SENATE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1950

The 27th day of November being the day to which Congress adjourned, under the terms of House Concurrent Resolution 287, adopted September 23, 1950, the Senate reassembled in the old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol.

ALLEN W. BARKLEY, of Kentucky, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock; and

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

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee, and worthily magnify the name of our Redeemer Jesus. Amen.

The President, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Thou who through storm and night art still guiding and guarding, in these perilous times to Thee we cry: God save the state.

We ask it in the name that is above every name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. Lucas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, September 23, 1950, was dispensed with.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED AFTER ADJOURNMENT

Subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate, the President pro tempore, under the authority of House Concurrent Resolution 287, signed the following enrolled bills, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

S. 450. An act to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, by providing for the delegation of certain authority of the Secretary of Commerce and of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and for other purposes;

S. 3804. An act to promote the development of improved transport aircraft by providing for the operation, testing, and modification thereof; and

S. 3890. An act to amend subsection (b) of section 10 of the act of June 26, 1894, as amended (U. S. C., title 46, sec. 599 (b)).

APPROVAL OF SENATE BILLS AFTER ADJOURNMENT

The President of the United States, subsequent to the adjournment of the Senate until November 27, 1950, notified the Secretary of the Senate that he had approved and signed acts, as follows:

On September 22, 1950:

S. 3907. An act to authorize the President to appoint Col. Henry A. Byrde as Director of the Bureau of German Affairs, Department of State, without affecting his military status and perquisites.

On September 23, 1950:

S. 3517. An act relating to the construction of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes;

S. 2477. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, so as to equalize pay and retirement benefits of a certain class of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard;

S. 2856. An act to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended;

S. 2794. An act to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 3896. An act to authorize the exchange of certain land for purposes of the Colonial National Historical Park, and for other purposes;

S. 3437. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946;

S. 1328. An act to implement Reorganization Plan No. 20 of 1950 by amending title I of the United States Code, as regards publication of the United States Statutes at Large, to provide for the publication of treaties and other international agreements between the United States of America and other countries in a separate compilation, to be known as United States Treaties and Other International Agreements, and for other purposes;

S. 117. An act to amend section 2374 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the use of petroleum as fuel aboard steam vessels; and

S. 3889. An act to increase the amount of Federal aid to States for Territorial homes for the support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States.

On September 25, 1950:

S. 8156. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the town of Mills, Wyo., a sewerage system located in such town;

S. 3431. An act for the relief of Tatsiana Moravec; and

S. 3769. An act to amend the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 670), entitled "An act granting public lands to the county of Kern, Calif., for public park purposes; and

On September 26, 1950:

S. 3727. An act to authorize certain construction at Griffiss Air Force Base, and for other purposes; and

S. 3814. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to certain allottees on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

On September 27, 1950:

S. 1577. An act to amend section 10 of the act of August 2, 1946, relating to the receipt of pay, allowances, travel, or other expenses while drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation, or retired pay, and for other purposes;

S. 2851. An act to give effect to the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, signed at Washington under date of February 8, 1949, and for other purposes;

S. 2875. An act to extend for a period of 5 years the time for appropriating and expending funds to carry out the Federal Airport Act;

S. 2922. An act for the relief of Chieko Murata;

S. 3015. An act for the relief of Walter Tyson;

S. 3078. An act for the relief of W. F. Steiner;

S. 3123. An act to amend section 5 of the act of February 26, 1944, entitled "An act to give effect to the Provisonal Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada; to protect the fur seals of the Pribilof Islands; and for other purposes;"

S. 3517. An act to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Vermelope reclamation project, New Mexico;

S. 3579. An act for the relief of Midshipman Willis Howard Duskevel, United States Navy;

S. 3917. An act for the relief of Basilio Gorgone;

S. 4388. An act to amend section 61 of the National Defense Act to permit the States to organize military forces, other than as parts of their National Guard units, to serve while the National Guard is in active Federal service; and

S. 4136. An act to include the Coast Guard within the provisions of the Selective Service Act of 1948 and to authorize the President to extend enlistments in the Coast Guard.

On September 29, 1950:

S. 1192. An act for the relief of certain Basque aliens; and

S. 3028. An act to permit the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to participate in the foreign teacher exchange program in cooperation with the United States Office of Education;

S. 2324. An act for the relief of Muriel Balsum;
Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, I present herewith a letter from the executive secretary of the State board of elections of North Carolina, showing that Willis Smith received a majority of the votes cast for United States Senator for the unexpired term of the late Senator Broughton, ending January 2, 1955. The State board of elections does not meet until tomorrow, and the certificate of election has not been officially issued. There is no controversy, and the certificate will be issued tomorrow. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to file the statement today and the official certification tomorrow, and that the Senator-elect, who is present, may be permitted to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the senior Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection. Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no objection, if there are no other certificates of election, the two Senators-elect will come forward and the Chair will administer the oath of office to them.

Mr. CLEMENTS, escorted by Mr. Anderson, and Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, escorted by Mr. HOEY, advanced to the desk and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, may I ask the majority leader if he intends to have a quorum call?

Mr. LUCAS. I did not expect to have a quorum call.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to request certain leaves of absence if I may at the beginning of the session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. LUCAS. I ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be granted leave of absence from the sessions of the Senate as indicated:

The junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BUCKNER], the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. WARKINS] for today.

The junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and the junior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], who are on official business of the Committee on Public Works, and Mr. BROGGIN from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] until Wednesday next.

The junior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] and the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MORDEN] for this week.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LONE] as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations for an indefinite period of time.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask unanimous consent that my distinguished colleague the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] be excused from attending the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the session.
Furthermore, statehood will mean full participation by the elected representatives from these areas in the work of the Congress. The defense needs and responsibilities of the two Territories will be presented more forcefully by Members of Congress who are entitled to vote. As a result, the Government will be better informed and better able to provide for our national security in the Pacific areas.

Statehood will not only strengthen the moral and physical aspects of our national defense in these areas—it will also improve our relations with the other free people of the Pacific area, and strike a blow at Communist influence among them. Communism seeks to create distrust of the sincerity of our intentions, particularly among the peoples of the Far East. The granting of statehood to Hawaii and Alaska would make it far more difficult for words of our devotion to our national ideals. It would show, particularly in the eyes of Hawaii, that the Government judges people by their deeds, and not by their racial or national origins. It would give additional convincing proof to the people of the Far East that this country is still truly dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

In all fairness, we should not longer deny the desire for statehood of our fellow citizens in Hawaii and Alaska. Unlike our other overseas areas, Hawaii and Alaska are incorporated Territories. Their special legal status has long been regarded by them and by us as a first step toward statehood. They have asked for statehood. An overwhelming majority of the people of Hawaii voted on November 7 in favor of the adoption of a State constitution. Similarly, the people of Alaska have voted almost 3 to 1 in favor of statehood.

Both areas pay all Federal taxes, although they have no voice in levying them. Having earned these rights and expressed a desire to exercise them, the people of Hawaii and Alaska should be granted them without delay. Our sense of justice and fair play demands it.

For these reasons, I urge that the Senate give the highest priority to the statehood measures before it and complete legislative action on them before the present Congress adjourns.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

REPORT OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 717).

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

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith the ninth report of the Economic Cooperation Administration created by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (Public Law 472, 80th Cong.), approved April 3, 1948.

The report covers activities under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (title I of Public Law 472), as amended, as well as the programs of economic aid to China under Public Laws 47 and 447, Eighty-first Congress, and to the Republic of Korea under the provisions of the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act of 1949 (Public Law 793, 80th Cong.), and Public Laws 450 and 447, Eighty-first Congress.

There is included in the appendix a summary of the status of the United States foreign relief program (Public Law 84, 80th Cong.) and the United States Forest Service (Public Law 889, 80th Cong.).

This report covers the quarter ended June 30, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 17, 1950.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT ON NATURAL FIBERS REVOLVING FUND

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the status of the Natural Fibers Revolving Fund, for the period June 29, 1949, to June 30, 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PUBLIC AIRPORTS IN CERTAIN AREAS

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire, construct, operate, and maintain public airports in certain areas and for other purposes (paying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1950

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the reprogramming of a certain appropriation, for the period January 1 to June 30, 1950 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Farm Credit Administration, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of August 1949 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS ON TELLER VOTES IN CERTAIN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of the Teller Committee on the Teller votes in the House of Representatives, for the period July 1, 1949, through June 30, 1950 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LEND-LEASE ACT

A letter from the Chairman of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, reporting, pursuant to law, the activities of the Agency, for the period ended September 29, 1950; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.
REPORT ON ALLOCATION AND REALPMENT OF COSTS, PALISADES DAM AND RESERVOIR, IDAHO
A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental report on the allocation and realignment of costs of the Palisades Dam and Reservoir project in Idaho (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON NORTH SIDE PUMPING DIVISION OF MINDORO PROJECT, ILLINOIS
A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, his report on the north side pumping division of the Mindoros Project (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT ON SEWAGE CONDITIONS IN YORKTOWN AREA OF COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, VA.
A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the study of sewage conditions in the Yorktown area of Colonial National Historical Park, Va. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER MERCHANT MARINE ACT, 1936
A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of action taken by the Maritime Administration under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, for the period from May 1 to August 31, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of action taken by the Maritime Administration under the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, for the period from July 1 through September 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF TORT CLAIMS PAID BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION
A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of claims paid by the Administration under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Veteran's Affairs.

UNITED STATES V. JOSEPH GROEN, ET AL.
A letter from F. Dickinson Letts, judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the proceedings in the case of United States v. Joseph Groen, et al. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Judiciary.

REPORT ON WAR CONTRACT TERMINATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS
A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on war contract terminations and settlements, for the quarter ended September 30, 1950 (with accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES
A letter from the Attorney General of the United States, withdrawing the name of Lucille Fox or Lucille Yalbochick from a report relating to aliens whose deportation he suspended more than 6 months ago, transmitted to the Senate on January 16, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON ADDITIONAL STEP INCREASES AS REWARD FOR SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT
A letter from the Executive Director, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on additional step increases as rewards for superior accomplishment, fiscal year 1950 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF ADVANCE PLANNING PROGRAM
A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the administration of the advance planning program of non-federal public works (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS ON ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENTS
A letter from the Executive Director, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on additional compensation for hazardous employments (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS
Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation three lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

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

By Mr. MURRAY:
S. 4574, a bill to amend Public Law 441, 81st Congress, so as to provide for the annual
Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have conferred with the members of the committee, and there is no objection on their part. I was not present when the other resolutions were referred to.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has not conferred with me, but so far as I am concerned, the resolution is perfectly agreeable, and they are not capping Cuba for the record the fact that the former resolution was considered by the Committee on Rules and Administration. If the Senator from Arizona polled the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ on 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 an approval by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to speak for 3 minutes on the resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from North Dakota is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have just returned from a trip to Austria and Germany. Not going at Government expense, I was free to make my own investigation, and I did so without in any way being obligated to any public official of the United States now serving in one of these two countries.

My conclusion—-with as careful an investigation as I could make with 7 days in Austria and 3 days in Germany—was that if Joe Stalin had had charge of the occupation of Germany and Austria, he could not have done a better job for Russia than was done by many of the public officials sent there by the United States Government until the appointment of Mr. McCoy as High Commissioner of Germany.

Today I have submitted a resolution asking for a thorough investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the administration of justice in Germany, and of the Communist influence on said administration of justice. I am sure the Senate will want to find out how many Communist, fellow travelers, and members of Communist-front organizations were appointed to administer justice, or to determine the policy of the administration of justice, or actually to take part in any capacity in the administration of justice.

The people of the United States—who have to furnish the boys to fight their battles—will, in my opinion, be horrified at what an impartial investigation such as I have asked for will disclose.

This investigation will show a carefully conceived and flawlessly carried out plan on the part of the Communists to prevent the German people from becoming friendly to the people of the United States, and to keep them from assisting the western forces in time of war and not to take up arms against Communist States.

This investigation, will disclose that some people in our State Department worked hand in glove with our enemies, the results of which were apparent in
the elections held a week ago in Württemberg-Baden and Hessen, and yesterday in Bavaria. I ask unanimous consent that the article published in the Abendpost, a newspaper of Frankfurt, Germany, giving the results of the elections in Hessen and Württemberg-Baden last Sunday, be inserted at this point in my remarks. I also ask unanimous consent that the English translation may follow the German text.

The Vice President. Is there objection?

The elections held a week ago in Württemberg-Baden and Hessen, and yesterday in Bavaria. I ask unanimous consent that the article published in the Abendpost, a newspaper of Frankfurt, Germany, giving the results of the elections in Hessen and Württemberg-Baden last Sunday, be inserted at this point in my remarks. I also ask unanimous consent that the English translation may follow the German text.

The Vice President. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article and translation were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows: The New Landtags

Die Sitze der Parteien verteilen sich in den neuen Landtagen von Hessen und Württemberg-Baden folgendermassen:

Hessen

Partei | Sitze  
--- | ---  
SPD | 47 (bisher 38)  
CDU | 21 (bisher 14)  
FDP | 1 (bisher 1)  
KPD | 0  
Ungültig | 86,661  
Gesamt | 1,955,591  

Württemberg-Baden

Partei | Sitze  
--- | ---  
SPD | 38 (bisher 32)  
CDU | 21 (bisher 19)  
DVP | 33 (bisher 29)  
FDP | 0  
Ungültig | 86,661  
Gesamt | 1,955,591  

Valid votes | 1,848,939  
Invalid votes | 86,661  
Total votes | 1,935,591  

Wahlbeteiligung 64.9 prozent.

Stuttgart.—The Ministry of the Interior in Stuttgart announced the following current results of the Landtags elections:

Registered | 2,565,071  
Voters cast | 1,476,400  
Valid votes | 1,440,192  
Participation | 57,1 percent.

Source: Abendpost, Frankfurt, Nov. 20, 1946.

Mr. LANGER, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article which appeared on the front page of the Washington Post this morning entitled “Socialists Win Early Lead in Bavarian Vote,” together with the United Press press report giving the results from 371 out of 430 districts in Munich be inserted at this point in my remarks.

The Vice President. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows: Bavarian Socialists Opposing Rearmament, Score Big Vote Gains.

The United Press reported that results from 371 out of 430 districts in Munich gave the Socialists 138,426 votes, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer’s Christian Democrats 54,185, the Bavarian Party, 53,714; the Free Democrats (FDP), 32,563; Reconstruction Party, 19,997, and Communists, 19,997.

Mr. LANGER, Mr. President, I also ask that an article which appeared in the Washington Star today entitled “Bavarian Socialists, Opposing Rearmament, Score Big Vote Gains.”
The Christian Democrats countered that the danger of Soviet aggression was immi­
rante. The Germans, they believed, should not delay in agreeing to rearm. At 9:30 a. m. (8:30 a. m. eastern standard time), the still incomplete returns showed this vote:

Christian Democrats, 1,661,458 (39.1 per­
cent of the total),
Socialists, 1,647,537 (38.8),
Bavarian Party (prorearmament), 1,195,899 (18.5),
Refugees (antirearmament), 894,548 (14)
Free Democrats (prorearmament), 418,619 (6.8),
Economic Reconstruction Party (antire­
armament), 198,730 (2.2),
Communists (antirearmament), 83,083 (1.4).

Seven splinter parties had polled about 2 per­
cent of the votes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I fur­
ther ask unanimous consent that an edi­
torial which appeared in the Saturday
Evening Post of November 25, 1950, en­
titled “Nuremberg Verdicts Cool Ardor
of Germany for Defending West,” be pub­
lished, in my name, and call the attention of the Senate to the fact that this editorial was written before the elec­
tions, and I state to the Senate that my investigation confirms what was said.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there ob­
jection?

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

**NUREMBERG VERDICTS COOL ARDOR OF GERMANY FOR DEFENDING WEST**

The wife of one of our younger gauleiters in west Germany recently wrote to her fam­
ily an account of a meeting of a discussion group of young Germans sponsored by the occupation authorities, apparently for the benefit of relations. The subject for discussion on this occasion was How Can Germany Cooperate in the Defense of the West?

The clerk read the next resolution coming over to German and Austrian

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution be indefi­
nitely postponed. There is no further

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there ob­
jection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

**INVESTIGATION OF DISLOYALTY AMONG EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT—INDEF­
INITE POSTPONEMENT OF RESOLUTION**

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the next resolution coming over.

The legislative clerk read Senate Res­
olution 312, submitted by Mr. WITSE, on July 20, 1950, as follows:

Resolved, That the report of the Commit­
tee on Foreign Relations, was made pursuant to Senate Resolution 231 (relating to an in­
avestigation of disloyalty among employees of the Department of State), be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

The Committee on Foreign Relations shall conduct a full and complete investiga­
tion in accordance with the provisions of Senate Resolution 231; or

(2) In the event said committee decides by a majority vote that a continuation by said committee of such investigation is not in the public interest, the committee shall recommend to the Senate the establishment of a trained bipartisan commission, wholly independent of the Department of State and other agencies of the Government in accordance with the provi­
sions of said Senate Resolution 231.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk

The legislative clerk read Senate Res­
olution 324, submitted by Mr. EASTLAND, for himself and Mr. BRIDGES, on August 4, 1950, as follows:

Whereas the outbreak of war in Korea has completely changed the international situa­
tion and has confronted the anti-Soviet world with the prospects of a series of new acts of naked aggression; and
Whereas such defenses cannot adequately be prepared unless the anti-Soviet world contributes its own full share to this under­
taking; and
Whereas the revival of the east German Wehrmacht constitutes the gravest danger to Western Germany; and
Whereas our policies of weakening both the peace-time economic strength and even the military potential necessary to self-de­
defense, of Western Germany, are continuing to play directly into the hands of Russia; and
Whereas economically, Western Germany is burdened with tremendous shortages of peace-time goods together with over 2,000,000 unemployed; and
Whereas, financially, Western Germany is still staggering under an annual one billion de­
dal deficit in her balance of payments, the cost of which is borne by the American taxpayer; and
Whereas to remedy this dangerous situa­
tion, France has offered Germany full part­
ership in the Schuman plan in order to encourage the full use of the integrated productive capacity of these two nations; and
Whereas 10,000,000 refugees have now been turned over to German and Austrian au­
thorities as additional staggering burdens on their economies by IRO on July 1, 1950; and
The VICE PRESIDENT. The Vice President laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States; Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry appointments; a motion was made to postpone consideration of Senate bill 3295 until November 27, which is today. As the Senate has adjourned, it is a bill to amend the Railroad Labor Act and to authorize agreements providing for union membership and agreements for deductions from the wages of carriers' employees for certain purposes under certain conditions. As I recall, the able Senator from Alabama (Mr. HINCKLEY) was debating the bill at the same time the Senate adjourned. The Senator from Alabama was at that time acting more or less on behalf of the Senator from Utah (Mr. Thomas) who was then campaigning, as I remember. I wonder whether the Senator from Utah who is now present desires to press further consideration of the bill at this short session.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah makes the bill to remain the unfinished business. If it is desired to bring up other business at this time, however, I shall have no objection to the Senate adjourning and temporarily laying aside so that other business, which the majority leader may desire brought before the Senate, can be considered.

Mr. LUCAS. In reply to the statement made by the Senator from Utah, I should like to say that in conference with the President of the United States this morning the President stated that he is very anxious that the Senate immediately consider House bill 331, an act to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union. That is Calendar No. 1932. As we all know, the House of Representatives has passed favorably upon that bill. It has been pending upon the Senate calendar for some time.

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate temporarily adjourn to House bill 331 and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3295. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate temporarily adjourn to House bill 331 and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3295. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate temporarily adjourn to House bill 331 and proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 3295.
Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object; as I understand, the majority leader is asking unanimous consent that, in view of the fact that the morning business has been concluded, the morning hour now be considered as having been concluded.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is correct. Is there objection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, far be it from me to interfere with any plans on which the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Montana have agreed, but I doubt the advisability of making this the unfinished business today until more Senators are apprised of the fact that the course of action is to be followed. I shall not object to terminating the morning hour.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, far be it from me to interfere with any plans on which the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Montana have agreed, but I doubt the advisability of making this the unfinished business today until more Senators are apprised of the fact that the course of action is to be followed. I shall not object to terminating the morning hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour now be considered as having been concluded.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Georgia is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I do not know that there will be any objection to that course tomorrow, but I should like to consult a number of Senators who are interested in the matter. I hope the Senator will not press the unanimous-consent request at this time, but will make the motion tomorrow.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, before that motion is agreed to, I think we should have a quorum present so all Senators may be advised as to the action proposed to be taken. Therefore I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia withhold his suggestion temporarily?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I now move to set aside Senate bill 3235 and proceed to the consideration of House bill 331.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, before that motion is agreed to, I think we should have a quorum present so all Senators may be advised as to the action proposed to be taken. Therefore I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senators from Georgia withhold their suggestion temporarily?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is the motion of the Senator from Illinois?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill would go back to the calendar.

Mr. RUSSELL. Very well.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

- Aiken
- Anderson
- Benton
- Brewer
- Butler
- Byrd
- Cain
- Capps
- Chapman
- Clements
- Connelly
- Darby
- Donnell
- Douglas
- Downey
- Borton
- Brickhouse
- Ferguson
- Sanders
- Conover
- Gillette
- Hebard
- Hendrickson
- Hickerson
- Hoey
- Holland

Hunt
McKellar
Smith, Maine
McMahon
Smith, N. C.
Johnson, Colo.
Smythers
Johnson, Tex.
Thomas, Okla.
Mavrovannes, C. O.
Thomas, Utah
Kerr
Mallin
Thye
Kilgore
Murray
Towey
Myers
O'Connor
Wherry
Leach
O'Mahony
Williams
Lucas
Robertson
McCarroll
Russell
McChesney
Sarrett
McFadden
Schoeppe
Myers
Mr. MYERS. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Chavez] is on official business as chairman of the Committee on Public Works.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEAFRUE], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. FERRIS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] is absent because of illness, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LORE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, as a representative of the United States to the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are unavoidably detained because of adverse weather conditions.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BEICKE], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWRUHK], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SIMRM], the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDERBEG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KERN] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALLO] are absent from the unfinished business of the Committee on Public Works.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LON] is absent by leave of the Senate as a delegate of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENK] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are unavoidably detained.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, during the quorum call the motion I made a moment ago was discussed by various Members of the Senate who are vitally interested. And I agreed in this message that I would enter the motion, but that we would take no action on it until tomorrow. I think that is satisfactory to everyone who is interested in this very important piece of proposed legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unless a reconsideration of an amendment to an amendment, is taken, the motion will die.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall try to have the Senate take a recess. I think that will be possible.
Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President—

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

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I think I should enlighten the Senate by informing it of the fact that the bill of which I am in charge is the unfinished business. I think I should at least make this statement before action is taken on the request of the majority leader.

The bill did receive some consideration before the adjournment was taken; and as the Title Clause has been amended, the bill was taken care of by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Hill]. In light of the President's message in regard to Alaska, I cannot object in any way to the motion the majority leader is going to make. I think the Senate should proceed with the Alaska statehood bill after receiving, and especially because the Senate has not to wait for the President of the United States to send here.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the distinguished Senator from Utah.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

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

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to make a further inquiry. Of course the motion is debatable; but for the Reaco, so that all Members who have heard this cloying will know what the situation is when the motion comes up later, if the Senate takes a recess now, without having further debate today on the motion, I think I should state that the motion is debatable.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion is debatable.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I yield the time to the Senate so that the Senate can act on the request of the majority leader.

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION—REVIEWS OF BOOK BY MAX LOWENTHAL

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, there is a brief statement of about 5 minutes' duration, which I should like to make at this time, if the Senator from Illinois will yield to me for that purpose.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Iowa be permitted to speak for 5 minutes at this time.

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

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, in the Washington Post of November 28, 1958, there are published two reviews of a recent book entitled "The Federal Bureau of Investigation," by Max Lowenthal, New Deal mystery man of Washington.

The first review is by Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J. Reverend Walsh is known to the world as an opponent of communism and a devoted supporter of the American way of life. I ask unanimous consent that the review by him as published in the Washington Post of November 28, 1958, be incorporated in the Record at this point.

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

A LAWYER'S INDICTMENT IN MOOD OF PROSECUTOR

(By Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J.)

This thick volume—of which 90 pages are devoted to studies—took Mr. Lowenthal 5 minutes to review the record of the FBI since it was first organized in 1908 by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Read, who is in charge of Mr. Lowenthal's book, as the present reviewer did, in the pleasurable anticipation of perusing a balanced and objective historical study of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be rudely disappointed. What the author has produced is a lawyer's indictment of the FBI in the style and mood of a prosecuting attorney.

Mr. Lowenthal specializes on those chapters of the Bureau's history which he describes as "little known, having been forgotten or sparedly publicized." Since he is drawing not a writing of biography, he selects his material with an eye to getting a conviction. He clearly conceives the FBI's task to be the security and liberties of the people of the United States. It will take some tall perjured to amateur to discount the American people at the present, most dangerous crisis in our national existence.

Proceeding chronologically in his account, Mr. Lowenthal declares the bureau to have been an illegitimate child from the very moment it was quietly brought into existence by Attorney General Bonaparte, without any approval of Congress, in 1908. This bar sinister, he argues, has on a dozen occasions, as by recent history in the captive lands, been manufactured fears. The analogy of a police state, which he labors to picture, ignores the essential and permanent characteristics of a police state.

But before the reader meets the specific arguments in support of these allegations, it will be noticed that he is designing to slant the mind toward unfriendliness; thus the agents of the FBI are commonly called "agents of Satan." The FBI, in the words of Mr. Malik and Mr. Vishinsky in the International Court of Justice, is an agent to execute the Marxist program and hence to seize powers of Government in this country by force and violence, the entire conspiracy, he declared, is a prerequisite to profiting from the law. Mr. Justice Jackson delivered a notable opinion between the Communist Party and all other legitimate political groups in America.

After laying the objectives of communism and the violent and undemocratic methods it adopts, the Justice declared that it is an agent to execute the Marxist program and hence to seize powers of Government in this country by force and violence, the entire conspiracy, he declared, is a prerequisite to profiting from the law.

At certain stages in his long brief, Mr. Lowenthal steps on some ground that is open to more serious but less well-known, having been forgotten or sparedly publicized: quotations from hostile witnesses who maintain that no detective can have high moral standards, and that his life is characterized by lies and deception. Increased responsibilities laid on the Bureau from time to time by Congress are described as butambles in the path of the American way of life. I ask unanimous consent that the review by him as published in the Washington Post of November 28, 1958, be incorporated in the Record at this point.

In his citation of native-born Americans who have charged the FBI with inferring in matters of a political character, Mr. Lowenthal reproduces with approval the testimony of John Reed, an early enthusiast for free speech in the United States. Mr. Reed, who has been described as the best contributions of the Greek philosophers was their ability to see life as by recent history in the captive lands, been manufactured fears. The analogy of a police state, which he labors to picture, ignores the essential and permanent characteristics of a police state.

One of the best contributions of the Greek philosophers was their ability to see life as by recent history in the captive lands, been manufactured fears. The analogy of a police state, which he labors to picture, ignores the essential and permanent characteristics of a police state.

In working up to the main allegation that the FBI has made a ruling on the limited occasions when it may be employed.

The precipitate actions charged as illegal or improper by other agencies of Government in selected cases over the 42 years of its existence have ascribed to the FBI the right to intervene in the lives of private citizens and organizations at will. The claims of overzealousness in search and seizure during the Palmer raids and deportations is not the FBI's case. The claims of overzealousness in search and seizure during the Palmer raids and deportations is not the FBI's case.

The precipitate actions charged as illegal or improper by other agencies of Government in selected cases over the 42 years of its existence have ascribed to the FBI the right to intervene in the lives of private citizens and organizations at will. The claims of overzealousness in search and seizure during the Palmer raids and deportations is not the FBI's case.

The precipitate actions charged as illegal or improper by other agencies of Government in selected cases over the 42 years of its existence have ascribed to the FBI the right to intervene in the lives of private citizens and organizations at will. The claims of overzealousness in search and seizure during the Palmer raids and deportations is not the FBI's case.
congressional committee. Special investigations are available when required. An alert and vociferous opposition party in the Congress opportunities pass unembarrassing the incumbent administration, should authentic and substantive abuses be discovered in the Department of Justice. The Senate, more than we have ever reversed a policy or action of a President without the intimation being raised that the President did so.

Mr. Hoover's immediate superiors have been Cabinet officers responsible to the Chief Executive, and bequest the State, one of them, Republican or Democrat, has raised the interest of trivia assimilated in this book. The hurried and ineffective call on the FBI National Academy, has been a local police units. The lack of such a military cooperation now existing between the municipal, and county jurisdictions, are including both agent training and the police academy for officers of the various State, and city departments.

The lack of such a committee on the House Committee on the Judiciary is one notice that the necessary funds and refused to hamstring the Bureau.

Mr. Lowenthal is greatly alarmed over secret files. The dehier of FBI records being diverted to unlawful use is no greater per se than that attending any accumulation of confidential reports in the State Department, in local police files, in hospitals, in the archives of the Armed Forces, in the records of many organizations and law firms. These mounting expenses and budget of the FBI are cited as indication of empire building and extravagant expenditure. No comparable figures are produced to show the over-all increase in all Government departments in regard to records so marked an unhastened as to bring about the Hoover (Herbert) Commission on the Reorganization of the Federal Government. The recent drive to bring all employees of the FBI under civil service is renewed by Mr. Lowenthal despite the constant refusal of the Congress to do so.

The Director of the Bureau, Mr. J. E. Hoover, is criticized for his speech-making and for his official activities. No mention is made of the frequent appearances of other high Government officials on lectures, conventions and law schools. No comparable figures are produced to show the over-all increase in all Government departments in regard to records, so marked as to present the necessity to bring about the Hoover (Herbert) Commission on the Reorganization of the Federal Government.

The Post neglects to tell all the facts about Mr. Rauh, Jr., such as, for example, that he was chairman of the National Committee for Democratic Action, or that in February 1950 he distributed to Members of Congress a speech in which he gave a distorted account of the work of the FBI.

One might inquire whether the writing of Mr. Rauh is his own or whether it is from the pen of Lowenthal, Felix Franklin, or William W. Remington. Incidentally, Remington’s perjury trial is scheduled to begin today.

The Post omits stating that Mr. Rauh is a former Franklinker law clerk friend of the late mayor, and at the present time the attorney for Remington, who has been accused of perjury in denying his Communist membership.

Mr. Rauh, Jr., is a friend of James L. Fly, of Americans for Democratic Action, and Remington, a lawyer who stands accused of perjury in denying his Communist membership.

Mr. Rauh, Jr., is a friend of James L. Fly, of Americans for Democratic Action, and Remington, a lawyer who stands accused of perjury in denying his Communist membership.

Mr. Rauh, Jr., is a friend of James L. Fly, of Americans for Democratic Action, and Remington, a lawyer who stands accused of perjury in denying his Communist membership.

Mr. Rauh was at the time a top attorney in that agency. Shortly thereafter he quietly resigned. If, however, he had been asked by someone he believes he was “leaked” this story to the left-wing press, one can more readily understand -Rauh’s views on the loyalty program, and the loyalty of the FBI, and on the book of Max Lowenthal’s. I cite these facts concerning Mr. Rauh’s background merely for the information of my colleagues, so that they may evaluate it from whence comes the inspiration for such an attack on the FBI as that made by Max Lowenthal.

For my personal belief, I have had the opportunity of close observation of the work of the FBI for a number of years. I know the Director and many of the top staff personnel of the Bureau. I have the greatest admiration and respect for the integrity of the Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and his staff personnel. He has operated the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the basis of service to the American people and the integrity of our American system. He has zealously and alertly investigated the activities of subversives and criminals who would undermine our national security.

The American people have confidence in Mr. Hoover and in his administration of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Such biased attacks as those made by Mr. Lowenthal in his book should serve to sharpen the awareness of the public to the fact that there are elements in the United States who would profit greatly by propaganda or otherwise the confidence in the great service rendered by the FBI could be shaken or destroyed.

Mr. Lowenthal can write any kind of book he wants to, I presume, but certainly his Objective Picture of the FBI appears to be not objective but an utterly biased piece of propaganda and I have no doubt it will be so received by the American people.

President, I should like to incorporate at this point in my remarks an article by Bert Andrews, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on November 22, 1950, under the headline “Book attacking record of FBI by Truman friend stirs dispute.”

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

**BOOK ATTACKING RECORDS OF FBI BY TRUMAN FRIEND STIRS DISPUTE—MAX LOWENTHAL'S VOLUME IN VELAY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FRIENDS IN CONGRESS**

WASHINGTON, November 21.—A book written by one of President Truman's closest friends, a book which many believe was done with the hope of destroying J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is having many effects that are just about opposite to those desired by the author, Max Lowenthal.

The situation as it shapes up today can be disclosed on the basis of considerable research, concrete and circumstantial evidence, and the application of logic and the study of those who would rejoice greatly if through propaganda or otherwise the confidence in the great service rendered by the FBI could be shaken or destroyed.

Mr. Lowenthal can write any kind of book he wants to, I presume, but certainly his Objective Picture of the FBI appears to be not objective but an utterly biased piece of propaganda and I have no doubt it will be so received by the American people.

President, I should like to incorporate at this point in my remarks an article by Bert Andrews, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on November 22, 1950, under the headline “Book attacking record of FBI by Truman friend stirs dispute.”

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

**BOOK ATTACKING RECORDS OF FBI BY TRUMAN FRIEND STIRS DISPUTE—MAX LOWENTHAL'S VOLUME IN VELAY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FRIENDS IN CONGRESS**

**WASHINGTON, November 21.—A book written by one of President Truman's closest friends, a book which many believe was done with the hope of destroying J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is having many effects that are just about opposite to those desired by the author, Max Lowenthal.**

The situation as it shapes up today can be disclosed on the basis of considerable research, concrete and circumstantial evidence, and the application of logic and the study of those who would rejoice greatly if through propaganda or otherwise the confidence in the great service rendered by the FBI could be shaken or destroyed.

Mr. Lowenthal can write any kind of book he wants to, I presume, but certainly his Objective Picture of the FBI appears to be not objective but an utterly biased piece of propaganda and I have no doubt it will be so received by the American people.

President, I should like to incorporate at this point in my remarks an article by Bert Andrews, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on November 22, 1950, under the headline “Book attacking record of FBI by Truman friend stirs dispute.”

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

**BOOK ATTACKING RECORDS OF FBI BY TRUMAN FRIEND STIRS DISPUTE—MAX LOWENTHAL'S VOLUME IN VELAY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FRIENDS IN CONGRESS**

**WASHINGTON, November 21.—A book written by one of President Truman's closest friends, a book which many believe was done with the hope of destroying J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is having many effects that are just about opposite to those desired by the author, Max Lowenthal.**

The situation as it shapes up today can be disclosed on the basis of considerable research, concrete and circumstantial evidence, and the application of logic and the study of those who would rejoice greatly if through propaganda or otherwise the confidence in the great service rendered by the FBI could be shaken or destroyed.

Mr. Lowenthal can write any kind of book he wants to, I presume, but certainly his Objective Picture of the FBI appears to be not objective but an utterly biased piece of propaganda and I have no doubt it will be so received by the American people.

President, I should like to incorporate at this point in my remarks an article by Bert Andrews, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on November 22, 1950, under the headline “Book attacking record of FBI by Truman friend stirs dispute.”

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

**BOOK ATTACKING RECORDS OF FBI BY TRUMAN FRIEND STIRS DISPUTE—MAX LOWENTHAL'S VOLUME IN VELAY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FRIENDS IN CONGRESS**

**WASHINGTON, November 21.—A book written by one of President Truman's closest friends, a book which many believe was done with the hope of destroying J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is having many effects that are just about opposite to those desired by the author, Max Lowenthal.**

The situation as it shapes up today can be disclosed on the basis of considerable research, concrete and circumstantial evidence, and the application of logic and the study of those who would rejoice greatly if through propaganda or otherwise the confidence in the great service rendered by the FBI could be shaken or destroyed.

Mr. Lowenthal can write any kind of book he wants to, I presume, but certainly his Objective Picture of the FBI appears to be not objective but an utterly biased piece of propaganda and I have no doubt it will be so received by the American people.

President, I should like to incorporate at this point in my remarks an article by Bert Andrews, which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune on November 22, 1950, under the headline “Book attacking record of FBI by Truman friend stirs dispute.”

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

**BOOK ATTACKING RECORDS OF FBI BY TRUMAN FRIEND STIRS DISPUTE—MAX LOWENTHAL'S VOLUME IN VELAY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S FRIENDS IN CONGRESS**

**WASHINGTON, November 21.—A book written by one of President Truman's closest friends, a book which many believe was done with the hope of destroying J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is having many effects that are just about opposite to those desired by the author, Max Lowenthal.**

The situation as it shapes up today can be disclosed on the basis of considerable research, concrete and circumstantial evidence, and the application of logic and the study of those who would rejoice greatly if through propaganda or otherwise the confidence in the great service rendered by the FBI could be shaken or destroyed.

Mr. Lowenthal can write any kind of book he wants to, I presume, but certainly his Objective Picture of the FBI appears to be not objective but an utterly biased piece of propaganda and I have no doubt it will be so received by the American people.
LOWENTHAL have long been friends.

Under prompt counterattack from congressional friends have brought out, too, that the Russians. The congressional friends have always held.

Washington than are usually sent out. Three of the New York Herald Tribune, for example, where usually publishers send only one.

The President has read or of the car at his own house. 'We stopped at his apartment on Irving Street to get his bags, then he dropped me at my house in Chevy Chase.

There is another passage-showing what a great Hater President Truman can be—which observes that President Truman refused to reappoint the district attorney, Maurice Miller, after he became President in 1945.

'There were not half a dozen Senators who would have withstood the pressure,' Mr. Daniels writes: 'Then,' said Lowenthal, 'some of the lawyers told Truman that some of the exhibits were pretty hot stuff and it would be possible to just put them into the record without bringing them out in the hearing.

'The messages and telephone calls, teletype, and letters, and proved in from Missouri asking him, first; to stop the hearings on the Missouri Pacific and, second: to go easy on the Missouri Pacific.

Lowenthal in his book has a couple of examples of what seem to be inside dope on President Truman's feeling toward Mr. Hoover, as, for example, his statement that the President twice rejected suggestions—one in 1920 and once some years earlier—that he should head the over-all head of a superintelligence agency including the FBI and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Truman-Lowenthal friendship is cited at length because of a passage in Mr. Lowenthal's book, in which he says President Truman twice rejected the suggestions that Mr. Hoover be made the top, all-over head of espionage and counterespionage.

This was not general knowledge at the time. Mr. Daniels has learned that the suggestions came from the Military Establishment and that President Truman would have none of them. Mr. Daniels, after noting that Congress voted Mr. Hoover a salary raise and praised him, goes on to say:

'There are some indications, however, that the views of the President are not universally held by Americans interested in effective counterespionage. President Truman, when he set up the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) as a new espionage and counterespionage organization, disregarded suggestions that Mr. Hoover himself should become the head of any such superintelligence organization. In 1950, when the President made a new appointment to the post, he again disregarded the suggestions that Mr. Hoover be promoted to that position. Indeed, when the President showed the CIA he went further and withdrew from the FBI authority it had possessed for 7 years in counterespionage work throughout Central and South America.'
Mr. Lowenthal a number of times uses quotes of President Truman to criticize the FBI. He says, for example: "In May 1950, Mr. Hoover described the Communists as the most dangerous and one of the most powerful forces in the United States. 

"But some informed authorities believe otherwise. I, for my part, think that Hoover has been singularly free from activi­

ety. This book starts the discussion. This

is the most nonobjective book I have ever read. It is a book that would lead to undermine Mr. Hoover's position or
can be mistaken for

The F.B.I., while officially making no comment, is fighting back through its friends in Capitol Hill. One example of this came when Congressmen circulated a House Committee on Un-American Activities report taken from Mr. Lowenthal's associations with

Mr. Hoover showed much interest in me, and he was rather impressed with my work.

In the course of 38 years I have met tens of thousands of people, and worked with them, too. I have dealt with many organizations. I think that you include in the sum total of what I have been engaged

in, all these questions, even if the answer was 'yes,' to them, wouldn't amount to a hill of beans in proportion.

On a Washington opinion of the Lowenthal book was voiced by Rex Coller, in the Evening Star. It noted that the publisher, William Sloane Associates, Inc., of New York, said the book with its "unbiased and pro­

foundly conservative approach" would lead to a "debate of genuine quality and significance." Mr. Coller said: "One conclusion of this reviewer is that this is the most nonobjective book on the FBI ever published.

John Keats, in the Washington Daily News, noted that no one can ever do an inside job on the workings of the FBI, because the FBI can't tell you the necessary information.

Mr. Keats added: "No evil can come from the public's critical examination of the activities of the Federal Police service, if it is done thoughtfully and objective­

ly. This book starts the discussion. This country has been singularly free from activi­
ties of secret police. The time is probably now to find out whether it needs more or less of this commodity, and how to check its activi­
ties in terms of our budget as well as our political philosophy."

All in all, it's quite a "rhubarb."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. President, I especially take occasion as a part of my remarks at this point an editorial entitled "Smearing the F.B.I."

Mr. Lowenthal ordered to be printed in the Recount, as follows:

SMearing THE FBI

Had the FBI been made the victim of an ordinary smear campaign, the organization would have been deplorable enough. The attack

made by Max Lowenthal in his newly publish­ed book (The Federal Bureau of Investig­

ation) is, however—by reason of its method and circumstances—particularly obnoxious.

This lengthy volume, with its outward pretense to authoritative and objective, could easily be mistaken for a factual guide to the complaints that can be made of the FBI over its 42 years of existence. It is only when the text has been examined that the author's manner and aims are revealed. This book has strung together an exhaustive series of quota­tions from public records, inconclusive, circumstantial, and partial. The chief point of contest designed to have the cumulative result of implying that the FBI has been inefficient, prejudiced by notoriety for itself, and careless of the civil liberties of the citizens. The book's publication oc­curs at a time when the FBI's activities are being repudiated by Congress—and indeed they merit—an unhesitating public confidence; and the whole venture is made the more remarkable by suggestions of White House encouragement.

What is the truth? The FBI under J. Edgar Hoover has been a vigilant and highly effective agency in the fields of crime over which it has jurisdiction. In the more per­
avative and general assignment which the Communist conspiracy cast upon it, the FBI has been as alert as it has been fruitful in results. The FBI has been as alert as it has been fruitful in results.

The FBI has been as alert as it has been fruitful in results.

Competition Among Countries

Americans have every reason to be proud of the FBI and Mr. Hoover.

Some American didn't give his friend Lowenthal a warm volume a friendly nod, as is being widely surmised, why not just repudiate the book publicly as an unjustified attack on a top-rank official?

If Harry actually is gunning for Hoover, he will have Congress to reckon with. In that event, serious tasks to get Hoover seems 98 percent likely to draw a rebut which will leave Harry wondering for days afterward what the fuss was all about.

In case you're curious about the kind of people Hoover is up against in his FBI con­tests with United States Reds on official literature, is not a political party like the Democrats or Republicans, but an army. It is organized on military lines like any other army. Its membership is highly dis­
ciplined, fanatically loyal to the Moscow high command, and prepared to jump into battle for the overthrow of existing govern­ments wherever and whenever the opportunity moment arrives.

COMMUNIST PARTY IS REALLY AN ARMY

It's a mistake, says Kintner, to try to treat these people as if they are just another political party. The way to deal with them, he insists, is to handle them as traitors—persons sworn and determined to topple our social system and bring in Stalinism in an unconstitutional way.

This is the kind of thing J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI have been fighting for years, and are still fighting. They have to fit their literature, in every way these traitors' brilliant imagina­tion can invent.

It will be interesting to watch how big a play Lowenthal's attack on the FBI gets in various widespread media—magazine book review columns, and new little a play, if any, is given Colonel Kintner's cold­
turkey diagram of the underground Red army as now organized in this and other non-Stalinist countries.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. President, as I close my remarks, I should like to refer to a speech regarding Mr. Lowen­
thal, entitled "A Man of Mystery," made.
in the House of Representatives on Friday, September 1, 1950, by Representative Dondero. I shall not ask to have it inserted at this point in my remarks, because it is already in the Record, at page 14150.

I thank the Senator from Illinois for his courtesy.

RECESS

Mr. LUCAS. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, November 28, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 27, 1950:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Robert A. Lovett, of New York, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, a position to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Anna M. Rosenberg, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense, a position to which she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Robert C. Gue, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor, following recess appointment.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Walter S. Gifford, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

Howard H. Tewksbury, of New Hampshire, to be Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Sidney H. Browne, of New Jersey, to be Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consular general of the United States of America to Great Britain.

Robert Y. Brown, of Alabama, to be Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons to be appointed as Foreign Service officers of class 4, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Charles C. Adams, of New York.
John A. Baker, Jr., of Connecticut.
Michael P. Ball, of Pennsylvania.
Harry G. Barnes, Jr., of Minnesota.
Aif E. Bergesen, of New York.
Leonore H. Berlin, of Illinois.
James R. Billman, of California.
Vincent S. R. Brandt, of Rhode Island.
Carroll C. Brown, of Rhode Island.
Frank N. Burnet, of New York.
Pratt Byrd, of Kentucky.
Thomas A. C. Cattell, of Maryland.
Christian C. Chapman, of New York.
John M. Clift, of California.
Carleton S. Coon, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Frank J. Coyle, of Pennsylvania.
Richard C. Davis, of Pennsylvania.
Jonathan DeWitt, of New York.
Dexter W. Draper, Jr., of California.
Walter H. Drew, of Colorado.
William D. Green, Jr., of Illinois.
Carl J. Erickson, Jr., of Washington.
Richard D. Geppter, of New Jersey.

Herbert I. Goodman, of Pennsylvania.
Lindsey Grant, of New York.
James C. Hassett, of Kansas.
Roland F. Hany, of California.
Gordon G. Heiner, 3d, of Maryland.
William A. Hedges, of Florida.
Benjamin C. Hillard, 3d, of West Virginia.
Max E. Hodge, of New York.
Roscoe L. Hovey, of Ohio.
Robert A. Hurwitz, of Illinois.
Walter E. Jenkins, Jr., of Massachusetts.
James H. Jones, of Arizona.
William M. Kahmann, of Missouri.
Lowell I. Kainer, of Minnesota.
Paul B. Ladd, Jr., of Colorado.
John C. Leach, of Massachusetts.
Philip M. Lindsay, of Massachusetts.
Walter M. McConnell, of Massachusetts.
Edward E. Masters, of Ohio.
Kerritt E. Midlum, of Michigan.
Lawrence C. Mitchell, of California.
Benjamin R. Moir, of Virginia.
Jacob M. Myerson, of the District of Columbia.
Harry I. Odell, of New York.
Peter J. Peterson, of Minnesota.
H. Earl Russell, Jr., of Michigan.
David T. Schneider, of Massachusetts.
Ernest E. Snyder, of California.
Peter A. Seip, of Iowa.
Robert Wade Seward, Jr., of Virginia.
John J. Scudder, of New York.
John W. Simms, of Pennsylvania.
Herman T. Skoffield, of New Hampshire.
Richard E. Snyder, of New Jersey.
William F. Spruance, of Wisconsin.
Robert J. Tepper, of New York.
William N. Turpin, of Georgia.
Peter C. Walker, of New York.
Bradford Wells, of Ohio.
Robert F. Weitzman, of New York.
Merrill A. Wilt, of Massachusetts.
Frank S. Wile, of Michigan.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America, to which offices they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

James G. Evans, of Virginia.
George A. Mann, of Virginia.
Edward C. Webster, Jr., of Massachusetts.
William F. Barber, of Maryland, to be a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

William C. Foster, of New York, to be Administrator for Economic Cooperation, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Richard M. Bissell, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Administrator for Economic Cooperation, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Henry G. Bennett, of Oklahoma, to be Technical Cooperation Administrator, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY BOARD

Nelson A. Rockefeller, of New York, to be Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Vice Adm. Jerauld Wright, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Deputy United States Representative to the standing group of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

MUNITIONS BOARD

John D. Small, of New York, to be Chairman of the Board, a position to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Stephen J. Spingarn, of New York, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years and until November 25, 1948, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATION

Alfred Valentinoni, of New York, to be Economic Stabilization Administrator, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for terms of 2 years from July 1, 1951, to which they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Walter E. Crow, of Utah.
W. Elmer Harber, of Oklahoma.
C. Edward Rowe, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term of 1 year from July 1, 1950, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Robert W. Willett, of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term beginning June 30, 1952, to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Walter Lee Dunham, of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a term expiring June 30, 1951.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

George J. Bott, of Maryland, to be General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 4 years, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

EDWIN W. BRONK, OF NEW YORK.

Charles E. S. Pollard, of New York.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1956, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Sophie Blades, of New Mexico.
Chester I. Barnard, of New York.
Herman F. Barnes, of the District of Columbia.
Detlev W. Bronk, of Maryland.
Gerry C. Conolly, of Maryland.
Charles Dillard, of New York.
Robert F. Loeb, of New York.
Nathan A. Potter, of Indiana.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1954, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

Lee A. Dubridge, of California.
Donald H. McLaughlin, of California.
Edward L. Morehead, of Massachusetts.
Joseph C. Morris, of Louisiana.
Harold M. Morse, of New Jersey.
James A. Reynolds, of California.
K. C. Stakman, of Minnesota.
P. H. Yancey, of Alabama.

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1956, to which office they were appointed during the last recess of the Senate:

James B. Conant, of Massachusetts.
John W. Davis, of West Virginia.
Edwin B. Fred, of Wisconsin.
Paul M. Gros, of North Carolina.
George D. Humphrey, of Wyoming.
O. W. Hyman, of Tennessee.
Fred W. Middelburg, of Missouri.
Charles E. Wilson, of New York.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Beth W. Richardson, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for a term of 3 years, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.
To be captains
Air Force Nurses

Georgiana, Vivian M., AN1134
Hartman, Mary, AN1149
Vickers, Virginia Ramage, AN1693
Webb, Bertha E., AN1133.

To be medical specialist

XBrice, Virginia Newkirk, AR10049.

Note.—All of the officers named on this promotion for captain will complete the required 7 years' service during the months of November and December 1950. Dates of rank will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

The following-named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officers' Personnel Act of 1947 and sections 501 and 502 of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol X are subject to temporary commission required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonels with rank from

November 19, 1950

United States Air Force

Adams, Louis Charles, Jr., 3450A.
Akin, Leroy, 3101A.
Alexander, David, 3104A.
Allford, Ray Wilbur, 2906A.
Allen, Marion Frances, AN8008.
Almanza, Robert, 3164A.
Almanza, James Ernest, 3456A.
Anderson, Milo Peter, 3386A.
Anderson, Dale Leroy, 3223A.
Anderson, Charles Converse, 3476A.
Armold, Harley Arthur, 3042A.
Armstrong, John Lawrence, 3094A.
Arnott, Thomas Nelson, 3084A.
Arnold, Richard, Jr., 3411A.
Ashlon, Thurlow, 3372A.
Atwood, Robert Greene, 3383A.
Auten, Frank Caldwell, Jr., 3370A.
Baker, Elia R., 3258A.
Baker, Charles Petronel, 3200A.
Baker, Frank Royce, 3412A.
Baker, Leo Edward, 3237A.
Bane, Edwin Ronald, 3454A.
Banks, John Paul, 3361A.
Barko, James Stephen, 3305A.
Barlow, Myron Ford, 3476A.
Barney, William Bourne, 3410A.
Barrere, Robert Andrew, 3400A.
Barth, Grace Margaret, AL80053.
Bartlett, William Henry, 2996A.
Bates, Paul E., 3389A.
Beach, Rex Ward, 3290A.
Beeley, John Allen, 3131A.
Beauregard, William C., 3282A.
Bechtel, Howard John, 3015A.
Beck, Howard Alfred, 3153A.
Beighedt, Willis Eugene, 3448A.
Bell, Leon Edwin, Jr., 3091A.
Beville, Robert Edward, 3239A.
Benjamin, Walter Paul, 3489A.
Bennett, Thomas Marion, 3313A.
Bennett, William Albert, Jr., 3067A.
Binford, Eugene Eugene, 3279A.
Blaha, Elmer Carl, 3051A.
Biedege, Hugh Harold, 2976A.
Bodine, Robert George, 3481A.
Bonawitz, Norval C., 3202A.
Bond, Ralph Winston, 3036A.
Borden, Dennis Jr., 3088A.
Borowski, Edmund Joseph, 2968A.
Bosch, George Arthur, 3178A.
Bouy, Charles John Francis, 3282A.
Bowie, William Allen, 3276A.
Boyd, Raymond Gilbert, 2888A.
Bradshaw, Charles, 3301A.
Brandeberry, Frank Elwood, Jr., 3100A.
Bran, Ralph Austin, 3232A.
Brazee, George Edward, 3498A.
Brechtel, Harold Odell, 3201A.
Bridges, John DeGruff, 3425A.

Nebran, George Albert, 3376A.
Brooks, Easton Anthony, 3390A.
Brooks, Clyde Edward, 3402A.
Brown, Bill Roe, 3218A.
Brown, Edward Tompkins, 2909A.
Brown, Harold Paul, 3086A.
Brown, Margaret Goodman, AL60063.
Bryan, Alexander Wilson, 3426A.
Budd, Hyman Allan, 3429A.
Bull, Fredrick Kemmerer, 3318A.
Burroughs, Howard, Jr., 3253A.
Burns, Luther Wilbur, 2906A.
Busb, Eugene Edward, 2926A.
Bush, Joseph, 3277A.
Carr, Carle, 2906A.
Camp, Kenneth Lee, 3234A.
Campbell, Arch Graham, Jr., 3221A.
Campbell, Arne Edvard, 3216A.
Capes, James Stephen, 2943A.
Carmack, Beverly Eugene, 3272A.
Carner, Sam Abbott, 3267A.
Carr, John Kermitt, 3420A.
Carroll, Louis Orville, 3231A.
Carson, Charles Edges, 3140A.
Carson, James Harmon, 3483A.
Carson, Sam Filson, 3359A.
Carter, William Almanth, 3019A.
Cassidy, Edward Robert, 3305A.
Cassell, Raymond Walter, 3007A.
Cate, Albert Murray, 3473A.
Chapman, Louis Henry, Jr., 3473A.
Chapman, Wilson Alexander, 3309A.
Chase, Kenneth Bryant, 3293A.
Christensen, Jeanie A., 3474A.
Clark, Arthur Malcolm, 3046A.
Clark, James, 3270A.
Clark, William, 3452A.
Clark, Irene Field, 3456A.
Clark, Worth Charles, 3270A.
Clauer, Leslie Conway, 3498A.
Clifford, Robert Lincoln, 2999A.
Cobb, Garth Cline, 3088A.
Cooke, Bailey, 3441A.
Cooke, Charles James, 3348A.
Cooke, Robert, 3438A.
Cooper, Edwin Branan, 2976A.
Cornwall, Paul Kathleen, 3178A.
Couch, Gerald, 3126A.
Coulpland, Leonard Temple, 2946A.
Cox, Albert Lymans, Jr., 3275A.
Craig, Ellis Bunting, 3197A.
Crandon, George Bailey, 3157A.
Crane, James Anthony, 3368A.
Crook, William Ralph, 3229A.
Crowley, John Ennis, 2999A.
Culberson, Virgil Bryant, 3023A.
Culpepper, Donald, 3409A.
Curtic, Raymond Leavitt, 3431A.
Curtis, Frank Mitchell, Jr., 3246A.
Davis, Robert Nelson, 3091A.
Davis, Edward Glendaw, 3245A.
Davis, Frank Lint, 3153A.
Dawson, Robert Harrison, 3491A.
Dechaene, Andre Jacques, 3442A.
Delues, Louis, 3667A.
Demick, Robert Leroy, 3472A.
Deppe, Howard William, 2872A.
Dickson, Marion Leonard, 3471A.
Dillow, Joseph Clinton, 3237A.
Dimmock, Charles, 3120A.
Dishuck, John Joseph, 3180A.
Dixey, John Bland, 3241A.
Dougan, Eric, 3046A.
Dougherty, Clifford Alonso, 3457A.
Dow, Leonard Fernell, 3346A.
Downey, Ruth Margaret, AL50204.
Downs, James Alfred, 3290A.
Dreiman, Paul Edward, 3180A.
Driver, James Edward, 3001A.
Drysdale, Taylor, 3276A.
Dubose, James Rembert, Jr., 3219A.
Dunfee, John Frank, 3107A.
Dunham, Earl Herbert, 3451A.
Dumphry, Francis Albert, 3293A.
Earl, Gerald Mercer, 3277A.
Edmonds, Melvin Thornton, 3339A.
Eldridge, George Brooks, 3063A.
Ellert, Lawrence Joseph, 3350A.
Eills, Robert Harett, 3276A.
Eills, Robert Harett, 3276A.
Eliot, Mary Elizabeth, 3496A.
Engstrom, Melvin Verner, 3359A.
Erdin, Robert Alexander, 3307A.
Stokes, Arthur Jackson, 14973A.
Stone, Carroll Mitchell, 14974A.
Story, Harvey Lain, 14727A.
Stowe, Frederick Robert, 15006A.
Strand, George Edward, 14970A.
Strasby, John Riley, 14977A.
Stuber, Harold Britton, 15019A.
Swan, Harold Joseph, 14770A.
Sullivan, James Erwin, 14969A.
Summer, Charles Dewey, Jr., 15045A.
Svensen, Wesley Winfield, 14918A.
Sweeney, John Robert, 14774A.
Swinson, Robert George, 14768A.
Taylor, Kenneth Baker, 14767A.
Taylor, Robert George, 14744A.
Teague, Homer Franklin, 14769A.
Tennyo, Allen Romady, 15029A.
Thomas, John Barnes, 14969A.
Thompson, Brian Chandler, 14919A.
Thompson, James Edward, 14692A.
Thompson, Brian Chandler, 14778A.
Thompson, Brian, 14692A.
Thompson, Charles, 14692A.
Thompson, Brian, 14692A.
Thomson, John Barnes, 14969A.
Thomson, John, 14969A.
Tobor; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.
Todaro; William Justin, 14886A.