credit, on goods sold on the installment plan; and we gave them that power with the understanding, we thought, that they would use it discreetly and with great caution, and they had no idea in mind of putting back these same drastic terms, for instance, on automobiles, that they had during the war; but after we gave them the power the old drastic terms were not exactly reimposed, one-third down and the balance to be paid in 15 months as under the old terms, but what is nearly as drastic, one-third down and the remainder in 18 months. This is causing a great credit restriction in our country today, and a lot of people who would like to have automobiles and who should own them in their own business, cannot get them because of these credit restrictions. Under present requirements a person must have an income of \$5,000 a year before he is able to provide himself and family with a home and an automobile. First he must buy his home way out, or out in the country, and ordinarily to get there and back he must have some kind of motor-vehicle transportation. By the time he makes a down payment on that home and promises a payment of so much a month he does not have enough money left to buy an automobile for transportation unless he has an income of \$5,000 or more.

CHARACTER BEST SECURITY

I am a firm believer in character as security as much as I am in money. Some of the best and finest people on earth are people who have character to use in the place of money—and oftentimes you would just as soon have character as to have money. We must encourage people with character. These people after building up a good character and fine reputation over a period of a lifetime want to buy something but find themselves restricted and denied that privilege because of regulation W. Others less deserving are able to buy anything they want.

RELAX REGULATION W

I have appealed to the Federal Reserve Board to relax that restriction and to make it at least 24 months instead of 18, but to no avail. They are always making a new study, a new investigation. It occurs to me that something should be done, and done quickly. The widespread reports could be the beginning and the danger sign of something more serious to come. I am inserting herewith a statement adopted January 25, 1949, by the NADA concerning regulation W. It is as follows:

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE
DEALERS ASSOCIATION,
San Francisco, January 25, 1949.

REGULATION W

The following is the statement voted Tuesday, January 25, by the National Automobile Dealers Association executive committee and issued by President Ben T. Wright to voice the feeling of the national convention of automobile dealers meeting now in San Francisco, Calif.:

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"Reports from throughout the Nation that regulation W is imposing grave hardships on persons of small incomes who must use a motorcar in their work or business greatly disturbed members of the National Automobile Dealers Association meeting here today.

"So serious did the association's executive committee regard the situation that it issued a special statement strongly urging the Federal Reserve Board anew to take remedial action immediately. The Board is authorized to ease the present time-payment terms of one-third down and the remaining two-thirds in 18 months whenever it sees fit. The Board now has before it a request from the association that the time-payment period be extended to 24 months.

"The statement said, 'The executive committee of NADA has heard with renewed concern from thousands of its 35,000 members attending its national convention here that the application of regulation W is hurting persons of small income who must have cars to help them earn a livelihood. Workers who must travel long distances to their employment and small-business men who use cars for making deliveries and other gainful purposes are being hit especially hard. Most of them are able to make the initial payment, but find it impossible in many cases to meet the subsequent 18 months' requirements.

"These payments, even on the smallest cars, now approximate \$100 per month. Of course, persons in the low-income brackets simply cannot meet such terms.

"This is not a question of dealers being unable to move all the cars they can get. They can do that because there are enough customers with higher incomes ready and able to buy all available new cars. But the higher-income classes generally do not need cars to help them make a living. Therefore, the regulation puts pressure on the segment of car buyers least able to stand it.

"NADA has previously called the attention of the Federal Reserve Board to the situation as reflected by scattered reports and the Board has been investigating this limited number of cases and others brought to his attention. Since arriving here, however, your executive committee has learned from dealers representing all States that complaints against the harsh terms of the regulation are general.

"We, therefore, are again urging the Board to give the small buyers relief immediately.

"Informal discussions looking to amendment of the regulation by congressional action in case the Board continues to decline to modify the terms of the regulation have been held. Thus far, however, NADA has made no direct appeal to Congress for legislative assistance."

MAN-MADE RECESSION UNJUSTIFIED

I was told by a member of the Federal Reserve Board that we should have a recession, that the quicker we have a recession the better off this country will be. That was the most shocking thing I ever heard come from a public official. It was very much like the statement made by the Federal Reserve Board in 1920 when this country went into a real panic.

MUST NOT DOUBLE NATIONAL DEBT

Why should we have a recession? We must have good prices, we must have good wages; otherwise we cannot support a \$250,000,000,000 national debt. If it were possible for this Congress and the President or some power in our country arbitrarily to reduce wages one half and prices one-half we know that would have the same effect as doubling our national debt in what the people have to pay with. It would absolutely ruin this country.

We must have good prices and good wages or we cannot pay the national debt in honest dollars. We must do that.

Who is going to say when prices are too high? Have we left that to the Federal Reserve Board? No, we have not left that to the Federal Reserve Board; but it seems like the Board is attempting to usurp that function, that duty, and that obligation, if you please. I think it is going too far and is having a very harmful effect on our country.

MUST HAVE HIGH NATIONAL INCOME

Mr. Speaker, this debt is a large one but it is not impossible. We can pay it in only one way, however, and that is with a high national income. We must have an income of over \$200,000,000,000 a year, which means we will have to have a national product of between two hundred and twenty-five and two hundred and forty billion dollars a year. In order to have that high national income we must have good wages and good prices. There is no other way to do it. If the Federal Reserve Board or any other power takes upon themselves the obligation and purpose of arbitrarily reducing prices or wages, it is going too far and it is going against the interests of the people of our Nation.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. May I ask the gentleman how he accounts for small businesses increasing to the extent of 100,000 in the past year?

Mr. PATMAN. That is not unusual at all. You know small businesses go out of existence every night and a lot of new ones come into business the very next day. It depends upon the type of business in which they are engaged. Before World War II normally about 1,000 businesses went out every night and about 1,000 came in the next morning. There are many small businesses and many different types, so it is not unusual for them to increase in that manner.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. May I commend the gentleman. It is well known that he is the champion of small business and free enterprise in our country. He has made a splendid statement. He is also coauthor of the Robinson-Patman Act intended to give the small-business man, the small merchant, and the independent operator in this country a fair deal as against monopolistic enterprise. I want to commend the gentleman for the fine statement he has made.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman because I know of his interest in this subject and the fine work performed by him on the Federal Trade Commission before coming to Congress.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I should like the gentleman to know that I have watched his work as a member of the Small

Business Committee of the House and his frequent championing of the cause of small business in this House for the past 6 years. He has rendered, in my opinion, a very valuable service to our American economy. I trust that the Small Business Committee of the House will be re-created and does not meet the fate of a similar committee in another body. I also hope that the gentleman from Texas will become chairman of that committee and continue giving the Members of the House a place to come with their complaints from small business that is being rapidly ruined by the great monopolistic corporate interests of our country. Being a pretty good sized merchant himself he is very familiar with these problems.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I want to add to what previous gentlemen have already said in reference to my colleague's statement today and in reference to his work in the past on behalf of small business. I have the honor to represent a district adjoining that of the gentleman from Texas and I have therefore gone out of my way to observe his work on behalf of small business during the time he has been a Member of Congress. I remember when he first became chairman of the Small Business Committee at the time it was first organized. His people have a right to be truly proud of the fine work he is doing for small business and the small enterprises in his part of east Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman very kindly, and I want to express appreciation to him for his splendid cooperation on these small-business matters in the past.

Mr. Speaker, I want to make one other statement with reference to steel, which has resulted in a rather alarming situation. I was called up by a fabricator in the Southwest not so long ago who told me that he could not get steel from his supplier; that his business was over 50 years old, having been founded by his father. It was founded by his father and he and his brothers had kept it going since his father's death. They had been making septic tanks and other kinds of tanks out of steel, and all at once the steel company representative told him, "You cannot get any more." "Why?" "Well, we do not know; you just cannot get it." The following week a new industry sprung up in that town owned by that steel company, getting all the steel it wanted. It was a new industry. That is going on all over the country. That is the reason they want steel scarce so they can control it. We lack at least seven to ten million tons of steel a year now to supply the real domestic demand in this country. But they want it scarce; they want to keep it scarce so that they can control this business.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman has brought out a very important point there, and that is known in the trade as the vertical set-up; a set-up of the manufacturer, the distributor, and the retailer of a basic product. That particular vertical type of a set-up was expanded during the war due to the scarce market and due to the fact that the producer of scarce articles had a tremendous advantage, and they could take it and distribute it themselves and get the additional profit. Now, that has not only occurred in the steel industry but it has occurred in the textile industry. Great vertical set-ups occurred there and have monopolized to a great extent some of our important lines of trade from the top to the ultimate consumer, or from the basic producer to the ultimate consumer. That is one of the great dangers the gentleman has pointed out, and it is through the use of undistributed profits that they are able to do that particular thing.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman.

MONOPOLISTIC AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES
(Thursday, November 18, 1948, House of Representatives, Subcommittee No. 2 of the Select Committee on Small Business, Washington, D. C.)

The subcommittee met in room 129, Old House Office Building, at 9:30 a. m., the Honorable William H. Stevenson, presiding.

Present: Representatives William H. Stevenson, R. Walter Riehlman, and Wright Patman.

Also present: Willis J. Ballinger, economic counsel.

Mr. STEVENSON. The meeting will come to order.

We will have as our first witness Mr. Wendell Berge.

STATEMENT OF WENDELL BERGE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BAR

Mr. BERGE. Mr. Chairman, for the record I might say that my name is Wendell Berge. I am practicing law in Washington as a partner in the firm of Posner, Berge, Fox & Arent. I was first appointed to the staff of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in 1930, served as a member of that staff for about 10 years, and during that period I was alternate member of the Temporary National Economic Committee; and at the beginning of 1941 I was appointed Assistant Attorney General by the President and assigned to head the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

In the middle of 1943, August of that year, I was transferred by the Attorney General to head the Antitrust Division, and from August of 1943 until I resigned as of May 1, 1947, I was head of the Antitrust Division.

Tradition against monopoly

Mr. Chairman, there is a strong tradition in this country against monopoly. This tradition has been expressed in the Sherman Antitrust Act and numerous other Federal laws, as well as in State legislation. We repeatedly assert our faith in free enterprise. We believe in economic opportunity. We are against regimentation of business. We want businessmen left as free as possible to take risks, decide their business policies, and then to succeed in their ventures or fail according to their abilities and the whims of fortune.

This is the American philosophy. And yet despite the generality of its acceptance, it has not prevented monopoly from gaining ground. Indeed, concentration of economic control in a sense that a few companies to-

gether control the major output of an industry is today the standard pattern of American business.

I shall not burden you with statistics on this point. You are familiar with the many studies of economic concentration which have been made in recent years. The accumulated evidence in antitrust investigations, in the volumes of data which have been compiled by this very committee, by the temporary National Economic Committee, and by other congressional committees, reveals the vast extent of monopoly control in many of our largest industries—the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry, the electronics and electrical-equipment field, the production of pharmaceuticals, the manufacture of precision instruments and machines, the distribution of foodstuffs and tobacco, the petroleum industry, and even investment banking with its vast control over money and credit. This is just a sampling of the industries where monopoly controls are dominant, and it by no means exhausts the list.

Concentration

The war undoubtedly accelerated this trend toward concentration. More than two-thirds of all war contracts went to 100 companies. And the larger companies have shared well in the disposal of surplus plants and property. Since the war numerous corporate mergers have taken place which further emphasize the trend toward concentration and monopoly.

Nearly every political platform of both major parties since the passage of the Sherman Act has demanded its vigorous enforcement. Presidential candidates have almost invariably promised to outdo their rivals in enforcing the law. Even President McKinley, who is generally thought of as one of our more conservative Presidents, was vigorous in his vocal denunciation of monopolies. And, of course, the crusades of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson are part of our recent well-known history. But notwithstanding this ideological devotion to free enterprise, and our instinctive abhorrence of monopoly, we have done very little in a practical way toward effective antitrust enforcement.

Lack of vigorous enforcement accounts for the Sherman Act's ineffectiveness to stem the rising tide of monopoly control. During a large part of the act's history, enforcement was little more than a token. Only a small staff was possible under the paltry appropriation. Few cases were instituted and no attempt was made to apply the law on a broad front; to make it really effective, really significant as an instrument of economic policy.

Trust-busting policies of President Theodore Roosevelt

We hear a great deal about the trust-busting policies of President Theodore Roosevelt. But even when you survey his 7-year administration you find that relatively few suits were instituted. The fame which he attained as a trust-buster rests largely on several cases—the Northern Securities case, the Packers case, the Standard Oil case, and the Tobacco case.

I do not mean to underestimate the importance of those cases. They were important as landmarks in the judicial interpretation of the law and they were moderately successful, at least temporarily, in attaining economic results within the industries with which they were concerned. But when you consider that these cases were instituted over a 7-year period and that during this very period many of the industrial giants of the future were being formed in other industries which the Department of Justice of that day did not challenge, you cannot reach any other conclusion than that the Sherman Act was not being enforced on a broad front.

And how could it have been? In the Theodore Roosevelt administration the average number of lawyers in active service on antitrust matters was five. Five lawyers cannot do very much in policing against the monopoly practices of the whole industry of America.

In the Wilson administration, when the World War had caused prices to skyrocket, the number of lawyers engaged in this work rose to 18. In the 1920's, when corporate mergers proceeded at a fantastic pace, the number of lawyers engaged in antitrust enforcement did not exceed 25. Not until 1938 were as many as 50 lawyers actually employed in this work and not until 1939 did the professional personnel reach 200 lawyers and a half dozen economists. For almost its whole life the Antitrust Division has been a kind of corporal's guard.

More suits last 10 years than 48 years before

About 10 years ago there occurred something of an awakening as to the significance of the economic concentration that was occurring. The hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee focused the problem. The Department of Justice adopted a more active policy. Congress appropriated larger funds, and for the first time in history an effort at broad enforcement was made. More antitrust suits have been brought by the Federal Government since 1938 than in the entire preceding 48 years of antitrust history. The war necessarily retarded the momentum of the new policy and hampered its effectiveness. Yet during the last 10 years there has been an increasing awareness of the fact that competition has been rapidly disappearing in many American industries.

But even so, I do not think that the American people or the Congress has been sufficiently aroused of the danger that this growing concentration of economic power presents to capitalism and democracy. The capitalistic system and democratic government developed together and in the long run they can exist only together. The historical development of this truth is interesting, but there is not time to sketch it now except to point out that throughout history wherever despotism has existed the economic life of the people has been organized along noncapitalistic lines. Political freedom has only existed for any length of time in countries having capitalistic economic systems. Webster defines "capitalism" as—"an economic system in which the production and distribution of wealth, the employment and reward of human labor, and the extension, organization, and operation of the system itself are entrusted to and effected by private enterprise and control under competitive conditions."

The alternative to this kind of system is an authoritarian economic system. The evolution of such a system would probably come about, first, by increasing private controls over production, prices, wages, and all other phases of distribution. These controls would gradually be superseded by Government controls, as popular demand would require that the Government take over. If we are going to have a controlled system, in the long run the people would not stand for private control. Control would ultimately be exercised by the Government itself taking over the regulation of monopolies, resulting in complete Government control of the economic life of the people.

I think that no demonstration is needed to this committee that we cannot have an authoritarian economic system without authoritarian government, and the civil and political liberties ultimately vanish when the government assumes direction of all industry.

Mr. BALLINGER. Is it possible to regulate a monopoly—I mean today we hear a good

deal that you perhaps could regulate monopoly better than to allow competition to proceed.

Mr. BERGE. I don't think that it is, but I think that if we failed in antitrust enforcement and if the present trend went on, we would probably try it. I think the effort would be futile in that I don't believe that it is possible for government effectively to cope with the economic power that true industrial monopolies would exercise. I think that what would probably occur, and it is perhaps rather bold to undertake to make a prophecy, which I know is purely speculative, but taking a long shot into the future, I would suppose that over a period of years there would be a sort of a blending of Government and private control, with the monopolies in effect controlling the Government.

If you could assume that the techniques of regulation were sufficiently good to bring about a real control of monopoly by the Government, with Government actually in the saddle, it would take a bureaucracy of terrific proportions to do it, but my own guess would be that the gesture would be made without accomplishing real results, and you would really have industrial giants in the saddle both in Government and industry, with the inevitable result of a type of Fascist pattern developed in time.

Mr. BALLINGER. The issue today, then, is not to regulate monopolies, but to restore competition in those industries?

Mr. BERGE. Right; absolutely.

Mr. BALLINGER. Where it should work and can be made to work if we will take certain steps to restore it?

Mr. BERGE. Absolutely; and the theory of the antitrust laws is not to regulate monopoly, but the theory is to keep Government out of the regulation field to the maximum extent possible, leaving the important decisions of production, distribution, price, to businessmen themselves acting competitively.

I do, however, want to say parenthetically at this point, that I recognize the necessity of temporary Government controls in periods of emergency. What I say now does not apply to that problem. When a war, or other economic crisis, is thrust upon us resulting in an extraordinary demand which taxes the productive output of our resources, Government controls are necessary to insure equitable distribution and distribution that promotes the national economic policy. The unusual demands of war production necessitate direction of industrial output and that direction, of course, must come from the Government. You have to limit the volume of goods going into civilian channels and direct them into the wartime channels, and there has to be control in emergency situations like that, as I see it.

Similar temporary Government controls may be necessary from time to time in crises short of war, such as the great industrial depression of the early 1930's, or the unusual demands of a recovery program, such as the European recovery program. Where these governmental programs are necessitated by temporary crisis and not by a monopoly condition, the American people have demonstrated time and again their capacity to submit temporarily to such controls and to remove them when the crisis has passed. This we have proved can be done without any sacrifice of basic civil or political liberties. Nothing that I say today is to be construed as opposition to such emergency measures as may from time to time be required.

But that is quite a different thing from the permanent controls that we would ultimately be forced to adopt if the insidious growth of concentration and monopoly should undermine the vitality of a free enterprise system. If we accept the proposition, which I believe has been amply demonstrated that

capitalism in the long run cannot survive except under conditions of free competitive enterprise, then it follows that as that enterprise is progressively eliminated from our system regimentation of business progressively takes over. That regimentation, as I have already stated, may at first be private regimentation, but ultimately it would become Government regimentation.

Economic power ignored

I maintain that, notwithstanding the greater enforcement activity of the last 10 years, we have never broadly applied the Sherman Act to the concentration of economic power in American industry. The tools which have been given the Department of Justice are like slingshots—wholly inadequate as against the Goliaths of American industry. Admitting that the antitrust laws can in some respects be strengthened by legislative action, I do not think that the primary difficulty is with the laws themselves. There are new laws that ought to be passed, such as the Kefauver bill to amend section 7 of the Clayton Act. I also think there is great merit to the civil penalty proposal that has been advanced from time to time, but I do not think the fundamental trouble is in the law itself.

More money needed to enforce

The real reason, in my judgment, why the Sherman Act has not been more effective is that the annual appropriation for its enforcement has never been anywhere near adequate for the accomplishment of effective economic results. A statute such as the Sherman Act is not self-executing. It lives by appropriations. Not until the fiftieth year of the Sherman Act was as much as \$1,000,000 appropriated annually for its enforcement. Between 1908 and 1935, the appropriation varied between \$100,000 and \$300,000 annually. In 1936 the figure was increased to \$439,000. In 1939 it had increased to about \$800,000; and for the fiscal years of 1940 and 1941, to an all-time high of about \$1,300,000.

Between 1943 and 1946 the appropriation ranged, in round numbers, between \$1,500,000 and \$1,870,000; in 1947 it went up to a little over \$2,000,000; in 1948 it went up to \$2,400,000; and the current appropriation is about \$3,400,000. I think I should have mentioned that in 1942, which apparently was skipped here in the text, the appropriation did reach in round numbers \$2,300,000 and then was cut back during the war.

Although there has been some increase in the appropriation in recent years, it should be remembered that enforcement costs are now much higher. Whereas in 1938 it was possible to secure good lawyers at from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per year, and to get satisfactory law clerks at \$1,800 to \$2,000 per year, the Government now must pay on the average twice as much for the same type of legal talent. Other enforcement costs are also correspondingly higher. Therefore, the additional funds available for enforcement in the last few years do not accurately measure the additional enforcement effort that has been provided. You will find that the staff today is not much larger in terms of manpower than the prewar staff on a much smaller appropriation. I am informed that the professional staff at present numbers 329 lawyers and economists as against an average of 281 for fiscal year 1942.

As a result of our niggardly policy toward appropriations for antitrust enforcement, the resources available against all violators in 1 year were less than the sums expended by defendants in a single antitrust case. When I was in the Department, the Antitrust Division proceeded against the patent monopoly in the field of glass containers or bottles. That was the now famous Hartford Empire case. There were eight major defendant corporations.

I learned at that time that one of these corporations expended approximately \$900,000 in the trial of the case in the district court and an estimated \$500,000 more in prosecuting its appeal to the Supreme Court and in the final settlement of the decree. The expenditures of the other seven defendant corporations were not known exactly, but they exceeded a million dollars. These sums should be viewed in the light of the fact that the entire appropriation of the Antitrust Division for the years in which the Hartford Empire case was pending, except for the year 1942, had been less than \$2,000,000 per year.

The Government willingly expends millions of dollars annually to conserve the fertility of the soil and on other conservation measures. No one should question the necessity of protecting our basic natural resources. But is it not equally obvious that the fundamental social resource of the American economy—freedom of economic opportunity—merits as much consideration. Neglect in conserving either our physical resources or our free competitive economy can have equally irreparable consequences.

I do not have the figures available but this committee has the means for readily making comparisons between the current appropriations for antitrust enforcement and those for administering other Government agencies. Such comparisons, I am sure, will show that many single agencies dealing only with a restricted field of the American economy, such as the ICC dealing with carriers only, are granted much larger appropriations than are given to the Antitrust Division which must police against un-economic restraints virtually the whole of American industry.

A striking statement of the problem is found in one of the TNEC monographs entitled "Antitrust in Action" (Monograph No. 16, Antitrust in Action, by Walton Hamilton and Irene Till, p. 24, Government Printing Office, 1940), from which I quote the following:

"A brief comparison of antitrust with the metropolitan police is suggestive. As \$1,325,000 is being used to police industry, break up restraints, enforce competition throughout the United States, a sum around \$60,000,000 is spent to preserve peace and order within New York City alone. The Antitrust Division now has 200 attorneys";—this was written about 1940 I believe—"the police force of New York City runs to an aggregate of 20,000 persons. An analog between unlikes must not be pushed too far; but, niceties aside, here is evidence of basic weakness in giving effect to the Sherman Act."

How much money needed

How large an appropriation is needed annually for antitrust enforcement? It is difficult to answer this question in the abstract. I think it should be progressively increased each year until we begin to be satisfied with the results. I suspect that the job requires ultimately an annual appropriation of somewhere between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. But as one who for several years was charged with the responsibility for antitrust enforcement, I realize that it would not be practical to grant such an increase all at once. The recruiting of qualified lawyers and economists, training them for their work, and organizing them into effective operating units requires planning and careful administration, and it cannot be done overnight. The present head of the Antitrust Division can best tell what are the immediate needs. I should suppose that the amount should be increased substantially each succeeding year until a point is reached where Congress believes the results are adequate.

What is the criterion of adequacy in antitrust enforcement? Today when our criminal laws are violated we have reasonable con-

fidence that in most cases the violators will be apprehended and punished. Our criminal administration is not perfect by any means but we do have the confidence that on the whole our police forces, investigative agencies, and prosecuting attorneys are on top of their job. In the usual case persons who commit fraud or engage in other commercial crimes are apprehended and tried in courts of law. And the same can be said as to crimes of violence.

When the time comes that businessmen recognize the generality of antitrust enforcement to the extent that they refrain from entering into conspiracies, combinations, and agreements in restraint of trade, we will know that the Antitrust Division is attaining the potency that the job requires. When our monopoly-controlled industries have been deconcentrated to a point where new business organizations can form and enter the competitive picture without bucking artificially imposed barriers, we will know that the Sherman Act has been made effective. Technology must be freed from monopoly control. Monopoly control over basic materials, necessary for use in fabricating industries, must be terminated so that small business can get ready access to such materials. We should not seek to prevent efficient operating units from enjoying the advantage that comes from sheer efficiency; but we should deprive large corporate aggregations of any advantage that comes from artificial restraints of trade or from the power to exclude competitors from the market.

Government should seek two objectives

I should say that the Government ought to seek two general objectives under the antitrust laws:

1. It should attack by divestiture or dissolution actions those corporate structures which in and of themselves have attained the power to exclude competitors from the market. Effective legal actions of this type must be grounded upon thorough economic research and a full comprehension of the various ramifications of the industry involved. The preparation and trial of such suits takes a great deal of time and manpower, but the objective must be accomplished in many of our industries if independent enterprise is to have any future chances of survival. Successful preparation of such cases requires a competent staff of economists and experts as well as lawyers—men with specialized experience and knowledge of the particular industries under scrutiny.

2. It—that is, the Government—should provide a broader enforcement against conspiracies and agreements among nominal competitors to fix prices, limit production, and otherwise to refuse the public the benefits of real competition. This type of enforcement requires a large organization and many field offices throughout the country. It requires getting down to restraints which often operate only on a local level. A small-business man may be eliminated from the market in his community by the combination of local competitors with manufacturers or wholesalers to monopolize the distribution of a product locally. To the small-business man who is being squeezed out in such a process, the enforcement of the Sherman Act is extremely important, even though his operations may be infinitesimal in relation to the national picture. The point is that the accumulation of thousands of such restraints on the local level throughout the country has in the aggregate tremendous economic significance. Sporadic enforcement on behalf of small business accomplishes very little except for the few beneficiaries in particular cases. I know that the files of the Antitrust Division abound with complaints, many of which are meritorious, that the Division has never been able adequately to investigate. Investigation in many of these would reveal glaring violations of law which should be prosecuted. Moreover, many small-business men

lack the resources to employ counsel or make a trip to Washington to present their complaints. A widespread system of field offices would help. The Antitrust Division has some field offices, but not enough.

There is a good deal of cynical discussion about the ineffectiveness of the antitrust laws. I have always felt that it was out of order to dismiss the Sherman Act as unenforceable before enforcement has been given a fair trial. It may be anomalous to say that enforcement has not had a fair trial when the law has been on the books for 58 years, but, in my judgment, that is the fact.

And no one within my knowledge has yet produced a workable alternative to the enforcement of the Sherman Act. The consequences to capitalism and democracy of doing nothing at all about the problem, I have already discussed. If the antitrust laws are not the proper approach, then what is? Self-regulation by industry is out. It is simply a gloss for monopoly control. The Government cannot escape its responsibility. If that responsibility is not to be exercised through the antitrust laws, then it would have to be performed through bureaucratic regulation of industry by boards or commissions. Without laboring the point, I want to say that I believe that a system of such regulation for all industry would be abhorrent to the American people, and furthermore, I do not think it would work. Effective regulation of industry by a board or a commission to prevent monopoly and restraint of trade would require a bureaucracy that would dwarf anything that we have ever contemplated. It probably would not work, and if it did it would be a menace to freedom.

So I come back to the basic proposition that the premises of the antitrust laws are sound. They contemplate that the vast area of American industry shall be free from bureaucratic regulation, but shall be subject to the prohibitions of the law against restraints of trade and monopolization. So long as business does not offend these prohibitions, it has freedom of choice in making the important decisions regarding production and distribution practices and policies. We must make the antitrust laws work if we are to escape the alternatives—which are socially, economically, and politically undesirable. The answer is to be found in strong, undeviating congressional demand and support for a vigorous antitrust enforcement policy.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Have you any questions?

Mr. BALLINGER. Mr. Berge, have you any idea how much it costs the Government in a big suit? You were speaking about the Hartford Empire case. They spent millions and the suit is very expensive for the Government. I have heard Mr. Wooden say that the FTC would take at least \$150,000 of their limited appropriation to even go after one big concern.

Mr. BERGE. Yes; well, of course, there isn't any cost accounting or cost allocation system operating in a division like antitrust where you could accurately measure that, because one man may be devoting his time to several different cases, and it is possible, therefore, to have some doubling up. However, I would certainly say that the unit costs, if there were a cost allocation system in effect, I am sure it is a very safe statement to make that the costs for the Government are very much less than the costs that private industry pays to defend the suits. Just take two examples that come to me from memory. The so-called Socony Vacuum or the Madison Oil case up in Wisconsin. That trial lasted a long time, several months, as I recall. I think the Antitrust Division had not more than five lawyers up there, sometimes probably less, men whose salaries ranged from at that time the top was \$7,500 down to maybe \$3,000; perhaps not more in annual salaries involved in that case than \$35,000 or \$40,000; men living on a per diem of \$5 or

\$6 a day; so, it would relatively not count up to very much as against 65 defense counsel who were present. I am not in private practice, and I don't want to cast any aspersions upon the profession or its capacity to pull in good fees, but it is a safe general situation that the counsel for the various oil companies concerned, operating, of course, in a free market for professional services, which is quite proper, were very well paid for their services. And you can make similar comparisons down the line.

The Aluminum case. It was expensive in the sense that it ran several years, but the man in charge of that case was earning \$7,500, and there were not more than, well, there was a large staff on that case for a Government case. I think there were perhaps 10 or a dozen men on that case, but there again the over-all cost of it might have run, well, this is just a shot in the dark, possibly \$100,000. The case went over several years.

The conclusion that you draw from that is that antitrust enforcement is more expensive per case than the average criminal case, of course, because the economic data is complex and it requires long study and analysis, and it requires the type of men who have pretty deep grasp of problems. On the average, I think a good antitrust lawyer deserves a higher salary than any of the lawyers in Government service whose work is of a more routine character. To prosecute large suits against large combinations for divestiture or dissolution takes a relatively large staff, large in the sense of 3 to 6 or 9 lawyers, and considerable time. Maybe a year or two to a case.

On the other hand, in comparison with the savings to consumers that come out of these various cases and the long-range support that it gives to our private enterprise system, I don't think the cost is high, and it certainly is not high in comparison with what private industry pays to defend such cases.

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Have you any questions?

Basing point

Mr. PATMAN. Your statement is a very fine one, Mr. Berge, and I appreciate it. I want to read carefully the part that I did not have the opportunity to hear before I came in. I wonder if you had given consideration to the basing point.

Mr. BERGE. When I was in the Department, when I was head of the Division, we instituted a suit against the cement industry which in many respects paralleled the Federal Trade Commission's action. I have no hesitancy in saying that insofar as the basing point system is carried out by agreement among competitors, it is clearly illegal and should be, that is, if a particular company sells on a delivered price basis because its competitors are doing so, and it has agreed with them that it would be part of the system, that is a clear price fixing in my judgment.

As to what constitutes proof that they are doing that is something else, but I don't think there can be any question but what the Federal Trade Commission's findings in that respect are amply supported by the evidence according to the rules or proof of conspiracy that have been long accepted.

If a company doing business, say, in Washington in quoting prices for delivery in Washington, adds freight from New York because that is the basing point, and it has agreed with its competitors directly or indirectly that it would do so, that is price fixing just as much as anything else.

When you get into the Robinson-Patman Act phase of that case, it presents a little more complex problem, and I have not made the kind of study of it that would warrant my declaring myself with any deep conviction. The court, as you of course know, the committee knows, found that even the in-

dividual absorption of freight or utilization of such of system where it resulted in the quoting of different prices to customers was a violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

All I can say is this: I have heard a great deal of discussion on that point. I attended the American Bar Association meeting and heard some very carefully considered papers in the section on corporation banking and mercantile law. They were all critical of the result that was reached in the decision. They were read by lawyers who were representing companies that had reason to complain of the result, who were, no doubt, quite conscientiously speaking as advocates of the point of view of their clients.

It did raise a question in my mind about this one point: Whether an absolute—and I want to reserve judgment because I have not recently read the opinion with this in mind—if the opinion has the effect of absolutely outlawing the individual absorption of freight to meet competition, I can see that in some instances it might have an effect of strengthening monopoly controls in local areas rather than promoting competition. A simple illustration: If you can't absorb freight to meet competition, it might bar you from some local market and tend to strengthen the monopoly position of the person doing business in the local market.

Mr. PATMAN. Is it not a fact that the Government has never attempted either through the Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission to prosecute any person, firm or corporation on the basing point unless there was collusion or conspiracy?

Mr. BERGE. That is right.

Mr. PATMAN. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. BERGE. That is right.

Mr. PATMAN. And you do not know of any person in the Government now, or will probably be in the future, who would attempt to prosecute anybody?

Mr. BERGE. No.

Mr. PATMAN. Unless there was collusion or conspiracy?

Mr. BERGE. I think that probably in that respect it is a tempest in a teapot, and that the question is not one—well, I think there is undue agitation about it, because I cannot conceive the Federal Trade Commission prosecuting an individual for meeting his competitor's prices, and I am sure that under the Sherman Act there would be no basis for it. Of course, the Department of Justice has no jurisdiction except in the presence of a combination or conspiracy or monopolization, so they would not have any interest in it anyhow.

The only theoretical question would be if the FTC enforcing the Robinson-Patman Act should decide to proceed against an individual. As a practical matter, I can't conceive of them doing it; and these corporation lawyers who are greatly concerned about it seem to put their concern on the theoretical basis that the language of the Supreme Court's opinion is susceptible to the interpretation that the individual use of the utilization freight absorption techniques is illegal, and, therefore, they can't advise their clients it is safe to do it unless the law is changed.

I, frankly, have not followed the thought entirely through but my instinctive reaction at this point is that we should not now enact any legislation to, in effect, overrule that decision, but at least give the thing a few years' try and see if that creates the confusion in business that they say it does. I think that while there might be room for intellectual argument and discussion on the point, I cannot feel that at present there is any real crisis that requires all of this agitation and hullabaloo. I would like to see the status quo preserved and see business operate for a few years under this decision and see whether the Robinson-Patman Act as applied to this industry is going to create confusion that they complain of. I doubt that it will.

Mr. PATMAN. I am apprehensive that some of them, not all of them, but a few of the more selfish ones, are taking advantage of this opportunity to try to use this decision as a springboard for the purpose of weakening or destroying our antitrust laws. I am just like you: I do not see where they have anything on earth to fear as long as there is no collusion or conspiracy.

Of course, we have to be careful in the House about speaking about Members of the other body. That is, on the floor, you know; but I notice where the distinguished and prominent member of the other party has said that he wants a law that will permit the absorption of any or all freights so long as conspiracy or collusion is not involved. Well, there is nothing to fight over. It is only where collusion or conspiracy, one or the other, is involved that any prosecution takes place. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. BERGE. Right.

Mr. PATMAN. And I cannot conceive of any officer with any department of the Government or any United States district attorney ever, under any circumstances or conditions, proceeding against any person on the basing point unless there is collusion or conspiracy or used for the purpose of destroying a competitor or an unfair trade practice or to create a monopoly.

Mr. BERGE. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. I suspect we better add those in there, too.

No need for legislation on basing point

Mr. BERGE. Yes. I think that you are quite right about it, and I do not believe now that there is any need for legislation. I was very much concerned about the operation of the basing point system through collusion, any evidence that we had when I was head of the Division that moved me to recommend the institution of our cement case—of course, the Department cement case did not have any concern with the Robinson-Patman Act, and it was not involved in it. That was an additional point that only the Federal Trade Commission was concerned with. We felt that as the basing point system was operating, it was clearly a conspiracy and agreement in restraint of trade and that the evidence was sufficient to sustain that position.

Unwitting tearing down of antitrust laws

It has been so held in the Federal Trade Commission case. I have not kept wholly up to date on the progress of the Department's case since I left, but I think that is the problem, and I am concerned about any attempts to whittle down by seemingly plausible legislation the enforcement of the application of the Sherman Act, carving out exemptions here, there and elsewhere, and I can see that there is danger that the result of this inquiry now that is going on into the operation of the basing point system on the Capehart committee could result in an unwitting tearing down of the Sherman Act.

Mr. PATMAN. I notice out of the large number of volunteers to help the committee and whose names were listed in the newspapers, a large number of them were directly connected with the steel and the cement industries that are vitally affected in the decisions.

Mr. BERGE. Well, those are two of the principal industries that had operated under that system.

Mr. PATMAN. Now, the steel industry, I mean U. S. Steel, owns cement factories, cement mills, too, do they not?

Mr. BALLINGER. Owns the largest cement company in the world.

Mr. PATMAN. So evidently the tie-in there between the two.

You recall for the last 15 years or longer that the cement companies have made identical bids, and I understand while Mr. Ickes was Secretary of the Interior that when he was asking for bids on huge amounts of cement and they had all come in exactly the

same down to one-hundredth of a cent, that he was so irritated about it that he adopted the policy of accepting the bid of the one the greatest distance away from where it was to be delivered. Did you know that?

Mr. BERGE. No I was not aware of that. That is very interesting.

Mr. PATMAN. I suspect, though, that they had a way of handling that.

That is all.

Mr. BALLINGER. Thank you very much, Mr. Berge, for coming.

Mr. BERGE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

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

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extracts and inserts.

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

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a recent address by the Most Reverend Richard J. Cushing, D. D., archbishop of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 15 minutes.

STEADY LONG RANGE AIRCRAFT PROGRAM ESSENTIAL TO KEEP SKILLED WORKERS AND TO MAINTAIN PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, there have been many statements and speeches made by Members of the Congress on the subject of air power. Most of such remarks have been made by members of the special House-Senate Aviation Policy Board or by members of appropriate committees. Much of the content of these statements has been with special regard to the defense aspects of the size of the Air Force Department and the air arm of the Navy. I do not qualify as an expert in the field of advising Congress as to how many groups the Air Force Department needs nor the size of the Navy's air arm, although I have been a supporter of the air power programs advanced by those Members of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, who do qualify as experts in this field.

I have supported the movements to create for America an overwhelmingly superior air arm because I feel as most of you do, as indicated by past votes of this body, that air power is our first line of defense and also will continue to be our foremost offensive weapon.

But there is another and a special phase of this problem that I wish to bring to the attention of Congress today.

This problem is best dramatized by the fact that in the past week or two one aircraft manufacturer alone, the North American Co., has had to lay off over 2,600 employees. Those employees are residents of the Los Angeles area, a part of which I serve as Representative. Those craftsmen have skills that do not come easily and they are skills that are a vital national asset in these times of uncertainty.

The wanton, seemingly unthinking dissipation of our Nation's aircraft worker

skills could very well contribute greatly to a national disaster if it is allowed to continue.

As you probably are aware, the loss of these skills results from the recent cut-backs in airplane production orders by the Air Force, which in turn is brought about by proposed budget cuts in airplane procurement and the resulting disruption of the 5-year air power plan adopted by Congress during its last session.

In addition to the loss of skills that is involved, there is an economic loss of \$18,000,000 in annual pay roll in Los Angeles County and a loss of \$3,000,000 in subcontracts with about 600 subcontracting firms, most of which are located in southern California.

These cut-backs and the lay-offs of thousands of aircraft workers bring up the whole problem of sound planning in our air-power program and the absolute necessity of achieving some kind of steadiness in the procurement of aircraft.

Steadiness is needed not only to avoid the costly and perhaps disastrous dissipation of aircraft worker skills, but also to provide more units of airplanes for less cost to the Government and its taxpayers, and to properly maintain aircraft manufacturing facilities in a state of readiness so that they can be vastly expanded when and if needed.

I do not plead here that any certain size air force department be maintained or that any certain size Navy air arm be put into being. There are others in this House whose job it is to recommend to us on such matters, and whose committee assignment and personal experience better qualify them to judge the claims of the various defense departments.

My plea is that Congress stick to its decisions as to what size that air arm should be with at least some degree of consistency. I had thought we made our decision last year when we made the down payment on a 70-group air force and a 14,500-airplane Navy. But this year we are presented with a budget which calls for a 48-group air force and about a 7,500-airplane Navy.

Therefore it is obvious that a long-range planning policy or policy of steadiness in aircraft procurement does not exist in any real or practical way. Instead, we are in effect operating under a short range, hit or miss, feast or famine policy that is uncertain, costly, and inefficient, and under which the aircraft industry and aircraft worker skills cannot hope to remain strong and able to perform their basic functions in any national security program.

The contributions of a long-term, carefully planned, steady program of aircraft procurement to our national security are many and of the highest importance.

In the first place a long-term steady program is essential to the defense of this country. According to the studies made by the President's Finletter Commission and the Congressional Air Policy Board, it is only by such a program that we can be assured of keeping our air striking arms fully modern, up to date, and able to repel and then successfully attack any aggressor. The last war taught the truth of the adage that a second-best air force is worse than none,

and that an air force that is not fully modern will always be second best.

Moreover, without adherence to a carefully planned long-term program our air striking arms will not have a sufficient quantity of modern equipment on hand to discharge their roles and missions in the national defense. The experience of the last two decades teaches all too graphically that hit-or-miss procurement programing, with procurement funds being expanded one year and then contracted the next, jeopardizes the very survival of a healthy aircraft industry. It is also true that without a healthy industry capable of rapid expansion in an emergency, our air forces will not be able to get the modern planes they need, in the quantities required, on time.

The important point here is that we as a Nation cannot cut back from a 70-group program one year to a 48-group program the next year without paying a tremendous financial penalty and without paying a tremendous penalty in the lessening of our production ability. Conversely, and more important, we cannot appropriate and plan for a 48-group program this year and then next year expect to be able to quickly expand to a 70-group program, when it is very possible that a 70-group program, or even a 150-group program, might be badly needed.

In the second place, a long-term program that assures continuity and steadiness in planning and production is the most important means of effecting economy in our national defense expenditures. Studies presented to the Finletter Commission and the Congressional Aviation Policy Board indicate that savings up to as much as 25 percent could be effected in aircraft procurement if our Nation will establish and then adhere to a long-term plan. Such savings alone would justify us in the Congress insisting that the National Defense Establishment develop and stay with a steady 5-year plan of aircraft procurement.

In the third place, it is extremely important that a long-term program be established and maintained if the industry is to be able to maintain a crew of skilled workers and trained engineers. Such a crew is the foundation on which the industry would expand in case of emergency and these workers must be retained and kept in the practice of production or the whole aircraft industry will disappear as a national asset—an asset absolutely vital in the event of an international emergency.

Twenty-six hundred skilled workers and trained engineers already have been lost to our national-defense program, and unless we insist that the program of aircraft procurement remains steady from here on out, there may be tens of thousands more laid off in my State of California and in many other States, too.

For it has been demonstrated time and time again that engineers and skilled workers such as we have in the aircraft industry simply will not remain—indeed, they cannot afford to remain in an industry subject to drastic fluctuations in production and jobs—fluctuations that must result when aircraft procurement

is expanded and then cut back suddenly without regard to a plan or a program.

The interest of aircraft workers in a long-term program is exemplified by the concern expressed in the subject by the workers' representatives. The International Association of Machinists, which holds the bargaining contracts at many of the aircraft plants, has long actively campaigned for a long-term, steady program. The activities in this field by this great union are summarized in the report submitted to the national convention held by the union last fall in Grand Rapids. I would like to quote three paragraphs from that report:

The recommendations of the President's Committee and the Congressional Committee strongly affirm our country's need for the prompt adoption of a program designed to give us air supremacy by 1953. That length of time is required to complete the over-all program based on an air force composed of 70 groups. Emphasis is placed on the need for a new approach to aircraft production. Rather than Congress providing funds on a year-to-year basis, a long-range program is urged which will give adequate consideration to all phases of the problem.

In studying this industry, it is both interesting and reassuring to find that our organization, at the 1945 convention unanimously adopted a report prepared and submitted by the aircraft committee. This report, in substance called for a well-planned and full program for world peace, and for legislation that would enable the air forces to proceed with a postwar program embodying full experimental and continuing technological improvements in the latest type aircraft to keep this Nation always ahead in air power and to assure continued peace.

As we assemble here in this 1948 convention we are faced with the seriousness of our Nation's problems. Supremacy in the air is the first requirement for maintaining peace, and of meeting an attack upon the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland by another country. The interests of our countries require building and maintaining not only a strong air force, but one that will give us supremacy in the air at the earliest possible date.

Yet the cut-backs that have been so far announced in contracts held by California aircraft companies show that the warnings issued by the machinists union have been almost completely ignored. The Congress last year voted the funds to start the first year of a 5-year program of aircraft production. During the debates preceding the adoption of this appropriation, Congressman after Congressman of both parties emphasized that the intention was to initiate a long-term program that would provide assurance and steadiness to the air forces, the managers of the aircraft industry, and to the thousands and thousands of skilled craftsmen employed by the industry. The vote on the program was completely nonpartisan and was overwhelmingly carried with only three dissenting votes in the House and two nays in the Senate.

It seems to me most unfortunate, therefore, that not quite one year after Congress acted the 1950 budget is presented proposing to scrap the 5-year program, seemingly with little or no consideration or discussion of its merits and values. Nowhere in the budget do I find any mention of the need for steadiness and continuity in aircraft production

and aircraft employment. There is no mention of the findings of the Finletter Commission or the Congressional Board. I regret to say there is no recognition of the dangers of dissipating the asset that is our skilled aircraft worker group.

There can be but one effect, and that is to make the skilled aircraft workers anxious to get out of the industry and to seek employment in other more stable lines not so subject to the vicissitudes of bad Government planning.

Workers in California are very much concerned over these cut-backs and layoffs, and they are wondering if a pattern is being set which will dislodge thousands more of them in the next few months. I believe that aircraft workers in California and elsewhere want to see a 5-year program of aircraft production and procurement continued so as to guarantee our Nation's leadership in the air.

I support their plea. And I strongly urge that this Congress give full consideration to the possible disastrous and very costly effects of short-term planning as represented by the present cut-backs, and that we give full consideration to the good effects that will come from steadiness in our planning for the aircraft manufacturing industry.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURNSIDE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES AND THE SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until Monday next, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BONNER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JONES of Missouri, for balance of this week, on account of illness in family.

Mr. LYNCH, for balance of this week, on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 31, 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:

114. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1949, in the amount of \$1,000,000, for disaster relief (H. Doc. 45); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

115. A letter from the Chairman, National Park and Planning Commission, transmitting a list of land acquisitions for parks, parkways, and playgrounds, cost of each tract, and method of acquisition, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Public Works.

116. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to relieve certain employees of the Veterans' Administration from financial liability for certain overpayments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

117. A letter from the Director, Naval Petroleum Reserves, Navy Department, transmitting a copy of the amendatory and supplemental agreements entered into on December 22, 1948, by and between the United States of America, acting by and through the Secretary of the Navy and the Standard Oil Co. of California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

118. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a list of eligible institutions and organizations which have requested donations from the Navy Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

119. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the Naval Establishment appointed to permanent grades; to the Committee on Armed Services.

120. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting two copies of a dispatch forwarded by the Governor of American Samoa, embodying resolutions adopted by the Fono of American Samoa during its present session; to the Committee on Public Lands.

121. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the pay and allowances of officers of the Naval Reserve performing active duty in the grade of rear admiral, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

122. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a list of the lands exchanged under the provisions of the act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741, 43 U. S. C., sec. 869); to the Committee on Public Lands.

123. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report to the Congress of all reservations made in conformity with the provisions of section 13 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 858); to the Committee on Public Lands.

124. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, Government of the District of Columbia, transmitting the fourteenth semiannual report of the Administrator of Rent Control for the District of Columbia, covering the period July 1 to December 31, 1948; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. H. R. 1660. A bill to continue through September 30, 1949, certain authority conferred on the President by section 2 of Public Law 395, Eightieth Congress, regarding voluntary agreements and plans; without amendment (Report No. 8). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FORAND: Committee on Ways and Means. H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution extending the time for free entry of certain articles imported to promote international good will; with an amendment (Report No. 6). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. KERR: Committee on Appropriations. H. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes; without amendment (Report No. 7). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. THOMPSON:

H. R. 1879. A bill authorizing preliminary examinations and surveys of the streams, and their larger tributaries, flowing through the Austin-Washington soil conservation district, the Bastrop-Fayette soil conservation district, the Calhoun-Victoria soil conservation district, the Middle Guadalupe Basin soil conservation district, the Navasota soil conservation district, and the Copano Bay soil conservation district, in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. THOMPSON (by request):

H. R. 1880. A bill to incorporate the Retired Officers Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 1881. 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 Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio:

H. R. 1882. A bill to incorporate the Blue Star Mothers of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1883. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1884. A bill to provide for the acquisition of site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new Federal building and post office in Manitowoc, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1885. A bill to provide for the acquisition of site and preparation of plans and specifications for a new Federal building and post office in Green Bay, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 1886. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 1887. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 1888. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriation for disaster relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CROSSER:

H. R. 1889. A bill to amend section 9 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 1890. A bill to provide for the granting of honorable discharges to certain persons who served in the armed forces during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1891. A bill making appropriations for disaster relief in case of snowstorms, blizzards, and other catastrophes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 1892. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to

certain Indian lands in Lake County, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1893. A bill to repeal the wartime increases of taxes on telegraph, radio, and cable services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 1894. A bill to repeal the taxes on communications; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1895. A bill to repeal the taxes on transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. R. 1896. A bill to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 1897. A bill to provide for the admission into the United States of persons of the Korean race, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 1898. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, so as to change the age for old-age and survivor benefits from 65 to 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 1899. A bill to extend the period of validity of the act to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 1900. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 1901. A bill to provide free postage for members of the armed forces of the United States while on active duty; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1902. A bill to provide gold star lapel buttons for widows, parents, and next of kin of persons who lost their lives as the result of serving in the armed forces of the United States in World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRANT:

H. R. 1903. A bill to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 1904. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HEDRICK:

H. R. 1905. A bill to provide compensation for veterans of World War II who have had pulmonary tuberculosis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 1906. A bill to amend section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948, with respect to compensation payable to individuals who went into hiding in order to avoid capture as prisoners of war; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUBER:

H. R. 1907. A bill to provide that rural carriers in the postal service shall be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on the basis of fitness to perform the duties of the position; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 1908. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in diseases of arthritis and rheumatism, and to aid the States in the development of community programs for the control of these diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JONAS:

H. R. 1909. A bill to provide a limited exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 1910. A bill to establish an immigration quota for Israel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1911. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. R. 1912. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in diseases of arthritis and rheumatism, and to aid the States in the development of community programs for the control of these diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 1913. A bill to provide for the acquisition of sites and the preparation of plans for Federal public buildings outside the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1914. A bill to provide that the gain realized on sale of a residence shall, in certain cases, be exempt from income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 1915. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 1916. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Westlake, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 1917. 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. MURDOCK:

H. R. 1918. A bill to authorize the furnishing of water to the Yuma auxiliary project, Arizona, through the works of the Gila project, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1919. A bill to authorize mining, milling, or smelting loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1920. A bill to amend the Columbia Project Act with reference to State lands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1921. A bill relating to the amount of Federal payments to the States under the Social Security Act with respect to State payments to Indian wards of the United States of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1922. A bill to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Act of 1939; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 1923. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1948, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 1924. A bill to increase the rates of pay of Federal employees whose wages are set by wage boards or other administrative authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 1925. A bill to establish the United States Air Academy at Davis-Monthan Field, Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1926. A bill relating to the amount of Federal payments to the States under the Social Security Act with respect to State payments to Indian wards of the United States of old-age assistance, aid to depend-

ent children, and aid to the blind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAM L. PFEIFFER:

H. R. 1927. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 1928. A bill increasing the immigration quotas for Italy for fiscal years 1949 and 1950, by amount equal to unused quotas for past 10 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 1929. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in diseases of arthritis and rheumatism, and to aid the States in the development of community programs for the control of these diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 1930. A bill granting pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependent children equivalent to the pensions granted to veterans of the war with Spain and their widows and dependent children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H. R. 1931. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 1932. A bill to provide increased retirement benefits for certain persons who served in the armed forces during World War I; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 1933. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to provide for the naturalization of certain noncitizen parents of persons who served in the armed forces of the United States, or in the merchant marine, in World War I or World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 1934. A bill providing direct Federal old-age assistance at the rate of \$60 per month to needy citizens 60 years of age or over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

H. R. 1935. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to support research and training in diseases of arthritis and rheumatism, and to aid the States in the development of community programs for the control of these diseases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 1936. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant a right-of-way; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1937. A bill to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 1938. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STEFAN:

H. R. 1939. A bill making appropriations for emergency flood relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 1940. A bill making appropriations for disaster relief in case of snowstorms, blizzards, and other catastrophes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 1941. A bill to provide for limiting participation as beneficiary under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1942. A bill to provide for a service credit for veterans for the purposes of title

II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1943. 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. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 1944. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. R. 1945. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 by providing that the Vice President shall be a member of the National Security Council; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 1946. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional circuit judge in the third circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1947. A bill to provide for the appointment of two additional circuit judges in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1948. A bill to provide for the appointment of two additional district judges in the eastern district of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1949. A bill to amend section 12b of the Federal Reserve Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 1950. A bill for the relief of certain consultants formerly employed by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1951. A bill to amend section 334 (c) of the Nationality Act of 1940, approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1156-1157; 8 U. S. C. 734); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1952. A bill to amend section 292 and section 293 of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1953. 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.

H. R. 1954. A bill to prohibit the transportation of obscene literature in interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1955. A bill to provide for the detention, care, and treatment of persons of unsound mind in certain Federal reservations in Virginia and Maryland; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER (by request):

H. R. 1956. A bill to amend the immigration laws relating to stowaways; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 1957. A bill making appropriations for emergency flood relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 1958. A bill to provide for a decennial census of radio broadcasting receiving sets; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 1959. A bill for the relief of the county of Allegheny, Pa.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. R. 1960. A bill to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JACKSON of Washington:

H. R. 1961. A bill to permit widows of officers and enlisted men of the Army to purchase from Army commissaries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MEYER:

H. R. 1962. A bill to stimulate the exploration, production, and conservation of strategic and critical ores, metals, and minerals and for the establishment within the Department of the Interior of a Mine Incentive Payments Division, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 1963. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1964. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1965. A bill to defer the repayment in full by States of certain loans made by the Federal Works Administrator; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1966. A bill establishing a procedure by which the Administrator may assure veterans full educational and training opportunities commensurate with the tuition charges by educational and training institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 1967. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 654); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1968. A bill to amend section 5 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 654); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1969. A bill to encourage better management of privately owned forest lands and to increase the efficient production, processing, marketing, and utilization of forest products through making available technical services and assistance to forest owners, operators of wood-using industries, and consumers of forest products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1970. A bill to authorize appropriations for carrying out the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653), as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1971. A bill to amend and supplement the act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653); to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 1972. A bill to authorize grants to enable local school agencies overburdened with war-incurred or defense-incurred school enrollments to increase school facilities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 1973. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LODGE:

H. R. 1974. A bill to establish a national housing objective and the policy to be followed in the attainment thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KERR:

H. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H. J. Res. 113. 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. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. J. Res. 114. Joint resolution to permit the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., to make certain disaster loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution to provide that any future payments by the Republic of Finland on the principal or interest of its

debt of the First World War to the United States shall be used to provide educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland and American books and technical equipment for institutions of higher education in Finland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution to make January 30 a legal holiday dedicated to human freedom and dignity and known as Roosevelt Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEMKE:

H. J. Res. 118. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the election and term of office of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MADDEN:

H. J. Res. 119. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. J. Res. 120. Joint resolution to make it unlawful for members of the Communist Party to be candidates for Federal elective office and to provide for the immediate deportation of aliens found to be members of the Communist Party; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution to provide for an investigation of the life-insurance industry of the United States with particular regard to the applicable antitrust laws and to the extent to which the operations of such industry comply with such laws; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. Res. 65. Resolution to protest the summary arrest and imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SOMERS:

H. Res. 66. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Public Lands to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. Res. 67. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study the recent reductions in the price paid to producers of Pennsylvania-grade crude oil; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DAVENPORT:

H. R. 1975. A bill for the relief of Rudolf A. V. Raff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 1976. A bill to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. FISHER:

H. R. 1977. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Ross Kennedy and Jane Rankin Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1978. A bill for the relief of Boehme's Butternut Bakery, a partnership; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 1979. A bill for the relief of Soo Hoo Yet Tuck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANT:

H. R. 1980. A bill for the relief of Walter H. Houston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1981. A bill for the relief of Carolyn McMillan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 1982. A bill for the relief of Cumberland Manufacturing Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 1983. A bill for the relief of Edward L. Barreras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 1984. A bill for the relief of Kazuo Minami, Mrs. Yoshiko Minami, and Tadao Minami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 1985. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Tibor Jankal and Irene Alexander Jankal, his wife; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 1986. A bill for the relief of Ella Spellman Geiger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1987. A bill for the relief of Jenő Stern and Aranka Stern; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIND:

H. R. 1988. A bill for the relief of Leslie A. Fry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1989. A bill to provide for the retirement with pay of Commander Nicholas T. Gansa; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JOSEPH L. PFEIFER:

H. R. 1990. A bill for the relief of Istvan Hedvig and Peter Paul Gulyas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 1991. A bill for the relief of Alexander Stewart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH of California:

H. R. 1992. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Adelaide Dibbs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 1993. A bill for the relief of Samuel Fadem; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 1994. A bill for the relief of Frank F. Miles; 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:

28. By Mr. KEARNEY: Resolutions adopted by the Assembly and the Senate of the State of New York, expressing condemnation of the Hungarian Government for its arrest and imprisonment of His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

29. By Mr. LYNCH: Memorial of the Assembly of the State of New York, urging that the Congress, the Secretary of State of the United States, and the President do everything in their power to bring about the immediate release of Cardinal Mindszenty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

30. By the SPEAKER: Petition of members of the Puerto Rico Telephone Industry Workers Union, petitioning consideration of their resolution asking that their affiliate of the Puerto Rico State branch of the American Federation of Labor be given extension to Puerto Rico, in regard to the wages and hours law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1949

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we have entered upon a new week with tasks and responsibilities which are far beyond the wisdom of our own finite minds.

Grant that daily we may hold counsel with the God of all wisdom and yield ourselves unreservedly to the discipline and guidance of Thy Spirit.

May we also hear and heed the command which came to Thy servant in the long ago: "Stand thou still a while that I may show thee the word of God."

We pray that Thou wilt create within men and nations those finer feelings and nobler thoughts which are the progenitors of achievement in the building of a better world.

We thank Thee, O God, for the memory of Thy servant who ministered here in spiritual things. His sun went down while it was yet day, only to rise again in heavenly glory. We rejoice in the high and holy privilege that was ours to walk and work with Him for a little while upon this earth.

Hear us in the name of the Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On motion of Mr. LUCAS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 27, 1949, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following act and joint resolution:

On January 18, 1949:

S. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution making January 20 and 21, 1949, holidays for Federal employees and employees of the District of Columbia in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia.

On January 19, 1949:

S. 103. An act to increase rates of compensation of the President, Vice President, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 27th instant,

The Vice President, on January 28, 1949, signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 112) making an additional appropriation for disaster relief, and for other purposes, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.