

months' active duty after June 24, 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. Res. 373. Joint resolution declaring the boundaries of the inland or internal waters of the United States to be as far seaward as is permissible under international law, and providing for a survey of such boundaries to be made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in the light of the Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries case; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 374. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1952, 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. SIEMINSKI:

H. J. Res. 375. Joint resolution to rescind the consent of Congress to the compact or agreement between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey creating the Port of New York Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 376. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. Con. Res. 197. Concurrent resolution to establish the Joint Committee on Coverage of Administrative Positions into the Classified Civil Service; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 198. Concurrent resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the joint committee created pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 197; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. Res. 521. Resolution favoring the embracing within the Republic of Ireland of all the territory of that country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Delaware, relative to transmitting an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense compact as entered into and ratified by the State of Delaware, pursuant to subsection 201 (g) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, Eighty-first Congress); to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to transmitting an authenticated copy of an interstate civil defense compact as entered into and ratified by the State of Nevada, pursuant to subsection 201 (g) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, relative to transmitting an authenticated copy of Act No. 330 of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, concerning mutual military aid and assistance by and between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other States, in an emergency, and empowering the Governor to enter into a compact with the State of New Jersey and the State of New York and any other State concurring therein for such purpose; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, relative to requesting the official designation of the body of water impounded by Wolf Creek Dam, "Lake Cumberland", and asking that the name of the Dam remain "Wolf Creek Dam"; to the Committee on Public Works.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, relative to urging Congress to lower the premiums on national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, urging Congress to lower the premiums on national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, urging Congress to lower the premiums on national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FORAND: Resolution entitled "Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to work for the passage of legislation to amend the social security act so as to authorize the extension of old-age and survivors benefits under the act to State and local employees who are covered by State or local retirement systems, as passed by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the January session, A. D. 1952, and approved by the Governor on February 5, 1952"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. R. 6551. A bill for the relief of Hyeng Pok Sunoo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6552. A bill for the relief of Velisarios G. Zavitsanos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURLESON:

H. R. 6553. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Abilene Division, to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of Yetta Mae Slayton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNES:

H. R. 6554. A bill to effect entry of Kim Jung Soo to be adopted by United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:

H. R. 6555. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Seyre Odichou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWARD:

H. R. 6556. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Erle E. Howe; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 6557. A bill for the relief of Rebecca Polak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE (by request):

H. R. 6558. A bill for the relief of certain members of the naval service, with respect to shipments of household effects; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 6559. A bill for the relief of Setsuko Motohara Kibler, widow of Robert Eugene Kibler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McVEY:

H. R. 6560. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Joyce Heveran, nee Rigby; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. R. 6561. A bill to effect entry of a minor child adopted or to be adopted by United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN (by request):

H. R. 6562. A bill for the relief of Andreas or Andrew Voutsinas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 6563. A bill for the relief of Peter Penovic, Milos Grahovac, Nikola Maljkovic,

and Mile Milanovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6564. A bill for the relief of Antonio Tralanga; 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:

538. By Mr. KILDAY: Petition of Richard M. Casillos, M. M. Lugo, Henry Romo, Joaquin Abrego, Wayne E. LeCroy, Fred M. Ramirez, A. M. Ramirez, Martin B. Aparicio, Frank Galvan, R. Rubio, T. G. Hernandez, Joseph N. McCumber, Albert A. Pena, Jr., Julian S. Garvia, and Conrad Salinas, urging legislation to prohibit employing, harboring, or recruiting illegal workers from Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

539. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Miami Friendship Townsend Club, No. 1, Miami, Fla., requesting enactment of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

540. Also, petition of West Palm Beach Townsend Club, No. 1, West Palm Beach, Fla., requesting enactment of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

541. Also, petition of Miami Townsend Club No. 22, Miami, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

542. Also, petition of Rotary Club of Jacksonville, Jacksonville, Fla., relative to being gravely concerned that many rights and privileges now possessed by us as citizens of this State or of this Nation can easily be impaired by proposed treaties implementing the International Covenant of Human Rights under our United Nations Charter; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

543. Also, petition of New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, Inc., New York City, N. Y., relative to urging passage of the bill H. R. 4544, dealing with the antimuggling situation and narcotics; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

544. Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce, Houston, Tex., relative to stating its continued opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence seaway; to the Committee on Public Works.

545. Petition of Texas Harris County Mayors' and Councilmen's Association, Baytown, Tex., relative to requesting the Congress to act favorably upon and adopt bill S. 940 or H. R. 4484 pending in the Eighty-second Congress, relative to the tidelands areas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

546. Also, petition of Ricardo J. de Castro, Valenzuela Subdivision, Manila, Philippines, relative to stating a grievance wherein the United States civil-service regulations were completely ignored, and the true spirit of the Missing Persons Act was misinterpreted; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1952

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 10, 1952)

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

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

O God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed: As the torch of a new day lights afresh the path of duty we bow before

Thee in humility and hope. Through the lips that speak in this forum of freedom may there be heard by a listening world the solemn summons to men of good will, of all colors and all nations, to a new commonwealth of all peoples, in which power shall be administered as a sacred trust and dedicated to the common good.

In this creative hour of destiny, save us from surrendering to cynicism, because of rampant evil, and of being made men of little faith by those who desecrate the dignity of human life. Dedicate us anew to the yet unfinished task, that we may win a just peace for which brave men are giving their lives. And Thine shall be the kingdom and the power and the glory. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Chief Clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., February 14, 1952.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. WALTER F. GEORGE, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
President pro tempore.

Mr. GEORGE thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 11, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

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

On February 12, 1952:

- S. 471. An act for the relief of Ai Mei Yu and Ai Mei Chen;
- S. 527. An act for the relief of Youichi Nobori;
- S. 605. An act for the relief of Constance Chin Hung;
- S. 639. An act for the relief of Motol Kano;
- S. 702. An act for the relief of Joseph Emanuel Winger;
- S. 971. An act for the relief of Ralph Albrecht Hsiao;
- S. 1120. An act for the relief of Misao Konishi;
- S. 1448. An act for the relief of Robert William Lauber;
- S. 1819. An act for the relief of Wolfgang Vogel;
- S. 2095. An act for the relief of Joe Kosaka; and
- S. 2169. An act authorizing the acquisition by the Secretary of the Interior of the Gila Pueblo, in Gila County, Ariz., for archeological laboratory and storage purposes, and for other purposes.

On February 13, 1952:

- S. 634. An act for the relief of Stela S. Ransier;
- S. 640. An act for the relief of Isamu Furuta;

S. 659. An act for the relief of Ritsuko Chojin;

S. 1158. An act for the relief of Takako Kitamura Dalluge; and

S. 2158. An act for the relief of Michiyo Chiba.

On February 14, 1952:

S. 1177. An act for the relief of Misako Kinoshita;

S. 1280. An act for the relief of the minor child, Peng-siu Mei;

S. 1421. An act for the relief of Masako Sugiyama; and

S. 1911. An act for the relief of Michael David Liu, a minor.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to introduce bills and joint resolutions, make insertions in the RECORD, and transact other routine business, without debate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 353)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore 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 Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith, for the information of the Congress, a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from April 1, 1951, to September 30, 1951, and describing in accordance with section 4 (b) (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1952.

REPORT ON MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 352)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore 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 Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress, first session (63 Stat. 714), I am transmitting herewith the fourth report on the mutual defense assistance program, covering the period from April 1, 1951, to October 9, 1951.

I am able to report to the Congress and the people of the United States that substantial and continuing progress has been made toward the goals of the mutual defense assistance program. The continued strengthening of defense potential of the free nations has stimu-

lated their friendship for the United States and served increasingly to deter aggressive ventures.

It is clear, however, that the systematic creation of military strength in the free world posed many difficult and complex problems. We have not solved all of them, nor even a majority of them. Much remains to be done. It is my belief, however, that our achievements, and those of the nations associated with us, now have provided the all-essential base on which the free world can complete the structure of an invincible mutual defense.

With the appointment of a Director for Mutual Security, in accordance with the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, the mutual defense assistance program enters a new phase in which it becomes integrated even more closely into the fabric of our total foreign-aid program. It has therefore seemed appropriate to include in this fourth report a summary of the operation of the mutual defense assistance program over the past 2 years and a survey of the principles and current problems of military assistance.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 12, 1952.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES UNDER UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of activities under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENT OF CODE RELATING TO JURISDICTION OVER OFFENSES COMMITTED BY OR AGAINST INDIANS

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 18, United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure," with respect to State jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the Indian country, and to confer on the State of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in the State (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON BORROWING AUTHORITY UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the borrowing authority under the Defense Production Act, as amended, for the quarter ending December 31, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the

Commission dated January 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT OF CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ACT

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of contributions for the quarter ended December 31, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS OF CERTAIN EXPENDITURES IN EXCESS OF ALLOTMENTS

A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports of certain expenditures in excess of allotments of funds made under apportionments approved by the Bureau of the Budget, for the fiscal year 1952 for the Federal Housing Administration (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION

A letter from the Acting Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the year ended April 1, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents in the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A letter from the Governor of the State of Nevada, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an interstate civil defense compact entered into by that State (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, transmitting a copy of an act of the legislature of that State, entitled "An act concerning mutual military aid and assistance by and between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and other States, in an emergency; and agreeing to, approving, and authorizing and empowering the Governor to enter into a compact with the State of New Jersey and the State of New York and any other State concurring therein or otherwise approving thereof, for such purposes" (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc., Washington, D. C., protesting against the proposed transfer of the administration of the functions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act outside the Treasury Department; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

A resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Parent-Teachers Association, Public School No. 53, Richmond Hill, N. Y., favoring the enactment of House bill 4544, to establish in the Bureau of Customs the United States Customs Port Patrol and the United States Customs Border Patrol in order to improve the enforcement of the anti-smuggling laws; to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions adopted by the Three-Score-Ten Club of West Palm Beach, the Fifth Congressional District Council of Townsend Clubs, Sanford, the Victory Townsend Club No. 13, of St. Petersburg, and the Associated Townsend Clubs of Dade County, Miami, all in the State of Florida, favoring the enactment of legislation providing old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

The memorial of Mrs. M. McKinnon, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the membership of the First Baptist Church of Central City, Ky., protesting against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the Pine Grove Baptist Church, of Sumter, S. C., signed by the pastor, church clerk, and sundry members of the church, remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, Henderson, Ky., signed by Mrs. Bertha Sisk, Christian social relations chairman, Mrs. Charles Busby, president of Women's Society of Christian Service, and Mrs. H. E. Donahoo, secretary of Women's Society of Christian Service, remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Clay, Ky., signed by Mrs. P. B. Clark, and sundry other members, remonstrating against the appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petitions of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Schlei, of Fenton, Iowa, and Mrs. Irene Fields, of Sacramento, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Conover-Mast Publications, Inc., New York, N. Y., relating to alleged discrimination against the alcohol beverage industry in the exercise of its right to advertise its products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter in the nature of a petition from the mayor of the city of Hackensack, N. J., relating to the termination of the use of Teterboro Airport as a replacement point for the planes heretofore operating out of the closed Newark Airport; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government

"Whereas there is now pending before Congress bills to grant aid to the Israeli Government, being S. 1247, H. R. 3458, H. R. 3488, and H. R. 3807; and

"Whereas it is the purpose of these bills to give financial aid in the form of grants to the Government of the ancient and tradi-

tional democracy now known as the Israeli State; and

"Whereas such assistance to the people of Israel in developing their natural resources, expanding their agricultural and industrial economy, will mean a great productive capacity and will further the promotion of the security and general welfare of the United States and of Israel and will strengthen the ties of friendship between the people of the United States and of Israel; and

"Whereas such grants would further the basic objectives of the Charter of the United Nations: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Members in the Congress of the United States of America be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested by the General Court of Massachusetts to give intensive study and consideration to S. 1247, H. R. 3458, H. R. 3488, and H. R. 3807, now pending in the Congress of the United States, and to use their best efforts to have this proposed legislation enacted into law; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, authorized to transmit to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts in said Congress, copies of these resolutions.

"In senate, adopted January 28, 1952.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN,
"Clerk.

"In house of representatives, adopted in concurrence February 5, 1952.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE,
"Clerk.

"A true copy. Attest:

"EDWARD J. CRONIN,
"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

Resolution of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"Resolutions memorializing Congress to enact a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts General Court hereby petitions the Congress of the United States to enact legislation creating a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act with enforcement provisions adequate to insure compliance by employers; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

"In senate, adopted January 28, 1952.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN, Clerk.

"In house of representatives, adopted, in concurrence, February 5, 1952.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk.

"A true copy. Attest:

"EDWARD J. CRONIN,
"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Finance:

"Resolutions urging Congress to lower the premiums on national service life insurance

"Whereas veterans of World War II carrying national service life term insurance are now required to pay substantial premiums, only to have approximately two-thirds of this payment returned to them later as a dividend; and

"Whereas more veterans would be encouraged to retain their national service life insurance if the premiums were lowered substantially as would occur with the adoption of a modern mortality table; and

"Whereas commercial insurance companies have been required to utilize the commissioners standard ordinary mortality table,

which has the effect of lowering term insurance premiums especially during the middle years of life; Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to adopt the commissioners standard ordinary mortality table for use with the national service life term insurance program; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, the Veterans' Administrator, the national commanders of the major veterans' organizations, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"House of representatives, February 4, 1952, adopted.

LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk.

"A true copy.

"Attest: "EDWARD J. CRONIN,
"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

(The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, identical with the foregoing, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.)

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT AND POWER PROJECT AT NIAGARA FALLS

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the New York State Rural Electric Cooperative Association in a recent meeting adopted a resolution favoring the St. Lawrence seaway project and also urging the approval of S. 517, a bill introduced by me for a power project at Niagara Falls.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution adopted by this fine organization of New York farmers and cooperators, together with a letter addressed to me by Robert Donovan, secretary of this organization, transmitting the resolution and expressing certain views on the projects in question be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

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

NIAGARA AND ST. LAWRENCE POWER

Whereas plans have been prepared by the Secretary of the Army under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers for the redevelopment and improvement of the Niagara Falls for the generation and distribution of power for the benefit of the people of the northeastern United States; and

Whereas the bill, S. 517, known as the Lehman-Roosevelt bill, now pending in the Senate, would preserve the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and provide for the most beneficial use of the waters for the development of power; and

Whereas it has been the well-established policy of the American people to improve, use, and preserve the natural resources of the Nation for the public benefit; and

Whereas the provision of said bill assures the development of the project pursuant to the treaty with Canada of 1950 and assures as well the operation of the generating and distribution units by an agreement with a duly authorized agency of the State of New York: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the officers, directors and members of the New York State Rural Electric Cooperative Association assembled this 21st day of January 1952, in the city of Binghamton, N. Y., do hereby authorize the officers of this association to support and seek the adoption of said bill S. 517, by the

Congress of the United States, for the following reasons:

1. Because industry and farms, especially in the State of New York, must have cheaper power to compete in production with other States.

2. The high cost of electric power and low margin of generating capacity over demand in New York State is a shameful record for the local utilities. The fact that this is true, in view of the availability of the great coal mines, oil, and gas wells of neighboring Pennsylvania, and the hydroelectric possibilities of New York State, is a strong argument against the surrender of the natural resources of the Niagara to their monopolistic practices.

3. Other pending legislative proposals would not provide any relief from the present inequitable distribution of power from this great natural resource.

4. To meet the national emergency now demands development of the Niagara to supply much more power for the farms and industry of the Northeast and to lower the rate level for the whole area; be it further

Resolved, That we urge the earliest adoption of legislation providing for the Federal construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives in Congress and made available to the press and to members of our local electric cooperatives.

NEW YORK STATE RURAL ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
Delhi, N. Y., February 6, 1952.

Subject: S. 517, Niagara redevelopment.
Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LEHMAN: Thank you for your telegram of January 21, stating your interest in the rural electric cooperatives in New York State.

The five New York REA co-ops, at a special meeting January 21, gave serious consideration to the three proposals for redevelopment of power at Niagara Falls. We unanimously endorsed your proposal for this project, and are enclosing a copy of our resolution.

The Ives-Cole bill and the Capehart-Miller bill will not assure us any appreciable relief from the high rates charged by the New York Electric & Gas Co. Under these two bills rates to consumers would be reviewed by the New York State Public Service Commission. There is no yardstick for the apportionment of hydro power savings among classes of utility customers. Mr. Earl J. Machold, president of the Niagara Mohawk Co., in testifying for the five New York utilities before the Senate committee on August 22, 1951, was unable to explain how costs of power generation are allocated between residential consumers and large wholesale users. It must also be kept in mind that the New York utilities are unfriendly to the farmers' electric cooperatives. Considering these things, we feel that the safeguards in your bill are essential if our hard-pressed co-ops are to benefit from this power project.

In our recent consideration of the three Niagara proposals we note one important consideration did not appear in the record of either the Senate or House committee hearings. Without transmission lines from the Falls it seems that industry will be attracted to the Niagara area for power cost benefits, and that such a new concentration of industry will be dangerous from a national-defense standpoint. It also appears that transmission lines would bring new industrial employment throughout a wider area and the employment benefits would be available to more people.

The New York cooperatives do not favor nationalization of the power industry. Redevelopment of the Niagara in accordance with your bill will not be a step toward nationalization. The private utilities will not be driven out of business in New York, but they will gain because most of the project power will be sold to them. Your bill will not result in loss of tax revenue, except for retirement of Niagara Mohawk's ancient Adams plant; in fact, tax revenues will be increased through payments in lieu of taxes and taxes on new industries that will be attracted to the area. It is doubtful if existing private utility transmission lines are capable of carrying 1,250,000 kilowatts of additional power; hence, we do not feel that the lines called for in your bill will duplicate existing facilities. As to who should design and supervise construction, we cannot imagine any group, private or public, more able to undertake this project than the Corps of Engineers.

The policy of the American people since about 1906 has provided that nonprofit, publicly owned power systems receive first priority in the allocation of electric power generated from waters belonging to all the people of this country. We think it would be a serious mistake if our legislators scrapped the safeguards in your bill just because only a small percentage of New York people receive power from cooperative or municipal power lines. The cooperatives in particular should be given the maximum benefit of low-cost power because the co-op lines were built into areas not considered by the utilities to be economically feasible, and rates to members are high partially because of distance between farms; low-cost power will help offset high fixed charges due to low consumer density.

It is our hope that the Congress will give early consideration to the Niagara project. The farmers in this area need more and cheaper power to offset the scarcity of farm labor. We want you to know we appreciate your untiring efforts to bring us the benefits of both Niagara and St. Lawrence power.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT N. DONOVAN,
Secretary, New York State Association of Rural Electric Cooperatives.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for Mr. PASTORE), from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

S. 1829. A bill to repeal the provision of the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 662), as amended, relating to pay of civilian employees of the Navy Department appointed for duty beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 1166).

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. Res. 271. Resolution providing for the return to their owners of certain property loaned to or subpena by the so-called Special Crime Committee; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1167).

By Mr. O'CONNOR, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. Res. 259. Resolution extending the authority for a study and investigation of export policies and control regulations; without amendment; and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 1032. A bill to authorize each of the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington to pool royalties de-

rived from lands granted to it for public schools and various State institutions; without amendment (Rept. No. 1169);

S. 2408. A bill to amend the act authorizing the negotiation and ratification of certain contracts with certain Indians of the Sioux Tribe in order to extend the time for negotiation and approval of such contracts; without amendment (Rept. No. 1169); and

H. R. 3100. A bill to repeal the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243; 48 U. S. C., sec. 353); without amendment (Rept. No. 1170).

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. BUTLER of Maryland:

S. 2648. A bill for the relief of Harold Trevor Colbourn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 2649. A bill for the relief of Edith Winifred Loch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 2650. A bill to provide that voluntary agreements for the coverage of State and local employees under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system may include positions covered by retirement systems; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 2651. A bill relating to telegram, long-distance telephone, and special-delivery and air-mail postage allowances of Senators; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2652. A bill to grant additional income-tax exemptions and deductions to taxpayers who are permanently disabled, and to allow additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who are permanently disabled; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 2653. A bill to standardize rates on household goods shipped by the United States Government for its employees; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2654. A bill for the relief of Walter John Gamel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 2655. A bill for the relief of Lajos S. Amidt and his wife, Magda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 2656. A bill for the relief of Daniel P. Ostovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 2657. A bill to amend the act of June 28, 1944 (ch. 294, title III, 58 Stat. 414); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. HUNT):

S. 2658. A bill to amend the act of September 25, 1950, so as to provide that the liability of the town of Mills, Wyo., to furnish sewerage service under such act shall not extend to future construction by the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON:

S. 2659. A bill for the relief of Matthew J. Berckman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONRONEY:

S. 2660. A bill to establish a temporary commission to investigate the costs and effects of watershed programs for flood control in agricultural watersheds; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONRONEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE:

S. 2661. A bill to provide that wool purchased or procured by the Armed Forces shall be produced in the United States as long as such wool is available; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 2662. A bill for the relief of Sadako Ishiguro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENTON:

S. 2663. A bill for the relief of Chenocho Lieberman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. J. Res. 131. Joint resolution to provide that January 30th, the birth date of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, shall be a national holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

S. J. 132. Joint resolution to provide the power of subpoena in certain investigations relating to improper and illegal conduct in the transaction of the business of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. CLEMENTS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution to provide for the appropriate commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase from France by President Thomas Jefferson in 1803 and for public celebrations, historical exhibits and pageants in the 17 Louisiana Purchase States in 1953 and 1954; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE COSTS AND EFFECTS OF PROGRAMS FOR FLOOD CONTROL IN AGRICULTURAL WATERSHEDS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing for the creation and appointment of a temporary Presidential commission for the study of the relative costs and benefits of upstream flood control, through soil conservation, gully plugs, reforestation, and other upstream water runoff control devices, as compared with the construction of huge main-stem dams.

This will be a temporary commission and will expire after the survey is completed. Two of the five members must be eminent civil engineers with a thorough knowledge of soil conservation and the controls of upstream watersheds.

The purpose of this bill is to determine, for the first time, whether more attention, and, in fact, more money should be devoted to upstream flood control. At the present time we spend hundreds of millions of dollars on one remedy for floods—namely, huge main-stem dams. A part of this huge sum perhaps could be more wisely spent by investing in upstream flood control, so as to prevent the floodwater from ever reaching the main-stem valley.

In order to properly study and focus public attention on upstream flood-control methods and the conservation of

natural resources, including the making available for cultivation of increased amounts of bottom lands, instead of inundating tens of thousands of such acres in main-stem-dam reservoirs, the enactment of this bill is necessary.

We have talked for years about the need for more attention being paid to upstream flood-control methods. The program has been virtually at a standstill so far as action by Congress is concerned. The Army engineers, who have ably presented their program for large dams, have been heard at every session of Congress. It is time the farmers, the residents on smaller streams have their chance to present their evidence and data to show that our flood-control problems cannot be solved by trying to make every watershed fit just the one shoe—the main-stem-dam route.

In Oklahoma and in a few other States projects for such upstream flood control have been started. They are being starved to death and under present rate of appropriations it will be 25 to 50 years before the upstream methods will be effective.

The time is ripe for action instead of talk. This bill will make it possible to get the first real firm figures on the relative costs and benefits of one new method as contrasted with the old huge main-stem-dam program now almost our exclusive means of controlling devastating floods.

This upstream program adds land to our resources—it does not withdraw huge areas from cultivation. This upstream program will increase the fertility of the watershed as well as protect those downstream against devastation. This upstream program holds the water where it falls—the logical place to start on flood control.

The bill (S. 2660) to establish a temporary commission to investigate the costs and effects of watershed programs for flood control in agricultural watersheds, introduced by Mr. MONRONEY, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. MONRONEY. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an article entitled "Senator Urges Conservation Funds Be Used for Upstream Work," written by Roy P. Stewart, Washington correspondent for the Farmer-Stockman.

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

SENATOR URGES CONSERVATION FUNDS BE USED FOR UPSTREAM WORK (By Roy P. Stewart)

February 4 in the United States Senate the opening gun will be fired in what admittedly will be a long fight for upstream flood control. Senator MIKE MONRONEY, Democrat, of Oklahoma, will introduce a bill proposing creation of a short-lived Presidential commission to investigate the wisdom of spending a portion of all flood-control money on upstream projects.

MONRONEY is quite frank about reasons for having such a commission appointed. Basic purpose is to focus public attention on the problem of saving water where it falls, preventing flooding of rich bottom lands. It would merge such a program on

a national basis with the long-known, well-entrenched idea of flood control by large, main-stream dams alone.

"This program must have public attention if we are ever going to have a genuine control program," Senator MONRONEY said. "It is not a substitute for multipurpose dams on main streams but a companion program to them, with the disadvantage of overcoming nearly 100 years of flood control attempts by the big dams only."

"We must show folks that big dams alone aren't the answer, but that proper treatment of runoff waters must be shaped to fit the individual drainage area involved. We have seen the Army engineer type of flood control move upstream from the mouth of major waters toward head of the river. But large dams and many levees seem to be the only result. Now we have to go further upstream and into tributaries of major rivers to really control runoff waters."

MONRONEY said by proper upstream control on a planned, drainage area basis, we can add to fertile acres instead of taking from production some of the best bottom lands, as is always the case with large dams. It would also prevent siltation on large dams.

"Look what proper upstream flood control can do for Oklahoma and Texas," the Senator said. "The Cloud Creek project in western Oklahoma has shown that, and it is but partially complete when tied in with the whole Washita Valley. We have water erosion, we actually restore land to cultivation by upstream control methods, instead of taking it out of production; we store water against periods of need; we make it possible to farm fish as we farm other food for the family table, and we do it at a fraction of the cost of huge dams."

MONRONEY pointed out that upstream flood-control measures would require little land that would have to be condemned and purchased. Therefore only small portions of land would leave tax rolls, a factor many counties in Oklahoma have felt and one of the basic arguments in Kansas against large dams on the Neosho and Verdigris. These two dams, incidentally, contribute water to flood conditions in northeastern Oklahoma.

"My bill to create the Presidential commission of five members to investigate methods and costs of upstream control and make recommendations within a year, is one method to get needed public attention," he said. "I can make speeches all day on the Senate floor, but it is the support from folks on the small creeks at home that will determine whether we can get a portion of flood control funds applied to this particular needed type of work."

MONRONEY says he first became interested in upstream control in 1941 when the original Washita tributary project was authorized. It was hard to keep the appropriated money from being taken away during war years and even since actual work started in 1946, but he thinks it would be foolish not to complete the entire project now.

Of the 11 projects authorized by Congress for upstream flood control, 9 were authorized in 1941, 1 in 1946, and 1 in 1950. The estimated total cost of all 11 is \$152,094,700. Compared to that figure, \$23,819,067 has been spent on them through June 1951, with \$5,109,842 in funds obligated through 1952 fiscal year. Expenditures on the Washita in Oklahoma have been exceeded slightly by those on the Trinity River Basin in Texas and the Los Angeles River in California. (See accompanying table.)

Monroney's bill calling for creation of the commission would require two of the five members to be experts in civil engineering as it pertains to flood control and soil conservation. On submission of their report February 1, 1953, the commission would cease to exist. Under the bill they would do the following:

1. Investigate feasibility of allocating each year a certain percentage of flood control

funds to upstream control through construction of small dams, check dams, gully plugs;

2. Cite advantages to be obtained from such upstream control measures from the standpoint of conserving bottom lands; and

3. Cite relative costs of such upstream control measures as compared with costs of constructing main stream dams.

There still will be places and needs for multipurpose dams, MONRONEY said, where needed hydroelectric power production is a factor, where topography and economic needs dictate only the huge dam. But he sees an end to the theory that main stream dams alone are cure-alls. He pointed to rapid siltation in Lake Texoma as evidence of need in stopping upstream water erosion. He said the siltation has caused loss of efficiency in flood control and destroyed fish food, reducing the recreational value of the project.

"There is another factor which counties can appreciate," he added. "Every county has roads and bridges that are often rendered unusable for days at a time, from runoff waters in bayous and small creek areas. Those roads and bridges are constant cost items to counties. They are not on State-aid systems. If you prevent the small floods you not only save counties money but keep the water where it belongs, on land that can use it best, and even in flash floods you suffer but brief inconvenience."

Upstream flood control is nothing but a collection of many small jobs, he pointed out, many of which can be done by men who work the land. But the very nature of construction is one reason army engineers, through their civil function activities, the accepted dam builders, do not like the idea much.

The Senator does not see an easy way to get money appropriated for upstream control until the theory and proven ideas themselves have an effect and the public demands a cut in flood control funds for downstream dams. He intends to attach an amendment to the United States Department of Agriculture appropriations bill this session asking for a percentage of soil conservation funds for agricultural flood-control work. He doesn't expect to get the amendment through, frankly, because it will not have been budgeted, but it will give him an opportunity to focus attention on the matter.

Then there's another angle. When the Army engineers civil functions bill comes up a request can be made that 5 or 10 percent of flood-control funds nationally be spent only on upstream flood control. This will get more attention paid that type of work. But MONRONEY is determined to see that upstream control work does get eventually the share of appropriations it needs to make flood control a well-rounded, comprehensive program to put—and keep—more soil in the land bank of the future.

Flood-control projects authorized for construction by Agriculture

Watershed	Estimated total cost	Obligations to June 1951	Estimated obligations to June 1952
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.	\$4,517,450	\$840,209	\$200,391
Colorado River, Tex.	4,712,750	678,604	194,724
Little Sioux River, Iowa	7,490,000	3,807,634	639,853
Little Tallahatchie River, Miss.	6,856,500	1,121,868	494,381
Los Angeles River	16,399,250	4,631,517	521,668
Santa Ynez River, Calif.	1,831,500	946,971	288,435
Trinity River Basin, Tex.	55,999,000	4,649,816	1,027,510
Washita River, Okla.	19,675,250	4,478,471	668,946
Yazoo River, Miss.	31,024,250	1,551,616	626,317
Potomac River	1,431,000	401,760	107,899
Coosa River, Ga.	2,157,750	402,008	99,718
Emergency funds		308,593	240,000
Total	152,094,700	23,819,067	5,109,842

EQUIPMENT OF ROOM IN CAPITOL TO BE USED AS CHAPEL BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. MONRONEY (for himself and Mr. Moody) submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized and directed to make available and equip a room conveniently located for the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, adjacent to the rotunda, to be used as a chapel, with facilities for prayer and meditation. The Architect shall provide appropriate altars for the various religious faiths of America and shall maintain said chapel exclusively for Members of the Congress.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, 2 years ago the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] introduced a joint resolution which was passed and became Public Law 512, of the Eighty-first Congress, calling upon the President of the United States to designate each Memorial Day, May 30, as a national day of prayer on which the people would call on God for guidance and help.

I supported and approved of that action, but, Mr. President, I feel that we are now confronted with a state of world affairs which has placed this Nation in a situation as crucial, in some respects, as that which existed at the time of its establishment. We are threatened at home and abroad by the corrosive forces of communism which seek simultaneously to destroy our democratic way of life and the faith in an Almighty God on which it is based. This body must deal daily with vital questions which leave us in much the same situation as the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia when the venerable Benjamin Franklin said:

In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understanding?

Many of us are acutely aware of our need for divine guidance at this particular time and have been happy to learn that on next Sunday a vast throng of consecrated people of many faiths—Protestants, Catholics, and Jews—will gather around the Washington Monument to offer their combined prayers for God to guide and protect our Nation.

The ministers of the District of Columbia who are participating in this service have petitioned the Senate to call upon the people of the United States to join in these prayers and I consider it highly proper that we should do so.

I am therefore submitting and asking unanimous consent for immediate action upon a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that it would be timely and appropriate for the people of our Nation to join in this service of prayer in the spirit of the founding fathers who believed that God governs in the affairs of men and who based their Dec-

laration of Independence upon a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence.

In the brief time available after I learned of the action of the ministers of the District and prepared this resolution, I was able to confer with only a limited number of Senators, but several of those whom I reached have agreed to become cosponsors of the resolution. I should be happy to have any other Member of the Senate, whom I was not able to contact, add his name to the resolution now before we act upon it.

Mr. President, I send the resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 276) submitted by Mr. ROBERTSON (for himself, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. KERR, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. NEELY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WILEY, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MOODY, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. BENTON, was read, as follows:

Whereas this Nation is facing serious problems in Korea and elsewhere in the world because of the challenge of communism to religious freedom and the fundamental tenets of democracy, which are based on faith in God and the teachings of His Holy Word; and

Whereas a vast throng of consecrated men and women will on the afternoon of Sunday, February 17, assemble at the Washington Monument, which was erected by a grateful people in honor of the Father of Our Country, to offer prayers that God may guide and protect our Nation and preserve the peace of the world; and

Whereas ministers of the District of Columbia of all faiths have petitioned this honorable body to express its interest in a nation's observance of this day of prayer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that it would be timely and appropriate for all the people of the United States to offer up their petitions on Sunday, February 17, 1952, in the spirit of those Founding Fathers who, in declaring their independence from a foreign ruler, stated their "firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

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

The preamble was agreed to.

PROPOSED BREAKING OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, for myself and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], I submit a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States should immediately break diplomatic relations with Hungary.

In my opinion, as I stated publicly at the time, we should have broken diplomatic relations 2 months ago when the Hungarian Government interned our four fliers who were forced down in Hungary while on a peaceful mission.

After the kind of mock trial which is typical of Communist countries, the fliers were fined \$30,000 each on trumped-up charges of espionage. The flimsiness of the charges is demonstrated by the relatively light sentences of the court. Who believes for a minute that the Communist let off real spies for only \$30,000 apiece?

The sentence was simply an excuse to blackmail the United States, and I regret to say that the American Government rose to the bait and dutifully paid the blackmail.

It is a sad day, Mr. President, when the Government of the United States of America, the mightiest country in the world, has to resort to ransom payments to a gang of ruffians to protect the members of its service in the peaceful performance of their duties.

The saddest part of it is that this is only the beginning. Unless we show more determination to defend our rights, compliance in this case will encourage other bandit-minded governments to demand similar blackmail. We will be paying ransom to any gang of bandits who happens to catch an American away from home.

The resolution I am submitting today is one way we can show more determination. I realize that the question of breaking diplomatic relations is one for the President to decide. The Senate does, however, have the duty to advise the President on these matters. I hope that the Senate will do so in an unmistakable voice, and that the President will listen. I hope the Government of Hungary and like-minded governments will also listen.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 277) submitted by Mr. CONNALLY (for himself and Mr. O'CONNOR) was read, as follows:

Whereas the recent action of the Government of Hungary in arresting the crew of a United States Air Force plane forced to land in Hungary while engaged on a peaceful mission, in subjecting them to repeated and prolonged questioning, and finally trying them on false charges of willfully violating the Hungarian border and sentencing them to imprisonment, was a grave affront to the Government and people of the United States and violated the basic rules of long-established international conduct; and

Whereas the action of the Government of Hungary in forcing the United States Government to pay ransom in the amount of \$120,000 in order to obtain the release of these American fliers was an act of international extortion; and

Whereas such conduct on the part of the Government of Hungary, if not effectively challenged, will invite other similar acts of international brigandage against the United States by governments having the same political philosophy as the Government of Hungary: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that diplomatic relations with Hungary should be terminated immediately, and should be resumed only if and when the Government of Hungary gives suitable assurances to the Government of the United States that it will extend to the Government and people of the United States the courtesy and treatment normally befitting the relations between friendly nations.

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

Mr. CONNALLY. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the resolution which the Senator from Texas has submitted, expressing the sense of the Senate that diplomatic relations with Hungary should be broken, contain a censure of the executive department of the American Government because it did pay blackmail? I should think that would be the logical thing to do.

Mr. CONNALLY. In submitting the resolution I said that I regretted the fact that our Government did pay blackmail. The Senator from New Hampshire is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and I suggest that one way in which the Senate can have a voice in the matter is to cut off any appropriations for the support of an ambassador or consular officers who are assigned to represent our Government in Hungary.

The Senator can help along that line. He exerts a powerful influence in the Committee on Appropriations. I have observed how easily he has extracted money from the Treasury as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and I commend him to the course of action which I have suggested.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Texas has not answered my question as to whether the resolution submitted by him contains a censure of the executive department, but the Senator's attitude is reflected in his remarks, wherein he states that he regrets the course of action of the executive department.

Mr. CONNALLY. I have so stated. It is, after all, a function of the President.

The resolution (S. Res. 277) submitted by Mr. CONNALLY (for himself and Mr. O'CONNOR) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. O'MAHONEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 278), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Eighty-second Congress for the purposes specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, \$10,000 in addition to the amount authorized in such section.

SUBMERGED LANDS OF CONTINENTAL SHELF—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CASE submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) to provide for the continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective States covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the United States in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF IMMUNITY PROVISION RELATING TO TESTIMONY BY WITNESSES BEFORE EITHER HOUSE OF CONGRESS OR OTHER COMMITTEES—AMENDMENT

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] I submit an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1570) to amend the immunity provision relating to testimony given by witnesses before either House of Congress or their committees. At the request of the Senator from Nevada, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be printed and lie on the table, and that an additional 500 copies of the amendment may be printed for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received and will lie on the table, and, without objection, the amendment will be printed as requested by the Senator from Kentucky.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING CORPS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I received a telegram from the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], who is necessarily absent from the Senate, requesting me to ask unanimous consent that his name appear as a coauthor of the bill (S. 2441) to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes. I submit the request, accordingly, that his name may be added to the names of Senators who are sponsoring that legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session.

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

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

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE—NOMINATIONS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as in executive session, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, I report favorably the nominations of Ellis G. Arnall, of Georgia, to be Director of Price Stabilization, and Andrew N. Overby, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Eight members of the Committee on Banking and Currency have approved the nomination of Mr. Overby. The other members of the committee were out of town because of the Lincoln Day holiday. Mr. Overby is an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations will be received and placed on the Executive Calendar.

JAPANESE AND RELATED TREATIES—EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in executive session, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report favorably Executive A, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a treaty of peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951; Executive B, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a mutual-defense treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, signed at Washington on August 30, 1951; Executive C, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, signed at San Francisco on September 1, 1951; and Executive D, Eighty-second Congress, second session, a security treaty between the United States of America and Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951, and I submit a report (Ex. Rept. No. 2) thereon.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, and the treaties will be placed on the Executive Calendar.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BRIDGES (for Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska):

Article entitled "U. N. Blueprint for Tyranny," written by Senator BRICKER and published in the Freeman, January 28, 1952.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Statement on Delaware River channel improvement, made by Senator HENDRICKSON, February 11, 1952, before the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MARTIN:

An address delivered by him at a Lincoln Day dinner of the Adams County Republican Committee at Gettysburg, Pa., February 11, 1952, and an address delivered by him at a Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex County, N. J., Women's Republican Club, at Metuchen, N. J., February 12, 1952.

Editorial entitled "New Look" in Housing," relating to housing for veterans, published in the Oil City (Pa.) Derrick, of February 8, 1952.

Editorial entitled "Washington and W. & J. Lose Wilbur F. Henry," published in the Washington (Pa.) Observer, of February 8, 1952.

By Mr. WATKINS:

Two articles written, respectively, by Senator KEM and Eugene S. Gregg, under the heading "Should United States restrict East-West trade?"

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Letter dated February 9, 1952, addressed by him to the Lithuanian American Information Center.

Statement by Department of Defense dated February 12, 1952, relative to posthumous award of Medal of Honor to Sgt. Cornelius H. Charlton, and article entitled "Harlem Sergeant Wins Honor Medal," published in the New York Times of February 14, 1952.

Article by Walter Adams, entitled "The Aluminum Case: Legal Victory, Economic Defeat," published in the American Eco-

nomics Review, volume XLI, No. 5, December 5, 1951.

By Mr. MAYBANK:

Address delivered by Ambassador Claude G. Bowers at the Chilean-American Cultural Institute, on the occasion of the centenary of the death of Joel R. Poinsett, first diplomatic agent in Chile; and a statement dealing with the life of Mr. Poinsett, prepared by Senator MAYBANK.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Letter regarding materials and recommendations contained in 1952 economic report of the President, addressed to Senator O'MAHONEY by Mr. C. Wilson Harder, president, National Federation of Independent Business, under date of January 31, 1952.

By Mr. MURRAY:

Statement by Rufus Wallowing regarding allotments of land to the Tribal Council of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

Statement by Thomas Main, representative of the Gros Ventre Indian Tribe of Montana, chairman of the Montana Inter-Tribal Policy Board, regarding policy of Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in approving or disapproving Indian-attorney contracts.

By Mr. MORSE:

Editorial entitled "How To Lick Reds," from Labor, a national weekly newspaper, of January 12, 1952.

Article entitled "Gruening of Alaska," written by Richard L. Neuberger, and published in the February 1952 issue of Frontier magazine.

By Mr. BENTON:

Letter requesting support of seven-point program to insure balanced budget and to effect Federal economy, addressed to him by G. M. Williams, president, Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, Inc., Hartford, Conn., under date of January 11, 1952, and his reply thereto.

Editorial entitled "More Atomic Weapons," published in the Hartford (Conn.) Times on January 26, 1952.

Article entitled "The Schuman Plan: A Blow to Monopoly," written by Gen. William J. Donovan, and published in the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly.

Article appearing in the column Abroad, entitled "The Successor to the ECA in Europe," written by Anne O'Hare McCormick, and published in the New York Times of February 2, 1952.

By Mr. BREWSTER:

Editorial entitled "Farmers Versus Compulsion," published in the Christian Science Monitor of January 22, 1952.

Editorial entitled "For Whom Does He Speak?" relating to labor conditions, published in the Chicago Daily News of January 29, 1952, together with accompanying letter from "A Worker."

By Mr. MOODY:

Editorial entitled "International Materials Conference Allocations," from American Metal Market, February 6, 1952.

Editorial entitled "Why We Need Access to the Sea," from the Detroit News, February 10, 1952.

COMMUNICATION FROM A GI IN KOREA

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, under date of January 7 I received from Korea, from a GI who is manning an antiaircraft gun at Kimpo Airfield near Seoul, a letter which has a few significant paragraphs I should like to quote. I should like to have this statement in the body of the Record, because it is part of the narrative of what is going on today in one of the most critical areas in the world.

Mr. President, I speak with some pride and with real respect for the young man who wrote this letter. He happens to

be my own grandson, and it has meant much to me to see the continuing courage he has displayed in what he has done in this dangerous part of the world, and in what he is trying to do with his fellow GI's over there. The expression of faith he shows is something that is worth while for all of us in these troubled times.

I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement of his which I have extracted from a much longer letter be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM A GI IN KOREA WHO IS TODAY MANNING AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN AT KIMPO AIRFIELD, NEAR SEOUL

The days and weeks sure roll by. Here we are well in 1952. By the time you get this I will have finished my tenth week in Korea. I am really beginning to feel pretty much at home over here.

Most of us are pretty fed up with the peace talks over here. One guy said last night he wished we'd stop all this backing and filling and get on with the fighting. I'm not sure what the boys on the line feel about it. They may feel differently.

We've thought and talked a good deal about the old home country, too—and not without sadness and even a bit of bitterness sometimes. These strikes and threats of strikes don't exactly lift morale over here. When that strike was on in New York we felt it very definitely in the shortage of supplies and especially equipment for several days. It woke me up to how closely connected all the fronts we battle on are. You begin to wonder if the old country realizes there's a war going on over here. I know myself when I was over there I didn't think much of the Korean war, except maybe as some sort of police action. Call it what you want—guys are dying every day a few miles north of here. I've seen a few of them die right here—blown to bits as their shot-up planes exploded before they were able to reach the runway or crushed to death because a parachute didn't open when they bailed out. Then we read about 500 people being arrested for peddling dope in the United States. Wow, what are we coming to?

I hope I don't sound bitter. I don't mean to be, and when I do I just need to change, because that doesn't help anyone. I love America and always will, and I'm ready to give everything for her—even life itself if that's what God wants. I couldn't say that awhile ago. Now I can, thanks to the miracle God has worked in my heart by showing me the answer to fear of death. The fear is always cropping up, but the answer's there,

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have half a minute in order to make a short statement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator from Massachusetts may proceed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, 34 years ago tomorrow the independence of Lithuania was declared. With high hopes and a feeling of deep emotion, the people of Lithuania and their descendants and friends throughout the world celebrated the day when Lithuania took its place among the free and peace-loving nations of the world. But today the people of Lithuania have lost their freedom. For more than 11 long years

they have not been able to practice or enjoy freedom in any way. Yet their spirit and love of freedom is as deep today, as they observe the thirty-fourth anniversary of Lithuanian independence, as it was on February 16, 1918.

On this solemn anniversary I wish to extend to the people of Lithuania, both in their home country and elsewhere, my heartfelt greetings, and the equally sincere hope that in the days to come Lithuania once again will have that freedom and happiness which for so many long years have been denied her.

None of the freedom-loving peoples know better than the patriots of Lithuania what the loss of freedom can mean. It is Lithuania's magnificent determination to regain her freedom that gives inspiration to all of us in these terribly critical times. The fact that the voice of liberty has been forcibly muffled within her borders does not mean that its heartbeat has been stilled. In that fact we find splendid hope and inspiration for all who are working so hard everywhere in the interests of the brotherhood of man and peace in the world.

REFUSAL OF CERTAIN WITNESSES TO TESTIFY BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, in the February 15 issue of United States News and World Report there appears an article entitled "How Witnesses Avoid Talking to Congressmen."

This article carries the subheading:

Mum's the word congressional investigators can't get around. Silent witnesses, refusing to talk, get court backing.

Probes into crime, communism, other scandals are being brought up short by key figures who will not answer key questions.

How can they get away with it? The Constitution and court decisions are on the side of the wrongdoer who chooses silence.

The article then goes on to discuss in some detail the problem of attempting to get testimony from recalcitrant witnesses before congressional committees, witnesses who may, under the present state of the law, refuse to testify on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate them.

This is a very serious situation, Mr. President. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has taken note of it, and has reported to the Senate a bill which is now on the calendar—Senate bill 1570, Calendar 673—which would correct this situation by putting congressional committees in a position to grant immunity to a witness in a case in which his testimony is considered essential, and thereupon to force him to testify.

I ask unanimous consent that the article in United States News and World Report, to which I have referred, may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

HOW WITNESSES AVOID TALKING TO CONGRESSMEN

Mum's the word congressional investigators can't get around. Silent witnesses, refusing to talk, get court backing.

Probes into crime, communism, other scandals are being brought up short by key figures who will not answer key questions.

How can they get away with it? The Constitution and court decisions are on the side of the wrongdoer who chooses silence.

Congress appears to be running into a stone wall in conducting investigations. Its powers to force witnesses to testify before investigating committees are being curbed by the courts. The same curbs are being applied to Federal grand juries.

The gimmick in the situation is the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which states that no person can be compelled to give evidence against himself in a criminal case. That rule has now been applied to congressional committees and to grand juries. Result is that in the last year a number of suspected Communists and racketeers have successfully defied Congress and been acquitted by the courts.

The magical phrase that puts a witness beyond the reach of Congress is: "I refuse to answer on the ground that to do so would tend to incriminate me." That phrase acquired its magic when the Supreme Court, on December 11, 1950, held that Patricia Blau could not be required to answer questions about her employment with the Communist Party in Colorado. Miss Blau had been convicted of contempt of court and the Supreme Court reversed the decision.

Suspected racketeers received the same protection after the Supreme Court held, on May 28, 1951, that Samuel Hoffman, whose name was linked with crime in Philadelphia, could not be forced to testify during a racketeers inquiry by a Federal grand jury. He was freed from a conviction for criminal contempt.

Powers of Congress to punish for contempt have not recently been ruled on by the Supreme Court, but lower Federal courts, using the Blau and Hoffman cases as authority, have granted a rash of acquittals in the last year. Thus, last month Jacob "Greasy Thumb" Guzik, once linked to the Capone gang in Chicago, was acquitted of contempt of Congress. He refused to answer questions before the Kefauver Crime Committee last March. This decision is expected to lead to the acquittal of more than 60 persons cited by the Kefauver committee for contempt.

Acquittals also have been won by many suspected Communists. Earl Browder, one-time Communist Party leader, was acquitted when the trial court held that questions asked by a Senate investigating committee were not pertinent, and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, so-called Communist Party "angel," was acquitted after he pleaded self-incrimination before the same committee. This has won acquittals for five officials of the United Electrical Workers and two atomic scientists who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Self-incrimination, however, appears to be the only plea that will get a witness immunity. Ten Hollywood writers were convicted and sentenced for contempt after they refused to testify on the ground that Congress could not force them to answer whether they were Communists or not. The Supreme Court has held that people cannot refuse to answer questions for fear of implicating others and that, once answers are begun, further answers on the same subject must follow.

Refusal to supply pertinent records and documents to congressional committees or grand juries is usually held to justify a conviction for contempt. The same Mr. Field who got off on a self-incrimination plea before Congress, drew a 90-day contempt sentence for refusing to produce in court the records of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund, which put up bail for four convicted Communists who jumped their bond.

The courts have upheld contempt convictions for refusal to supply committees

with records of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. In these cases, more than a dozen persons were sentenced to jail.

Contempt charges continue to be used by Congress despite the prospect that a plea of self-incrimination will enable most witnesses to keep silent and escape punishment. A number of congressional investigators hold that convictions are less important than exposure. In this view, a refusal to answer and a contempt charge stands virtually as a public admission of guilt.

Use of contempt powers by Congress did not become widespread until committees began their many and extending investigations. From 1940 to 1946, the House cited only seven persons for contempt. In the next year the number jumped to 23. Then on one day, August 11, 1950, the House cited 54 persons. At present, the United States Attorney's office in Washington is swamped with contempt cases and more are pouring in.

The clause in the fifth amendment that protects a witness before Congress reads that "no person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The question has been raised that congressional investigations are not criminal cases, but the courts have held that they may lead to criminal charges, so the constitutional protection applies.

A proposal that would enable Congress to make witnesses talk comes from Federal Judge Alexander Holtzoff, of the District of Columbia. After acquitting the fifteenth person on contempt charges, he suggested that Congress could grant witnesses immunity from prosecution for anything they said. A proposal also has been made to let the Attorney General grant immunity to witnesses before grand juries. This policy would strengthen the ability of Congress to get information, but would protect witnesses from going to jail if they talk.

Mr. WATKINS. I should now like to ask the acting majority leader how long it will be before the Senate will be permitted to take up the bill to which I have referred, proposing this urgently needed legislation?

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I am unable at this time to advise the Senator from Utah. I may be able to advise him on Monday of next week.

Mr. WATKINS. Let me say to the acting majority leader that the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee which is investigating subversive activities is seriously handicapped in its operations by reason of witnesses claiming immunity under the fifth amendment. Many witnesses coming before the committee rely upon that immunity, and we do not get any information.

We are convinced that there is a great deal of information which such witnesses could give and should give. If the proposed law were enacted, it would be possible to get such information. On behalf of the committee, I urge that the proposed legislation be considered at as early a date as possible, so that the committee can really get down to work and obtain the information which it ought to have in order to inform the Congress with regard to subversive activities.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I assure the Senator that some action will be taken in the near future.

AIRPLANE CRASH AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ON FEBRUARY 11, 1952

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, investigators of the CAB believe that they have discovered the cause of the fatal airplane crash which occurred at Elizabeth, N. J., on February 11. I desire to read into the Record the release the Civil Aeronautics Board has just made at Elizabeth covering their preliminary findings:

The following preliminary findings made by CAB accident investigators and relating to a cause of the fatal accident involving a National Airlines, Inc., DC-6 at Elizabeth, N. J., on February 11, 1952, were released today:

1. A tear-down examination of the propeller dome and blade assemblies installed on No. 3 engine (right-inboard) disclosed that the propeller blades were in full reverse position.

2. The tear-down examination of the propeller dome and blade assemblies installed on No. 4 engine (right-out board) disclosed that the propeller blades were in the feathered position.

3. Examination of the propeller dome and blade assemblies installed on engines Nos. 1 and 2 respectively are incomplete but continuing.

These preliminary findings were disclosed by CAB accident investigators during the tear-down examinations on the propeller blades and other studies conducted at the Newark Airport following removal of the wreckage at Elizabeth, N. J.

These preliminary findings indicate the No. 3 propeller was in reverse and No. 4 engine was stopped. Reversing is used only to create a braking action during landing roll on the runway and is never used while an aircraft is airborne. Feathering (when propeller blades are feathered they are turned to align with the air stream and offer minimum drag) is an action usually initiated by a crew member as an emergency procedure to stop the engine from windmilling. It is accomplished to reduce drag by stopping an engine when a malfunction occurs.

The conditions revealed by CAB investigators in their examination of No. 3 and No. 4 propeller assemblies indicate that the DC-6 involved in the accident at Elizabeth on February 11, 1952, suffered loss of power on the right side, which could cause a yaw to the right and loss of flying speed.

The CAB investigation of National DC-6 Elizabeth crash is under the supervision of Joseph O. Fluet, Chief of CAB's region No. 1, New York, assisted by James M. Peyton, Chief of the Accident Investigation Division, CAB, Washington, D. C. The investigation is continuing.

It should be noted at this time that the air carrier operators, the manufacturer of the aircraft and its components, the New Jersey Bureau of Aeronautics, the CAA, the Airline Pilots Association, the CAB, and other interested agencies have been appraised of this preliminary finding and are now working on a permanent fix.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. First, I should like to commend the distinguished Senator from Colorado for the prompt report he has made in regard to the deplorable accident.

From the reading of the report, do I correctly understand that the committee feels that there was a lack of proper

inspection of the plane before it took off? After all, the plane fell within 2 minutes of its take-off. Could it have been properly inspected, in view of the accident which occurred?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Of course, there is a possibility that the inspection was not adequate, and that if it had been adequate, it would have disclosed that one of the engines was not in proper working order. However, four-engine planes can fly on three engines and even on two engines, and this plane should have been able to return to the airfield without incident with three engines in proper operation.

On the other hand, it is evident from the inspection of the propeller blades that for some reason or other the propeller on engine No. 3 was reversed and caused a terrific braking action. Of course, when that happened, the crash could not be avoided, in view of the fact that at the same time when the propeller on engine No. 3 was in reverse, engine No. 4 had stopped. There was no way to avoid a crash in that situation.

I do not know whether the accident investigation will ever disclose what caused the propeller to go into reverse. The difficulties may have been compounded by the pilot of the plane; in his anxiety over the stopping of the first engine which failed, he may have inadvertently done something to the feathering mechanism of the second engine. On the other hand, it is more likely that there may have been a defect in the electrical wiring which short-circuited the safety devices which prevent the inadvertent feathering of propeller blades in flight.

At any rate, the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Mr. Charles F. Horne, now has notified all airline companies, as a precautionary measure, to separate the wire to the propeller feathering controls from all the other wires in the plane by placing these important wires in separate conduits. When this is done an accident similar to the one which has just occurred cannot result in the future from defective wiring.

It takes about 2 hours of work on each aircraft to make this separation in the wiring. American Airlines advise me they will modify their complete fleet of planes in a matter of a few more days now, and the wiring will be doubly safe. The National Airlines, the company which suffered the recent terrible catastrophe, has disconnected that wiring on its planes, so that the pilots no longer will have power to reverse the propellers, until the wiring is further changed.

Of course, Mr. President, progress occurs as a result of such disasters; and no doubt improved airplane operation will be brought about by this recent terrible tragedy.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record an article from the New York Times of yesterday in regard to this tragedy and the corrective action being taken by the New York Port Authority and the airline companies operating in the New York area.

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

[From the New York Times of February 13, 1952]

NEWARK AIRPORT STAYS CLOSED PENDING RESULTS OF INQUIRIES—SAFETY GROUP HEADED BY RICKENBACKER SET UP BY UNITED STATES AND AIRLINES—TAKE-OFFS OVER WATER PLEDGED AT LA GUARDIA, IDLEWILD

Government and airline officials agreed last night to keep Newark Airport closed, pending congressional and other investigations, and set up a joint 15-member committee under Edward V. Rickenbacker, president of Eastern Airlines, to increase the safety of airline operations over cities.

With LaGuardia and New York International (Idlewild) Airports in Queens taking over the bulk of Newark's former flights for the time being, it was also agreed to use their runways so as to enable planes to take off over water or over least-settled areas as much as possible. Queens residents were promised that this would "substantially reduce the volume of operations over congested areas."

The agreements were announced at the Commodore Hotel after a closed-door conference of 5½ hours, called by the Port of New York Authority as a result of three airplane crashes in Elizabeth, N. J., which have taken 116 lives in the last 2 months and which caused closing of Newark Airport early Monday morning.

The conference was attended by representatives of 25 domestic airlines, three transport associations, the unionized pilots, the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The Air Transport Association, representing 42 scheduled airlines, announced it would meet here tomorrow afternoon to work out new flight schedules for LaGuardia, Idlewild, and Teterboro Airports during the Newark shut-down. The first meeting of the new Rickenbacker safety committee will take place Friday morning at the Lexington Hotel.

Milton W. Arnold, vice president of the Air Transport Association, said he still believed Newark was the Nation's safest airport, but agreed it had to be closed for the time being—"in view of the third accident in 2 months and the feeling of the public."

Other airline leaders, talking privately, observed that it might be mathematically possible for the other airports to take over Newark's flights. But in practice, they said, this mathematics might be deceptive, overlooking weather and other operating factors. Newark had been handling some 400 flights a day. La Guardia about 300 and Idlewild 125 to 150.

After Newark's closing, La Guardia handled 132 extra flights on Monday up to midnight. Idlewild took an extra 37. Teterboro, near Hackensack, N. J., usually handling chiefly student and private planes and some freight, took an extra 29. This was a total of 198. Others usually operating from Newark were rescheduled to fields such as Allentown, Pa., or cancelled.

POLICY AGREED ON AT MEETING

The joint statement observed that the top executives of all American flag airlines, both scheduled and nonscheduled, serving the metropolitan area, had attended the conference. It opened with an expression of grief and sympathy for the victims of the Elizabeth disasters and then set forth the following unanimous points of agreement on policy:

1. Newark Airport will be kept closed pending Congressional and other responsible official investigations, and a special coordinating committee on safety will include the following members: Captain Rickenbacker, chairman; Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan

American World Airways; Ralph S. Damon, president, Trans-World Airlines; W. A. Patterson, president, United Air Lines; C. R. Smith, president, American Airlines; Charles F. Horne, Civil Aeronautics Administrator; O. Roy Chalk, president, Independent Military Air Transport Association (nonscheduled operators); Thomas L. Grace, president, Slick Airways; Donald W. Nyrop, chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board; Howard S. Cullman, chairman, Port of New York Authority; Clarence M. Sayen, president, Airline Pilots Association; J. H. Carmichael, president, Capital Airlines; Amos E. Hecock, president, Air Coach Transportation Association; G. T. Baker, president, National Airlines; Admiral Emory S. Land, president, Air Transport Association.

2. The C. A. A. will control flights at Idlewild, La Guardia and Teterboro airports, in the interest of maximum safety, basing their number on weather and other operating considerations. But Mr. Horne said it would be impractical to fix an arbitrary numerical limit on flights for each port and the Air Transport Association agreed to work out and announce new schedules tomorrow.

SAFE TAKE-OFF ROUTES PLANNED

3. The CAA will enforce runway priorities for take-offs already recommended (but not yet made public) by a joint committee of airlines, the Airline Pilots Association, the Administration and the Port Authority, for La Guardia and Idlewild runways, which permit take-offs over water or over the most sparsely settled areas as a matter of first choice.

"Under these plans," the statement continued "the runways requiring operation over congested areas would be utilized only when such use is mandatory for reasons of safety."

4. So that the public may appreciate the division of responsibility, it was noted that the Port Authority's responsibilities were limited to the land and structures at airports, while the CAA runs control towers, and aircraft operators conform to CAA and CAB standards for pilot competency, the airworthiness of aircraft, legal minimums of ceiling and visibility for the aircraft operation at the airport itself, all air traffic control and procedures for approaches and take-offs.

Seventeen airlines originally had been invited to the Commodore meeting by the Port Authority. Twenty-five showed up. With many sending large staffs, the attendance numbered more than 100 persons when Commissioner Bayard F. Pope opened the session.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield again to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado whether his committee has considered the point that the runways at Newark Airports are too close to the congested area and whether it will be necessary to relocate the runways, so that both the runways used for take-offs and the runways used for landings will be at a greater distance from the areas of congested population. In view of the series of distressing accidents which have occurred within the past 2 months, is the committee considering that question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Our committee has brought in a preliminary report, on January 31, 1952, which dealt with runway No. 6-24, as it is designated. When runway No. 6 is used for landings and when No. 24 is used for take-offs, the airplanes fly over the city of Elizabeth.

The committee's staff has been at the scene of the accident twice, and is continuing its interest in the investigation which now is taking place. I am sure our staff will make a firm recommendation that if the airport is reopened, runway No. 6-24 be not used for landings or take-offs over Elizabeth.

Runway No. 6-24 was used in the case of the recent airplane disaster. Runway No. 6-24 was the one which was used in the case of the Convair crash which occurred just a few weeks ago. Runway No. 10-28, however, was used in a westerly direction for the take-off of the non-scheduled plane which crashed on December 16. So runway No. 6-24 is a serious offender.

Although I do not know whether the investigation has completely proved the point it is my understanding that it was not necessary for the 70-6 plane which was involved in the most recent crash to take off on runway No. 24, but that runway No. 10 could safely have been used. However, runway No. 6-24 is a convenient one for planes which are taking off for Miami, Fla., and it was the runway facing most directly into the wind.

At any rate, the plane which crashed did use runway No. 6-24. It is a long and a good runway, and the only criticism of it is that planes which are taking off from runway No. 24 or planes which are entering Newark Airport via runway No. 6, must pass over the heart of the city of Elizabeth. That arrangement should not be continued. Our committee will strongly recommend that if the airport is reopened, any dangerous runways, such as runway No. 6-24, shall not be opened to traffic at Newark Airport.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Is the Senator from Colorado familiar with the fact that the people of Elizabeth have become most indignant as a result of these crashes and have held various meetings at which they have urged that the entire airport be removed to a safer location?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes. Our committee will make a recommendation with respect to that matter, when all the facts are available. Perhaps the recommendation will be that the entire airport be moved to another location.

However, in connection with that phase of our investigation, it must be realized that there is a definite tendency for many persons to build houses or places of business immediately adjacent to airports and under the runway approaches. They do this after the airports are developed. We realize that the city of Elizabeth was established long before the Newark Airport was constructed. However, in the case of a newly located airport, there is a definite tendency for homes and places of business to spring up immediately adjacent to the airport. That situation must be corrected in the future, for the hazard it creates is too dangerous to be permitted to continue.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Colorado very much for the report he has submitted for the RECORD.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado subsequently said:

Mr. President, a few minutes ago I placed in the RECORD a report with reference to the latest plane disaster at Elizabeth, N. J., and it has been intimated that the remarks I made may have given the impression that the pilot of the crashed plane at Newark may have been partially responsible. I did not intend to imply any such thing because it is not known how it happened that the propellers of No. 3 engine were in reverse. We do not know what caused it. We do know that safety devices have been built into these planes which are intended to make it impossible for the propellers of any engine to go into reverse while the plane is in flight. This indicates there must have been a mechanical failure.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for a few moments on a matter of importance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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

Mr. MOODY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, could we not conclude the placing of matters in the RECORD before we come to the speech-making stage?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard. The Senator from Michigan will be recognized as soon as the morning hour is concluded.

Mr. MOODY. That is entirely agreeable to me.

GEN. THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed for 1 minute.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the leading article in the New York Times magazine section of Sunday, February 10. This article is by Michael Padev, who is described by the Times as a writer with a background of long study of East European literature. It is entitled "The Great Liquidation: Satellite Culture."

On the same day this article was published, I had the privilege of participating in a ceremony honoring the memory of Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko. This ceremony was held in Lafayette Park opposite the Cosmos Club in the shadow of the great statue erected in his honor. Representative SABATH, who introduced a bill 42 years ago which led to the erection of this statue, was present and participated in the ceremony.

The occasion as is known to many Senators, was the annual celebration of General Kosciuszko's birthday which, by happy coincidence, falls on February 12—the day we honor the memory of

America's own great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. This year is the 206th anniversary. Because the Senate was not in session that day, I am taking this first opportunity to make a few brief comments appropriate to that occasion.

In my talk about the great significance of the fight for Poland's freedom and liberty, led by General Kosciuszko in Poland and throughout Europe after his return as a Brigadier General from the American Revolution, I quoted at length from Mr. Padev's article. I pointed out that General Kosciuszko is still today a vibrant symbol of the fight for liberty on behalf of the Polish people. This fight, as Mr. Padev's article shows, has never been more important than today. Mr. Padev points out that past conquerors and exploiters of Poland have always permitted the Polish cultural traditions to remain intact—and have always permitted them to retain their sense of national history as well as their national language—this made their survival possible. Mr. Padev goes on to state:

Now, however, Moscow's viceroys in Eastern Europe are out to destroy the national cultural traditions of the countries they govern. They make every effort to blunt the sense of national history of the peoples under their rule, and try even to change their spoken and written language.

Mr. Padev further states:

Poles today, for example, are told that their greatest poet and national hero, Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855), was an ardent supporter of cooperation and friendship with Russia, while in fact he was a nationalist who fought Russia all his life. Anti-Russian references in history books, fiction works, encyclopaedias and dictionaries are drastically purged, even if they describe events which have taken place more than 10 centuries ago.

On top of that there is an intense campaign to make the Russian language a sort of lingua franca for the whole of satellite Europe. Courses in Russian are obligatory in all schools, universities, Government offices, factories, collective farms, etc. In Poland 1,400,000 children have now been organized in "circles of friends of the U. S. S. R." whose primary object is to study the Russian language and Soviet culture.

Mr. Padev concludes his illuminating article, which I hope will be read widely by the Congress and the American people, with the following paragraph:

The problem is no longer confined to combating Communist lying propaganda about present-day conditions and international events. The problem is how to keep the national spirit and the national consciousness of each nation in Eastern Europe alive. The task is to save the sense of history, the cultural traditions, the literature, the arts and even the national languages of Eastern Europe from destruction and oblivion.

Mr. President, General Kosciuszko is best known to school children in this country as the Adjutant to General Washington, and for his great career as a soldier in the battles of the Revolutionary War at New York, Yorktown, and elsewhere. He is known also for the vote of thanks given him by the Congress, after the war, and for the rank of brigadier general which was accorded to him which he carried forward into his return in the Polish Army.

But an even more brilliant part of his career, which is but little known to the American people, is that which followed his return to Europe, where he led the Polish armies in their struggle for freedom in the 1790's. General Kosciuszko refused high rank under Napoleon because Napoleon would not pledge himself to a free and unified Poland.

General Kosciuszko is regarded by some as the Polish Lafayette. More accurately, perhaps, it might be said that Lafayette is the French Kosciuszko. If it had been Poland which had had the fleet and the strength to come to the aid of the American colonies—instead of France—I think it is fair to state that Kosciuszko today might be better known to every American schoolboy than even the French Lafayette. Kosciuszko came to this country as a trained and experienced soldier and engineer, of enormous value to the inexperienced Continental Army, trained at the expense of the Polish Government in England and Germany and France—whereas Lafayette came here as a romantic youth of 16 or 17, a glamorous young French nobleman of great symbolic and propaganda value but with little practical military experience.

I am glad to have this chance to ask my colleagues in the Congress to join with me in this salute to this great American patriot to whom our Congress voted citizenship to a man whose ideals and goals and devotion to freedom were far in advance of the times—to this great figure in the history of the struggle for the freedom of Poland, a struggle which will go on—and on—until final victory is achieved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the printing of the article in the body of the RECORD?

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

THE GREAT LIQUIDATION: SATELLITE CULTURE (By Michael Padev)

LONDON.—The mass arrests, summary executions and deportations in satellite Europe have by now become familiar to the American public. But comparatively little is known of the Communist policy of oppression in the realm of culture and the arts.

Yet this particular kind of Communist oppression may prove, in the long run, more dangerous for the survival of the nations in Eastern Europe than the political, economic, and physical sides of Communist terror. All six satellite nations—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania—have, in the past, experienced many centuries of foreign rule and foreign domination. But they always kept their cultural traditions intact and their sense of national history as well as their national language alive. This made their survival possible.

Now, however, Moscow's viceroys in Eastern Europe are out to destroy the national cultural traditions of the countries they govern. They make every effort to blunt the sense of national history of the peoples under their rule, and try even to change their spoken and written language.

The production of books in Eastern Europe is planned and controlled in much the same way as the production of coal or steel. But this party control does not cover only the choice of subject-matter or the political outlook of the author. "The party puts a greater demand on its writers than that they should be merely tendentious," says Jozef Reval,

Hungarian Politburo member.¹ The technique of writing, the manner of description, the portrayal of the characters, the style, and even the choice of words are "planned" and supervised by the party.

A writer may produce a book which suits perfectly the exigencies of the party political line. For example, he may write an historical novel "proving" that during the last war the western allies did not fight Nazi Germany seriously, but were more concerned with "sabotaging the Soviet war effort." Yet such a book can be rejected and condemned on the ground that the writer uses "incorrect" methods of characterization, or that his style is "decadent" or his dialog "unrealistic from the point of view of the class war."

This strict party control over the process of writing has brought about a very elaborate and very complex system of book production. Every month the party announces its target for novels, short stories, plays, or poems. These are allotted to different writers at a meeting of the writers' union. Writers have to report on their work usually every month. The completed manuscript is submitted to a new and very thorough examination.

Collective writing is also used as a means of additional party control. A well-known writer is given a party-paid secretary or assistant, whose job it is to guide the writer along party lines. When the book is published the party supervisor is announced as the coauthor. This cultural-commissar system is also applied in nearly all other fields of art, including music and painting. Between one-third and one-half of the new poems, plays, and novels as well as musical works and paintings in satellite Europe, are now the products of such collective efforts.

Conditions are, of course, the same in Soviet Russia. But Russian writers have at least one big advantage over their colleagues in satellite countries: the controlling authority in Russia is a Russian authority. The distortions of history and the urges of literature are kept, to a certain extent, within the framework of the Russian tradition. But satellite writers are obliged to follow not only a Communist and a Soviet Party line; they have also to give a strictly Russian interpretation of their countries' cultural traditions and of their literature.

Poles today, for example, are told that their greatest poet and national hero, Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855), was an ardent supporter of cooperation and friendship with Russia, while in fact he was a nationalist who fought Russia all his life. Anti-Russian references in history books, fiction works, encyclopedias, and dictionaries are drastically purged, even if they describe events which have taken place more than 10 centuries ago.

On top of all that there is an intense campaign to make the Russian language a sort of lingua franca for the whole of satellite Europe. Courses in Russian are obligatory in all schools, universities, Government offices, factories, collective farms, etc. In Poland 1,400,000 children have now been organized in "circles of friends of the U. S. S. R."² whose primary object is to study the Russian language and Soviet culture. The Rumanian Communist daily, *Scantea*, insists that all Rumanians should learn Russian quickly because only in this way

can they "acquire a real sense of socialist patriotism."³

In Bulgaria all kinds of purely Russian words and expressions have been introduced in the new dictionaries and the alphabet itself has been changed by Government decree to conform to present Russian spelling. According to official Communist statistics, out of the 5,800,000 copies of books distributed in Bulgaria in 1950, 1,500,000 were Russian books,⁴ imported from the Soviet Union.

(Language purges, so far, existed only within the boundaries of the Soviet Union proper. Last November, for example, the Ukrainian writers' union was strictly censured because many Ukrainian writers had acquired the shameful habit of using "nationalist words" instead of their Russian counterparts.⁵ In this way they tried to "wrench the Ukrainian language away from the Russian language.")

No wonder that in the atmosphere of this cultural and linguistic oppression writers cannot produce anything of value. Novels, plays and poems published in the past few years make pathetic reading. Glowing references about Stalin's "leadership of genius" and the wonderful qualities of the Russians appear in almost every page. But the spark of talent or even the signs of technically passable literary workmanship are nowhere to be found.

From time to time the Communist authorities become themselves aware of the low level of this barren "assembly line" literature. A few months ago the Polish Government convened a big conference devoted to "the problems of artistic creative activities."⁶ Speeches were made against the so-called black-and-white technique in writing, that is, the division of society into two tight compartments of heroes (Communists) and villains (reactionaries). Writers were advised to show "merits and defects" in both groups. But, most significantly, they were also warned that "healthy criticism" (of Communist heroes) should never "degenerate into slandering the U. S. S. R."

In the field of the theater, music, painting, and sculpture, the enforcement of a strict party policy is just as severe. The theater bills in the satellite capitals in the past year read like the announcements of lectures at the Marx-Lenin Institute in Moscow. Plays on the childhood of Lenin, on the life of Stalin; plays about the "atrocities of the imperialists in Korea"; plays about warmongering America, such as *The Voice of America*, *John, the Soldier of Peace*, *Who Is To Blame?*; plays about collective agriculture, about factory production, and about American spying activities in Eastern Europe form nearly 90 percent of all theater productions.

In music, all so-called modernists are banned. But nearly all prominent composers in Eastern Europe are, or rather were, modernist (in the Communist sense of the word). Consequently, the greater part of the musical works of contemporary composers in Eastern Europe is today proclaimed decadent. Naturally, no orchestra or musician would dare to touch it.

¹ *Scantea*, of October 24, 1951, broadcast by Radio Bucarest, published in BBC monitoring.

² Official Communist information published in all the Bulgarian press and released by the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency in October 1951. English text available in the Communist publication, *Free Bulgaria*, Sofia, October 15, 1951.

³ Full report published in *Pravda* of November 25, 1951, on the shortcomings of the Ukrainian party's ideological work, the shortcomings of the Ukrainian writers, etc.

⁴ The conference took place on October 27 and 28, 1951, in Warsaw, and was fully reported in the Polish Communist press and broadcast by Radio Warsaw (available in BBC monitoring also).

Light music resembling in any way American jazz is strictly forbidden. Jazz music was described by *Scantea* as "the lowest expression of the rottenness of bourgeois light music." It "perverts and stultifies the masses." In the hands of "the American imperialists" it has become "one of the means of molding the beasts who kill the peaceful Korean population and lynch Negroes in the United States of America."

Artists in Eastern Europe today have two main preoccupations—first, to make huge photographic portraits of the leaders of the day, revealing their noble features, great wisdom and strength of character, and, secondly, to serve as illustrators of party and state history. The actual photographs and films made of official personages and festive occasions since the end of the war are no longer any good. In all of them the traitors of today appear as the heroes of yesterday. Photographs and film negatives cannot be altered like party histories, pamphlets, or encyclopedias.

Consequently they have to be destroyed, and the new paintings re-create the past not as it actually was but as it should have been according to the latest party line. Historical cabinet meetings, party gatherings, parades, and so forth, are painted anew, with the right people made to sit and stand in the right places. As the party line changes constantly and new traitors are discovered practically every day, this pictorial change of history keeps most of the painters in Eastern Europe busy all the time.

There are many signs that even Communist artists resent working under such conditions. A most important artists' revolt took place last year in Bulgaria, the satellite which, to use a communist expression, is the most progressive—i. e., the most sovietized—state in Eastern Europe. The revolt was led by Alexander Jendov, by far the best-known and most talented Bulgarian Communist painter, who had earned for himself a considerable reputation in Moscow, where he lived for many years before World War II.

Backed, as it transpired later, by nearly all leading Bulgarian artists, Jendov wrote a letter of protest to the Bulgarian Prime Minister and party boss (Valko Chervenkov). Artists, Jendov said, were made to work under "barracks discipline, inane censorship and administrative terror."⁷ They were compelled to recite hollow phrases about Soviet art, endless and meaningless quotations about the role of the party and nonsensical strictures about western art. As a result of all this, the artistic value of all new painting was below the lowest.

Two months later Jendov was expelled from the artists' union and the party and arrested. Another Communist painter, Kolyu Kolev, committed suicide. But a new executive of the artists' union was appointed and it made at once a public declaration that artists would no longer look at Soviet art with indifference. The victorious Bolshevik (Russian) party spirit would prevail in all paintings.

The purge in the visual arts is gradually enveloping the other satellites. There can be little doubt that in the coming months all the Jendovs in Eastern Europe will be liquidated. Sculptors and painters in Czechoslovakia are already on the mat. *Rude Pravo*, the Communist Party daily, recently took to task all painters of portraits

⁵ *Scantea*, September 30, 1951, reporting the decisions of the Rumanian People's Republics Composers' Federation (BBC monitoring).

⁶ Jendov's letter was published in part by all Bulgarian papers, which reported the speech of Chervenkov (on the expulsion of Jendov) on May 26, 1951. A full account of the controversy was also published in the magazine *Hudojnik* (Artist), book No. 4, 1951, Sofia.

¹ Speech of Reval to the Union of Hungarian Writers. Published in full in *Lukacs and Socialist Realism*.

² Information broadcast by Radio Warsaw and released also by the Polish Press Agency on November 1, 1951. (B. B. C. Monitoring report on Polish broadcast. See also East Europe, London, No. 356, of November 15, 1951.)

of President Gottwald. They had missed, the paper lamented, the "psychological depth of the face of a man who personified the historical experiences of the working class and the best characteristics of a Communist." Moreover, Czech sculptors who had made busts of Stalin had "failed to make visual the utter simplicity of Stalin's appearance, the clear logic of every word he utters, his great serenity, and his steel-like firmness." And, naturally, Czechoslovak artists were advised to look at Soviet art for inspiration and guidance.

This cultural iron curtain has been pulled down by Moscow to separate the nations in Eastern Europe not only from the "outside world" and the democratic west but also from their own history, from the heritage of their own culture, and even from the bonds of their own national languages. This puts a new and much heavier responsibility on all allied agencies—such as the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, the British Broadcasting Corporation, etc.—which are engaged in the battle of ideas behind the curtain.

The problem is no longer confined to combating Communist lying propaganda about present-day conditions and international events. The problem is how to keep the national spirit and the national consciousness of each nation in Eastern Europe alive. The task is to save the sense of history, the cultural traditions, the literature, the arts, and even the national languages of Eastern Europe from destruction and oblivion.

KASHMIR-PAKISTAN DISPUTE—STATEMENTS BY DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, for the past several months Dr. Frank P. Graham, of North Carolina, formerly a distinguished Member of the Senate, has been serving as the United Nations representative in connection with the Kashmir-Pakistan dispute. At the recent meeting of the United Nations Security Council in Paris, Dr. Graham made two statements by way of a tentative report on his work as United Nations representative in this very disturbing dispute. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the conclusions of his first statement, dealing with the Kashmir dispute, as he submitted those conclusions to the Security Council.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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

CONCLUSION OF STATEMENT OF FRANK P. GRAHAM ON KASHMIR DISPUTE TO U. N. SECURITY COUNCIL

The United Nations representative, in making these recommendations, because of his faith in the two governments, wishes now to make an additional purely personal statement to emphasize the possible far-reaching results of an early agreement on the implementation of the provisions for demilitarization to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, to the people of India and Pakistan, and to the people of the world.

With respect to the value of a settlement to the people of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, the first significant result which would proceed from an agreement would be the exercise by the people of Jammu and Kashmir of the promised right of self-determination for which they have been anxiously waiting for 3 years. It would recognize the enduring idea that, in the long run, the

sovereignty which proceeds from princes is subject to the sovereignty of the people who, after all, under God, are the highest sovereignty. Any status based on the compulsions of force by either nation or on the attrition of long delays in settlement would not be permanently accepted by the people of the state or of either nation, would not be in accordance with the principles and spirit of the United Nations, would not have the support of the moral opinion of mankind, and therefore could not long endure.

As a practical matter, without fulfillment of the promised right of self-determination through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite to be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, the continuing dispute, as has been well said, would become a running sore, which would tend to drain away resources and energies to the damage of the state and the peoples of both nations.

Furthermore, an agreement on the provisions for actual demilitarization as a fair condition for holding a free plebiscite would obviously be welcomed by many peoples of Asia who, out of their long and recently victorious struggles for self-determination, have a most sympathetic concern. Such an agreement would give a lift to the spirit of peoples anywhere struggling to be free.

As to the value of a settlement to the peoples of both nations, the chief road-block in the way of the cooperation of India and Pakistan is the Kashmir dispute. The prior settlement of the Kashmir dispute would help clear the way for the settlement of other disputes of importance to the life of millions of people in India and Pakistan. Without knowledge of and without any thought on my part of going into the merits of any other disputes, it is appropriate to point out that the importance of the other disputes adds even more to the high importance of settling the Kashmir dispute. The settlement of the dispute about which there is the most bitterness would remove the main barrier to the spirit of cooperation between India and Pakistan necessary for the settlement of the disputes over evacuee property and waterways. In pointing out the importance of the disputes over evacuee property and waterways, I mean only to emphasize the higher importance of first settling the Kashmir dispute.

The lack of settlement of the evacuee property issue gives millions of people, including their families and friends, a deep sense of grievance and injustice which is damaging to the creative energies and hopes of both peoples. These refugees from communal slaughter, uprooted from the land, who passed or counterpassed each other on the trek from one country into the other, have called forth the heroic efforts of both nations for their rehabilitation. To assuage some of the sorrow in their hearts and the horror in their memories, an agreement to adjust for them in their new country the values of their lands, homes, shops, and other property left behind in the old country would relieve some of the tension between the two peoples and add to the productive energies and morale of both nations.

The cooperative spirit, enhanced by a settlement of the Kashmir dispute, would also likely facilitate the settlement of the dispute over rivers and canals. This dispute is another obstacle in the way of the cooperation of India and Pakistan in the development of a program for the maximum use of the water resources to the advantage of both. Too much the waters from the hills and mountains wash away the precious topsoils, pile up the silt in the rivers, and go their wasteful way to the sea. The river valley systems can be cooperatively developed for the storing of the vast water resources, the conservation of the soils, the irrigation and reclamation of the lands for the production of foods and fibers and for the generation of

power to meet the urgent needs of the peoples of the whole subcontinent. Out into the waste places and up the hillsides would move the mills and factories with their creative power, and down from the hills would come tumbling the rivers for the electrification of civilization cleanly charged with the potentials for the production of foods, fibers, goods, books, leisure, culture, and something more of the good life for the further self-development of the high natural and spiritual capacities of the people of India and Pakistan.

During the past several months, along with my task of finding out the present differences between the two nations over Kashmir, I have been trying to find out their historic differences in fundamental ideas and ways of life. I have read through scores of books and piles of related material, talked with many people in my line of duty and observed the life and scenes about me. I have, within the narrow limits of my time, my ability and opportunity, tried to dig deep into the centuries to find the origin and depth of these differences.

Though still in the midst of explorations, even the fragments of my findings move me to say that it is important for the peoples of the subcontinent and the world that every effort should be made promptly by the two governments and by the United Nations to settle this crucial dispute between the two peoples. Despite all the history, experience, and hopes which the two peoples have long had in common, a present crucial dispute too long unsettled might become so heavily charged as to connect the currents of present differences with the high potentials of profound historic differences. An unsettled dispute over Kashmir must not be allowed to overspread and engulf two nations in the horrors of fratricidal strife. Disputes dragging along over demilitarization in one State must not be allowed to drift into an unintended catastrophe for a whole subcontinent. A local spark must not become a global conflagration. It would be tragic for all peoples for the conditions on the subcontinent either to drift or to explode into war which would be ruinous for both nations and disastrous for the world.

The damaging results of unsettled disputes and the vast human needs of hundreds of millions of the people of the two nations emphasize the need in the mind and hearts of men and women of good will in both India and Pakistan for a settlement of this most crucial dispute. Furthermore, the mutually destructive fears, bitter memories, and profound differences make imperative the finding of moral substitutes through the development of projects for creative international cooperation between the two peoples. International conferences between leaders and representatives of the two people can promote the cooperative development of water resources, hydroelectric power, economic programs, scientific research, health projects, university exchange, intercollegiate sports, youth conferences, women's associations, civic clubs and in every other fundamental field of international cooperation for a freer and fairer life. With full and final acceptance of each other's national independence and with full loyalty to their own high spiritual heritage and indigenous ways of life, the two peoples have opportunities for the needed positive programs of cooperation as various as the life of the people on the long peninsula between the seas, as wide in scope as the vast subcontinent, as annual as the monsoons and as high as the mountains from which come the waters of the life of the people.

An agreement on the provisions for the demilitarization of the state of Jammu and Kashmir may provide the example of international cooperation for peace for which the peoples of the world hope in their day's work and pray in the sanctuary of their

*Rude Pravo, July 27, 1951. Similar criticisms were published in many other Czech newspapers.

hearts. The leaders and the peoples of India and Pakistan want peace. Yet these two great peoples are turned from a larger realization of their far-visioned programs by fears of possible war on the subcontinent. The great masses of the people of the British Commonwealth, the Soviet Union, the United States and all other nations of the world want peace. Nevertheless a billion and a half people in two opposing worlds are turned from a larger fulfillment of their humane programs by the fears of a third world war.

The intellectual, political, and spiritual leaders of India and Pakistan have the most strategic opportunity through the settlement of a complex and stubborn dispute to give to the United Nations and to the peoples of the world a desperately needed example of international cooperation for freedom, self-determination and peace.

The United Nations, with all its growing pains and frustrations, is the only international body for the settlement of the most difficult international disputes. The failure of peaceful settlement of such deep disputes has involved the world in tragedies too terrible to risk again. The United Nations, with all its defects, is nevertheless, with its multilateral procedures for the peaceful settlement of complex disputes, still the best hope of the peoples for peace.

The call comes to the peoples and the leaders of India and Pakistan not only from the United Nations but also from the homes and the common life and hopes of hundreds of millions of human beings all over the earth who toil in the fields and factories, people in the villages, towns and cities, mothers and fathers in homes, refugees without homes, sons and daughters dreaming of homes of their own, children in schools and without schools and the unnumbered millions of human beings disinherited by war and hate. The call comes from the people of our common human family around the earth who hope for homes and work in freedom and peace for themselves and their children.

On the vast Asian peninsula between the seas guarded by the highest mountains on this earth, developed one of the most advanced ancient civilizations of prehistoric times. Out of the basic Dravidian-Indo-Aryan stocks with Greco-Scythian, Arab, Persian, Turco-Afghan, Moghul, and British elements and influences have developed the peoples of India and Pakistan. The Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, and more especially the British made the subcontinent an interdependent part of the great commercial revolution by which the new lands of America and the old lands of India and the east became the mighty pivots upon which the medieval turned to the modern world. The Hindu epics, traditions, and folk dramas, the Koran, the Islamic traditions, the assimilations of great religions; the values and treasures of great languages and literatures; the principles of the common law and the fundamental right of the common man; the struggles of the people on that subcontinent; the foundations of their own ancient spiritual heritage for the principles of civil liberties, federalism, and parliamentary government of the basically humane people against whose imperial rule the people of the subcontinent struggled—all are now combined together in the ancient heritage and fresh hopes of the great peoples of India and Pakistan.

From the heritage and hopes, life, and struggles of these peoples, great leadership has developed from the times of Ashoka to Gandhi to Nehru and from the days of Akbar to Jinnah to Liaquat Ali Khan. Out of the crossing of ancient faiths and modern science, old customs, and modern democracy, frustrations and hopes, patient sufferings and victorious struggles in great causes have developed some of the noblest spirits of

our time, always overburdened, sometimes baffled but never daunted on that subcontinent as they grapple with the problems of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, religious intolerance, caste, class, and exploitation of untold millions of people struggling toward a higher freedom.

On the southern subcontinent of Asia and in many lands east and west, men and women of good will are working and hoping through the long days and nights against the desperate hours of a darkening age to redirect the possibilities of the self-destruction of civilization to the potentialities of creative cooperation of nations in a great adventure of the human spirit through the United Nations, pioneering along the far frontiers of the vast wilderness of our yet unmastered civilization.

As a key part of this forward movement of freedom, an agreement on the provisions for the actual demilitarization of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, by preparing the way for a free and impartial plebiscite and the self-determination of the people, would prepare the way for the settlement of other disputes and the larger cooperation of the governments and peoples of India and Pakistan; would strengthen the democratic and moral ties of the Indonesian, southern Asian, north African, southeastern European, and Mediterranean world, not as a bloc but as a spiritual force for freedom and peace, and might bring about a reorientation of the relations of east and west for a decisively human turn in the tragic history of our times.

The great leadership of the peoples of India and Pakistan by the settlement of this crucial dispute might set in motion a spiritual chain reaction which, we pray, would encompass the earth with the moral power of mankind in behalf of human freedom, the self-determination of people and the cooperation of nations for the peace of the world.

Through the settlement of the Kashmir dispute, through the mutual respect of the national independence and high values of both peoples by both peoples, and through the cooperation of both nations in their far-visioned educational, agricultural, industrial, social, scientific, medical, and humane programs for the equal opportunity, the more abundant and spiritual life of all their people, may I readapt, in a spirit of brotherhood with both great peoples, a hope which I once expressed for my own beloved country.

May India and Pakistan be nations in which, in the larger fulfillment of their own ancient heritage and youthful hopes, in response to their own great leaders, the people more and more become brothers in the sight of God and in the human heart; where the lowest and the highest and all the people equally together have the freedom to struggle for a higher freedom and where life is made richer by the vigor and variety of the differences of the people; where the answer to error is not terror, and the response to a difference in religion, race, color, economic condition, or social status is not discrimination, exploitation, or intimidation; where and when men are free the way of progress is not subversion, the respect for the past is not reaction, and the hope of the future is not revolution; where the majority is without tyranny, the minority without fear, and all people have hope for freedom, peace, and brotherhood in the long human pilgrimage, under God, toward one world neighborhood of human brotherhood.

An agreement regarding the provisions for the demilitarization of the state of Jammu and Kashmir would be one decisive step toward the fulfillment of this long hope, to which India and Pakistan and the nations of the world are committed by the noble principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the conclusions of the second statement which Dr. Graham submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations at the recent Paris meeting.

There being no objection, the conclusions of the second statement by Dr. Graham were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCLUSION OF SECOND STATEMENT OF FRANK P. GRAHAM TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

An agreement between the two countries upon demilitarizing would have potential values for the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the people of India and Pakistan. Agreement has now been reached on 8 of the 12 proposals. The agreement on proposals 7 and 10 would probably lead to certain agreements also on 5 and 6 and be, as has been suggested, the linchpin binding all 12 proposals together in an effectively integrated program, and would prepare the way for the promised plebiscite.

The plebiscite would keep the promise made to the people of Jammu and Kashmir, who are worthy of the right of their own self-determination through a free, secure, and impartial plebiscite. They are a people of legend, song, and story, associated with snowcapped mountains, beautiful valleys and life-giving waters. The valleys are set like gems in the midst of mountains which surround the land and the people and which look down upon them from untold ages of history and from the highest majesty of this earth. These people, Moslems, Hindus, Sikhs, and Christians, as farmers, craftsmen and artists, small shopkeepers, boatmen, bearers, and other workers in areas now on both sides of the cease-fire line have, through the centuries, been the victims of exploitation and conflict. The recognition of the rights and dignity, the security and the self-determination of these historic people, under the auspices of the United Nations, might well become a challenging example of the progressive values of self-determination to the dependent peoples of the earth. The people of Jammu and Kashmir through a free and impartial plebiscite would signal through the darkness of these times a ray of hope that not by bullets but by ballots, not through conflict of armies but through cooperation of peoples, is the enduring way for people to determine their own destiny and way of life.

The agreement of two sovereign nations on a plan of demilitarization of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, as the basis of self-determination, peace and cooperation in the great humane programs on the subcontinent, might help to contribute its bit to the hopes of the people for an eventual agreement of all the nations through the United Nations for universal disarmament as a basis for freedom, peace and cooperation in great humane programs across the earth.

The peoples of the earth who do the work of the world and carry the loads of these desperate days still look for some sign of better times for themselves and their children. Without flinching from the privations of self-defense or the burdens of their daily toil, they look east and west for the intelligent and spiritual leadership which would guide the ways of the world from self-destruction to self-realization of the cooperative and creative capacities of the sons of God and the brothers of men.

On the subcontinent of India and Pakistan today, the place, the time, the opportunity and the leadership have met in one of the great junctures of human history for the possible weal or woe of the peoples of the world.

The place is where meet the three largest nations and perhaps the fifth largest nation in the world.

The time is past when society can safely take slow decades and centuries to muddle through in adjustments to scientific and technological revolutions. Social drift and unsettled disputes, such as the Kashmir issue, heavily charged with high potentials, did not then as now possibly involved mankind in the swift and total tragedy of global war and the scientific destruction of civilization. Human society with an atomic bomb in its bosom cannot lag in humane and creative adjustments to its potentially suicidal power.

The opportunity in time and place is for the leadership on the subcontinent, tested in the struggles and sufferings for the human liberty of 400,000,000 human beings, to help prevent the destruction of human freedom and the self-destruction of civilization by challenging examples of demilitarization, self-determination, reconciliation, and reconstruction in a fearful and broken world.

Out of the east have come the great religious and spiritual hopes of mankind. Modern man, with all his scientific but yet unmastered power, looks with increasing humility and hope to the east where founders and exemplars of great religions taught peace on earth and good will among men. The west needs the east and the east needs the west. Now the twain must meet to save and advance the best of both.

Spiritual idealism with scientific mechanisms can accelerate the ways and widen the meaning of peace and brotherhood. Scientific mechanisms without spiritual idealism can destroy them both. Spiritual idealism and scientific mechanisms must join forces for building freer, nobler, and more creative societies in the east and the west.

The international mechanical framework of our dynamic industrial society which encompasses the earth and catches up a depression or a war anywhere and involves human beings everywhere, needs for its international control around the earth the political framework, world forum and peaceful procedures of the United Nations. Both the international economic society and the international political organization of the United Nations need the world communion of the spiritual brotherhood of peoples for the increasingly humane mastery of tyranny, antagonisms, racism, industrialism, and imperialism.

The subcontinent is the place for a timely example of demilitarization and self-determination. Now is the time for the dedicated leadership of two great peoples to rise to the call of their spiritual heritage, the responsibility of their power and the opportunity for their greatness to give in a dark world challenging examples and fresh hopes to the peoples in the unresting adventure of the human spirit, through the United Nations, in the long pilgrimage toward a freer and fairer world, in answer to the prayers of the people for peace and freedom on God's good earth.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF THE BUREAU OF MINES WITH REFERENCE TO MINE DISASTER AT CARPENTERTOWN, PA.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter sent to me by Mr. Oscar L. Chapman, the Secretary of the Interior, containing the preliminary findings of the inspectors of the Bureau of Mines who investigated the mine disaster which occurred at Carpentertown, Pa., on February 2, 1952.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1952.

My DEAR SENATOR NEELY: Attached herewith for your information is a copy of the preliminary findings of the Bureau of Mines inspectors who investigated the mine disaster which occurred at Carpentertown, Pa., on February 2, 1952. A copy of the final inspection report will be forwarded to you within the next few days. In this connection I feel compelled to point out certain facts and observations for use in congressional mine-safety deliberations. I would appreciate your making these comments a matter of record.

Not only has this latest mine tragedy come close on the heels of Orient No. 2, which caused the death of 119 men in southern Illinois before Christmas, but the two disasters are quite similar in that certain common factors were responsible for these incidents. Let me illustrate this fact by highlighting some of the more important features of this new mine accident.

The explosion occurred about 1:40 a. m., February 2, 1952, in the Carpentertown Mine, Carpentertown Coal & Coke Co., Carpentertown, Westmoreland County, Pa., about 2 miles east of Mount Pleasant, Pa. At the time of the explosion, 65 men were in the mine, 20 of whom were working in the affected section. As I have said, six men were killed; four were affected by the afterdamp resulting from the explosion (carbon monoxide), the remainder (55 men) escaped unaided and uninjured.

The primary cause of the explosion was ignition of a body of explosive gas (methane). The source of the gas is believed to have been in open, inactive workings adjacent to live workings. Specifically, the explosive gas is believed to have seeped or drifted onto the main haulage road, which was in return air and in which electric trolley locomotives were operated.

Arcing or sparking of a trolley locomotive in all probability was the source of the ignition.

The history of the classification of this mine will be important to your deliberations as you consider coal-mine-safety legislation.

During the June 5-8, 1951, Federal inspection, an air sample collected in the mine by Bureau of Mines inspectors was found to contain 0.25 percent methane and the mine was thereafter considered by the Federal Bureau of Mines to be gassy. Although a mixture of methane gas in the amount of 0.25 is not, in and of itself, explosive, the presence of such percentage of gas is a danger signal calling for preventive measures.

As a consequence of these findings, the Federal inspectors' report, following the June 5-8 inspection, contained the following recommendations:

"Examinations for gas should be made before and after firing each shot where on-shift blasting is done.

"The air currents at the working faces should have sufficient volume and velocity to dilute and carry away harmful gases.

"Air that has passed through abandoned workings should not be used to ventilate live workings.

"Trolley wires should not be in air returnings from pillar-recovery work."

On June 15, 1951, a letter was forwarded to the secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines by the chief of the Pittsburgh branch of the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, calling the secretary's attention to these serious hazards.

No acknowledgment was received. No action was taken.

At the request of the company, because it was dissatisfied with the gassy classification of the mine made by the Bureau of Mines, the mine was reinspected on August 23-24 and 27-28, 1951, and the same conclusions as to gas conditions were arrived at and the warnings of danger were repeated. A letter similar to the one forwarded by the Bureau of Mines Health and Safety Division on June 15, was forwarded to the secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Mines after this latest inspection.

No acknowledgment was received. No action was taken on this report.

On September 7, following the second inspection, Mr. J. J. Forbes, now Director of the Bureau of Mines, then Chief of the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau, wrote the president of the Carpentertown Coal & Coke Co., calling attention to the fact that air that had passed through abandoned workings was continuing to be used to ventilate active workings. Mr. Forbes asked that the condition be corrected promptly and that the president of the company advise him of any action taken to eliminate the hazard.

No reply or acknowledgment was received from this communication.

On September 21-24, 1951, a further inspection of the mine was made by Federal inspectors of the Bureau of Mines, and, although the air samples taken indicated that the methane content of the air was not as great at this time as it had been during the June inspection, the inspectors nonetheless concluded that the mine should operate as a gassy mine and that the recommendations applicable to gassy mines should continue to apply.

Throughout these inspections, and in spite of the recommendations of the Federal inspectors, the Pennsylvania Department of Mines continued to classify the mine as non-gassy, and it was so classified by that agency up to and including the date of the explosion.

The plain facts are that even though the mine had been considered gassy by the Federal inspectors of the Bureau of Mines, even though warnings were issued to the proper State and company authorities, and even though the State of Pennsylvania was the only governmental agency with both this knowledge of danger and the power to act, no action was taken.

I call your attention, Senator, to the analogy that exists between the tragedies of Orient No. 2 and Carpentertown:

1. In both cases the explosion was caused by methane gas moving into parts of the mine actively being worked.

2. It is most likely that in both instances the ignition factor was an arc or spark from unsafe electric machinery working in improperly ventilated areas of the mine.

3. In both instances the Federal inspectors had warned of the dangerous condition of these mines and those warnings had gone unheeded.

Senator NEELY, I feel that the pattern for mine disaster has been spelled out for us clearly in the past 40 days. We have had the knowledge to prevent the death of 125 men, but we in the Federal Government have not had the power to protect them from death. We have known that these mines were seriously dangerous. We have issued warnings to company officials and to State officials of the serious danger. Yet the proper action was not taken, and tragedy has been the result. We in the Federal Government who have the knowledge required to protect our citizens from death and injury in the coal mines of our Nation do not have the legislative authority necessary for us to effect that protection.

As I have said before, in my opinion, we must have legislative authority from this Congress which will permit the Federal Government, through the Department of the Interior, to—

1. Close mines where factors constituting imminent danger are found to exist.

2. Set up safety regulations designed to raise the over-all standards of safety throughout the coal operations of our country; and, further—

Such legislation must contain such penalty clauses, as will cause violation of Federal shut-down orders to be classed a felony carrying heavy penalty, and the violation of safety regulations to be classed a misdemeanor.

The law must have teeth; otherwise it will be an empty, ineffective, meaningless responsibility.

I hear it argued that the States can enforce their own safety legislation more effectively than can the Federal Government. I submit to you the Carpentertown tragedy of last Saturday night as a case in refutation of that argument. If the Federal Government had been possessed with the power of enforcing its recommendations and regulations, Carpentertown would not have occurred.

I hear it argued that any legislation on coal-mine safety should incorporate the safety rules and regulations in the act. I submit to you that new philosophies and standards of safety are constantly being adopted and improved to meet new techniques and mining methods according to various local conditions, and that such legislative mechanism would be difficult to adapt and change and might well lend itself to serious impracticability.

Arguments against this legislation emanate from many sources, but none of them can be permitted to prevail in view of our Nation's history for failure in the humanitarian business of providing reasonable safety and protection for our coal-mine workers.

In closing, let me say to you that I am personally very grateful to you and to your committee and to the Members of Congress for the fine work that is being done in connection with coal-mine safety legislation, and certainly the people of this Nation owe to you a debt of the deepest gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. MATTHEW M. NEELY,
*Chairman, Special Subcommittee
on Mine Safety,
United States Senate.*

THREAT TO CIVIL LIBERTIES

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for 3 or 4 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, in behalf of my colleague [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and myself I should like to speak briefly about what I consider to be a very serious threat to the civil liberties of the American people and to insert in the RECORD some communications I have received from persons in New Jersey who are justifiably concerned about this threat.

Beginning last June there began in this Nation a wave of terrorism which has resulted in several murders, destruction of property, desecration of religious places, and serious threats to our basic

freedoms. These atrocities have included the bombing and attempted bombing of places of worship and private residences, and have challenged the rights of individuals to assemble, worship, and be secure in their own homes.

While these recent acts of violence seem to have been concentrated in the State of Florida, I am well aware that such acts are not necessarily limited to any particular State or region. It is obvious, moreover, that their occurrence anywhere in the United States is a matter of grave concern to the entire Nation, as such flagrant violations of law and order in one State encourage similar acts of terrorism in other States.

As this reign of terror continued, it became apparent that law enforcement at the local, county, and State level was inadequate to cope with the situation. It also became apparent that there might well be violations of Federal law involved. I have been informed that investigations are proceeding at the Federal, State, county, and local level. Insofar as the Federal Government is concerned, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is making the investigation but has not yet submitted a report. I cannot stress too strongly the necessity for a most thorough investigation by the FBI and for the promptest possible submission of a report. On the basis of this report the Department of Justice should determine the extent to which existing legislation and methods of law enforcement are deficient and should be strengthened to prevent a similar pattern of violence from occurring in the future.

Mr. President, this series of violent outbreaks has brought forth protests from individuals and groups throughout the Nation. Leaders of responsible citizens' groups are shocked at these crimes and are deeply concerned over the possible recurrence of such incidents. I ask unanimous consent that at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, I may insert some examples of the correspondence I have received relating to this problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. First, Mr. President, I should like to refer to a letter from the Newark Civil Rights Commission. I might say that this commission has done outstanding work in the Newark area in New Jersey in the field of race relations, and that it includes among its membership some of Newark's most prominent citizens. I should like to read several paragraphs from a letter I received from Mr. David M. Litwin, the chairman of the Newark Civil Rights Commission:

We are sorely touched by the recent breakdown of law and order in Florida, where Christian and Jewish religious institutions and Negro homes were bombed and Negro citizens were murdered in an outbreak of violence and terrorism. Although these events took place some 1,200 miles away, they are our direct concern, for anything that affects any of the peoples of our Nation has a direct impact upon the welfare of the citizens of this city. Any act of discrimination

and bigotry against any minority, wherever situated, influences the status of all minorities.

We who are vitally interested in the human relations and civil rights of our citizens cannot sit idly by and permit these incidents of lawlessness go unnoticed. Every such act is a serious setback to the progress that we have made in recent years in the recognition of the brotherhood of man. As right-thinking Americans, we must work to stop bigotry and prejudice by striking at its cancerous body wherever it rears its head.

Every act of prejudice, intolerance, bigotry, and discrimination, because of race, color or creed, national origin or ancestry, is a menace to the institutions of a free democratic government. The invasion or violation of any one of our civil rights gives the communistic countries an advantage for propaganda purposes in their cold war of attrition. We must not give them this ammunition.

Mr. President, I shall not take the time of the Senate to read any of the many other communications I have received on this same subject, but I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point in my remarks several examples.

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

CITY OF TRENTON, N. J.,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
February 8, 1952.

Hon. H. ALEXANDER SMITH,
*Senator from New Jersey,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I am enclosing herewith a certified copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Trenton, N. J., at a regular meeting held on Thursday, February 7, 1952, entitled "Resolution condemning acts of violence and lawlessness in the State of Florida."

Yours very truly,

T. J. BURNS,

City Clerk.
By ALBERT G. HOWELL,
Acting City Clerk.

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING ACTS OF VIOLENCE AND LAWLESSNESS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Whereas recent occurrences in the State of Florida have indicated a serious trend toward violence and lawlessness, as shown by the many atrocious crimes which have been perpetrated against the minority groups in that State and which have recently resulted in the deaths of a Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, decent and upright citizens of the community in which they resided; and

Whereas the bombing and destruction of Catholic and Negro churches, Jewish synagogues, and homes and buildings belonging to such groups, have caused many innocent people to become the victims of the existing reign of terror; and

Whereas such acts and conduct are a direct challenge of our democratic faith and processes and the denial of the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness guaranteed to all people by our fundamental law as embodied in the State and Federal Constitutions: Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Trenton, That it vigorously and wholeheartedly condemns the acts and conduct afore-mentioned in the State of Florida, or anywhere else in the United States and respectfully urges Congressman CHARLES R. HOWELL to immediately demand a congressional investigation of the acts and conduct afore-mentioned in the State of Florida, or anywhere else in the United States; and that such action be taken by the President and the

executive branch of the Government as may be necessary to apprehend the murderers of the said Harry Moore and his wife; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress immediately enact such legislation as may be deemed necessary to put an end to such outrageous acts; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States; to the Honorable H. ALEXANDER SMITH and ROBERT C. HENDRICKSON, United States Senators for the State of New Jersey; the Honorable CHARLES R. HOWELL, Representative of the Fourth Congressional District of the State of New Jersey and to the local press.

WARREN W. ORPEN,
ANDREW J. DUCH,
DONAL J. CONNOLLY,
SIDO L. RIDOLFI.

Adopted February 7, 1952.

I hereby certify that this is a true copy.

ALBERT G. HOWELL,
City Clerk,

Dated, Trenton, N. J., February 8, 1952.

NEWARK, N. J., February 5, 1952.

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

The Montclair branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urgently beseeches you to exert your influence upon Attorney General McGrath to call a Federal grand jury with the appointment of a special assistant attorney general to prosecute Sheriff Willis McCall for the murder of Samuel Shepherd and the wounding of Walter Lee Irvin; also, the bombing of the home of Harry T. and Harriet Moore, which resulted in their deaths. It is our sincere hope that you will strongly urge the Department of Justice to conduct a thorough investigation with respect to the apprehension of the parties. We further urge that you introduce effective legislation providing for extreme penalties to be imposed upon those who commit these barbarous crimes. Such wanton violation of civil rights has stigmatized our democratic society and reduced our prestige and self-respect before the eyes of the civilized world.

RAYMOND L. JOHNSON.

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF NUTLEY,
Nutley, N. J., January 25, 1952.

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

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: As citizens of a democracy, we have read with mounting horror of the bombings which have occurred in the State of Florida during the past 9 months. The bombing murder of a Negro citizen and the subsequent death of his wife are of deep concern to every American.

Acts of violence of this kind are usually the result of frustrations of individuals or groups of individuals released against others who may be different. It would seem to us that every resource of law and public action should be utilized to build attitudes and relationships among all the citizens of our great country so that no one will feel the need for violence in dealing with members of any racial, religious, or ethnic group.

We urge you to use every power of your office in securing congressional action to try to reduce the causes of racial and religious strife and to find and bring the perpetrators of this violence to justice.

Respectfully yours,

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL OF
NUTLEY,
MURIEL WEBER

(Mrs. Sanford Weber),

Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it is especially urgent that positive action be taken now to prevent such terrorism before it increases. History has shown clearly that intergroup friction and resulting violence increase during times of stress. With the probability that international tension will continue for some time, it is especially important that waves of lawlessness, which weaken the Nation's unity and lower its international prestige, be curbed. Let me emphasize again the critical importance of a thorough and prompt report on the pending investigation of these outbreaks by the FBI, and the most careful study of this report by the Department of Justice to determine the extent to which existing legislation and methods of law enforcement are deficient and should be strengthened to prevent a similar pattern of violence from occurring in the future.

ADDITIONAL POWERS GRANTED NEWBOLD MORRIS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 355)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read by the legislative clerk.

(For the President's message, see today's proceedings of the House of Representatives.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message from the President and the accompanying paper will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, in connection with the message of the President just read and to carry out the recommendations of the message, I introduce a joint resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 132) to provide the power of subpoena in certain investigations relating to improper and illegal conduct in the transaction of the business of the Government of the United States, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CLEMENTS, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON LABOR DISPUTES IN NON-FERROUS METALS INDUSTRY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 354)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

(For the President's message, see today's proceedings in the House of Representatives.)

STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business which is the bill (S. 50) to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, one of the keenest humorists in the United States is Mr. Fletcher Knebel, whose column appears regularly in the Washington Star under the title, "Potomac Fever." Last night one of Mr. Knebel's observations, which I thought was very well pointed and observant, read as follows:

Republicans blast the Truman administration in Lincoln Day speeches around the country. Lincoln is the GOP patron saint. He'd have to be—only a saint could forgive what's being said today in his name.

All over the United States this week, Republican Senators, Representatives, and party brass hats are talking about Abraham Lincoln.

Some of them are worthy spokesmen. They believe, as Lincoln did, that all men really were created equal; that government should be not alone by and of but for the people; that it should be an instrument not for special privilege but for the public good.

But others, I regret to say, are using the anniversary of this great man's birth merely as a stage setting for unbridled attacks on the very things he stood for—on Government action to implement the human rights and human justice to which he dedicated his career and his life.

I have read and heard some of these Lincoln Day speeches. They indicate that the Republican Party has gone a long way from the principles of government enunciated by Abraham Lincoln. In one of the greatest anachronistic maneuvers of all history, it has gone a long way indeed—backward.

I am addressing the Senate briefly on this subject, because I believe it would be healthy for us, as Americans, to pause a few moments and consider some of the things that President Lincoln himself said, as reflecting what he might do and think of the problems that face us if he were with us today.

Abraham Lincoln was not a narrow man or a negative man. He was not a man to turn to past prejudices when facing a real and dangerous problem of the hour. Had he been, he could not have saved the Nation. And were our Nation today in the hands of some of those who use his name and his memory to make scurrilous attacks on those who employ the same broad approach to human problems, and to the Nation's safety, the approach that his expressed views indicate he would surely employ if he were with us now, our dangers today would be far greater.

We read and hear repeatedly, for example, the allegation that the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman are leading this Nation down the road to socialism. I rather imagine that if such a foolish statement were made before the man who had an icy contempt for pettiness, he might make the soft suggestion that weekly wages, net farm income, and corporate profits, now and in 1932, be compared.

To those who shudder "socialism" when our free system is strengthened by

some constructive act of government, Lincoln might say, as he once did:

The legitimate object of government is to do for the people what needs to be done, but which they cannot, by individual effort do at all, or do so well, for themselves.

I can imagine Lincoln's reaction to those twentieth century men with sixteenth century minds who say, and rightly, that business should be protected fully against an inequitable impact of the defense mobilization economy, but in the next breath argue that the Federal Government holds no responsibility for the well being of workers thrown out of their jobs by the wrenching dislocations of a guns-and-butter transition.

Lincoln said:

Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.

But capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights.

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

Mr. MOODY. I shall be glad to yield when I conclude.

It is not hard to guess how Lincoln, himself the target of heartless, baseless, conscienceless attacks while he was about the task of saving the Union might react to the modern rash of demagogues. When abuse of him was at its height Lincoln said:

If the great American people only keep their temper on both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end, and the questions which now distract the country will be settled, . . . and just as other clouds have cleared away in due time, so will this great Nation continue to prosper as heretofore.

Those who have been found in that musty museum of mummified mentality known as the Society of Sentinels forge restrictive covenants for organized labor, their calendars hanging unturned for more than a century.

But 92 years ago Lincoln said:

I am glad to see . . . a system of labor . . . under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances. I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations and tongues and kindreds.

But Lincoln looked at both sides of the coin, a trait not always shared by his latter-day lauditors. He said:

Nor should this lead to a war upon property or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; it is a positive good in the world.

That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise.

Some of the more strident voices raised about the land this week insist that our Government is about to be seized from within by a hard core of revolutionaries. Said Abraham Lincoln:

Whatever might be the wishes or dispositions of foreign states, the integrity of our

country and the stability of our Government mainly depend . . . on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the American people.

Do the false disciples of Lincoln lack his faith in the people?

If Abraham Lincoln were alive today, he might find himself among the thin strip of forward-looking Republicans who see danger in the policies of those who dominate their own party.

But more likely he would be a Democrat.

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

Mr. MOODY. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I was very much interested in some of the Lincoln quotations which the Senator from Michigan read. I wonder if he feels that he is in a position, Abraham Lincoln having died 87 years ago, to interpret Lincoln's philosophy and tell how it would be applied today. I could hear only a portion of the Senator's remarks. As I understood him, he not only quoted Abraham Lincoln, but he interpreted how Lincoln would analyze and face problems today. I should like to know how the Senator from Michigan is able to set himself up as an authority to interpret what Lincoln would think today, when Lincoln died 87 years ago.

Mr. MOODY. I did no such thing, of course.

Mr. BRIDGES. If the Senator did not, I beg his pardon, but I understood him to say that if Lincoln were alive today, he would think and act in a certain manner.

Mr. MOODY. If the Senator was present in the Chamber when I began my remarks, he will remember that I read from Mr. Fletcher Knebel's observations. He said that Lincoln would have to be a saint, because only a saint could forgive what is being said in his name today.

My objection is that a great deal is being said today in Lincoln's name which I doubt he would say if he were here. I have quoted some of the things which he actually did say, so that the country may be reminded of them, and so it may not be misled by some of the misrepresentations of his position which have been presented to the country.

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, we are delighted to have the Senator from Michigan interpret the philosophy of the founder of the Republican Party and give us his views on various subjects. Up to this time, generally speaking, the Republicans have been able to do so, but we are very glad to have the contribution of the able Senator from Michigan. I know that he offers it in good spirit.

Mr. MOODY. I was merely pointing out that I hoped that all members of the Republican Party, instead of only some of them, would continue to hew to the line in interpreting the ideas of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. BRIDGES. I believe that Republicans are certainly imbued with the spirit of Abraham Lincoln. If I may do some interpreting, I believe that if Lin-

coln were alive today we would have a different kind of nation than we have today.

Mr. MOODY. I think the Nation is a pretty good Nation today. Does not the Senator agree with me?

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

Mr. MOODY. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BREWSTER. In a few days or a few weeks the great party of which the Senator from Michigan is a member will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. MOODY. That is correct.

Mr. BREWSTER. I wonder if at that time they will address themselves to the policies of Andrew Jackson, under which he paid off all the public debt and returned surplus funds in the Treasury to the various States? We received a check in Maine which was very much appreciated. I wonder if that is to be the policy of the party to which the Senator belongs, in celebrating the birthday anniversary of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for an observation?

Mr. MOODY. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. I believe that we ought to consider the question which has been raised. We ought also to remember Andrew Jackson's fight against predatory, selfish greed, and we ought to talk about present-day apostles of such greed. I think we shall have plenty to say on that subject. God knows, we have plenty to talk about.

Mr. MOODY. I am delighted to have the observation of the Senator from Connecticut. I also point out that if Andrew Jackson were alive today I think the Senator from Maine would agree that he would not have failed properly to arm the country to resist the aggressions of the Red empire.

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

Mr. MOODY. I yield.

Mr. BREWSTER. I believe it was Andrew Jackson who instituted the spoils system in this country, which has reached its full flower, apparently, under the current administration.

Mr. MOODY. Is the Senator for or against Andrew Jackson?

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield to me for an observation?

Mr. MOODY. I am always glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. I think the present civil-service system is a system to which both parties subscribe, even with all its faults. However, I question the use of the words "full flower." The other day I was reading from not too ancient history. I read that Mr. Mellon, the former Secretary of the Treasury, had suggested that Senator Couzens, in his resolution for an investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was ill-advised and was trying to hurt the morale of the Bureau. He said that he had discharged 756

deputy collectors of internal revenue who had been false to their trust. I think that was the number. At that time we were collecting \$11,000,000,000 in revenue. It now develops—and I hope I shall not be held to the exact figure—that the number recently involved was 156. Today we are collecting about fifty-five billion or sixty billion dollars. So I question whether the situation has flowered quite to the extent that it did under the administration of Mr. Mellon.

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

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to conclude my remarks. Whether it is 1, 156, or 756, it is too many. I merely wanted to make a comment on the extent of the flowering of the situation.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to ask whether the Senator from Michigan [Mr. MOODY] would include in his quotations from Lincoln two additional quotations. The first one is from an address which Lincoln delivered at Springfield, Ill., on June 13, 1858. It reads:

If we could first know where we are and whither we are tending we could better judge what to do and how to do it.

I believe that to be a very appropriate quotation from Lincoln.

Mr. MOODY. I think it is very appropriate, and I shall be glad to include it. Mr. BRIDGES. The second quotation is from an address which Lincoln delivered at Bloomington, Ind., on May 29, 1856.

Mr. MOODY. I may add that at a time when we are faced by the threat of Communist world revolution we cannot tell what the future will bring, because we cannot read the minds of the gangsters in the Kremlin. I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire will agree with me on that score.

Mr. BRIDGES. The second quotation reads:

We live in the midst of alarms; anxiety beclouds the view; we expect some new disaster with each newspaper we read. Are we in a healthful political state? Are not the tendencies plain? Do not the signs of the times point plainly in the way in which we are going?

I believe that to be a very appropriate quotation also.

Judging by his remarks, I ask the Senator from Michigan whether he is getting ready to run for office on the Republican platform.

Mr. MOODY. Certainly not.

Mr. McMAHON. God forbid.

Mr. MOODY. I was reporting the philosophy of Lincoln, in his own words. Incidentally, I was making the same point which the Senator from New Hampshire made at the beginning of his remarks, namely, that a great many people attempt to justify many things merely because they belong to the same party that once gave the country a great President.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, two Members of the Senate, the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the junior Senator from South

Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], have taken the floor in the past few days to raise questions concerning Puerto Rico. Both have emphasized the fact that reports have been emanating from the island to the effect that the present administration there is exercising dictatorial tactics.

This, Mr. President, would certainly be a shocking condition if true. As I have no facts concerning the situation, I shall not attempt to judge it at this time. I have been concerned, however, with the question or how the American taxpayers' money is being spent in Puerto Rico. That certainly is a matter of grave interest to all of us.

It is almost impossible to give an accurate figure as to the total amount of Federal funds allocated to Puerto Rico because of the many larger appropriation items in which Puerto Rican funds are hidden. We do know, however, that the amount is very large. It has been estimated as higher than \$1,250,000,000 over the past 10 years. We also know, Mr. President, that the Puerto Ricans enjoy a peculiar status in that no excise, income, or other tax payments are made by the island government, business interests, or citizens to the United States Treasury. This is certainly a rare advantage not enjoyed by any of the 48 States or the Territories of Alaska or Hawaii. For example, I am told that the State of Mississippi, which is roughly comparable to Puerto Rico in population, per capita income, and in the fact that it is largely an agricultural area, returns more than \$80,000,000 annually to the Federal Treasury. Similarly, the State of Florida, which is somewhat larger and richer than Mississippi or Puerto Rico, pays into the Treasury some \$400,000,000 annually. I doubt that either of these States receives as much in Federal benefits of various kinds as does Puerto Rico.

We all know, Mr. President, that Puerto Rico enjoys the unique advantage of keeping all revenue from the rum tax, which, incidentally, is collected for them by the Treasury Department. Also, the Customs Bureau collects duties for Puerto Rico on imports to the island and turns over the proceeds to the Puerto Rican government, not to the Federal Treasury. Incidentally, high customs duties in Puerto Rico are levied against United States goods and, although sold under the American flag and collected by United States customs agents, these proceeds go to the insular government.

There are a few figures available with reference to Puerto Rico. For instance, in budget estimates for the fiscal year 1953 Puerto Rico shares in a number of special funds to be earmarked for that island, Alaska, and Hawaii. Typical is a request for \$26,919,000 for nutrition, improvement of rural living standards, conservation and development of home industries in the Territories. Congress has not yet been informed how much of the total amount would be allocated to Puerto Rico. There are a number of smaller items which, in the aggregate, become appreciably large, for example, a special fund of \$159,000 is sought for

administration, operation, and maintenance of agricultural experiment stations in Puerto Rico.

Here are a few comparative figures which are enlightening:

Regular grants to States and Territories in the fiscal year 1951

State	Agricultural experiment stations	Cooperative agricultural extension work	School lunches
Arkansas.....	\$283,025	\$975,419	\$1,968,817
Mississippi.....	328,507	1,232,146	2,454,497
South Carolina.....	274,533	848,524	2,133,332
Puerto Rico.....	247,795	583,264	2,850,658

It is interesting to note that in most instances the States matched Federal contributions in these appropriations, while Puerto Rico did not.

Further comparisons show, for the fiscal year 1951:

State	Removal of surplus agricultural commodities, value of commodities distributed within States	Commodity Credit Corporation value of commodities donated
Arkansas.....	\$641,748	\$728,440
Mississippi.....	342,738	654,726
South Carolina.....	376,233	1,045,349
Puerto Rico.....	1,135,783	1,184,400

Pursuing the comparison between Mississippi and Puerto Rico, it is interesting to note the following figures representing certain grants by the Federal Security Agency to the States and Territories during the fiscal year 1951:

Comparison of certain regular Federal Security Agency grants to Mississippi and Puerto Rico during fiscal year 1951

State	VD control	TB control	General health sanitation	Mental health
Mississippi.....	\$209,682	\$157,889	\$360,130	\$50,423
Puerto Rico.....	215,703	202,062	340,000	52,019

State	Cancer control	Heart disease	Hospital construction
Mississippi.....	\$69,061	\$28,321	\$4,661,572
Puerto Rico.....	54,494	23,381	1,333,646

Mr. President, I shall cite one more comparative table. It represents expenditures made by the Federal Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid. This has to do with the fiscal year 1951 also.

Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1951

Maryland.....	\$51,378,383
Mississippi.....	106,590,440
New Mexico.....	35,819,902
North Dakota.....	30,665,635
Rhode Island.....	21,864,280
West Virginia.....	46,271,356
Hawaii.....	22,478,673
Puerto Rico.....	54,412,416

Mr. President, although the comparative figures I have cited are fragmentary, they do demonstrate that mainland taxpayers' money is being spent in Puerto Rico for the benefit of Puerto Rico alone, and that the island returns nothing to the mother country. I do not mean by this that Puerto Rico necessarily should return anything to our Treasury or that it is improper for us to subsidize the island. My point is, Mr. President, that in view of the fact that we do subsidize Puerto Rico without return, it is the responsibility of the Congress of the United States, which has appropriated these large amounts of money for the benefit of Puerto Rico, to be absolutely certain that those amounts are being used properly in every sense of the word.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Governor Muñoz Marín's inauguration in 1948 is reported to have cost \$1,000,000, and that the cost of maintaining his official residence is said to have increased more than sixfold over that of his predecessor. Other interesting items are the budget of \$120,000 per year for a New York publicity firm to sell Puerto Rico, and an additional ninety-odd-thousand dollars for junkets to Puerto Rico by American newspapermen and others who might be helpful to the government's propaganda program. If these expenditures represent the government's policy in handling its funds, certainly we should take a close look at the entire spending program in Puerto Rico, so as to see just what is happening to the part of the American tax dollar that is being allocated to Puerto Rico.

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

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to say to the Senator from Maryland, in connection with the remarks he has just made, that in the year 1947 or the year 1948, when the Senator's namesake, the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] was chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, a subcommittee of that committee went to Puerto Rico and inspected the entire island, under the direction of the Senator from Nebraska. I was happy to be one of the members of that subcommittee. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECRON] were other members of the subcommittee, as I recall. We made a very thorough study of the operations of the then Government, under Governor Piñero, a very intelligent, energetic, and active man, of great desire to serve the people of that island. We visited the legislature, over one of the houses of which—I have forgotten now which one it was, but I believe it was the House of Representatives—the present Governor, Mr. Luis Muñoz Marín, was the presiding officer.

As a result of that visit, the members of the subcommittee, upon their return to Washington, endorsed unanimously, as I recall, the bill of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] to provide for the popular election of the Governor of Puerto Rico. We were particularly impressed with the incentives which were

being granted by the Territorial government for the establishment of new industries within the island.

The expenditures to which the Senator from Maryland has just referred were, I am sure—certainly this is true in the case of the expenditures which were being made at that time—for the purpose of bringing in new sources of revenue which might tend to make the Island of Puerto Rico and the people of Puerto Rico less dependent than they had been upon the generosity of the people of the United States. Let me say that this generosity is not a matter of recent origin. Since immediately after the Spanish-American War, the Congress of the United States has always been most desirous of encouraging the development of better living standards among the people of Puerto Rico. I am quite confident that the Senator from Maryland will find, upon investigation, that the people and the Government of Puerto Rico have taken rather successful advantage of the opportunities which have been extended.

The policy of the committee, under the chairmanship of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], was to encourage a greater participation in public affairs of the masses of the people and to promote the economic status of the island. We were unanimous in that regard.

In the Eighty-first Congress, when I became chairman of the committee, again there was complete unanimity, as I recall, among the Members of the committee with respect to the steps which were being taken to promote the highest degree of self-government among those people.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I certainly thank the Senator from Wyoming for the contribution he has made—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Maryland will permit, I should like to say, further, that in the Eighty-first Congress it was the unanimous opinion of our committee that the people of Puerto Rico should be enabled to adopt a constitution of their own, and Public Law 600, of the Eighty-first Congress, enacted on July 3, 1950, provided for the submission of the act authorizing the holding of a constitutional convention to the people of Puerto Rico, for their approval or rejection.

Section 2 of that law provides:

Upon the approval of this act by a majority of the voters participating in such referendum, the Legislature of Puerto Rico is authorized to call a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for the said island of Puerto Rico.

In that election, by a vote of 350,000 to 110,000, the holding of the constitutional convention was approved.

Section 3 of that law provides that if the constitution is adopted by the people of Puerto Rico, it shall be submitted to the President of the United States; and if he finds that such constitution conforms with the applicable provisions of that act and of the Constitution of the United States, it shall be referred to the Congress; and the Congress is specifically given the responsibility of acting

upon that constitution, which cannot become effective until it is approved by the Congress.

I am happy to be able to say that the constitution, which was adopted by such an overwhelming vote, has already been approved by the constitutional convention, which was in session from September 17, 1951, to February 6, 1952. Ninety-two delegates were elected by popular election. When the final vote came, the constitution was approved by a vote of 88 yeas and 3 nays, 1 absent. Still there has to be a popular referendum, and that referendum will take place on the 3d of March, this year. After action by the people in the referendum, the measure will be sent to the United States, to be handled in accordance with the provisions of law which I have already read.

If the Senator from Maryland will indulge me a moment further, I should like to read the preamble to the constitution, which the delegates to this constitutional convention have drawn.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am very happy to yield for that purpose.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This morning, the Commissioner to the Congress from Puerto Rico, Dr. FERNÓS-ISERN, was good enough to hand me a copy of this constitution; and, for the first time, I have had the opportunity to glance at it. The preamble is particularly stimulating, it seems to me, because it indicates that the attitude which we have taken to help the people of Puerto Rico develop their economic and cultural status is bearing fruit in the American tradition. The preamble reads:

We, the people of Puerto Rico, in order to organize ourselves politically on a fully democratic basis, to promote the general welfare, and to secure for ourselves and our posterity the complete enjoyment of human rights, placing our trust in Almighty God, do ordain and establish this constitution for the commonwealth which, in the exercise of our natural rights, we now create within our union with the United States of America.

In so doing, we declare:

The democratic system is fundamental to the life of the Puerto Rican community;

We understand that the democratic system of government is one in which the will of the people is the source of public power, the political order is subordinate to the rights of man, and the free participation of the citizen in collective decisions is assured;

We consider as determining factors in our life our citizenship of the United States of America and our aspiration continually to enrich our democratic heritage in the individual and collective enjoyment of its rights and privileges; our loyalty to the principles of the Federal Constitution; the coexistence in Puerto Rico of the two great cultures of the American Hemisphere; our fervor for education; our faith in justice; our devotion to the courageous, industrious, and peaceful way of life; our fidelity to individual human values above and beyond social position, racial differences, and economic interests; and our hope for a better world based on these principles.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I thank the Senator. The objectives, as stated in that preamble, are very worthy, and I think we would all like to see them accomplished. The debate was touched off by my statement that \$1,000,000 had been spent for the

inauguration of the President of Puerto Rico, that the cost of maintaining the president's residence had increased sixfold, that \$120,000 a year was being paid to an advertising firm in New York, and that approximately \$90,000 in addition was being spent for other advertising and publicity purposes. All this may turn out to be good. The Senator from Maryland is not expressing an opinion on that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I understand.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. But I am saying those dollars belong to the taxpayers of the United States, and that the Congress is bound to ascertain how they are spent. All I am asking that we do here is to see that the taxpayers' money is safeguarded. I want to see Puerto Rico get along, as does the Senator. They are a fine people, but I think we must take a look every now and then to see what they are doing with our money.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will be good enough to yield, I want to say that, of course, I am in complete agreement with that statement. What I am trying to point out, however, is that the Congress of the United States, all through this century, from the time Puerto Rico was taken over and was made a responsibility, has been most generous to that island, whatever administration was in power. I point out, however, in addition to that, that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is not unaware of its responsibility to investigate these various matters, though some of the concessions by way of tax revenues and others come from other committees. But inasmuch as the new constitution will have to be examined by the Congress, and inasmuch as it will be referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I merely want to assure the Senator from Maryland that every question which is raised and every charge which may be made, and every possible criticism which may be offered, will be thoroughly studied by the committee. I am quite sure it will be done in the same nonpartisan manner in which the committee has acted under the chairmanship of the Senator from Nebraska and under the present chairman.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I can assure the Senator that there is no partisanship in my remarks.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I believe that.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. At the opening of my remarks, I stated that the senior Senator from Maine and the junior Senator from South Carolina, who are of different political persuasions, had already spoken to this matter, and I think it is the sort of thing that we must look into, and that, without any charges being made, we should give it immediate consideration.

Mr. President, I am deeply disturbed by reports that the present administration of Puerto Rico is not operating in the most efficient and proper way.

It would seem that we have given free rein to the administration in Puerto Rico in a way that could jeopardize funds taken from the Treasury of the United States. Certainly we have every right to demand that full accounting be made by the custodians of those funds whether

they be the insular government in Puerto Rico or the Interior Department, or both.

It is for this reason that I join with the senior Senator from Maine and the junior Senator from South Carolina in the opinion that a full investigation of Puerto Rican affairs should be made. This investigation should embrace all of the economic, social, and political facets of the island's affairs because we all know that each of these facets impinges on the others; that they are so enmeshed it is impossible to examine the financial questions, for example, without investigation of the political questions.

If it is true that the government is using dictatorial methods it would be fair to assume that financial chicanery is part and parcel of such methods.

If also it is true, as the Senator from South Carolina said, that the Interior Department and the Puerto Rican Government are working together "to obscure the operations of the Puerto Rican Government and the many federal agencies in Puerto Rico," financial irregularities might well be part and parcel of this also.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that I strongly recommend, in fairness to the Interior Department and the government of Puerto Rico on the one hand, and the American taxpayer on the other, that this matter be thoroughly sifted so that we can feel confident that all is right in Puerto Rico or go about setting it right.

Mr. O'MAHONEY subsequently said:

Mr. President, earlier in the day I read the preamble of the proposed new constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The document itself is of great interest, and I ask unanimous consent that the entire text may be printed in the body of the RECORD in connection with my remarks, as a matter of public information and the information of the Senate.

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

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

We, the people of Puerto Rico, in order to organize ourselves politically on a fully democratic basis, to promote the general welfare, and to secure for ourselves and our posterity the complete enjoyment of human rights, placing our trust in Almighty God, do ordain and establish this constitution for the commonwealth which, in the exercise of our natural rights, we now create within our union with the United States of America.

In so doing, we declare:

The democratic system is fundamental to the life of the Puerto Rican community;

We understand that the democratic system of government is one in which the will of the people is the source of public power, the political order is subordinate to the rights of man, and the free participation of the citizen in collective decisions is assured;

We consider as determining factors in our life our citizenship of the United States of America and our aspiration continually to enrich our democratic heritage in the individual and collective enjoyment of its rights and privileges; our loyalty to the principles of the Federal Constitution; the coexistence in Puerto Rico of the two great cultures of the American Hemisphere; our fervor for education; our faith in justice; our devotion to the courageous, industrious, and peaceful way of life; our fidelity to individual human

values above and beyond social position, racial differences, and economic interests; and our hope for a better world based on these principles.

ARTICLE I—THE COMMONWEALTH

SECTION 1. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is hereby constituted. Its political power emanates from the people and shall be exercised in accordance with their will, within the terms of the compact agreed upon between the people of Puerto Rico and the United States of America.

SEC. 2. The government of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be republican in form and its legislative, judicial, and executive branches as established by this constitution shall be equally subordinate to the sovereignty of the people of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 3. The political authority of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall extend to the Island of Puerto Rico and to the adjacent islands within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. The seat of the government shall be the city of San Juan.

ARTICLE II—BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. The dignity of the human being is inviolable. All men are equal before the law. No discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas. Both the laws and the system of public education shall embody these principles of essential human equality.

SEC. 2. The laws shall guarantee the expression of the will of the people by means of equal, direct and secret universal suffrage and shall protect the citizen against any coercion in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

SEC. 3. No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. There shall be complete separation of church and state.

SEC. 4. No law shall be made abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

SEC. 5. Every person has the right to an education which shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. There shall be a system of free and wholly nonsectarian public education. Instruction in the elementary and secondary schools shall be free and shall be compulsory in the elementary schools to the extent permitted by the facilities of the state. No public property or public funds shall be used for the support of schools or educational institutions other than those of the state. Nothing contained in this provision shall prevent the state from furnishing to any child noneducational services established by law for the protection or welfare of children.

SEC. 6. Persons may join with each other and organize freely for any lawful purpose, except in military or quasi-military organizations.

SEC. 7. The right to life, liberty, and the enjoyment of property is recognized as a fundamental right of man. The death penalty shall not exist. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law. No person in Puerto Rico shall be denied the equal protection of the laws. No laws impairing the obligation of contracts shall be enacted. A minimum amount of property and possessions shall be exempt from attachment as provided by law.

SEC. 8. Every person has the right to the protection of law against abusive attacks on his honor, reputation, and private or family life.

SEC. 9. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use except upon payment of just compensation and in the manner provided by law. No law shall be en-

acted authorizing condemnation of printing presses, machinery, or material devoted to publications of any kind. The buildings in which these objects are located may be condemned only after a judicial finding of public convenience and necessity pursuant to procedure that shall be provided by law, and may be taken before such a judicial finding only when there is placed at the disposition of the publication an adequate site in which it can be installed and continue to operate for a reasonable time.

Sec. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

Wire tapping is prohibited.

No warrant for arrest or search and seizure shall issue except by judicial authority and only upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons to be arrested or the things to be seized.

Evidence obtained in violation of this section shall be inadmissible in the courts.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to have a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and to have a copy thereof, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, to have assistance of counsel, and to be presumed innocent.

In all prosecutions for a felony the accused shall have the right of trial by an impartial jury composed of 12 residents of the district, who may render their verdict by a majority vote which in no case may be less than nine.

No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself and the failure of the accused to testify may be neither taken into consideration nor commented upon against him.

No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense.

Before conviction every accused shall be entitled to be admitted to bail.

Incarceration prior to trial shall not exceed 6 months nor shall bail or fines be excessive. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

Sec. 12.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except in the latter case as a punishment for crime after the accused has been duly convicted. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted. Suspension of civil rights including the right to vote shall cease upon service of the term of imprisonment imposed.

No ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be passed.

Sec. 13.—The writ of habeas corpus shall be granted without delay and free of costs. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless the public safety requires it in case of rebellion, insurrection or invasion. Only the legislative assembly shall have the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the laws regulating its issuance.

The military authority shall always be subordinate to civil authority.

Sec. 14.—No titles of nobility or other hereditary honors shall be granted. No officer or employee of the Commonwealth shall accept gifts, donations, decorations or offices from any foreign country or officer without prior authorization by the legislative assembly.

Sec. 15. The employment of children less than 14 years of age in any occupation which is prejudicial to their health or morals or which places them in jeopardy of life or limb is prohibited.

No child less than 16 years of age shall be kept in custody in a jail or penitentiary.

Sec. 16. The right of every employee to choose his occupation freely and to re-

sign therefrom is recognized, as is his right to equal pay for equal work, to a reasonable minimum salary, to protection against risks to his health or person in his work or employment, and to an ordinary workday which shall not exceed eight hours. An employee may work in excess of this daily limit only if he is paid extra compensation as provided by law, at a rate never less than one and one-half times the regular rate at which he is employed.

Sec. 17. Persons employed by private businesses, enterprises and individual employers and by agencies or instrumentalities of the government operating as private businesses or enterprises, shall have the right to organize and to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own free choosing in order to promote their welfare.

Sec. 18. In order to assure their right to organize and to bargain collectively, persons employed by private businesses, enterprises and individual employers and by agencies or instrumentalities of the government operating as private businesses or enterprises, in their direct relations with their own employers shall have the right to strike, to picket and to engage in other legal concerted activities.

Nothing herein contained shall impair the authority of the legislative assembly to enact laws to deal with grave emergencies that clearly imperil the public health or safety or essential public services.

Sec. 19. The foregoing enumeration of rights shall not be construed restrictively nor does it contemplate the exclusion of other rights not specifically mentioned which belong to the people in a democracy. The power of the legislative assembly to enact laws for the protection of the life, health and general welfare of the people shall likewise not be construed restrictively.

Sec. 20. The Commonwealth also recognizes the existence of the following human rights:

The right of every person to receive free elementary and secondary education.

The right of every person to obtain work.

The right of every person to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, and especially to food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services.

The right of every person to social protection in the event of unemployment, sickness, old age, or disability.

The right of motherhood and childhood to special care and assistance.

The rights set forth in this section are closely connected with the progressive development of the economy of the Commonwealth, and require, for their full effectiveness, sufficient resources and an agricultural and industrial development not yet attained by the Puerto Rican community.

In the light of their duty to achieve the full liberty of the citizen, the people and the Government of Puerto Rico shall do everything in their power to promote the greatest possible expansion of the system of production, to assure the fairest distribution of economic output, and to obtain the maximum understanding between individual initiative and collective cooperation. The executive and judicial branches shall bear in mind this duty and shall construe the laws that tend to fulfill it in the most favorable manner possible.

ARTICLE III—THE LEGISLATURE

SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a legislative assembly, which shall consist of two houses, the senate and the house of representatives, whose members shall be elected by direct vote at each general election.

Sec. 2. The senate shall be composed of 27 senators and the house of representatives of 51 representatives, except as these numbers

may be increased in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of this article.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of election of members of the legislative assembly, Puerto Rico shall be divided into 8 senatorial districts and 40 representative districts. Each senatorial district shall elect two senators and each representative district one representative.

There shall also be 11 senators and 11 representatives elected at large. No elector may vote for more than one candidate for senator at large or for more than one candidate for representative at large.

Sec. 4. In the first and subsequent elections under this constitution the division of senatorial and representative districts as provided in article VIII shall be in effect. After each decennial census beginning with the year 1960, said division shall be revised by a board composed of the chief justice of the supreme court as chairman and of two additional members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The two additional members shall not belong to the same political party. Any revision shall maintain the number of senatorial and representative districts here created, which shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory and shall be organized, insofar as practicable, upon the basis of population and means of communication. Each senatorial district shall always include five representative districts.

The decisions of the board shall be made by majority vote and shall take effect in the general elections next following each revision. The board shall cease to exist after the completion of each revision.

Sec. 5. No person shall be a member of the legislative assembly unless he is able to read and write the Spanish or English language and unless he is a citizen of the United States and of Puerto Rico and has resided in Puerto Rico at least 2 years immediately prior to the date of his election or appointment. No person shall be a member of the senate who is not over 30 years of age, and no person shall be a member of the house of representatives who is not over 25 years of age.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to election or appointment as senator or representative for a district unless he has resided therein at least 1 year immediately prior to his election or appointment. When there is more than one representative district in a municipality, residence in the municipality shall satisfy this requirement.

Sec. 7.—If in a general election more than two-thirds of the members of either house are elected from one political party or from a single ticket, as both are defined by law, the number of members shall be increased in the following cases:

(a) If the party or ticket which elected more than two-thirds of the members of either or both houses shall have obtained less than two-thirds of the total number of votes cast for the office of governor, the number of members of the senate or of the house of representatives or of both bodies, whichever may be the case, shall be increased by declaring elected a sufficient number of candidates of the minority party or parties to bring the total number of members of the minority party or parties to 9 in the senate and to 17 in the house of representatives. When there is more than one minority party, said additional members shall be declared elected from among the candidates of each minority party in the proportion that the number of votes cast for the candidate of each of said parties for the office of governor bears to the total number of votes cast for the candidates of all the minority parties for the office of governor.

When one or more minority parties shall have obtained representation in a proportion equal to or greater than the proportion

of votes received by their respective candidates for governor, such party or parties shall not be entitled to additional members until the representation established for each of the other minority parties under these provisions shall have been completed.

(b) If the party or ticket which elected more than two-thirds of the members of either or both houses shall have obtained more than two-thirds of the total number of votes cast for the office of governor, and one or more minority parties shall not have elected the number of members in the senate or in the house of representatives or in both houses, whichever may be the case, which corresponds to the proportion of votes cast by each of them for the office of governor, such additional number of their candidates shall be declared elected as is necessary in order to complete said proportion as nearly as possible, but the number of senators of all the minority parties shall never, under this provision, be more than 9 or that of representatives more than 17.

In order to select additional members of the legislative assembly from a minority party in accordance with these provisions, its candidates at large who have not been elected shall be the first to be declared elected in the order of the votes that they have obtained, and thereafter its district candidates who, not having been elected, have obtained in their respective districts the highest proportion of the total number of votes cast as compared to the proportion of votes cast in favor of other candidates of the same party not elected to an equal office in the other districts.

The additional senators and representatives whose election is declared under this section shall be considered for all purposes as senators at large or representatives at large.

The measures necessary to implement these guarantees, the method of adjudicating fractions that may result from the application of the rules contained in this section, and the minimum number of votes that a minority party must cast in favor of its candidate for governor in order to have the right to the representation provided herein shall be determined by the legislative assembly.

SEC. 8. The term of office of senators and representatives shall begin on the second day of January immediately following the date of the general election in which they shall have been elected. If, prior to the 15 months immediately preceding the date of the next general election, a vacancy occurs in the office of senator or representative for a district, the governor shall call a special election in said district within 30 days following the date on which the vacancy occurs. This election shall be held not later than 90 days after the call, and the person elected shall hold office for the rest of the unexpired term of his predecessor. When said vacancy occurs during a legislative session, or when the legislative assembly or the senate has been called for a date prior to the certification of the results of the special election, the presiding officer of the appropriate house shall fill said vacancy by appointing the person recommended by the central committee of the political party of which his predecessor in office was a member. Such person shall hold the office until certification of the election of the candidate who was elected. When the vacancy occurs within 15 months prior to a general election, or when it occurs in the office of a senator at large or a representative at large, the presiding officer of the appropriate house shall fill it, upon the recommendation of the political party of which the previous holder of the office was a member, by appointing a person selected in the same manner as that in which his predecessor was selected. A vacancy in the office of a senator at large or a representative at large

elected as an independent candidate shall be filled by an election in all districts.

SEC. 9. Each house shall be the sole judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; shall adopt rules for its own proceedings appropriate to legislative bodies; and, with the concurrence of three-fourths of the total number of members of which it is composed, may expel any member for the causes established in section 21 of this article, authorizing impeachments. The senate shall elect a president and the house of representatives a speaker from among their respective members.

SEC. 10. The legislative assembly shall be deemed a continuous body during the term for which its members are elected and shall meet in regular session each year commencing on the second Monday in January. The duration of regular sessions and the periods of time for introduction and consideration of bills shall be prescribed by law. When the governor calls the legislative assembly into special session it may consider only those matters specified in the call or in any special message sent to it by him during the session. No special session shall continue longer than 20 calendar days.

SEC. 11. The sessions of each house shall be open.

SEC. 12. A majority of the total number of members of which each house is composed shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and shall have authority to compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 13. The two houses shall meet in the Capitol of Puerto Rico and neither of them may adjourn for more than three consecutive days without the consent of the other.

SEC. 14. No member of the legislative assembly shall be arrested while the house of which he is a member is in session, or during the 15 days before or after such session, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace. The members of the legislative assembly shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech, debate, or vote in either house or in any committee.

SEC. 15. No senator or representative may, during the term for which he was elected or chosen, be appointed to any civil office in the government of Puerto Rico, its municipalities, or instrumentalities which shall have been created or the salary of which have been increased during said term. No person may hold office in the government of Puerto Rico, its municipalities, or instrumentalities and be a senator or representative at the same time. These provisions shall not prevent a member of the legislative assembly from being designated to perform functions ad honorem.

SEC. 16. The legislative assembly shall have the power to create, consolidate, or reorganize executive departments and to define their functions.

SEC. 17. No bill shall become a law unless it has been printed, read, referred to a committee, and returned therefrom with a written report, but either house may discharge a committee from the study and report of any bill and proceed to the consideration thereof. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and of the votes cast for and against bills. The legislative proceedings shall be published in a daily record in the form determined by law. Every bill, except general appropriation bills, shall be confined to one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and any part of an act whose subject has not been expressed in the title shall be void. The general appropriation act shall contain only appropriations and rules for their disbursement. No bill shall be amended in a manner that changes its original purpose or incorporates matters extraneous to it. In amending any article or section of a law, said article or section

shall be promulgated in its entirety as amended. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

SEC. 18. The subjects which may be dealt with by means of joint resolution shall be determined by law, but every joint resolution shall follow the same legislative process as that of a bill.

SEC. 19. Every bill which is approved by a majority of the total number of members of which each house is composed shall be submitted to the governor and shall become law if he signs it or if he does not return it with his objections to the house in which it originated within 10 days (Sundays excepted), counting from the date on which he shall have received it.

When the governor returns a bill, the house that receives it shall enter his objections on its journal and both houses may reconsider it. If approved by two-thirds of the total number of members of which each house is composed, said bill shall become law.

If the legislative assembly adjourns sine die before the governor has acted on a bill that has been presented to him less than 10 days before, he is relieved of the obligation of returning it with his objections and the bill shall become law only if the governor signs it within 30 days after receiving it.

Every final passage or reconsideration of a bill shall be by a roll-call vote.

SEC. 20. In approving any appropriation bill that contains more than one item, the governor may eliminate one or more of such items or reduce their amounts, at the same time reducing the total amounts involved.

SEC. 21. The house of representatives shall have exclusive power to initiate impeachment proceedings and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the total number of members of which it is composed, to bring an indictment. The senate shall have exclusive power to try and to decide impeachment cases, and in meeting for such purposes the senators shall act in the name of the people and under oath or affirmation. No judgment of conviction in an impeachment trial shall be pronounced without the concurrence of three-fourths of the total number of members of which the senate is composed, and the judgment shall be limited to removal from office. The person impeached, however, may be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law. The causes of impeachment shall be treason, bribery, other felonies, and misdemeanors involving moral turpitude. The chief justice of the supreme court shall preside at the impeachment trial of the governor.

The two houses may conduct impeachment proceedings in their regular or special sessions. The presiding officers of the two houses, upon written request of two-thirds of the total number of members of which the house of representatives is composed, must convene them to deal with such proceedings.

SEC. 22. The governor shall appoint a controller with the advice and consent of a majority of the total number of members of which each house is composed. The controller shall meet the requirements prescribed by law and shall hold office for a term of 10 years and until his successor has been appointed and qualifies. The controller shall audit all the revenues, accounts and expenditures of the Commonwealth, of its agencies and instrumentalities and of its municipalities, in order to determine whether they have been made in accordance with law. He shall render annual reports and any special reports that may be required of him by the legislative assembly or by the governor.

In the performance of his duties the controller shall be authorized to administer oaths, take evidence and compel, under pain of contempt, the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, letters, documents,

papers, records and all other articles deemed essential to a full understanding of the matter under investigation.

The controller may be removed for the causes and pursuant to the procedure established in the preceding section.

ARTICLE IV—THE EXECUTIVE

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall be elected by direct vote in each general election.

SEC. 2. The governor shall hold office for the term of 4 years from the second day of January of the year following his election and until his successor has been elected and qualifies. He shall reside in Puerto Rico and maintain his office in its capital city.

SEC. 3. No person shall be governor unless, on the date of the election, he is at least 35 years of age, and is and has been during the preceding 5 years a citizen of the United States and a citizen and bona fide resident of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 4. The governor shall execute the laws and cause them to be executed.

He shall call the legislative assembly or the senate into special session when in his judgment the public interest so requires.

He shall appoint, in the manner prescribed by this constitution or by law, all officers whose appointment he is authorized to make. He shall have the power to make appointments while the legislative assembly is not in session. Any such appointments that require the advice and consent of the senate or of both houses shall expire at the end of the next regular session.

He shall be the commander in chief of the militia.

He shall have the power to call out the militia and summon the posse comitatus in order to prevent or suppress rebellion, invasion, or any serious disturbance of the public peace.

He shall have the power to proclaim martial law when the public safety requires it in case of rebellion or invasion or imminent danger thereof. The legislative assembly shall meet forthwith on their own initiative to ratify or revoke the proclamation.

He shall have the power to suspend the execution of sentences in criminal cases and to grant pardons, commutations of punishment, and total or partial remissions of fines and forfeitures for crimes committed in violation of the laws of Puerto Rico. This power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

He shall approve or disapprove in accordance with this constitution the joint resolutions and bills passed by the legislative assembly.

He shall present to the legislative assembly, at the beginning of each regular session, a message concerning the affairs of the Commonwealth and a report concerning the state of the treasury of Puerto Rico and the proposed expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year. Said report shall contain the information necessary for the formulation of a program of legislation.

He shall exercise the other powers and functions and discharge the other duties assigned to him by this constitution or by law.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of exercising executive power, the governor shall be assisted by secretaries whom he shall appoint with the advice and consent of the senate. The appointment of the secretary of state shall in addition require the advice and consent of the house of representatives, and the person appointed shall fulfill the requirements established in section 3 of this article. The secretaries shall collectively constitute the governor's advisory council, which shall be designated as the council of secretaries.

SEC. 6. Without prejudice to the power of the legislative assembly to create, reorganize and consolidate executive departments and to define their functions, the following departments are hereby established: state,

justice, education, health, treasury, labor, agriculture and commerce, and public works. Each of these executive departments shall be headed by a secretary.

SEC. 7. When a vacancy occurs in the office of governor, caused by death, resignation, removal, total and permanent incapacity, or any other absolute disability, said office shall devolve upon the secretary of state, who shall hold it for the rest of the term and until a new governor has been elected and qualifies. In the event that vacancies exist at the same time in both the office of governor and that of secretary of state, the law shall provide which of the secretaries shall serve as governor.

SEC. 8. When for any reason the governor is temporarily unable to perform his functions, the secretary of state shall substitute for him during the period he is unable to serve. If for any reason the secretary of state is not available, the secretary determined by law shall temporarily hold the office of governor.

SEC. 9. If the governor-elect shall not have qualified, or if he has qualified and a permanent vacancy occurs in the office of governor before he shall have appointed a secretary of state, or before said secretary, having been appointed, shall have qualified, the legislative assembly just elected, upon convening for its first regular session, shall elect by a majority of the total number of members of which each house is composed, a governor who shall hold office until his successor is elected in the next general election and qualifies.

SEC. 10. The governor may be removed for the causes and pursuant to the procedure established in section 21 of article III of this constitution.

ARTICLE V—THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 1. The judicial power of Puerto Rico shall be vested in a supreme court, and in such other courts as may be established by law.

SEC. 2. The courts of Puerto Rico shall constitute a unified judicial system for purposes of jurisdiction, operation, and administration. The legislative assembly may create and abolish courts, except for the supreme court, in a manner not inconsistent with this constitution, and shall determine the venue and organization of the courts.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall be the court of last resort in Puerto Rico and shall be composed of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of justices may be changed only by law upon request of the supreme court.

SEC. 4. The supreme court shall sit, in accordance with rules adopted by it, as a full court or in divisions. All the decisions of the supreme court shall be concurred in by a majority of its members. No law shall be held unconstitutional except by a majority of the total number of justices of which the court is composed in accordance with this constitution or with law.

SEC. 5. The supreme court, any of its divisions, or any of its justices may hear in the first instance petitions for habeas corpus and any other causes and proceedings as determined by law.

SEC. 6. The supreme court shall adopt for the courts rules of evidence and of civil and criminal procedure which shall not abridge, enlarge, or modify the substantive rights of the parties. The rules thus adopted shall be submitted to the legislative assembly at the beginning of its next regular session and shall not go into effect until 60 days after the close of said session, unless disapproved by the legislative assembly, which shall have the power both at said session and subsequently to amend, repeal, or supplement any of said rules by a specific law to that effect.

SEC. 7. The supreme court shall adopt rules for the administration of the courts. These rules shall be subject to the laws concerning procurement, personnel, audit, and appro-

priation of funds, and other laws which apply generally to all branches of the government. The chief justice shall direct the administration of the courts and shall appoint an administrative director who shall hold office at the will of the chief justice.

SEC. 8. Judges shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Justices of the supreme court shall not assume office until after confirmation by the senate and shall hold their offices during good behavior. The terms of office of the other judges shall be fixed by law and shall not be less than that fixed for the term of office of a judge of the same or equivalent category existing when this constitution takes effect. The other officials and employees of the courts shall be appointed in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 9. No person shall be appointed a justice of the supreme court unless he is a citizen of the United States and of Puerto Rico, shall have been admitted to the practice of law in Puerto Rico at least 10 years prior to his appointment, and shall have resided in Puerto Rico at least 5 years immediately prior thereto.

SEC. 10. The legislative assembly shall establish a retirement system for judges. Retirement shall be compulsory at the age of 70 years.

SEC. 11. Justices of the supreme court may be removed for the causes and pursuant to the procedure established in section 21 of article III of this constitution. Judges of the other courts may be removed by the supreme court for the causes and pursuant to the procedure provided by law.

SEC. 12. No judge shall make a direct or indirect financial contribution to any political organization or party, or hold any executive office therein, or participate in a political campaign of any kind, or be a candidate for an elective public office unless he has resigned his judicial office at least 6 months prior to his nomination.

SEC. 13. In the event that a court or any of its divisions or sections is changed or abolished by law, the person holding a post of judge therein shall continue to hold it during the rest of the term for which he was appointed and shall perform the judicial functions assigned to him by the chief justice of the supreme court.

ARTICLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. The legislative assembly shall have the power to create, abolish, consolidate and reorganize municipalities; to change their territorial limits; to determine their organization and functions; and to authorize them to develop programs for the general welfare and to create any agencies necessary for that purpose.

No law abolishing or consolidating municipalities shall take effect until ratified in a referendum by a majority of the qualified electors voting in said referendum in each of the municipalities to be abolished or consolidated. The referendum shall be conducted in the manner determined by law, which shall include the applicable procedures of the election laws in effect when the referendum law is approved.

SEC. 2. The power of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to impose and collect taxes and to authorize their imposition and collection by municipalities shall be exercised as determined by the legislative assembly and shall never be surrendered or suspended. The power of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to contract and to authorize the contracting of debts shall be exercised as determined by the legislative assembly.

SEC. 3. The rule of taxation in Puerto Rico shall be uniform.

SEC. 4. General elections shall be held every 4 years on the day of November determined by the legislative assembly. In said elections there shall be elected a governor, the members of the legislative assembly, and

the other officials whose election on that date is provided for by law.

Every person over 21 years of age shall be entitled to vote if he fulfills the other conditions determined by law. No person shall be deprived of the right to vote because he does not know how to read or write or does not own property.

All matters concerning the electoral process, registration of voters, political parties and candidates shall be determined by law.

Every popularly elected official shall be elected by direct vote and any candidate who receives more votes than any other candidate for the same office shall be declared elected.

SEC. 5. The laws shall be promulgated in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law and shall specify the terms under which they shall take effect.

SEC. 6. If at the end of any fiscal year the appropriations necessary for the ordinary operating expenses of the Government and for the payment of interest on and amortization of the public debt for the ensuing fiscal year shall not have been made, the several sums appropriated in the last appropriation acts for the objects and purposes therein specified, so far as the same may be applicable, shall continue in effect item by item, and the governor shall authorize the payments necessary for such purposes until corresponding appropriations are made.

SEC. 7. The appropriations made for any fiscal year shall not exceed the total revenues, including available surplus, estimated for said fiscal year unless the imposition of taxes sufficient to cover said appropriations is provided by law.

SEC. 8. In case the available revenues including surplus for any fiscal year are insufficient to meet the appropriations made for that year, interest on the public debt and amortization thereof shall first be paid, and other disbursements shall thereafter be made in accordance with the order of priorities established by law.

SEC. 9. Public property and funds shall only be disposed of for public purposes, for the support and operation of state institutions, and pursuant to law.

SEC. 10. No law shall give extra compensation to any public officer, employee, agent or contractor after services shall have been rendered or contract made. No law shall extend the term of any public officer or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment. No person shall draw a salary for more than one office or position in the Government of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 11. The salaries of the governor, the secretaries, the members of the legislative assembly, the controller and judges shall be fixed by a special law and, except for the salaries of the members of the legislative assembly, shall not be decreased during the terms for which they are elected or appointed. The salaries of the governor and the controller shall not be increased during said terms. No increase in the salaries of the members of the legislative assembly shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of the legislative assembly during which it is enacted. Any reduction of the salaries of the members of the legislative assembly shall be effective only during the term of the legislative assembly which approves it.

SEC. 12. The governor shall occupy and use, free of rent, the buildings and properties belonging to the Commonwealth which have been or shall hereafter be used and occupied by him as chief executive.

SEC. 13. The procedure for granting franchises, rights, privileges, and concessions of a public or quasi-public nature shall be determined by law, but every concession of this kind to a person or private entity must be approved by the governor or by the executive official whom he designates. Every franchise, right, privilege, or concession of

a public or quasi-public nature shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal as determined by law.

SEC. 14. No corporation shall be authorized to conduct the business of buying and selling real estate or be permitted to hold or own real estate except such as may be reasonably necessary to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it was created, and every corporation authorized to engage in agriculture shall by its charter be restricted to the ownership and control of not to exceed 500 acres of land; and this provision shall be held to prevent any member of a corporation engaged in agriculture from being in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture.

Corporations, however, may loan funds upon real-estate security, and purchase real estate when necessary for the collection of loans, but they shall dispose of real estate so obtained within 5 years after receiving the title.

Corporations not organized in Puerto Rico, but doing business in Puerto Rico, shall be bound by the provisions of this section so far as they are applicable.

These provisions shall not prevent the ownership, possession, or management of lands in excess of 500 acres by the Commonwealth, its agencies, or instrumentalities.

SEC. 15. The legislative assembly shall determine all matters concerning the flag, the seal, and the anthem of the Commonwealth. Once determined, no law changing them shall take effect until 1 year after the general election next following the date of enactment of said law.

SEC. 16. All public officials and employees of the Commonwealth, its agencies, instrumentalities, and political subdivisions, before entering upon their respective duties, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 17. In case of invasion, rebellion, epidemic, or any other event giving rise to a state of emergency, the governor may call the legislative assembly to meet in a place other than the capitol of Puerto Rico, subject to the approval or disapproval of the legislative assembly. Under the same conditions, the governor may, during the period of emergency, order the government, its agencies and instrumentalities to be moved temporarily to a place other than the seat of the government.

SEC. 18. All criminal actions in the courts of the Commonwealth shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the people of Puerto Rico until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 19. It shall be the public policy of the Commonwealth to conserve, develop, and use its natural resources in the most effective manner possible for the general welfare of the community; to conserve and maintain buildings and places declared by the legislative assembly to be of historic or artistic value; to regulate its penal institutions in a manner that effectively achieves their purposes and to provide, within the limits of available resources, for adequate treatment of delinquents in order to make possible their moral and social rehabilitation.

ARTICLE VII—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. The legislative assembly may propose amendments to this constitution by a concurrent resolution approved by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of which each house is composed. All proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified electors in a special referendum, but if the concurrent resolution is approved by not less than three-fourths of the total number of members of which each house is composed, the legislative assembly may provide that the referendum shall be

held at the same time as the next general election. Each proposed amendment shall be voted on separately and not more than three proposed amendments may be submitted at the same referendum. Every proposed amendment shall specify the terms under which it shall take effect, and it shall become a part of this constitution if it is ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Once approved, a proposed amendment must be published at least 3 months prior to the date of the referendum.

SEC. 2. The legislative assembly, by a concurrent resolution approved by two-thirds of the total number of members of which each house is composed, may submit to the qualified electors at a referendum, held at the same time as a general election, the question of whether a constitutional convention shall be called to revise this constitution. If a majority of the electors voting on this question vote in favor of the revision, it shall be made by a constitutional convention elected in the manner provided by law. Every revision of this constitution shall be submitted to the qualified voters at a special referendum for ratification or rejection by a majority of the votes at the referendum.

SEC. 3. No amendment to this constitution shall alter the republican form of government established by it or abolish its bill of rights.

ARTICLE VIII—SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

SECTION 1. The senatorial and representative districts shall be the following:

I. Senatorial district of San Juan, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (1) The capital of Puerto Rico, excluding the present electoral precincts of Santurce and Río Piedras; (2) electoral zones Nos. 1 and 2 of the present precinct of Santurce; (3) electoral zone No. 3 of the present precinct of Santurce; (4) electoral zone No. 4 of the present precinct of Santurce; and (5) wards Hato Rey, Puerto Nuevo, and Caparra Heights of the capital of Puerto Rico.

II. Senatorial district of Bayamón, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (6) The municipality of Bayamón; (7) the municipalities of Carolina and Trujillo Alto; (8) the present electoral precinct of Río Piedras, excluding wards Hato Rey, Puerto Nuevo and Caparra Heights of the capital of Puerto Rico; (9) the municipalities of Cataño, Guaynabo, and Toa Baja; and (10) the municipalities of Toa Alta, Corozal, and Naranjito.

III. Senatorial district of Arecibo, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (11) The municipalities of Vega Baja, Vega Alta, and Dorado; (12) the municipalities of Manatí and Barceloneta; (13) the municipalities of Ciales and Morovis; (14) the municipality of Arecibo; and (15) the municipality of Utuado.

IV. Senatorial district of Aguadilla, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (16)—The municipalities of Camuy, Hatillo and Quebradillas; (17)—the municipalities of Aguadilla and Isabela; (18)—the municipalities of San Sebastián and Moca; (19)—the municipalities of Lares, Las Marías, and Maricao; and (20)—the municipalities of Añasco, Aguada, and Rincón.

V. Senatorial district of Mayagüez, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (21)—The municipality of Mayagüez; (22)—the municipalities of Cabo Rojo, Hormigueros, and Lajas; (23)—the municipalities of San Germán and Sabana Grande; (24)—the municipalities of Yauco and Guánica; and (25)—the municipalities of Guayanilla and Peñuelas.

VI. Senatorial district of Ponce, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (26)—The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards and the City Beach of the municipality of Ponce; (27)—the municipality of Ponce, except for the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and

sixth wards and the City Beach; (28)—the municipalities of Adjuntas and Jayuya; (29)—the municipalities of Juana Díaz, Santa Isabel, and Villalba; and (30)—the municipalities of Coamo and Orocovis.

VII. Senatorial district of Guayama, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (31)—The municipalities of Aibonito, Barranquitas, and Comerio; (32)—the municipalities of Cayey and Cidra; (33)—the municipalities of Caguas and Aguas Buenas; (34)—the municipalities of Guayama and Salinas; and (35)—the municipalities of Patillas, Maunabo, and Arroyo.

VIII. Senatorial district of Humacao, which shall be composed of the following representative districts: (36)—The municipalities of Humacao and Yabucoa; (37)—the municipalities of Juncos, Gurabo, and San Lorenzo; (38)—the municipalities of Naguabo, Ceiba, and Las Piedras; (39)—the municipalities of Fajardo and Vieques and the Island of Culebra; and (40)—the municipalities of Río Grande, Loiza and Luquillo.

Sec. 2. Electoral zones Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 included in three representative districts within the senatorial district of San Juan are those presently existing for purposes of electoral organization in the second precinct of San Juan.

ARTICLE IX—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. When this constitution goes into effect all laws not inconsistent therewith shall continue in full force until amended or repealed, or until they expire by their own terms.

Unless otherwise provided by this constitution, civil and criminal liabilities, rights, franchises, concessions, privileges, claims, actions, causes of action, contracts, and civil, criminal, and administrative proceedings shall continue unaffected, notwithstanding the taking effect of this constitution.

Sec. 2. All officers who are in office by election or appointment on the date this constitution takes effect shall continue to hold their offices and to perform the functions thereof in a manner not inconsistent with this constitution, unless the functions of their offices are abolished or until their successors are selected and qualify in accordance with this constitution and laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 3. Notwithstanding the age limit fixed by this constitution for compulsory retirement, all the judges of the courts of Puerto Rico who are holding office on the date this constitution takes effect shall continue to hold their judicial offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were appointed, and in the case of justices of the supreme court during good behavior.

Sec. 4. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be the successor of the people of Puerto Rico for all purposes, including without limitation the collection and payment of debts and liabilities in accordance with their terms.

Sec. 5. When this constitution goes into effect, the term "citizen of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" shall replace the term "citizen of Puerto Rico" as previously used.

Sec. 6. Political parties shall continue to enjoy all rights recognized by the election law, provided that on the effective date of this constitution they fulfill the minimum requirements for the registration of new parties contained in said law. Five years after this constitution shall have taken effect the legislative assembly may change these requirements, but any law increasing them shall not go into effect until after the general election next following its enactment.

Sec. 7. The legislative assembly may enact the laws necessary to supplement and make effective these transitory provisions in order to assure the functioning of the government until the officers provided for by this constitution are elected or appointed and qualify, and until this constitution takes effect in all respects.

Sec. 8. If the legislative assembly creates a department of commerce, the department of agriculture and commerce shall thereafter be called the department of agriculture.

Sec. 9. The first election under the provisions of this constitution shall be held on the date provided by law, but not later than 6 months after the effective date of this constitution. The second general election under this constitution shall be held in the month of November 1956 on a day provided by law.

Sec. 10. This constitution shall take effect when the Governor so proclaims, but not later than 60 days after its ratification by the Congress of the United States.

Done in convention, at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1952.

Antonio Fernós Isern, María Libetrad Gómez Víctor Gutiérrez Franqui, Luis Muñoz Marín, Celestino Iriarte Miró, Lino Padrón Rivera, Samuel R. Quiñones Quiñones, Ernesto Ramos Antonini, Luis A. Negrón López, Jaime Benítez Rexach, Yldefonso Solá Morales, Benjamin Ortiz Ortiz, Cruz Ortiz Stella, Santiago R. Palmer Díaz, José Trias Monge, Alvaro Rivera Reyes, José Villares Rodríguez, Ruben Gatzambide Arrillaga, Ernesto Carrasquillo Quiñones, Santiago Polanco Abreu, Heraclio H. Rivera Colón, José Mimoso Raspaldo, Alfonso Román García, Jorge Font Saldaña, José M. Davila Monsanto, Francisco L. Anselmi Rodríguez, Bernardo Mández Jiménez, Angel Sandin Martínez, Sigfredo Vélez González, Luis Alfredo Colón Velázquez, Juan Dávila Díaz, Manuel Acevedo Rosario, Andrés Rivera Negrón, Arcilio Alvarado Alvarado, Enrique Alvarez Vicente, Francisco Arrillaga Gatzambide, Carmelo Avila Medina, José B. Barceló Oliver, Ramón Barreto Pérez, Ramón Barrios Sánchez, Francisco Berio Suárez, Virgilio Brunet Maldonado, Agustín Burgos Rivera, Mario Canales Torresola, Angel M. Candelario Arce, Dionisio Casillas Casillas, José A. Cintrón Rivera, Lionel Fernández Méndez, Luis A. Ferré Aguayo, Alcides Figueroa Olivo, Leopoldo Figueroa Carreras, Ernesto Juan Fonfrías Rivera, Juan R. García Delgado, Miguel A. García Méndez, Jenaro Gautier Dapena, Fernando J. Géigel Sabat, José R. Gelpi Bosch, Darío Goltia Montalvo, Hector González Blanes, Andrés Grillasca Salas, Jesús Izcoa Moure, Lorenzo Lagarde Garcés, Ramón Llobet Díaz, Ramiro Martínez Sandín, Juan Meléndez Báez, Ramón Mellado Parsons, Armando Mignucci Calder, Pablo Morales Otero, Luis Muñoz Rivera, Eduardo Negrón Benítez, Abraham Nieves Negrón, Mario Orsini Martínez, Norman E. Parkhurst, Francisco Paz Granel, Ubaldino Ramírez de Arellano Quiñones, Ramón María Ramos de Jesús, Antonio Reyes Delgado, Dolores Rivera Candelaria, Alejo Rivera Morales, Carmelo Rodríguez García, Carlos Román Benítez, Joaquín Rosa Gómez, Alberto E. Sánchez Nazario, Luis Santalíz Capastany, Juan B. Soto González, Rafael Torrech Genovés, Lucas Torres Santos, Pedro Torres Díaz, Augusto Valentín Vizcarrondo, Baudilio Vega Berrios, José Veray Hernández.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland yield?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to make the announcement that the first triple amputee from Korea was a Puerto Rican and a resident of Baltimore, Md.

VERMONT GIRL WINS MEDAL AT OLYMPIC GAMES

Mr. STENNIS obtained the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield to me for a moment?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am very happy to announce at this time that the first gold medal of the Olympic Games of 1952 was won this morning by a 19-year-old student from my State, Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, of Rutland, Vt., who won the woman's giant slalom race at Oslo, Norway. Mrs. Lawrence became a member of the United States Olympics team in 1948, when she was but 15 years old, but this is the first gold medal she has won. Also, it is the first gold medal won by any American or the citizen of any other country since the beginning of the Olympic Games of 1952.

We in Vermont are very proud of the young lady's ability on skis, and I am very happy to make the announcement to the Senate at this time.

I thank the Senator from Mississippi for giving me time to do this bragging.

NECESSITY FOR REDUCTION IN SPENDING

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the people of the United States are concerned regarding the soundness of our financial affairs, and especially so when they view the enormous burdens that our Government will be forced to carry for at least a decade, and in fact for many decades. We are faced with the absolute necessity of a strong military program for many years to come to protect our Nation, to make it secure, and to enable it to maintain a firm position in world affairs. It thus becomes absolutely essential that the pattern of all Government functions, including our extended military preparedness program, be worked out within the limits of the sound financial structure of our economy. We must also look to the limits of our essential basic materials.

By far the greater part of the spending for our present military program is yet to come. We now have a Federal public debt of \$260,000,000,000. For the current year we will actually spend about \$70,000,000,000 and will have to borrow \$8,200,000,000 of this sum because our current tax collections fall this far short of paying our bills as we go. I do not believe that many of our people yet realize the full import of our spending during the past few years, but we as Members of the Congress know these facts and the people will hold us responsible for them later.

By way of review of our present situation, from the time of George Washington's first administration until the beginning of World War II, the Federal Government collected \$179,000,000,000 in taxes. During the 6 years from the end of World War II until June 30, 1951, the Federal Government collected in taxes from the American people the sum of \$260,000,000,000, which is \$81,000,000,000 more than was collected during the entire lifetime of our Government from the adoption of the Constitution until

the beginning of World War II, a period of 152 years.

TAX BARREL EMPTY

The senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] recently pointed out that if we should confiscate all the taxable income of each individual taxpayer above the sum of \$10,000, the additional yield would be only \$3,000,000,000, which would be sufficient to operate the Government under our present spending program for only 16 days, and this would still fall \$5,000,000,000 short of balancing the budget for the current fiscal year. I have collected the further figures and had them verified, which show that if we should confiscate all taxable income from each individual taxpayer above the sum of \$4,000, the additional yield would be only \$9,002,000,000, which would be enough to operate the Government for only 47 days. These cold facts are alarming to me and prove conclusively that we are already near the bottom of the income-tax barrel.

According to a recent compilation of the figures, 17,665,783 individuals now receive regular monthly checks from the Federal Government. Of course this figure fluctuates considerably as of any given date. In addition, more than 5,000,000 people receive one or more checks irregularly from the Federal Government in the course of a year. This latter group includes unemployment checks, part-time workers, and the beneficiaries of various governmental programs.

I recite these facts, not because they are new, but because they combine to present a picture which should convince all of us that we have been following a trend which has brought us to a critical point in our financial affairs. We have no positive plan in operation here to reverse this present trend of spending—a trend that is certain to impair seriously and conceivably destroy our national solvency and the American system. The tendency and trend now is to increase rather than decrease the spending. We in the Congress have gotten into the dangerous habit of comforting ourselves with the thought and statement that more than three-fourths of these expenditures go for our national security program; and we then assume that little if anything can be done to better the situation.

Mr. President, I believe that this is the road to ruin and that something can be done about it. In this discussion I am not directing my remarks at the President of the United States. I refer more to the presidential office, and I speak not only of 1952 or 1953, but of the years to come, during which we must develop a trend of gradual reductions and more carefully planned spending. We must think of these problems in terms of the years ahead, and realize that we must evolve a long-range plan that actually comes to grips with realities, and then we must systematically apply the plan. The American people must be made to realize the seriousness of the situation; their advice and consideration must be obtained in seeking a solution, and then their active interest and aid is necessary

in applying whatever plan may be agreed upon. In my opinion there are at least three things which can and must be done about the question of the spending of Federal funds before any appreciable progress is made in eliminating the excessive and unnecessary spending.

LEADERSHIP NEEDED

In the first place, the President of the United States, as Chief Executive of the Nation, and the one in charge of handling and spending the appropriated funds at the spending-level, must take the lead in a systematic plan to reduce expenditures. Any plan will fail unless it has the President's leadership and co-operation. And this is true regardless of what individual may be the President. I repeat, the administration in power must take the lead, through the departmental heads and other subordinates, in helping to reduce appropriations to the minimum amount required for the sound administration of the various governmental programs. Federal programs have become so large and extensive over the years that if every Member of the Congress worked on the appropriations bill every hour of the day, still there would not be sufficient time to consider properly, check, and weigh the various items of these enormous bills.

I was told that one of the 1951 appropriations bills for one governmental department, nonmilitary, included funds for 1,863 separate and distinct programs which had to be examined and considered by the Appropriations Committee. The recent budget proposals submitted by the President consisted of two books weighing 8 pounds and totaling 1,690 pages, with thousands and thousands of separate items therein pertaining to hundreds of programs throughout the Nation and all over the world.

The cooperation which the Congress must have from the executive branch of the Government is not limited to the Budget Bureau. It must extend down to the departments and include the subordinate heads of various governmental programs. It must include the idea of eliminating waste and demanding a full day's service from every employee. Incidentally, I have never believed that we were serious and in dead earnest about the preparedness program so long as we stick to the 40-hour week. The subject of eliminating waste and demanding a full day's work from every employee will evoke smiles among those so familiar with the present pattern among many departments who seek to get all the funds possible, rather than help in holding down the costs. Nevertheless, I repeat, to control the spending and eliminate the unnecessary items, the cooperation of the executive branch of the Government is necessary all the way down the line. The only other alternative the Congress has is a drastic and more or less arbitrary reduction across the board which may seriously injure, or even destroy, many worth-while programs. This program of cooperation is necessary and essential; it cannot be accomplished in 1 year. It must be planned, put into effect, and sustained as a permanent policy of the Government.

CONGRESS NEEDS HELP

I have not made a complete study of S. 913, introduced by the senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and favorably reported by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; and I do not intend to discuss the bill now. That will be done later by its distinguished and outstanding author. But I have certainly been most favorably impressed with the significant feature of this measure, and feel that it provides, at least in part, some necessary new machinery to meet the increasing burden which confronts the Congress.

As an ex-officio member of the Army Civil Functions Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, I have gained some concept of the task confronting the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. It is absolutely beyond the human possibilities of the 21 members of this committee to pass intelligently on the multitudinous items of an \$80,000,000,000 budget. It cannot be done under our present system. I am convinced that the Congress must go at least as far as the terms of S. 913, and also must create its own budget bureau. I am convinced that the Congress cannot discharge its responsibility to the people without its own agency to determine the actual needs of the various governmental departments, and also check on the money at the spending level.

CURBS ON MILITARY

The second point of my suggested three-point program pertains to the spending of funds appropriated to the military services. The time has come when a great part of the billions of dollars which are annually spent for our military program must be placed, at the spending level, in the hands of civilians who are trained in the hard knocks of the American competitive business system. It is no reflection upon our military personnel to say that many of them are not trained in modern competitive business methods. We must have handling these vast billions of dollars, especially in our hard-goods purchases, men who can stand toe to toe in competition with the well-trained and highly selective executives in the business world. We must have civilians who can drive a bargain and make certain that \$2 of the taxpayer's money is not spent to get a dollar in value received.

In spite of the strong efforts of the Congress for a unification of the armed services under the Unification Act and other measures, we still have no effective centralized purchasing plan. A central purchasing and contracting agency for the combined armed services under the immediate and active supervision of experienced businessmen operating under the civilian head of the Department of Defense is going to be necessary.

In seeking a safe road to travel in the uncertain days, if our military men do not earnestly cooperate all the way down the line in helping to work out a plan to defend our Nation at a cost our economy can stand, then they will have failed just as much as does the soldier who turns and runs while facing an enemy under fire in battle.

PUBLIC COOPERATION

My third point is that our people must be made to realize that they must be satisfied with fewer gifts, fewer grants, and fewer services from the Federal Government. This is a message which the membership of the Congress must carry to the people. Many of our people do not realize the accumulated and grave impact of these governmental programs on the Federal Treasury. Many of these programs are constructive and productive, and should be continued; others are necessary in order that we may have a balanced economy. But all these programs must be systematically reexamined over the years and reappraised, with reductions made in some instances, and a postponement of programs in others. The people can stand the truth and will appreciate it. Our people do not realize that many of the States are far more able to finance the various programs within the States than is the Federal Government, which already owes \$1,717, or a figure approximating that, for every man, woman, and child in America, and is already spending at the rate of almost \$10,000,000 every hour of every day.

Mr. President, I am no calamity howler; I do not say that we are now going over a precipice. I do not say that our Government bonds are not a good investment. I think that they are of good value, and are a splendid investment. But I do say that we have developed a trend over the years that is taking us in the direction of a precipice, and that if we do not reverse that trend we will reach the point of a calamity, a point at which our bonds will not be good and a point at which our free economy cannot survive.

Of course, the real problem created by excessive Federal spending is rooted in the question of Federal taxes. The fountain spring of our American economy for more than a century has been the expansion, the extension, and growth of our enterprises and industries, with new ones added from time to time. The rate of our present Federal taxation is already so high that normal expansion, extension, and growth, will be curtailed or stopped within a few years. The present growth is due to the augmented military program. Federal taxes are already so high that the so-called little man can hardly make ends meet. The middle group, with their small businesses and enterprises, finds the rate of taxation so great that there is little left for extensions and expansions, and this will soon be true of the larger groups. Under these conditions the main losers are the so-called little man and the great middle group for whom we will soon be unable to create new jobs. Their only alternative will be for the Government to create the jobs, not as an emergency, but as a part of a permanent program, which is just another step down the highway to statism.

There is another serious phase to our taxation trend. Soon the Federal Government will have exhausted all legitimate sources of revenue, leaving no sources of revenue for the local school districts, the counties, the municipalities, and the States. We will thus gradually

destroy all forms of local self-government, which of course cannot function without revenue, and will have substituted therefor, under one guise or another, an entire Federal program directed by bureaucracy from Washington. These programs will be so vast and so numerous that the people's elected representatives here cannot possibly give them the necessary personal attention, and thus protect their interests. We will have thus totally centralized and federalized the entire Government in our great Nation without having changed one sentence or even one word in the Constitution of the United States. We will have accomplished it through Federal taxation.

Mr. President, I do not claim to have any solution for the problems I have posed. I have pointed them out in these few words to call the attention of Congress to three steps which I think are absolutely essential and vital. Solving the problem is not something that can be done overnight. It is going to take years of effort, and we must develop a trend in the direction of the three points I have suggested.

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

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to commend highly the Senator from Mississippi for calling these matters to the attention of the Senate. I certainly agree with almost everything he has said. I agree completely with points 1 and 3. From my knowledge of the armed services, I think there is some debatable ground in point 2.

However, I should like to ask the Senator a question with reference to his constant use, under point 1, of the word "cooperation" as between the executive branch and the Congress. Does there not have to be something more than that? Does there not have to be a will to economize and a will to be more efficient by the leadership from the top down in the executive branch in order that the Congress may be able to cut Federal expenditures? I should like to see used a word that is stronger than the word "cooperation."

Mr. STENNIS. I think the Senator from Massachusetts is entirely correct. The Senator from Mississippi pointed out in the beginning that there must be a realization of this problem on the part of the President and on the part of the Congress. Then those who come here representing the various departments must come in a spirit of cooperation in meeting the objective, rather than in an effort to see how much they can get out of the Congress.

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

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I realize that the Senator is on one side of the aisle and I am on the other side of the aisle. That may make a little difference in our points of view. But it seems to me that the only thing we can do as a last resort is to make a cut across the board, as the Senator has suggested, which is most

unsatisfactory. Yet, if we cannot obtain cooperation and feel that there is a will in the executive department to lead the way and to point out the little places in each department where money can be saved, Congress can never do that on its own initiative, because it has not the help and it has not the knowledge. Therefore it is unable to do the job. That has been one of the great criticisms and weaknesses of the budgetary procedure of the past few years.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is entirely correct. There is required a will and a determination to economize, after the administration and the Congress have decided to reach a goal which is within the attainment of our sound financial ability.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. STENNIS. I am very glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I was Governor of Massachusetts for 6 years. A circular was sent out asking about different places where services could be reduced. I am speaking now in relation to the Senator's point 3. The circular came back indicating that 95 percent of the people wanted economy. However, with respect to the six or seven services which were mentioned as possibilities to be abandoned, there was a majority against relinquishing any one of those services. In other words, everyone is willing to economize so long as the economy does not hit his particular service.

Mr. STENNIS. That is the problem which is always before the Congress.

TAX CASE OF INDIANAPOLIS BREWING CO.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the Record as a part of my remarks section 99, chapter 1, of title 5, United States Code.

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

TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, CHAPTER 1, PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS GENERALLY

SEC. 99. Ex-officers or employees not to prosecute claims in departments.

It shall not be lawful for any person appointed as an officer, clerk, or employee in any of the departments, to act as counsel, attorney, or agent for prosecuting any claim against the United States which was pending in either of said departments while he was such officer, clerk, or employee, nor in any manner, nor by any means, to aid in the prosecution of any such claim, within 2 years next after he shall have ceased to be such officer, clerk, or employee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it appears that this section of the law has not been strictly enforced. Exceptions have been made.

For instance, Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., who resigned as Commissioner of Internal Revenue on June 30, 1947, to enter private law practice, was granted special consent on March 28, 1949, to represent the Indianapolis Brewing Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., on a tax case which had

been pending before the Bureau during his term of office.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD a copy of that special waiver.

There being no objection, the copy of the special waiver was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Form 901—Revised July 1935

Treasury Department, Committee on Practice.

APPLICATION BY ONE FORMERLY IN THE SERVICE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR CONSENT TO HANDLE A SPECIFIC CASE BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT (TO BE EXECUTED IN DUPLICATE)

MARCH 28, 1949.

COMMITTEE ON PRACTICE, TREASURY DEPARTMENT:

I, Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., formerly in the service of the Treasury Department from March 1, 1944, to June 30, 1947, as Commissioner in the Bureau of Internal Revenue with my office now at 55 Liberty Street, New York 5, New York, respectfully apply for permission to appear before the Treasury Department and offices thereof to represent Indianapolis Brewing Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., in connection with Federal income and excess profits taxes for the period of years 1944, 1945, and 1946, to which I gave no personal consideration, and as to the facts of which I had no actual personal knowledge while in the service of the Treasury Department, and I am not now associated with, and will not be associated with, any former employee of the Treasury Department who has gained knowledge of the case while employed by the Treasury Department. Employment in the above matter is not prohibited by title 5, section 99, U. S. Code or other law, or by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

JOSEPH D. NUNAN, JR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of March 1949.

DOROTHY S. SJUSTEN,
Notary Public.

[First Endorsement]

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1949.

Respectfully forwarded to the Honorable E. I. McLarney, Deputy Commissioner, Income Tax Unit.

ELIZABETH H. ROGERS,
Senior Clerk, Committee on Practice.

[Second Endorsement]

(To be signed by officer in charge of personnel)

WASHINGTON.

Respectfully forwarded with the information that the applicant named above was formerly employed in the Treasury Department as follows:

See Second Endorsement Form 901, dated October 28, 1947, Re the Brown Derby Corp., Ltd., etc., Los Angeles, Calif.

[Third Endorsement]

(To be signed by officer in charge of records)

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1949.

Respectfully returned with the information that the above-named case was pending in offices and divisions as follows:

The records of this office disclose that the above case was not personally considered by Mr. Nunan during the time that he was employed in the service.

C. W. STOWE,
Acting Deputy Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1949.

The foregoing application is hereby approved subject to section 10, 2, sub-paragraph 2, of the regulations and statutory restrictions.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN L. GRAVES,
Chairman, Committee on Practice.

Mr. WILLIAMS. According to the records of the Treasury Department the proposed tax deficiency of the Indianapolis Brewing Co. for the years 1944, 1945, and 1946 was \$812,098.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD a breakdown of the Treasury's proposed assessment along with a record of the original tax as reported.

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

Indianapolis Brewing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Years	Original tax	Proposed deficiencies
1944.....	\$133,633.96	\$399.84
1945.....	3,439.26	49,966.30
1946.....	48,412.03	761,731.86
Total.....	185,785.25	812,098.00

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Am I to understand that the deficiency estimated by the Bureau totaled \$812,098 for 3 years, the years 1944, 1945, and 1946?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CASE. That is quite a sizable deficiency. What was the total amount of the tax which was reported for those years?

Mr. WILLIAMS. One hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

Mr. CASE. So while the company reported a tax of \$185,785.25, the deficiencies, according to the Treasury Department, were \$812,098?

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is true; and the \$812,098 does not include any penalties which could have been assessed.

Mr. CASE. That represented only the deficiency in the tax itself.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is the proposed deficiency.

Mr. Nunan in his private practice has been associated with Mr. John P. Wenchel, former chief counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Wenchel left Government service about the same time as Mr. Nunan and was succeeded as chief counsel by Mr. Charles Oliphant.

Thus we find the new tax consulting firm was composed of a former Commissioner of Internal Revenue and a former chief counsel of the Bureau, and it was to this group that a special privilege was extended on March 28, 1949, authorizing them to represent the Indianapolis Brewing Co. in their \$812,098 tax case, a case which had been pending in their department prior to their resignations.

A chronological record of the case is as follows:

On March 28, 1949, special waiver was granted to Mr. Nunan to represent the firm.

About the same time the department was notified by the United States attorney in Indianapolis of possible receivership proceedings for the Indianapolis Brewing Co.

On September 23, 1949, the chief counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue first referred this case to the Department of Justice "for consideration and such action as you may deem necessary to protect the Government's interests." At this time the amount of the proposed Government's tax claim was listed as aggregating some \$636,000 instead of the \$812,000.

I may say that the reduction of \$176,000 is not explained in the information, but it does not represent any payments which have been made.

On November 5, 1949, an offer in compromise was submitted whereby the taxpayer would pay the Government \$4,500 in lieu of the above claim.

On December 8, 1949, on the basis of recommendations of acceptance by the chief counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Charles Oliphant, the offer was accepted by the Tax Division of the Department of Justice under Lamar Caudle.

On February 9, 1951, the Indianapolis Brewing Co. filed suit against the United States Government claiming to have overpaid in previous years the sum of \$35,000 in income and excess-profits tax.

The chief counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue advised the Department of Justice that his office could suggest no defense to this suit.

On August 28, 1951, an administrative settlement in the amount of \$35,000 was approved.

On November 2, 1951, the Treasury check of \$35,000 was issued.

Thus we find in this particular case that the taxpayer was first reported to owe the Government \$812,098. The case ended with the taxpayer paying the Government \$4,500, and collecting \$35,000.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. CASE. What happened to the rumored receivership proceedings?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Presumably the company went through receivership, one of the excuses for the compromise settlement was the inability of the company to pay. I fail to find any explanation as to why the Government had not taken proper steps, long before the receivership proceedings, to protect its own interest. At the same time, if in 1947 and 1948 the company had an asset in the form of a claim for \$35,000 against the Government, surely the Government could have kept that small amount as a part of the payment.

Mr. CASE. Certainly it could have been made an offset against the claim of \$636,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is a most interesting case, when we consider that the firm employed a former Commissioner of Internal Revenue and a former chief counsel of the Treasury Department, both of whom were serving the Government at the time the claim was first made.

Mr. CASE. And the settlement was recommended for acceptance by Mr. Lamar Caudle.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; and it is significant that Mr. Caudle has since been fired.

Mr. President, immediately following my remarks I ask unanimous consent to

have printed in the RECORD a letter dated February 13, 1952, signed by Ellis N. Slack, Acting Assistant Attorney General, explaining this case.

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

FEBRUARY 13, 1952.

HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: In response to your request made by telephone today the following outline of the circumstances surrounding the settlement of the tax liabilities of Indianapolis Brewing Co., Inc., 930 West High Street, Indianapolis, Ind., are set forth below:

The matter was first referred to the Department by the Chief Counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, on September 23, 1949, "for consideration and such action as you may deem necessary to protect the Government's interests" in connection with the Government's claim for income and declared value excess profits taxes for the years 1945 and 1946, aggregating some \$636,000, filed in the receivership proceeding pending in the Marion Superior Court for the County of Marion, State of Indiana. Early in 1949 this office had been advised by the United States Attorney at Indianapolis of the receivership proceedings.

The first suggestion of a compromise was made by the attorney for the receiver, Mr. James E. Bingham, 712 Guaranty Building, Indianapolis, Ind., to the United States Attorney in September 1949. During the next few weeks representatives of the Department conferred with the attorney for the receiver, with the result that an offer in compromise was submitted by J. E. Bingham on November 5, 1949. Meanwhile, representatives of this office had taken a number of depositions in preparation for the trial of the case.

Although the Government's proof of claim in the receivership proceeding was \$636,000, the asserted liability was reduced by carry-overs and carry-backs to approximately \$242,000. This liability was based primarily on the theory that so-called "side payments" aggregating over \$900,000 which had been made to one or more of the Bardin brothers, some of whom were stockholders of the taxpayer corporation, were in fact income of the taxpayer. However, the depositions taken by the Government indicated that extreme difficulty would be experienced in establishing the Government's theory and a careful analysis of the situation led to the conclusion that the maximum amount of "side payments," if any, that could be included in the corporation's income was approximately \$222,000, which, by virtue of carry-overs and carry-backs, would have resulted in deficiencies for the period 1943-1948 of some \$4,400. In addition it was considered that the assets remaining in the hands of the receiver were valued at between \$25,000 and \$40,000.

The receiver counterclaimed for some \$54,000 by reason of operating loss carry-backs from the years 1947-48. It was apparent that should the Government fail to establish its theory as to the side payments there would be no defense to the merits of this counterclaim. On the basis of recommendations of acceptance by the chief counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the Tax Division, the Attorney General accepted the offer on December 8, 1949. The offer as accepted provided for the payment to the Government of \$4,500, but taxpayer reserved the right to sue for a refund in the maximum amount of \$35,000. The terms of this settlement were embodied in a stipulation filed in the Marion Superior Court, and the sum of \$4,500 was paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

On February 9, 1951, the Indianapolis Brewing Co. filed suit against the United

States to recover the sum of \$35,000 in income and excess-profits taxes for the years 1943 through 1946. The attorneys for taxpayer in this suit were Bamberger & Feibleman, 902 Farm Bureau Insurance Building, Indianapolis, Ind., and Lawrence A. Jacobson, 100 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

The chief counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, advised this office that his office could suggest no defense to this suit for the reasons apparent in considering the settlement of the receivership case. A computation made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue revealed that the elimination of the side payments from 1946 income and other adjustments resulted in overassessments of approximately \$70,000.

Following careful reconsideration of the side payments it was concluded that the Government had no adequate defense to the suit. Accordingly, an administrative settlement in the amount of \$35,000, without interest, was approved by the Department on August 28, 1951. On September 4, 1951, the chief counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, was authorized and directed to issue a refund to taxpayer in that amount. The refund was made by Treasury check issued November 2, 1951, and the suit was dismissed on December 3, 1951.

Our records show that the attorneys representing the receiver and the taxpayer as listed above are the only ones to participate in the settlement of these matters.

In considering the above settlements the Department took into account the possible effect of so disposing of this litigation upon the criminal prosecution of one or more of the Bardin brothers for tax evasion for the years involved. As you were advised in our letter of February 7, 1952, this office has sent the case of Lawrence P. Bardin to the United States attorney for the institution of appropriate criminal proceedings. Our records show that Lawrence P. Bardin has been represented at various times by Joseph D. Numan, Jr., Washington, D. C., and 55 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.; Maurice J. Walsh, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; and Samuel Blum, 1009 Peoples Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

I trust that the above is all the information that you desire with respect to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

ELLIS N. SLACK,
Acting Assistant Attorney General.
(For the Attorney General.)

Mr. WILLIAMS. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks an article entitled "Tax Collector Is Forced Out of Texas Post," written by George T. Draper and published in the Washington Post of today.

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

TAX COLLECTOR IS FORCED OUT OF TEXAS POST
(By George T. Draper)

Frank Scofield, president of the Association of Collectors of Internal Revenue and Collector of the First Texas Revenue District at Austin, resigned by request yesterday "for the best interest of the revenue service."

He became the seventh collector either to resign under fire, be ousted from office, or be indicted since the Federal tax scandal swept the Nation.

Announcement of Scofield's resignation was made by Commissioner John B. Dunlap, of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, together with a White House announcement that President Truman had accepted the resignation effective February 29.

APPOINTED IN 1933

A former Texas banker, merchant, and cattleman, Scofield was appointed to his \$10,750

job in 1933 by President Roosevelt, whom he helped nominate while serving as a Texas delegate to the 1932 Democratic convention.

Commissioner Dunlap refused to say why Scofield had been asked to get out but did state that the action was based on a preliminary investigation of his office.

"This office suggested to Mr. Scofield that our preliminary investigation of the administration of his office indicated that it would be for the best interest of the revenue service that he submit his resignation," Dunlap said.

Dunlap said the investigation of the tax collecting operations in the Texas First District was continuing and that no further statement would be made until it had been completed.

HEADS ASSOCIATION

Scofield was elected president of the Association of Collectors of Internal Revenue when the Nation's 64 collectors gathered here for conferences with Dunlap last October.

Others who have been president of the association include former Collector Denis W. Delaney, of Boston, and former Collector James P. Finnegan, of St. Louis.

Delaney was fired by President Truman last summer and sentenced last January 29 to 2 years in prison and a \$10,500 fine for bribery and falsely certifying tax-lien payments.

Finnegan, who told the King subcommittee he was a 3- to 4-hour-a-day collector, is now under indictment and facing trial for bribery in St. Louis.

A third ousted collector now facing a tax-conspiracy trial in San Francisco, James G. Smyth, once served as secretary of the association.

In a telephone interview with the Washington Post last October, Scofield said he was opposed to President Truman's plan of placing collectors of internal revenue under civil service.

It was his feeling at that time that policy makers in the revenue service should not be under civil service and that collectors as Presidential appointees were in a position to be liberal about tax-payment plans.

"Civil servants would be more apt to go by the book," he said, adding that taxpayers are entitled to every consideration in these days of high taxes.

Last December, Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS, Republican, of Delaware, stated that he had given Commissioner Dunlap information on the outside activities of two more collectors of internal revenue not included among the six already fired, resigned, or indicted.

WILLIAMS could not be reached for comment on the Scofield case last night and Bureau officials would not state whether Scofield was one of the two collectors mentioned in December by the Senator.

Other collectors affected by the tax scandal were Joseph P. Marcelle, of Brooklyn, who resigned under fire; James W. Johnson, of New York's third district, who was replaced; and Lipe Henslee, of Nashville, Tenn., who resigned.

Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder told a House Appropriations Subcommittee last January that 82 employees of the Internal Revenue Bureau were separated from the service in 1951 for reasons of embezzlement or irregularities involving improper relations with taxpayers.

Since the tax scandal broke, President Truman has called for a reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The 64 political plum collectors' jobs would be abolished and replaced by offices calling for civil servants.

Meanwhile, it was announced at Fargo, N. Dak., that Theodore J. Naumann, deputy collector of internal revenue in charge of the Minot office, yesterday was relieved of his duties for alleged irregularities.

Announcement of Naumann's removal was made by J. F. Lamb, collector for North Dakota.

Lamb said the action was taken after investigation by special agents of the intelligence division of the Bureau.

Naumann was informed by the Bureau that it has evidence proving that he is unsuitable for the revenue service.

Naumann has been with the service since December 22, 1942. He has been on annual leave since last December 21.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that this is the seventh collector of internal revenue, out of 64, either to resign under fire, be ousted from office, or indicted since the Federal tax scandal swept the Nation.

Mr. WILLIAMS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD immediately following my preceding remarks this afternoon, an opinion prepared by Colin F. Stam, chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, regarding section 99.

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

The opinion is as follows:

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

It is believed that the following conclusions may be drawn as to the qualification of former employees of the Treasury Department to prosecute or to aid in the prosecution of claims against the United States:

1. It is unlawful for a period of 2 years subsequent to the termination of his employment in the Treasury Department for any former officer or employee of the Treasury to prosecute or aid in the prosecution of any claim which was pending in any department during the period of his Treasury employment. (Sec. 99, U. S. C. title 5.)

2. The foregoing prohibition is waived as to any officer or employee of the Treasury (without regard to the duration of his service) with respect to his service (or any part thereof) from May 27, 1940 to June 30, 1950. (Sec. 403 (j) of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, as amended.)

3. The Renegotiation Act of 1951 provides no waiver of the prohibition prescribed in section 99, U. S. C., title 5, as to Treasury employees.

4. The waiver found in section 403 (j) of the prior Renegotiation Act specifically did not apply to prosecution of claims, the subject matter of which the former employee was directly connected with during his employment.

5. The authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to permit persons to prosecute claims before his department must be exercised within the limits of the above rules.

THE FEDERAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, only a short time ago Mr. Winston Churchill made a wonderful address before a joint meeting of both Houses of Congress. Senators will recall his statement that he did not come here to ask for gold; that he came to ask for steel.

As chairman of the Committee on Public Works, I should like to state that the members of the committee are concerned with steel. It is with reference to that commodity that I desire to address myself briefly this afternoon.

Mr. President, a few days ago while turning through the pages of Time magazine, I came across an advertisement by

the Goodyear Co. This advertisement reads:

Motor transportation is the lifeblood of America's economy. The highways are its arteries—we cannot let them harden.

Everywhere, every day, more and more people are awakening to the sad fact that we don't have the highway system we thought we had. As this advertisement in Time magazine so aptly puts it, "America is slogging along in 1952 on roads that were scarcely adequate for even 1935's traffic." I do not believe anyone can argue that this Nation is not road starved.

I do not know when we are ever going to catch up, or if we ever will. It may well be that we are behind because our national program has not been sufficiently strong. To some degree, we have slipped because of the world emergencies. Our highway program virtually stopped in World War II. Immediately after the war, the highway departments had so slowed down for lack of manpower and materials that we were some 3 years restoring their potency. Now comes Korea. Just as we were on the upswing once more, we find that the highway program has the brake on again. For how long I do not know.

The time is rapidly coming when we shall have to develop a new and more bold national road building program. I think Senators would be surprised to know that the Federal aid program of today amounts to only about 12 percent of the total money spent for roads, both State, county, and city. It is big business. There are about 375,000 persons directly engaged in road building at the State and national level. There are that many more involved at the county and municipality levels.

This means that 800,000 people are actively engaged in transportation, construction, and maintenance. This is not surprising since highways and affiliated transportation interests, such as tourist stations, automobile companies, and so forth, represent one-seventh of the total national income.

The budget transmitted to Congress on January 21 recommends a decrease in the amount of Federal aid. It means a lessening in Federal supervision and, therefore, a continual decline in any national road building effort.

The coming of the atomic age has added tremendously to the load on our highway system. The accepted answer to the threat of atomic attacks is dispersal. We have the best military advice on that, and dispersal has already been put into action. New industries and expansions of existing industries are being established in dispersal locations. Dispersal is a prime factor in the awarding of defense contracts. The dispersal trend is found everywhere in population shifts. Dispersal industries and dispersal defense contracts have led to a steady movement of workers from heavily populated cities to areas closer to their new places of work. Even where industries have not been moved, there is a gradual drift of people from the confines of large cities to the surrounding rural fringe where there is space enough to escape the direct effects

of atomic blasts on the city. All of this has further strained our already overtaxed highways.

We all know, from recent experiences this winter, what happens when ice and snow catch us unprepared. Our transportation routes become paralyzed and all of the vehicles upon which we depend to move ourselves, our food, our school children, our doctors, and all necessary daily activities are stalled, just as effectively as if the roads were completely torn up for the same period of time. This is simply a dramatic and instantaneous illustration of what is actually happening today to our highways on a little longer time scale. The deterioration and breaking up of the older roads, accelerated by such things as more defense movements and greater use because of dispersal activities, has so far outreached replacement and new road construction that we are approaching this same sort of paralysis much faster than many people think.

Perhaps the answer to the problem is to designate more and more of our highways as access or defense roads and thereby secure better treatment in the defense picture when it comes to allocations of both funds and critical materials. If that is all that is needed to bring about an awakening to the fact that our highways are one of the few major factors without which our defense efforts would be doomed to utter failure, then I am all for it. They say that our current program is one of butter and guns. If we do not have adequate highways, we will not have either butter or guns.

I believe that in defense planning we have dangerously neglected the military importance of American highways. Hitler's General Staff, in their war plans, planned the German highway system with great care in preparing for World War II. The German General Staff, together with various government committees, laid out across Germany a system of magnificent four-lane highways capable of moving military equipment north and south or east and west to any front without delay.

Picture the situation in the United States in the event of total war. If a war should start with the simultaneous bombing of our important industrial centers the conditions of our present highways could paralyze the moving of troops, the evacuation of civilians, and the moving of fire-fighting and relief equipment. Many pieces of modern fire-fighting equipment weigh 15 tons or more and military equipment is even heavier. How would we have time after an attack to work out routes with bridges and underpasses capable of moving this equipment in and out of our metropolitan centers? The time for this sort of planning is before the attack comes.

It is not beyond the stretch of the imagination to assume that enemy troops may some day invade this country during a total war. If an enemy landing should take place in Alaska for instance, do we have transcontinental highways laid out and properly constructed for quick troop movement

across the country into possible combat areas?

We are now in the midst of a gigantic mobilization effort. It is the purpose of this effort to prevent war, but it is also the purpose of the effort to be prepared in case war should come. In this preparation let us not overlook the planning and construction of adequate national-highway systems.

I suggest that a military committee be appointed immediately by the Secretary of Defense to study our present national-highway system. This committee should designate primary roads which they consider of major military importance. Plans should be developed for the rebuilding of these roads and their bridges and material requirements developed. This type of planning is at present impossible since roads can now be evaluated only on a State by State basis. After requirements have been developed the Defense Production Administration should make every effort to find materials to at least make these primary military roads adequate for the defense of the United States.

This Military Highway Planning Committee should work closely with the Bureau of Public Roads in order to take into account the necessity of providing good transportation routes for industrial plants and other defense-supporting facilities which we are now building, since these roads are as important to the defense program as any other components of our mobilization effort.

The principal difficulty of today seems to be not money, but steel. The recent conference of governors developed a single appeal from those State executives for more steel and more attention to the highway programs. I am quite sure many Senators have heard directly from their own States regarding this matter. The governors also spoke of schools and hospitals, for both schools and hospitals have failed to keep pace, as have roads.

Although there were some improvements in steel allocations from the National Production Authority in this second quarter, the picture is still quite black. Allocations are running at scarcely half of the minimum requirements. The only spot of slight encouragement is in the case of small projects. I understand that the Defense Production Administration is seriously considering a suggestion, which was developed at the hearing of the Committee on Public Works last fall, that for small projects requiring 25 tons or less, contractors be allowed to self-certify allocations, thus eliminating a great deal of red tape and uncertainty. I sincerely hope this suggestion will be adopted.

Likewise, the regulations now require a producer who accepts a steel order to deliver the steel at some time. Previously, a steel allocation was good for only the calendar quarter in which it was accepted. At the present time, shipments of the original allotment can be made in future calendar quarters.

The minimum requirements of steel for the calendar year 1952 are 1,761,000 tons. At the present rate of alloca-

tions allowed by the Defense Production Authority, we shall be lucky if we get one-half of that amount. For the first quarter of the present year, the minimum requirements were 367,000 tons, but the allocations totaled only 210,000 tons. For the second quarter, the minimum requirements are 475,000 tons, but the allocations probably will be 245,000 tons.

Even these figures do not tell the whole story. The critical item in steel requirements for highways is structural steel. The allocations for structural steel are running at a little less than one-third of the minimum requirements. This means that highway construction is going to be held back severely during the rest of the present year.

Mr. President, I think I should point out that in 1950 we exported slightly more than 3,000,000 tons of steel. In the first 10 months of 1951, we exported 2,843,000 tons of steel. Just a few days ago we learned that Mr. Churchill's recent conferences produced another 1,000,000 tons of steel for Great Britain. In my opinion, our exports are not so important to us as are our own roads, our schools, our highways, and our business firms. If I did not make known what information I have, I would be less than fair to the Senate, to the entire Congress, and to the people of the United States.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. CASE. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Public Works is bringing to the Senate some very interesting figures. The Committee on Public Works, of which the Subcommittee on Public Roads has been holding hearings during the past week, has been addressing itself to this problem, as the chairman of the committee knows, for he has been meeting with the subcommittee.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee whether any information has been developed in regard to the suggestion that the Ohio Turnpike Commission was looking into the possibility of obtaining some steel from Belgium or from some other European country, in view of the fact that the Commission could not obtain sufficient steel allocations from the Authority here in the United States.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have no direct information regarding the matter to which the Senator from South Dakota has referred. However, the highway departments of the various States are so far behind their programs in connection with the work of road construction, and they are so concerned with the problem, that I would not be at all surprised if efforts were being made to obtain steel from Belgium or elsewhere.

Mr. CASE. In view of the matters being brought before the committee and in view of the committee's studies last summer and last fall in connection with the steel problem, in which studies the distinguished chairman of the committee played such an important part, would the Senator from New Mexico care to say whether he feels that Con-

gress should limit the exports of steel until more adequate allocations are made for domestic needs?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Toward the end of the last session I introduced in this body a joint resolution to the effect that no steel should be exported until it was developed that the necessary, reasonable domestic needs were met.

We have received some reports in connection with that resolution, which now is before our committee. Those who make the reports generally agree regarding the need for steel, but they also are generally adverse to the idea of meeting the reasonable domestic demands for steel. In that connection I point out that the resolution does not call for meeting all the domestic demands or requirements, but specifically calls for meetings only the reasonable requirements.

In this connection, Mr. President, let me cite several instances which I know can be duplicated in the case of every other State in the Union: In the city of Albuquerque, additions are being made to some bridges which were constructed approximately 25 or 30 years ago; the highway traffic has become so great that it is necessary that those additions be made. The money for the construction of those additions has been spent, and the additions have been constructed. However, because it is impossible to obtain a few tons of steel which are required in order to finish the approaches to the bridges, they cannot be used.

Another road unit has been under construction between Tucumcari and the little city of San Jon, near the Texas border. Because of the lack of a few tons of steel—probably not more than 3, 6, or possibly 11 tons—the road could not be used.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the chairman of the Committee on Public Works is taking a very realistic view of the situation.

Earlier in his remarks he suggested that the Department of Defense or some other agency be called upon to give the Committee on Public Works an estimate of the steel needs for highways for defense purposes, so that the committee could have that information in connection with its deliberations regarding the pending estimates. The Senator's suggestion is very much in order, Mr. President; and I hope it will be followed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. President, any high-school student, even if he had not investigated this matter, if asked the question, "Do roads play a part in the national defense?" would reply, "Yes, indeed."

Certainly the construction of highways is as important to the national defense as is the manufacture of guns. Just imagine what would happen in the city of Washington if there were even a rumor that an attack by atomic bombs would soon occur—not to mention what would happen in the event of an actual attack by atomic bombs or other bombs—in view of the system of highways now existing, so far as concerns facilitating the exit of large numbers of persons from the Capital City.

Mr. CASE. Of course, Mr. President, I heartily agree with the suggestion the Senator from New Mexico has made, because there are pending some bills which I have introduced, which call for the building of a radial highway around the city of Washington or the building of some circumferential highways, in order to meet the situation the Senator from New Mexico has described.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The same statement can be made with respect to the situation existing at Baltimore, Detroit, and almost every other city in the United States.

I should like to ask anyone who is connected with the national defense what he thinks would have been the length of World War II—of course, we would have won that war eventually—if we had not had a system of highways. In that event, undoubtedly we would not have won the war as quickly as we did.

Mr. CASE. It is obvious that that is correct. What the Senator from New Mexico has said is likewise true in regard to Chicago, Philadelphia, and many other cities which are in the same category. It was for that reason that I suggested that a plan calling for the construction of radial and circumferential highways be adopted in regard to other cities.

The Senator from New Mexico has put his finger upon a point which must not be overlooked, namely, that in the past most of the wars have been conducted on territory not that of the United States. Everyone who is familiar with the business of modern warfare recognizes that an aerial attack upon cities of the United States is a definite and distinct possibility. So the highway problem, from the standpoint of defense, becomes even more important when we address ourselves to the realities of today's picture.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not want either the Senate or the country to feel that I am opposed to friendship with Great Britain or with any of the other so-called free countries; I am not. But I feel that the Members of this body owe some responsibility in connection with the local conditions confronting our people. While I am most anxious to help Great Britain and certain other countries, I still do not think it sound American business to neglect our own interest. Roads create wealth; by creating wealth, taxes are paid; by the payment of taxes, it is possible for us to ship steel to England and elsewhere. So if we do something which is detrimental to our own economy, we shall not be able to give the assistance which we are supposed to give to some other country. I am very strong for Mr. Churchill, but I am also very strong for the roads of Pennsylvania, Oregon, New Mexico, and in all the other States and Territories.

I repeat, Mr. President, that in 1950 we exported slightly more than 3,000,000 tons of steel. In the first 10 months of 1951, we exported 2,843,000 tons of steel. Only a few days ago we learned that Mr. Churchill's recent conferences produced another million tons for Great Britain. To me, our exports are not so important as our own roads, our schools,

our highways, our business firms. If I did not make known what information I have, I would be less than fair.

I venture to say there is not a single Senator who has not heard from his State, not only in respect to roads, but in respect to the inability of their school systems to obtain sufficient steel to enable them to provide adequate school facilities for their children. I venture to say that there is not a Senator within the sound of my voice who has not heard from the health officials of his State, stating that they are unable to complete a badly needed hospital by reason of their inability to obtain steel. Nevertheless, we are expected to become enthusiastic, merely because Mr. Churchill says, "I want 1,000,000 tons more." I wish we could give it to the British, but I have always been under the impression that charity begins at home; and I think it should.

In the past Mr. Wilson, who heads the Defense Production Administration, has frequently made oversimplified statements, which lead to considerable misinformation and misunderstanding.

Our arrangement with the United Kingdom calls for supplying Britain with 1,000,000 long tons of steel, or its equivalent, this year. This steel is for the maintenance of the British defense program. We have the option of supplying this 1,000,000 tons in the form of ore, in the form of scrap diverted from foreign sources, in the form of pig iron diverted from foreign sources, in the form of ingots from conversion mills, or in finished steel. Our arrangement is that we will do that which has the least effect on our economy. I am assured it was made most clear to Mr. Churchill that we will not be able to supply any portion of the 1,000,000 long tons in the form of structural or plate steel. Structural and plate steel are the items in most critical supply. In return we receive tin and aluminum, both of which are essential in our economy, and without which business would suffer. That is my understanding of the matter.

There is so much misinformation in regard to the steel situation, and so many rumors, that I would like to get the facts on the record and straighten it out. One way to straighten this matter out would be to conduct hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 113, which is now before the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and to which I called the attention of the Senator from South Dakota. Some of the Senators may recall that this joint resolution was introduced by me on October 20 last year. That was the last day of the session. The joint resolution would prohibit the exporting of steel. I told Senators then that I sought no immediate action on the bill, but preferred to leave it pending for their thought while at home. I said on October 20 that I hoped the Senators would look into the steel picture as it affected their States, with respect to schools, hospitals, roads, and small business, and that after January 8 we could take up the measure.

The joint resolution is very drastic. I did not expect it to be considered in its initial form. It is now, as I have said, pending before the Interstate and For-

eign Commerce Committee, and through hearings we could determine where the 3,000,000 tons we are now exporting is going, and where the 1,000,000 tons sought by Mr. Churchill will go.

We are actually exporting less steel now than formerly. It is our own huge military program which is devouring this great national power, that is, steel. I judge that 40 percent of our steel production is used in military and directly related activities, such as chemical industrial expansion, and so forth.

I must be honest and admit that as a result of much discussion some improvement has been effected in the allocation of steel for roads. There was an increase in the amount of steel for public roads in the second quarter. It was one of the few programs, other than the direct military programs, which received an increase in steel. The increase was about 50,000 tons over the first quarter.

I have never found the National Production Authority guilty of being unfair, but I believe they have been convicted several times of erring in judgment. That is a human failing. Fortunately, we retain no record of such convictions anywhere. Fortunate, indeed, for all of us.

In general, I think that allocations of critical materials for the elementary and secondary schools for the first half of this year will provide for a construction rate in excess of one and one-half billion dollars per year. This may be about the highest in history. With respect to hospitals, critical-materials allocations provide for operations at the rate of \$900,000,000 per year. This is also close to a high. These high levels of construction in highways, schools, and hospitals are apt to give an erroneous impression. It is apt to lead to the belief among those who control the materials that, since this is new high in construction, we can very easily cut down to the level of former years. Well, we cannot, because we have been 15 years awakening to our sad lack of facilities.

We are just starting to bridge the gap. If we were to compare the annual dollar rate only, then there would be grounds for suspicion. But if we were to correlate the need in the absence of facilities for the past two decades with the picture of 1952, then it would become clear that we are not building at a new high, we are just sprinting to try and catch up with what has already outdistanced us.

I venture to predict there will not be an agency in the Government that will endorse the sentiment of Senate Joint Resolution 113, let alone endorse the resolution. That matters little, since we are entitled to honest differences of opinion. What we have to determine is who needs the steel, and for what purpose.

Mr. President, I ask consent to insert in the RECORD the advertisement by the Goodyear Co. with respect to roads and to save time I also ask consent to insert in the RECORD at this time at the conclusion of these remarks some information with respect to schools and hospitals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

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

[Advertisement by Goodyear in the Time magazine, issue dated January 28, 1952]

Roadblock ahead—an everyday occurrence—everywhere.

Cars with engines idling, burning up gas. Drivers fuming over wrecked schedules, missed appointments, ruined plans. Trucks standing still—delivery costs mounting.

When the jam breaks, drivers speed ahead to make up lost time—a major cause of America's frightful highway death toll.

Who's responsible for the strangling inadequacy of major traffic routes that's slowing down our cars and trucks to bumper-to-bumper crawl?

We're all responsible.

Not because of the 42,000,000 cars we use traveling to work and play. Not because we need 9,000,000 trucks, large and small, to transport a major share of all commodities, including 90 percent of our food.

We're responsible because we haven't moved, individually and as a Nation, to get enough roads built to handle the traffic.

America is slogging along in 1952 on roads that were scarcely adequate for even 1935's traffic. Today, we've 20,000,000 more vehicles than then—and millions more are in the offing.

Why has our road building fallen so woe-filled behind our needs?

Is it because of the cost? No. Sufficient modern, multilane expressways, designed for heavy traffic, would cost only a part of the huge toll in wasted time, wasted gasoline, higher hauling costs and traffic-accident deaths that present conditions exact.

Is it because of the labor involved? No. Modern road-construction machines, thrusting rapidly ahead on the giant pneumatic earth-mover tires that made them possible, can do the work of thousands of men and teams.

There's just one answer: we're road-starved because we haven't made a strong demand for a national road-building program. This is what America needs.

A program designed to save you those extra, cramped hours spent inching along overcrowded roads—to save you that gasoline you now must waste—to save you money in extra hauling costs run up by trucks that must move at snail's pace.

If you want it, you must demand it!

So, remember: the most powerful voice will be your voice. If enough of us realize this, the resulting volume will do more than move mountains—it will build the roads we all need.

ESTIMATES OF STEEL REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATIONAL AND HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION

There is attached a table of estimates of carbon steel requirements for educational and hospital construction based on standards widely accepted by professional organizations and acknowledged authorities in the educational and health fields. It will be noted that estimates are shown separately for (1) hospitals and health facilities, (2) elementary and secondary schools, and (3) higher education.

PART I

Part I of the table shows the estimated quantities of carbon steel required to support a building program sufficient to meet existing and projected needs. The levels of construction represented by these figures do not take into account problems of financing, the supply of materials, or other factors which tend to limit actual construction.

The figures shown for the period 1952 to 1960 would make provision for new facilities, the improvement and enlargement of exist-

ing facilities, and the construction required to meet the current backlog of unmet need.

The steel tonnage requirements are based in part on experiences under the Controlled Materials Plan and therefore reflect stringent conservation practices which probably will not be continued throughout the entire period covered by these projections.

PART II

Part II of the table shows the estimated quantities of carbon steel required to meet 1952 needs on all construction which would be put in place if adequate supplies of materials were at hand. These estimates relate only to that construction for which financing is currently available. They do not reflect projects which may have been postponed by the sponsors because of the probability that materials would not be available.

PART III

The estimates stated on the tonnage of carbon steel which is expected to be made available during the calendar year 1952 under the Controlled Materials Plan are based on allocations made for the first and second quarters of this year. It has been assumed that steel allocations in the third and fourth quarters will be at the same rate as the allocations made for the second quarter.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Detailed narrative interpretation of the table is attached. In general, however, it may be observed that the allocations of critical materials for elementary and secondary school construction in the first half of 1952 provide for a construction rate in excess of \$1,500,000,000 per year, which is the second highest rate, if not the highest, in history. In respect to hospital construction, the allocation of critical materials will permit operating at a rate of about \$900,000,000 per year. This also is close to an all-time high in dollar volume of hospital and health facility construction. The factors which cause the marked discrepancy between the need for schools and hospitals in the United States and the actual construction program are principally factors resulting from the lack of funds in the local communities requiring these facilities.

PART I—Estimated number of tons of carbon steel required to support a building program sufficient to meet needs

	Hospital and health facilities	Elementary and secondary schools	Higher education
1952.....	430,000	678,000	258,400
1953.....	526,000	642,000	288,400
1954.....	517,000	600,000	288,400
1955.....	508,000	510,000	288,400
1956.....	510,000	438,000	276,000
1957.....	507,000	390,000	276,000
1958.....	504,000	282,000	276,000
1959.....	502,000	310,000	276,000
1960.....	498,000	300,000	308,004

NOTE.—(1) Above figures reflect established standards, obsolescence rates, and population increases. Ability to finance and availability of materials have not been considered. (2) Elementary and secondary school requirements are based on use of six tons of steel per classroom unit—a low rate of steel use resulting from current conservation practices. Larger quantities of steel would doubtless be used if supplies were plentiful.

PART II—Estimated carbon steel required to meet needs on all construction which would be put in place in calendar 1952 if materials were available

Hospital and health facilities.....	378,250
Elementary and secondary schools....	528,611
Higher education.....	202,500

PART III—Anticipated carbon steel to be made available during calendar 1952 under the controlled materials plan

Hospital and health facilities.....	1292,000
Elementary and secondary schools....	1427,000
Higher education.....	169,886

¹ Figures based on assumption that steel allocations in third and fourth quarters will equal allocations of second quarter.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

In the 1943-44 school year, the enrollment in the elementary and secondary schools of the United States totaled 26,115,426. For the 1951-52 year, the enrollment, according to best current estimates, is 30,636,000; and for the school year, 1952-53, it will be 32,327,000. The best available estimate for the 1953-54 year is 33,861,000; and for 1954-55 it is 35,209,000; and for 1955-56 the figure is 36,159,000. The 1959-60 enrollment will be approximately 37,138,000.

The enrollment for 1952-53 will exceed by 1,691,000 that of 1951-52. Using a standard of 27 pupils per classroom (which is slightly above the 25-pupil recommended standard) it is apparent that approximately 63,000 new classrooms are required to provide for this increase. However, this covers only a segment of the school housing problem. As the Citizens' Federal Committee on Education stated in June 1951, "Over the past 20 years our whole school plant has been sadly neglected. New construction has lagged far behind the need, and repair work has been held to a minimum. The situation was serious during the depression, critical during the defense and war period, and is now alarming."

The problem is one not merely of providing for an annual increase in enrollment, but also of cutting into a vast backlog of serious unmet school housing need and of providing replacement for facilities which are destroyed or which menace the health and safety of the pupils. If this backlog is to be wiped out within a 10 year period, 30,000 classrooms, in addition to those required by normal population growth, must be constructed in 1952 and in each of the 9 subsequent years. In addition, approximately 20,000 classrooms must be constructed each year to replace facilities which are destroyed or become unfit for use during the year. Thus, a total of approximately 113,000 new classrooms are needed during 1952 to (1) meet the increase in enrollment, (2) provide for a reduction in the backlog of unmet need at an annual rate which will wipe out the backlog over a 10 year period, and (3) provide for normal annual replacement of unsafe and otherwise obsolete facilities.

In determining the amount of steel required to construct the 113,000 classrooms, the estimate of 6 tons of carbon steel per classroom (including related administrative and service facilities) may be regarded as conservative, as it represents an average which can be attained only through application of stringent conservation measures. On the basis of the 6 tons average requirement per classroom unit, 678,000 tons of carbon steel would be required to complete the 113,000 classrooms.

These are the facts of the situation as determined by the qualified experts in the field and by citizen groups who are close to the problem. The program outlined is one which should be regarded as the minimum program required to carry forward during 1952 a plan for providing minimum adequate school housing to the school children of America within the next 10 years.

This minimum program will not be accomplished under present circumstances. In some areas in which need is greatest there is lacking the financial capacity to provide adequate school housing. In others efforts to raise money for adequate schools will fall

for other reasons. Then we do not know whether the materials will be available in the future. It is estimated that 88,000 classrooms would be built in 1952 if no materials shortages existed. This represents construction which is planned and for which financing is available. Approximately 528,000 tons of carbon steel would be required to carry on this construction. Because of the steel shortage, however, it is estimated that about 427,000 tons of steel will be available for elementary and secondary school projects during the year. This will mean that sufficient steel will be available to authorize the projects planned by school districts which face serious overcrowding problems or which need structures to replace facilities damaged or destroyed by fire and other disaster. It will not permit, however, the construction of many new schools for the purpose of improving and broadening instructions and other purposes, such as consolidation of rural schools and the building of gymnasiums and auditoriums.

The attached table indicates the estimated carbon steel requirements for elementary and secondary school construction for 1952 and each of the nine subsequent years. While it is not possible to estimate requirements for the subsequent years with the same precision as those for 1952, the figures, nevertheless, reflect fairly good estimates of need based upon present knowledge of population growth and of backlog of unmet need and obsolescence.

HOSPITALS AND RELATED FACILITIES

The rate of hospital and health facility construction has lagged far behind increased national needs, resulting largely from increased population, improved standards of hospital care, and continual progress in the fields of medicine and public health. The estimates on steel consumption have been based on widely accepted estimates of health facility deficiencies, including 230,000 general hospital beds, 327,000 mental hospital beds, 54,000 tuberculosis hospital beds, 257,000 chronic-disease hospital beds, and 4,300 health centers.

The unit cost entailed in constructing these facilities has been established as follows:

General bed.....	\$16,000
Mental bed.....	6,000
Tuberculosis bed.....	8,000
Chronic disease bed.....	7,500
Health center.....	100,000

Use of carbon steel in the construction of hospitals and health facilities is estimated at 330 tons per million dollars of construction.

If the existing deficiencies were to be made up equally over the 9-year period, 1952 to 1960, approximately 500,000 tons of carbon steel would be required each year. Of this amount more than 82,000 tons is required merely for maintenance of present hospital and health facilities.

If there are further, unanticipated increases in population, our needs will become even greater. For every increase in population of 1,000 the following facilities are needed: 5 general beds; 5 mental beds; one-half tuberculosis bed; 2 chronic disease beds; one-thirtieth health center.

The current rate of hospital construction is barely adequate to maintain present hospital and health facilities, to replace obsolescent and unsafe structures and to build the most essential of proposed new facilities. The wide gap between needs and current construction is not attributable primarily to lack of critical materials, but rather to the problem of financing within the individual communities. Critical material allotments have been sufficient to cover most hospital and health facilities which the local communities were ready to start building, although in some instances projects have had to be deferred from one quarter to the next.

HIGHER EDUCATION

It is more difficult to estimate college and university enrollment in the future than elementary and secondary school population, since the economic health of the Nation, the distribution of the population in relation to college facilities and the necessity for armament and mobilization are factors difficult of prediction. On the basis, however, of the best projections available, enrollment will increase during the period 1951 to 1960, particularly so in the later years of the decade, as many of the children born during the last years of World War II will be entering our colleges. It can be estimated conservatively that steel requirements will amount to an annual average of approximately 270,000 tons during the period 1952 through 1960.

The construction in progress or authorized under present allotments for higher education is at a rate below that required to maintain established standards and to replace facilities which are no longer usable because of disaster, condemnation or obsolescence.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, one of the propositions upon which there is widespread agreement both among Members of Congress and among thoughtful citizens generally is that costly new undertakings which cannot be thoroughly justified from the defense standpoint should not be undertaken at this time. The critical materials that would be necessary for such projects, and the required manpower, would cut so deeply into present short supplies of both that construction of anything, but the most essential nondefense projects would be highly detrimental to the defense effort.

In a message to the Congress dated January 28, 1952, the President of the United States called attention to what he termed "the immediate urgency of action on legislation to authorize the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project."

In support of this 50-year-old project, the message offered several arguments. First, it is urged that the United States should join in constructing the seaway because it is important to national security.

Secondly, it was emphasized, repeatedly, that the cost of "the relatively small amount of materials and manpower needed," would be fully repaid in tolls and power receipts. The seaway would be self-liquidating, it was asserted, and the funds invested in it would be repaid with interest.

The third reason advanced for asking approval of the project is that supplies of high-grade iron ore allegedly are being rapidly depleted, and millions of tons of iron ore would move through the seaway every year to the great steel-manufacturing and fabricating plants on or near the Great Lakes.

It is pointed out in the message that Canada has informed this country that it is prepared to proceed with the construction of the seaway alone, if United States cooperation is not forthcoming. The United States should not be content to be merely a customer of Canada's for use of the seaway after it is built, because, the message warned, it is of great significance to us to have an equal voice with Canada in establishing the schedule of tolls on the seaway.

Whatever else may be said, it seems a fair observation that proponents of the St. Lawrence seaway have always shown an abundance of enthusiasm and imagination in their spirited advocacy of this long-debated project. They have also demonstrated considerable versatility in shifting the focus of their supporting arguments with changing circumstances and events. In their current view, as voiced by the President's message, the seaway offers great strategic benefits to both the United States and Canada; its immediate construction, along with the development of hydropower, is held to be a vital matter of the most urgent necessity and high priority as a means of promoting the security as well as the economic welfare of the two countries.

It seems particularly appropriate at this time, therefore, to suggest that strong words and a high-keyed chorus of advocacy do not provide an adequate substitute for sober analysis and dispassionate appraisal in matters of this kind. Resolutions which are now pending before committees of the Senate and the House would, if approved, ratify the provisional agreement made in 1941 between Washington and Ottawa for joint action to construct a ship canal and power plant in the St. Lawrence River. Over the past year, there has been developed in congressional hearings on this proposal a voluminous record which has made it possible, by thorough sifting of the evidence, to obtain a better perspective regarding the merits of the project and its limitations.

Careful analysis of this record and of accumulating evidence brought out in other recent studies regarding the seaway, rather than affording any convincing justification for the proposal, points strongly instead to the very dubious desirability of the undertaking either as a matter of security or of any real transportation economy. Such analysis also casts much doubt, at the least, upon the familiar complaint of the proponents that development of the seaway has long been held up only by virtue of the dogged efforts exerted by certain obstructionists concerned with protecting their own selfish economic interests to the detriment of the Nation's strength and welfare.

It seems quite clear, when the pros and cons have been weighed in the balance, that a decision to proceed with the construction of the seaway has not been forthcoming primarily because its advocates have been unable to make a case for doing so which will stand up under close examination.

Is the St. Lawrence seaway and power project vitally important to national security, as has so frequently been alleged and as has been so definitely stated in the President's message? Testimony of authorities in the shipbuilding field would seem to be clear on one point. As far as ship construction is concerned, they declare, there are ample facilities on the east, west, and Gulf coasts to take care of any possible major ship construction requirements. On the question of providing a safe route for shipment of iron ore the evidence all points to an utter lack of necessity for

shipments via the proposed seaway either to the Great Lakes area or to the east coast from the Lake Superior district.

This much is absolutely certain, likewise. The utter impossibility of shipments through such a proposed waterway during the five winter months, and the vulnerability of the seaway's bottleneck—the Welland Canal locks—to hostile attack offer little assurance that the seaway could be maintained on a going basis for any great length of time, should any prospective enemy consider it important enough to sabotage.

As for the power aspect, with relation to defense, it should be pointed out that any construction of power facilities would require a minimum of three to five years for completion, and this would be telling only half the story.

The truth of the matter is, as has been clearly brought out in testimony, that currently planned and in-process expansion by private utilities in the State of New York alone will provide triple the amount of new power which would result from the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway. So far as the northeastern area of the country is concerned, construction now planned or under way by private-utility companies will, by the end of 1953, be equal to seven times the St. Lawrence power potential.

While much has been claimed from the power phase of the seaway proposal, as a matter of hard fact the amount of kilowatts that would be realized is rather negligible in comparison to the total power consumption of the area.

The requirements for New York State alone for 1953 are estimated at approximately 7,000,000 kilowatts at peak load. The planned capacity for 1953 is approximately 8,000,000 kilowatts. Against this, and against the estimated total Northeastern States' requirement of 18,500,000 kilowatts, the 570,000 kilowatts from the St. Lawrence plant on the American side loom insignificant as an argument for spending several million dollars on the seaway.

On the question of cost, the latest official estimate by the Army engineers, based on conditions in 1950, is that the total cost of a seaway and power project to provide a channel 27 feet deep would amount to \$982,175,000. However, the eventual cost of the project would probably prove to be much greater, for several reasons. In the first place the estimate noted above does not encompass a complete Great Lakes-seaway project, inasmuch as it does not include any allowance for the costs of improving harbors on the Great Lakes to accommodate ocean-going vessels. Apart from that omission, moreover, it has not infrequently been true that the actual cost of constructing public works of this general type has been substantially greater than had been indicated by preliminary estimates.

Take, for instance, the Welland Canal, which would be such an important part of the St. Lawrence seaway. It was estimated to cost \$40,000,000. Actually it cost three times that much, or \$120,000,000. Or consider the Bonneville Dam, estimated to cost \$42,000,000, actually cost \$80,000,000. Expenditures for the

Hoover Dam originally were placed at \$70,000,000. Total expenditures, however, were \$116,000,000. And the same drastic rise in costs over estimates has resulted in the Suez Canal, the Panama Canal, the Chicago Drainage Canal, the New York State Barge Canal, and practically every other major undertaking of this nature.

An even more serious consideration with respect to costs, however, is whether the project as presently envisaged by its sponsors would provide a seaway worthy of the name. It is an established fact that a 27-foot channel would be deep enough to accommodate, when fully loaded for efficient operation, only a small fraction of the total number of ships in the American merchant fleet—limited to those shallower draft vessels which comprise less than 10 percent of our ocean-going vessels.

Within recent weeks, as reported in press dispatches from Albany, Army engineers have approved proposals for deepening the Hudson River channel, from New York City to Albany, from the present 27-foot depth, which is the proposed seaway depth, to 32 feet. And what is the reason they give? Many of the freighters now entering the Albany port cannot enter or leave fully loaded, they declare, because of the inadequate 27-foot channel.

If we rule out the great number of American vessels that would be unable to use the St. Lawrence seaway profitably for the reason cited by the Army engineers, and eliminate all traffic, small or large, American or foreign, that could not use the seaway at all for 5 months of the year, then the estimated Army engineers' construction cost would be entirely uneconomical.

Under these circumstances, and considering further that the continuing trend is toward deeper draft ocean vessels, it is contended that a 35-foot channel would be necessary to provide a genuine and adequate seaway. Some of the estimates that have been made for such a project range upward to more than \$4,000,000,000, although the Army engineers have tentatively suggested that the total cost, exclusive of work in improving Great Lakes' harbors, might run to approximately \$2,000,000,000.

The extent to which operators of ocean vessels would actually use a shipway, even of such enlarged dimension, is uncertain, however, since movements through the channels and locks would of necessity be relatively slow and the route would be open only about 7 months in a year.

Even with such greater costs and limited availability in view, perhaps it might still be concluded as a matter of public policy that the seaway project should be undertaken if the advantages and economies claimed for it by the proponents could be adequately supported. It is precisely at this point, however, that basic infirmities in the contentions advanced by the seaway advocates are found to lie beneath the surface of the glamorous cloak of generalities with which they have sought to surround it.

The present drive to build the seaway is centered predominantly on the contention that it will be essential to facili-

tate the movement of imported iron ore into this country, in order to supplement the remaining reserves available in the region of Lake Superior. Actually, this premise with reference to the seaway is unsound, even though it be true, as seems altogether likely, that our imports of iron ore from foreign sources, including Canada, will increase in the future. But it is not likely at all that the seaway would at any time in the foreseeable future be an important, much less an indispensable, factor in the movements of such ore to steel mills in this country.

Let us consider briefly, first, the iron ore requirements of steel mills in the Midwest area. At present, this area produces more iron ore than the steel mills located there consume. It is a surplus ore-producing area which sends iron ore in large volumes to steel mills in the East and elsewhere. There is no reasonable prospect that iron ore of any substantial volume would move into the Midwest via the St. Lawrence seaway or otherwise for many years to come, if ever. To meet the needs of this area, there are large reserves of high-grade ores remaining in the Lake Superior region of the United States. In addition there are virtually unlimited reserves of taconite and other iron-bearing materials already in the initial stage of development, and mining operations also are going forward in the promising Steep Rock area north of Lake Superior in Canada.

Eastern steel mills, on the other hand, depend heavily upon iron ore produced outside that area. At present, much of it is Lake Superior ore, but the prospect is that the eastern steel plants will rely in the future more and more upon imported ores, from Venezuela, Labrador, and other foreign sources. It is altogether evident, however, that the eastern steel mills have made and are continuing to make their forward plans involving large additional investments without reliance upon the possible development of a St. Lawrence seaway.

Obviously, ores from South American or African sources will not move to Atlantic seaboard plants via the St. Lawrence, nor would such ores destined for the Pittsburgh area take the long haul up through the St. Lawrence rather than being transhipped by rail from Baltimore or Philadelphia. Ore imported from Labrador, where contemplated plans and facilities call for total iron ore production at a rate of approximately 10,000,000 tons a year, would logically be expected to move largely by ocean to the eastern steel mills where it can be utilized more economically than elsewhere. If ore from this source were to be transported via the proposed seaway to steel mills on the Great Lakes, the result would be to deprive the eastern steel plants of such ore and consequently to increase their deficit requirements, which could then only be made up by wasteful cross-hauling movements of ore from the Lake Superior district. It seems clear, that, except for some possible movements of Labrador ore to interior eastern steel mills such as those in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown areas, prospects for the movement of iron ore in any appreciable volume via the proposed seaway are very remote.

Even as to these destinations, it is at least doubtful that ore could be delivered cheaper via the seaway, with toll charges included, than it could be by other existing methods of transportation, including transshipments by rail from Baltimore or by using the existing canal facilities on the St. Lawrence. Possible movements of iron ore are thus shown to furnish a slender thread from which to hang an attempted justification of the St. Lawrence seaway project.

In short, there is no reasonable prospect whatever that the costs of the proposed seaway could be made self-liquidating through toll charges, as claimed by its sponsors and as held forth in the resolutions to approve this project which are now pending before the Congress. Neither is there merit in the argument that the seaway is needed so as to permit the movement of large ocean vessels into and out of the Great Lakes area for construction or repairs. Facilities and possible new locations for such construction at tidewater points are more than ample and, if necessary, they can be dispersed as widely as considerations of the national security may require. Furthermore, it is unrealistic under existing conditions to regard the Great Lakes as a relatively safe haven for ships or for shipbuilding.

The conclusion seems inescapable that the St. Lawrence seaway would provide cheap transportation only in the sense that it would make available to certain shippers a heavily subsidized transportation facility. No real basis has been shown for hoping that the shipway project would be self-supporting or that it would fulfill the glowing promises of its advocates.

Let us further discuss one of the most emphasized claims for the project, namely, that it will be self-liquidating. If any group of American businessmen were considering such a project it would be absolutely basic in their planning to have the most exact and complete facts as to just how much the project would cost, how much traffic it could be expected to handle, what tolls could be charged and, finally, whether the total anticipated receipts would be adequate to take care of interest charges, amortization, maintenance, and other expenses.

The following are the facts: Back in 1932 the Department of Commerce did make a study of the matter, as a result of which there was published in 1934 Senate Document No. 116, Seventy-third Congress, second session, incorporating the results of a study of the proposed project by the Corps of Engineers entitled "Survey of the Great Lakes St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project." In that detailed study the Army engineers arrived at a figure of 27,473,000 tons as the capacity of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway. The report suggested, however, that because certain of the data "assumed"—and I emphasize this word "assumed"—because certain of the "assumed" data in the estimate were not exact, the Corps of Engineers recommended that the annual capacity of the St. Lawrence waterway should be considered as 25,000,000 tons.

That was in 1932, 20 years ago.

This report took into consideration the 8,500,000 tons then passing through the Welland Canal. By 1950 traffic through the Welland Canal had grown to 15,000,000 tons, which meant that it was some 6,500,000 tons closer to its total capacity. And a point to be remembered in any consideration of the St. Lawrence waterway is that its total capacity is strictly limited to the capacity of the Welland Canal with its eight locks, its average lift of 46½ feet for each of seven of these locks, and the minimum of 8 hours required for passage through its 26-mile length.

When pressure began to be applied again for construction of the seaway several years ago its proponents found that the 25,000,000 tons estimated as a result of the 1932 survey was far too low to support their claim for self-liquidation. Then in 1947, during hearings on the Senate resolution to build the seaway, the Department of Commerce came up with an estimate not of 25,000,000 tons but of 38,000,000 to 52,000,000 tons. It was qualified, however, by the Secretary's statement:

I wish to emphasize once again that the traffic figures which I have been indicating do not constitute the results of detailed recent surveys but rather the best judgment of the experts of the Department.

The best judgment of the experts of the Commerce Department seemed to expand with the years. By the spring of 1950, just 3 years later, it was revised upward and a new estimated traffic figure for the seaway submitted of 57,000,000 to 84,000,000 tons. Again last year the 57,000,000- to 84,000,000-ton figure was used.

Keep in mind that these figures were not based on engineering studies. They were simply estimates. Apparently the detailed study system, as used back in 1932, did not produce the desired results. So proponents of the seaway have avoided any such unsatisfactory sources of information since that time.

To illustrate how the best judgment of the experts works when it is desired to build up a case for a project, it is interesting to note the testimony to be found on page 16 of the hearing on House Joint Resolution 271.

Petroleum had been included as an important possible source of traffic for the seaway but the testimony showed—

In the case of this traffic (petroleum), it is impossible to predict with any assurance the timing, the direction, or the volume of movement. In the absence of detailed knowledge of oil reserves and production costs in Alberta, Venezuela, and the Middle East, no accurate predictions of petroleum traffic over the seaway can be made.

Yet despite these qualifications, there was included in the fifty-seven to eighty-four-million-ton estimate a figure of six to twenty million tons of petroleum, on which, again estimating, there was set anticipated revenues of from \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000. Witnesses did not know, of course, at that time, and no one knows as yet, on what toll basis these estimates were to be based.

In that same fifty-seven- to eighty-four-million-ton estimate of traffic there was included a total of thirty to thirty-

seven and one-half million tons of iron ore estimated to produce toll revenues of \$15,000,000 to \$18,750,000.

What was the source of these figures? They were taken from a study made by Mr. Paul M. Zeis, which was incorporated in the hearings on the House Resolution. The method of computing runs something like this. First, Mr. Zeis "estimated"—again note that word "estimated"—the maximum number of vessel passages which could be accommodated by the Welland Canal in a season. Then, after making allowance for other types of traffic that would utilize the waterway, he came to the conclusion that the total number of freighters carrying ore that could be expected—note the word "expected"—to use the Welland Canal was "probably"—note the word "probably"—in the neighborhood of 2,000 and almost certainly not in excess of 2,500. Continuing his assumptions, Mr. Zeis "assumed" that the capacity of each such freighter carrying ore to the Welland Canal would be 15,000 tons. He then multiplied his assumed 15,000-ton average capacity by his assumed 2,000 vessels using the canal, and thus came up with his "expert" estimate of thirty to thirty-seven and one-half million tons of ore traffic.

At the hearings at that time Mr. Zeis explained that this estimate was a "judgment figure based upon the 'assumed' market for iron ore in the Great Lakes region."

The same dearth of technical or engineering data is apparent, likewise, with regard to costs of various phases of the proposed undertaking. There has been no over-all detailed engineering study, based on borings and other usual tests. It is hardly possible, therefore, that the minimum cost estimates offered would be possible of maintenance when the unvarying record of such construction projects is that they have run far beyond estimated cost.

If the members of the Senate, or the members of any committee of the Senate, were asked to sit in judgment, as directors of a corporation, to decide on the feasibility of such a tremendous project as the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, do they think there could be any doubt as to how such "expert judgement" based almost completely on assumptions, would be assayed?

It is not persuasive to have proponents advocate spending many hundreds of millions of dollars of the Government's tax money for a project on which they not only did not have exact data but in connection with which it would certainly seem that they avoided trying to secure such data because they knew it would not prove the point they are trying to make.

Of particular interest in the President's message with regard to the seaway is the statement that the Congress should approve it because, and I quote, "we have already trespassed on the good will of our Canadian neighbors. Differences of opinion in the United States have long blocked a development that means a great deal to the growth and progress of Canada as well as ourselves."

I can well understand that it is important to Canada to market the ore

which has been found in Labrador. This being so, the decision of Canada to go ahead on its own with the seaway can be understood.

Why it should be necessary for us to go along with it, is not so clear. Why should we spend hundreds of millions of dollars which, whatever they may do to improve the economic status of some particular area of our country, will certainly have only a harmful effect on certain other areas which have, over the years, built up expensive facilities which would be rendered partially obsolete thereby?

Certainly we will not lose any of our rights on the St. Lawrence River. The fact that Canada would have the right to set tolls for passage through a new canal through Canadian territory should not cause too much alarm. If the tolls are too high, Canada will suffer because ships will not use the facility. Even though they might be considered higher than necessary, we can be completely assured that the cost to the shippers who use the Canadian-built seaway will be but a drop in the bucket compared to the cost to the taxpayers of the entire country to enter upon the construction of a project whose feasibility and desirability are of such a dubious nature.

With all due respect to our Canadian neighbors, for whose friendliness and ability I have the utmost respect and regard, must we approve a project which our good sense tells us should not be approved merely because our neighbor to the north finds it to her advantage to go ahead with a project she considers beneficial?

I think not. The reasons for unfavorable congressional action on the entire St. Lawrence seaway proposal so far outweigh any possible advantage and benefits to be gained therefrom that even if these were normal times, even if the country were not carrying a national debt that threatens to founder it, prudence would dictate that we not build the seaway.

Under conditions that now obtain, and in the light of our known tremendous financial obligations for defense, we should be foolhardy in the extreme, I am convinced, even to consider entering upon a project against the initiation of which there are so many valid arguments.

We talk of economy. Let us begin right here to practice it. Every reasoning American realizes the necessity of reducing the terrific expenditures which are proposed in the budget for 1953. I consider it my duty to protest against, and to vote against, the St. Lawrence seaway proposal and all other such non-defensible undertakings.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'CONOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I want to associate myself with the remarks made by my senior colleague.

Mr. O'CONOR. I acknowledge the comment of my junior colleague, and I yield the floor.

XCVIII—64

MINE SAFETY

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, disasters involving scores of Americans have a way of focusing public attention on situations in our society which require correction. All too often, however, as the memory of a disaster fades away we fail to take the appropriate steps which will serve to prevent similar disasters in the future.

The business of mining coal is one of our basic industries. It has a very vital importance to that State and that section of the country which I represent. New England depends on coal for a substantial part of its basic heating needs as well as its power requirements.

In addition, new and important uses of coal are becoming more apparent each day. It is a basic natural resource in much of our expanding chemical industry.

The United States probably has the most efficient coal mining industry in the world. The skill of the miners and the equipment which is provided by management for bringing coal to the surface are unmatched by other nations. A controversy is raging today with regard to the human factor—the safety factor as it affects the men who mine the coal. It was recently stated publicly that an average of seven miners die in accidents each working day. Obviously, if the death toll from accidents averages seven per working day, injuries to the miners must reach a much higher total.

It has been suggested that the Federal Government give teeth to its mine-inspection service—give it authority to enforce safety regulations which are now made in the form of suggestions.

I would look into this proposal for several reasons. First of all, the various States in which coal is mined enforce varying safety codes. Some codes are strictly enforced. Some codes are not enforced. There are varying degrees of laxity in between. Coal operators compete on an interstate basis regardless of the safety code under which they operate. In fairness to the operators and the miners, the hazards of the industry should be standardized insofar as possible. It is argued that Federal enforcement would tend to accomplish this important purpose.

Another compelling reason for exploring this matter is that additional Federal expenditures would not be necessary. The inspection service of the Bureau of Mines is already doing business. Federal inspectors are cooperating today with State inspectors in setting up safety regulations and suggesting compliance.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Is the Senator satisfied that State inspectors are cooperating with Federal inspectors today?

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not think they are in some cases, but in other cases probably they are.

Mr. MORSE. With particular reference to the New Orient No. 2 Mine in Illinois, would the Senator from New Hampshire say that State inspectors co-

operated with Federal inspectors when the last 13 reports of Federal inspectors showed that mine to be a hazardous one, and the State inspectors knew it?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. I think that is a very good example of the failure to get cooperation from a State. As I understand, the suggestion is that Congress provide the inspectors with authority to enforce a uniform Federal safety code.

I believe that Congress should thoroughly review the situation relating to mine safety, explore the avenues of correction, and after a thorough investigation and exploration of the general situation proceed to take whatever steps are necessary to put mine inspection on a better and a more effective basis than it is today.

POETIC TRIBUTE BY MISS CORDELIA MURPHY TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as a tribute to American soldiers who have died in our defense Miss Cordelia Murphy, of my State, has written a very beautiful, soul-stirring poem entitled, "Truce Eternal."

I ask unanimous consent to have this poem, a letter I received from Miss Murphy, and also a statement from her entitled "So Shall They Be Remembered," printed in the body of the RECORD as part of my remarks.

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

The poem, the letter, and the statement are as follows:

TRUCE ETERNAL

All who have loved some other lad,
Be good to mine
As, in the lands afar, his grave
You make a shrine;
For he, who has with friendly folk
A haven found,
Knows—in this bit of home—an ever
Hallowed ground.
Still seas, whose depths may lave a youth
With gentleness,
Give sanctuary where he met
Swift death's caress,
Or, greensward on a mountain-slope,
More verdant be
As shroud for him to wear
Through all eternity.

Her love, our lad, their dear one,
Where'er you are today,
Let your gift be truce eternal—
For this, O Lord, we pray.

PORTLAND, OREG., February 4, 1952.
The Honorable WAYNE P. MORSE,
United States Senator from Oregon,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: When I saw a photograph of a foreign cemetery used to show how the National Cemetery in Honolulu looked before the crosses were removed as grave markers, I thought of Capt. Leverett Richard's poignant article about Punchbowl Cemetery; and the photograph which he took of it, while he was aviation editor for the Oregonian. The photograph, or one similar, can be duplicated; but Captain Leverett Richard's—now with Army Air Force in Greenland—description cannot—(I dare anyone who thinks it too expensive to mow grass around crosses, to read Leverett Richard's words, and look at the pointing fingers in the rows of course.)

Reverence for the dead soldier's sacrifice can be shown with a cross carved on each

grave marker, as well as the standing cross, but the magnitude of their gift of deliverance is but shown by the vast expanse of white-lined prayers, which should be for us who put the dead where they are now. Counting the cost, in pay to living soldiers and in the upkeep of graves of those who are victims of the slaughter of the innocents, is sacrilege. Potential manhood within each grave is fourfold: son, brother, husband, father, with countless generations who must remain unborn because the family lines ends at the foot of the cross.

I am going to ask the Oregonian how many copies of the Sunday Oregonian, May 28, 1950, are left, in case you may wish to send for them.

The little poem, "For Home Is Best," was part of a letter of condolence sent to a mother whose son had his third temporary burial in Honolulu, where his mother had become an exchange teacher. The poem is unimportant, but the poster cover of Northwest's magazine deserves national recognition: as an augury of war about to break; and an omen of victory in Korea, because of the Flag Triumphant. I have tried to have the drawing entered for Pulitzer Prize material, but the artist is too modest.

Two memorial cards, with story folded within, are sent to show the follow-up of the Oregonian's publication. You may have as many as you want without charge, as this is my contribution to remembrance of many who have been my pupils.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) CORDELIA MURPHY.

SO SHALL THEY BE REMEMBERED

For Home Is Best, the poem used for the first memorial card, was not written for publication: It was part of a letter of condolence to a friend whose son died heroically in a flaming plane over China, in World War II. Finally brought home for burial in Mount Calvary Cemetery, he found rest, at last, "Here on this hill." (This wording was later changed to suit any burial place.)

Persuaded that she should share with others the comfort the poem gave her, the mother took it to the Oregonian for publication. Mr. Jalmar Johnson, then editor of the Sunday Oregonian, suggested the background for it; and Mr. Ernest Richardson, artist, gave For Home Is Best purposeful meaning on the cover of the Northwest's Own Magazine, in the Sunday Oregonian, May 28, 1950. Requests came for copies of the poem, and it was decided to make this soliloquy of a young man "home from the wars" into memorial card form:

He speaks for the soldier who gave his life for his country in the far places of this world; and has returned for repatriation in the soil of his homeland.

Remembering only our group of lads, in whom we glory and for whom we mourn, seemed unfair, so Truce Eternal was made an Armistice Day prayer for the soldiers buried in cemeteries overseas, or "missing in action."

In this poem, a mother thinks always of her son as the boy who went off to the wars. She shares her thought with the girl, or the wife, he left behind; her family; and his intimate own.

Truce Eternal memorializes the war dead of any country, and any war fought away from the homeland. It is a salute to the warrior who died in the air, on land, or in far seas.

Still seas give sanctuary to a lad whose plane intercepted a Jap kamikaze, and saved his battleship and its crew from destruction. He is symbol of all who met "swift death's caress."

Another of our boys wears the verdant shroud on the mountain-slope because all

fliers, victims of combat in the skies, should find rest on "heav'n'st" hilltops.

"Where'er you are today assemble all who are missing in action."

From these heroic souls we ask the gift of truce eternal, won for us by their valiant sacrifice. Nothing we can offer them in honor and devotion is fair recompense—but they shall not be forgotten by the beneficiaries of their valor.

CORDELIA MURPHY.

PORTLAND, OREG., December 7, 1951.

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I now turn my attention very briefly to another matter which I consider to be of serious import to the American people.

As a member of the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate, I wish to raise my voice today in praise and defense of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I wish to say to the mothers and fathers of boys serving in the American uniform that, in my opinion, they have every right to place complete confidence in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I desire to say further to the mothers and fathers of America that, in my opinion, Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is one of the greatest American military officers ever to have worn the American uniform. His associates, constituting the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Collins, General Vandenberg, and Admiral Fechteler, are great American military leaders, dedicated, in my opinion, to but one objective, namely, to develop the global defenses of the United States into such a position of strength that we will be able not only to win the peace but, if war should come, to win the war quickly.

In the midst of a partisan campaign I consider it a great public disservice to make statements which shake the confidence of the American people in the leadership of the military men who in these days have the solemn and sacred responsibility of developing the global defense program of the United States. I believe such partisan statements, no matter who may utter them, constitute a disservice to the morale of the American civilians, as well as that of the men in the American uniform. Such statements spread confusion, misunderstanding, and perplexity among our allies.

Mr. President, I wish to say further that I believe anyone critical of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be able to show a record of consistent support over the past few years for a maximum strengthening of the defenses of the Nation so that today we would not be in a position which we know is not nearly so strong as it should be to meet the global defense problems which confront us.

Such a record ought to show consistent support for a mobilization program which would subordinate the selfish greed of economic interests to the common welfare of a strong defense program. Such a record should show support for an inflation-control program which long before this would have put the United States on an all-out mobilization program for the support of the tremendous job of global defense which is the task of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Furthermore, Mr. President, as a member of the Armed Services Committee I can bear testimony to the fact that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, whose names I have mentioned, including the great admiral recently deceased, Admiral Sherman, time and time and time again have pointed out to the Armed Services Committee and, through the Armed Services Committee, to the United States Senate, the serious crisis which faces our country in this contest to preserve freedom and to protect freemen from the enslavement of an ever-encircling communism.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff have sought to warn the Congress of the United States against the calamitous hazard of becoming involved in a full-scale war in Asia before we are strong enough to protect the American boys who inevitably would become involved in such a war, even if one were to accept the naive notion that we could limit our participation in a full-scale Asiatic war to air activities. The boys in the Air Force, too, are precious American boys. We ought to get ourselves into such a position that those boys will have air power behind them, so that they can be protected, just as the boys on the ground in Korea and elsewhere in Asia should be protected by a necessary and superior air-force umbrella. In my opinion, at the present time we do not have the air superiority which would be of primary importance if we got into an all-out war in Asia now. We should be strong enough to give our Air Forces in Asia the protection they need from enemy air attack. We are not that strong today. Talk about limiting any war action by the United States in Asia to air and navy engagements is the talk of military sophomores. Once war breaks out it has the habit of soon developing into a total war. Certainly an expanded war in Asia supported by air and navy action by the United States, as advocated by some politicians these days, most likely would bring Russia into the war on a full-scale basis. There is no place that would be more advantageous for her than to fight us in Asia. If she succeeded in driving us out of Asia we not only would lose Asia to communism but our strength in Europe would also suffer.

Oh yes, Mr. President, in the midst of a partisan political campaign it is possible to wave the flag, stir up the emotions of the American people, and leave the impression that we are able now to back up the flag, even without allies, no matter to what corner of the earth it may be carried. But that is deceptive argument. The facts do not support the argument. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, with dignity, with reserve, with military statesmanship, have been trying to make that situation plain to the American people.

Mr. President, I believe that a united American people can still win the peace; but I question whether a divided American people can win either a peace or a war. I am very much disturbed about America's military posture in Asia. As my record shows, I have been a critic of many phases of the administration's foreign policy in Asia since July 1945, when I made my first speech on the floor of the Senate in criticism of a position then

taken by the State Department in regard to Asiatic policy. I have not ceased to be a critic of many phases of the administration's foreign policy in Asia. Even before Korea, I think costly and tragic blunders were made in Asia, including Korea. Great mistakes have been made since Korea; but they have not been made by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I believe it to be unfortunate, either by innuendo or implication, to give the American people the impression that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are partisans, that they are puppets dangled at the end of manipulating strings by the White House and the State Department, carrying out the orders of the White House and the State Department. I happen to be one who is convinced that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in keeping with the oath which they took when they donned the uniform, have given to the administration, to the Congress, and to the American people nonpartisan, unbiased, honest advice with regard to the global defense program of the United States. They have been advising the American people on the basis of a record of facts which I think overwhelmingly supports their position. In effect they have cautioned that we must not permit ourselves to be maneuvered into an all-out war in Asia. They have warned that we must not become involved in a full-scale war in Asia at least until we are much stronger than we are at the present time. Even then they point out that Asia is not the place to fight Russia should a war with Russia become a reality on a world-wide basis.

Thus, with the courage and intellectual honesty which characterize these great military leaders, they told the American people in the MacArthur hearings, through the lips of the late Admiral Sherman, that an American unilateral blockade of Port Arthur and Dairen would constitute an act of war on the part of the United States against the Soviet Union. They spoke the truth.

So, Mr. President, when we pull back the veil of the war propaganda of those who are advocating expanding the war in Asia, we are confronted with the ugly proposal on the part of this growing war clique in the United States that we commit an act which constitutes for the first time in American history an aggressive act of war against a foreign power. I do not believe that we should push the American people into a war through the back door. I believe that the constitutional provision for a declaration of war is still the legal process we should follow in putting this Nation of ours into a war. That should have gone for Korea as well as for any other possible war in Asia.

So let the politicians, who now, in the interest of advancing partisan political causes, are dividing the people of the country on the issue as to whether or not we should proceed with a course of military action which our Joint Chiefs of Staff have very clearly indicated would amount to an all-out war in Asia, come upon the floor of the Senate and propose a declaration of war.

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

Mr. MORSE. Not at this point. That, Mr. President, would draw the issue not only between the United States and our enemies, but between the United States and our potential allies as well. Where is this war party in the United States going to get its allies to help fight an all-out war in Asia? That is a fair question for them to answer.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. Not at this point. Our allies have indicated very clearly, Mr. President, that they are not going to buy the proposal of this growing war party in the United States for an all-out war in Asia.

I am just as strongly opposed as any one can be to unnecessary war, whether it can be labeled a so-called Democratic war or a so-called Republican war. So far as my party is concerned, I warn it here today that if in the convention in Chicago in July it permits itself to be maneuvered into a position which will justify attaching to it a war-party label it will go down to tremendous defeat in November, as it should. It then would be the patriotic duty of every citizen in both major parties to rise above all partisanship and place the interests of a still possible peace above the partisan consideration of a Presidential campaign.

Mr. President, I have never favored the kind of political and military blockade which the United States is maintaining around Formosa. I have been unable to reconcile that blockade with any known principle of international law. I am in favor, and have consistently been in favor, of giving to Chiang Kai-shek a free rein. If he wants to fight on the mainland of China, let him fight there. I have taken the position in the Committee on Armed Services, and repeat it today, that I think military equipment and aid short of American manpower should be made available to him by way of assistance for any campaign he may want to conduct on the mainland of China.

Failure to give him that freedom of military action has been one of my criticisms of the administration's Asiatic policy. However, I am not going to be a party to misleading the American people in regard to the strength of the Chiang Kai-shek forces, because there has yet to be presented to me, in any executive session of the Committee on Armed Services or in any conference I have had with any member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, any evidence which justifies the representations that Chiang Kai-shek has anywhere near 600,000 able-bodied troops just champing at the bit to fight the Chinese Communists.

When such statements are made to the American people, which develop in them a false sense of available support from the island of Formosa I think it is fair to ask for documented proof. The records of the Armed Services Committee fail to disclose any evidence from the Joint Chiefs of Staff that there is anywhere near such a number as 600,000 soldiers on Formosa, physically fit and ready and willing to fight on the mainland of China. Mr. President, do not

forget the importance of the little word "willing."

Oh, Mr. President, it is one thing for a Chinese leader who is asking for more and more American funds and military equipment to do a little puffing and a little super-sales talking regarding the number of men he has behind him but it is another thing to find 600,000 Chinese soldiers on Formosa ready, willing and able to fight. When the head of the American military mission on Formosa comes forward and tells the Armed Services Committee that at long last the Chinese Nationalists have succeeded in building up an army of 600,000 men who are ready, capable, and willing to start any kind of an invasion against the Communists on the mainland of China, then I will be just as anxious as anyone else to give them every possible encouragement to inaugurate such a program. I am not so naive as not to recognize that the enemy of the United States in Asia at the present time, so far as open military engagement is concerned, happens to be the Chinese Communists—not only those who are in Korea, but those who are in the Communist Army uniform in south China and elsewhere.

Although I cannot escape the importance of the fact, which has been pointed out time and time again by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that we must not permit an American land army to become involved on the mainland of China, I certainly am just as anxious as is any other member of my party or any member of the opposition party to make use of any assistance we can obtain in Asia, either from Formosa or from anti-Communist bands which I understand are in the mountains on the mainland of southern China. We have been advised in the Armed Services Committee that there is some hope that these guerrilla bands might be welded together into a Chinese fighting force against the Communists. It is not certain that they would fight with the Nationalist forces, because at one time they were both anti-Chiang and anti-Communist. However there is some reason to believe that they might join with Nationalist troops in fighting the Communists.

Mr. President, what I am protesting against today is what, on the basis of the evidence submitted to me as a member of the Armed Services Committee, I think, is a false assurance to the American people namely, that in Asia we are in a stronger position than the Joint Chiefs of Staff have led us to believe through the potential availability of a much larger force on Formosa than in fact exists there. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have indicated many times that the fighting strength and capabilities of the Nationalist forces are still uncertain. However they have proposed and they have been carrying out a program of helping Chiang build up those forces with both training and equipment. They have made clear that any use of those forces should be by Chiang and his Chinese leaders without any expectation that we will back up a Nationalist invasion of the mainland of China either

with an American land army or an extensive American air or naval support short of an all-out war in China. Even then we would necessarily pick our own methods for fighting that war and not make the mistake of either allowing Chiang or China and Russia to select the battle fronts for us.

I close by saying once again to the American people, as I have done so many times in recent years: Wake up before it is too late. Be on guard against war parties which would have you follow a course of all-out war in Asia, but a course of a new brand of isolationism in Europe. Be on guard against war parties that would have you adopt a perimeter defense theory for Europe, although the Europeans will not buy such a defense theory because they are not interested in liberation by America through pulverization of their cities and industrial centers by American air attack. On the contrary, they are interested in joining with us in a mutual defense program through NATO, which means a coordinated military defense program on the part of all our allies, in all the branches of the military service—air, ground, and naval. Our European allies are not interested in the new modification of an old isolationism in America in relation to Europe, namely, building up our air and naval forces alone, and then, liberate Europe after Russia has marched across Europe. Our European allies want to either join in a NATO program of mutual defense aimed at stopping the Russian armies at the borders of Europe or to give up any idea of using them as the bombing targets in a war with Russia. I am convinced that the Joint Chiefs of Staff can develop an adequate mutual defense program through NATO if partisan politics in the United States during the coming presidential campaign doesn't cost us the confidence and support of our allies. We have as much at stake in NATO as does any other free country.

I do not know how our allies can use clearer diplomatic language than they have used in a long series of conferences on our mutual European defense problems in which they have indicated that an American foreign policy for Europe based upon the air perimeter defense concept will not be acceptable to them. Yet many of those who propose the perimeter defense program in Europe are heard these days advocating at the same time what I am satisfied would develop into a full-fledged, all-out Asiatic war. If we should stand alone in such a war, Mr. President, we would not fight it with airplanes and naval vessels alone, because, as in the case of all the wars that have gone before, that one also would involve thousands upon thousands of American troops. Should that war come, I know we would unite, as we must in fighting it, 150,000,000 strong, as a single man. However, let us guard against stumbling into that war. Let us not permit campaigning politicians to divide us into a war camp and a peace camp. Let us continue to strengthen our defenses for war so that we can win it quickly if it should come but let us at the same time

remain united with our allies in a mutual defense program aimed at peace.

Mr. President, now is the time for foresight. Now is the time for caution. Now is the time for a full mobilization, along with our allies, in a last, great effort to win the peace, short of a world war.

Now is no time, I say in closing, to shake the morale and the confidence of the American people in the military leaders of our Nation. Now is no time to try to rationalize the greatest military defeat in our history—a defeat which was suffered in Korea now more than a year ago.

Now is the time, Mr. President, for all of us, as a united people, led by united leaders in both major parties, to adopt a program of defense that will put us into such a position that we can lead through strength, not through weakness. Now is the time to keep faith with what is still the only official Republican foreign policy doctrine of which I know, and will remain such until the Republican Party in its convention in the coming July adopts a new platform. That foreign policy plank of the 1948 Republican platform is, in my opinion, still a fine expression of statesmanship; it is a plank which pledged the Republican Party to stop at the water's edge, insofar as partisanship over foreign policy is concerned. The issue of peace is too vital to the security and very survival of America to be jeopardized by political irresponsibility in a Presidential campaign.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENNINGS in the chair). Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LONG. First, I should like to congratulate the Senator from Oregon on the eloquent statement he has just made.

As a member of the Committee on Armed Services, I have observed the activities of the Senator from Oregon; in fact, I have done so over a period of several years, even before becoming a member of that committee. I believe that as a member on this side of the aisle, I should state that, so far as I know, there is no Member of this body who places above politics the defense of the United States any more than the Senator from Oregon does.

The statement he has made today is further evidence on his part showing conclusively, as has been shown by his activities as a member of the Armed Services Committee, that he places the defense of his country far above any political considerations or any considerations involving his own political party.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Louisiana. I am confident he agrees with me that when we who serve on the committee go into the committee room, we park outside all considerations of partisanship, and we enter the committee room, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, but as Senators entrusted by the American people with the tremen-

dous task of trying to effectuate and implement a defense program which will best protect the future of our country and will win for us a lasting peace.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. CLEMENTS. I move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday next, February 18, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, February 18, 1952, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 14 (legislative day of January 10), 1952:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following-named candidate for appointment in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service:

To be senior assistant sanitary engineer, effective date of acceptance:

Zadok D. Harrison

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Harold M. Martin, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay and allowances for a vice admiral while serving as Commander, Air Force, United States Pacific Fleet.

Rear Adm. Joseph J. Clark, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay and allowances for a vice admiral while serving as a fleet commander.

Vice Adm. Jerauld Wright, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Commander, United States Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic, and Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Rear Adm. Arthur C. Davis, 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.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1917), and section 307 (b), Public Law 150, Eighty-second Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951), with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

To be first lieutenants, USAF (chaplain)

Eugene R. Alt, AO954246.
William H. Balkan, AO1859783.
Dallas A. Bird, AO1857952.
Freddie W. Carlock, AO937754.
Carlton D. Garrison, AO540986.
Joseph M. Graeber, AO1860233.
Leander J. Ketter, AO2214673.
Kalman L. Levitan, AO1851974.
Victor H. Schroeder, AO1855175.
Wade K. Tomme, AO933935.
Earl E. Waugh, AO1855804.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (medical)

George E. Ainsworth, AO2212402.
Walter H. Smartt, AO2213227.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (dental)

William C. Adams, AO1851151.
Charles D. Ridgley, O2049840.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (veterinary)

Charles M. Barnes, AO1775045.
William R. Bilderback, AO1776016.

Frederick W. Clayton, AO1745008.
Thomas P. Griffin, AO672803.
Johnnie L. Reeves, AO2212469.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (medical service)

Franklin L. Davis, Jr., AO659039.
Wayne E. Gulley, AO1685700.
Billy B. McIntosh, AO584502.
Earl Weiss, AO1533704.

To be second lieutenants, USAF (medical service)

Leonard Berlow, AO1860451.
Daulton E. Bissett, AO1996866.
Joseph T. Bitzko, AO766184.
John L. Clay, AO1860683.
Donald E. Covell, AO2212620.
Joseph DiBona, AO2212509.
Sam D. Glenn, AO2213485.
Oliver F. Harper, Jr., AO719317.
Elmer A. Hutt, AO2213371.
Ralph B. Jones, AO1906495.
Robert G. Kelley, AO2051199.
John A. Kelly, AO2014245.
Hubert P. Kinkel, AO2213481.
Hans A. Krakauer, AO2212478.
Robert P. Martin, AO1859993.
Joseph J. Quenk, AO1543582.
James D. Schofield, Jr., AO2212619.
Carl L. Spaur, AO579318.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 101 (c) or 102 (c), Public Law 36, Eightieth Congress (Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947), as amended by section 5, Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress; with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated under the provisions of section 307, Public Law 150, Eighty-second Congress (Air Force Organization Act of 1951):

To be second lieutenants, USAF (nurse)

Wanda M. King, AN792696.
Alberta F. Malsey, AN792139.
Mary L. Ryder, AN1906808.
Helen Wells, AN2214109.
Elizabeth J. Yates, AN792935.

To be second lieutenant, USAF (women's medical specialist)

Olive J. Potter, AM1906461.

Subject to physical qualification and subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, the following-named distinguished military students of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):

John R. Albright	Edward H. Bultmann, Jr.
Fred S. Anderson	Jr.
John H. Anderson	Kenneth L. Burgess
Ronald E. Anderson	Edward A. Burkardt
Charles S. Badgett III	William R. Burkholder
Hugh D. Bailey, Jr.	holder
Jay F. Baker	Harry A. Busch, Jr.
Raymond L. Balcer	Robert R. Cahall
Walter A. Ballinger	Eric W. Carlson
James W. Bannerman	Daniel W. Cheatham, Jr.
William G. Bastedo	Jr.
David A. Baxter	Stanley J. Chlystek
David K. Beaudoin	Jim K. Choate
George G. Beveridge	Gene N. Chomko
John H. Beyer	Donald W. Clifford
Friedrich O. Beyerle	Ernest Cobb
Gareth H. Black	Ardis M. Cole
Theodore F. Bohren	James A. Conklin
Jimmie L. Bradford	John R. Cooper
Raymond B. Brantley, Jr.	Richard E. Covington
James M. Brenneman	Joseph H. Craven, Jr.
William T. Brooks	Burford W. Culpepper
B. T. Bryant	John W. Cure III
Nathaniel G. Bullard	John M. Dahlen
	John Davidson

Hutson S. Davis, Sr.
Irving M. Davis
Walter J. Davis
William E. Dean
William C. Denson
Jeffrey S. Deutsch
LeRoy F. D. ar, Jr.
Luis F. Dominguez
Edward P. Douglas
Robert A. DuLong
Don C. Eckert
Everett E. Eldridge
John D. Elpi, Jr.
Richard G. Farmer
Howard A. Farrar
Theodore A. Flanders
Mitchell G. Florence
Wilford L. Fluckiger
Donald C. Fontaine
Murphy J. Foster, Jr.
John J. Frantz
Clarence B. Fry
Gilbert A. Gallant
James A. Garman
William A. Gillinger
William C. Giltner
Arthur K. Goldsby, Jr.

Raymond V. Gomez
William R. Graham
Peter A. Graubard
William T. Green
Kenneth E. Griffith
Armin E. Grosse
Richard A. Gunst
Eugene W. Haley
Lawrence S. Hansrote
Norman K. Hargett
Donald J. Harris
Russell C. Hastler, Jr.
Richard C. Hatfield
William H. Hatfield
Edward W. Hauer
James H. Herman
Alonzo C. Hicks, Jr.
Jack G. Hilden
Joseph W. Holcomb
Edward E. Holley
Edward E. Hood, Jr.
John B. Horras
James T. Hudson
Kenneth V. Hughes, Jr.

Roland G. Hull
William W. Hunt, Jr.
John H. Jacobsmeyer, Jr.
John W. Jamar
William J. Jameson
Robert W. Jeffery
Duane C. Jensen
Charles T. V. Jones
Irving W. Jones
John F. Jones
Richard B. Kading, Jr.
Arnold R. Kane
Charles F. Kaye
Junius H. Kershaw, Jr.

James A. Killgore
James F. Koonce
Bobby G. Kouri
William F. Kraft
James N. Kurtz
Joseph E. Kutz
George R. Landis
Richard A. Larson
Robert E. Leestamper
Warren F. Legg
Ralph W. Leidholdt
Paul J. Leming, Jr.
Vernon R. Letourneau
Edward K. Lindorme, Ignatius C. Trauth, Jr.

Stanislaw K. Lipczynski
Jack R. Vinson
Paul G. Von Beck
Vance M. Lockamy, Jr.
William C. Walter
Herbert A. Malm, Jr.
Robert L. Wanner
Wesley B. Martin
Raymond W. Marttila
Kenneth A. Ward
Bobby J. Massingill
Leon B. Webber

Robert A. Matasick
Edward K. Matthews
F. Gordon Maxson
Frank W. McCallister, Jr.

Forrest S. McCartney
Donald McDonald
Cornelius H. McGuinness, Jr.

Joseph E. McHugh III
Scott W. McIntire
John M. McLean
Robert L. McLeod
Robert C. McMaster
Burton S. Middlebrooks

Robert F. Middleton
James K. Mitchell, Jr.
Eugene R. Mitz,
AO2232505

Colman M. Mockler, Jr.

Keith E. Moore
Robert W. Morgan
John D. Morrow
Arnold E. Mueller
Glenn M. Nally
Charles L. Nelson
William M. Nichols
Richard W. Oestrike,
AO2217184

Wayne D. Orloff
David H. Owen, Jr.
Richard P. Panian
Max D. Pew
William J. Poad
Edwin H. Porter, Jr.

Edward S. Puffenberger
Edgar F. Puryear, Jr.
James O. Putnam
Richard D. Rehblen
Robert A. Ripley
Richard R. Roble
George N. Salvino
Richard S. Sander
Robert R. Sawhill, Jr.
Robert C. Schlagal
Edwin V. Schmidt
Robert G. Schmidt
Ernest G. Schwab
Thomas D. Sermon
Richard H. Shaddick, Jr.

James M. Sharp, Jr.
Charles E. Shissler
James L. Short
Robert L. Simmen
John E. Simpson
Paul E. Smathers
Elliot P. Smith
Robert P. Souther
Daniel B. Sparr
Edward L. Spencer, Jr.

Glenn H. Stadskev
David W. Stahl
Fred C. Stanley, Jr.
Claude D. Stephenson, Jr.

Michael L. Strong
Wayne A. Sweet
Wallace J. Swenson
Robert C. Tarter
Arthur K. Taylor
Wilford H. Taylor
John P. Thompson
William A. Thompson, Jr.

John F. Thorne, Jr.
Gerald S. Thurnau
John G. Townner
Gerald S. Thurnau

Gordon H. Weed
Billy G. Weir
Jasper A. Welch, Jr.
Hugh D. White, Jr.
Wert L. White, Jr.
Edward J. Whittier
Joseph W. Widing, Jr.

Stuart J. Williams
Richard C. Wingerson
John T. Wood
Durward D. Young, Jr.
Frank R. Young III
Daniel M. Youngblade
David D. Zink II

IN THE ARMY

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States:

Maj. Edward Harry Kurth, O21807, United States Army.

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States:

Capt. John Harvey Holt, O37814, United States Army.

The following-named officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army of the United States, without specification of branch, arm, or service:

Lt. Col. James Martin Hanley, Jr., O41688, Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army.

Second Lt. John Charles George Rennie, O59767, Medical Service Corps, United States Army.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion:

To be colonels

Charles Clarke White Allan, O17671.
Robert Loomis Anderson, O17644.
DeVere Parker Armstrong, O17533.
Francis Henry Barnes, O41601.
Roy William Bartlett, O41600.
William Lewis Bell, Jr., O17549.
Lester Skene Bork, O17685.
Ernest Wilford Bosgleiter, O41596.
Lyman Dutton Bothwell, O51046.
David Ferdinand Brown, O17540.
Burnell Varnum Bryant, O38629.
David Haytor Buchanan, O17746.
William Carson Bullock, O17635.
George Elial Bush, O17634.
Dominick Joseph Calidonna, O17539.
Charles Greene Calloway, O17690.
Paul Wyatt Caraway, O17659.
X George Richard Carey, O17587.
Edwin Hugh John Carns, O17560.
X James Harvey Cash 2d, O38628.
Frederic Henry Chaffee, O17524.
Robert Henry Chard, O17753.
Logan Clarke, O17713.
Joseph Milton Colby, O17562.
X John Drury Cone, O17683.
Edgar Thomas Conley, Jr., O17665.
George Frederick Conner, O17777.
Robert Little Cook, O17675.
George Waite Coolidge, O17599.
Airel Burr Cooper, O17595.
Ralph Copeland Cooper, O17741.
Normando Antonio Costello, O17764.
Edward Tudor Cowen, O51042.
Robert Gordon Crandall, O17652.
Raymond George Curtin, O38627.
Frank Meredith Davenport, O51029.
Norman August Donges, O29088.
Phillip Henry Draper, Jr., O17543.
James Dreyfus, O29117.
Douglas Golding Dwyre, O17535.
X Bruce Easley, Jr., O17735.
X Charles Claude Ege, O29102.
James Burt Evans, O17523.
Allan Lee Feldman, O51036.

Francis Emmons Fellows, O17620.
 William Hastings Francis, O17693.
 Paul Lamar Freeman, Jr., O17704.
 William Kerr Ghormley, O17674.
 Milo Irving Gray, O41593.
 × William Hopkins Greear, O17607.
 × Brendan McKay Greeley, O17740.
 Thomas Norfleet Griffin, O17775.
 William Darwin Hamlin, O17619.
 Louis Anderson Hammack, O17696.
 × Thomas West Hammond, Jr., O17622.
 James Percy Hannigan, O17531.
 James Gordon Harding, O17613.
 Paul Donal Harkins, O17625.
 Harold George Hayes, O17554.
 Carl Bascombe Herndon, O17720.
 × Raymond Leslie Hill, O17495.
 × John Lyford Hornor, Jr., O17726.
 Joseph Horridge, O17555.
 × Charles Newton Hunter, O17710.
 × Lionel Rowan Ingram, O29096.
 Joseph Charles Jackson, O29089.
 Carl Henry Jark, O17556.
 Robert Glenn Johnston, O51033.
 Charles Freeman Kearney, O17771.
 Elmer Elsworth Kirkpatrick, Jr., O17660.
 Nathaniel William Koeneman, O29106.
 Walter Elmer Kraus, O17571.
 Charles Randolph Kutz, O17763.
 × John James LaPage, O17564.
 Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher, O17624.
 George Edward Lynch, O17715.
 Nelson Marquis Lynde, Jr., O17730.
 Ralph Robert Mace, O17578.
 Hugh Mackintosh, O17718.
 × William Erwin Maulsby, Jr., O17718.
 Samuel Edwin Mays, O17783.
 Charles Elake McClelland, O17558.
 Henry Ray McKenzie, O17623.
 Edward Jamet McNally, O17629.
 Joseph Allen McNeerney, O17707.
 Philip William Merrill, O17767.
 Robert George Henry Meyer, O17528.
 George Van Millett, Jr., O17787.
 Herbert Milwit, O17514.
 Emmett Lee Nations, O41592.
 James Adolph Ostrand, Jr., O17501.
 Andrew Burbidge Padgett, O41611.
 × Calvin Luther Partin, O17636.
 David Mural Perkins, O17574.
 × John Lloyd Person, O17517.
 × John David Francis Phillips, O17584.
 Norman Edwin Poinier, O17581.
 Donald Alexander Poorman, O17631.
 James Bernard Quill, O17673.
 Joseph Reisner Ranck, O17647.
 Kai Eduard Rasmussen, O17655.
 Charles Guthrie Rau, O17721.
 × Clarence Renshaw, O17708.
 Roy Reppard, O29084.
 Jacob George Reynolds, O17618.
 × Bruce Douglas Rindlaub, O17513.
 × Chandler Prather Robbins, Jr., O17614.
 × Andrew Samuels, Jr., O17552.
 Thomas Jahn Sands, O17521.
 John Francis Regis Seitz, O17734.
 John Russell Seward, O17698.
 Samuel Fayette Silver, O17770.
 Fred Winchester Sladen, Jr., O17677.
 × Carl Nathaniel Smith, O29105.
 Harlan Robinson Statham, O17672.
 Leslie Jacob Staub, O29123.
 × Frank M. Steadman, O17616.
 Paul William Steinbeck, O17670.
 Hugh Warner Stevenson, O17642.
 × Ralph Bishop Strader, O17686.
 Marshall Stubbs, O17706.
 William Werner Sturdy, O51043.
 Daniel Norman Sundt, O17604.
 Eric Hilmer Frithiof Svensson, O17630.
 × Horace Fennell Sykes, Jr., O17494.
 Thomas Fowler Taylor, O17626.
 Charles Theodore Tench, O17502.
 John Elliot Theimer, O17566.
 × Merle Russell Thompson, O17534.
 William Jonathan Thompson, O17530.
 Edwin Michael VanBibber, O17789.
 Herbert John VanderHeide, O1754.
 Alvin Galt Viney, O17511.
 Norman Hayden Vissering, O41603.

Russell Lowell Vittrup, O17681.
 John Stein Walker, O17522.
 × Roy Norman Walker, O29112.
 × Robert William Ward, O17637.
 Richard Joseph Werner, O29107.
 × Harold Stevens Whiteley, O17608.
 × Charles Dudley Wiegand, O17731.
 × Walter King Wilson, Jr., O17512.
 Benjamin Richard Wimer, O17516.
 James Julius Winn, O17724.
 Lincoln Wood, O29116.
 Kenneth Johnson Woodbury, O17601.
 Ralph Nisley Woods, O17679.
 × Edgar Wright, Jr., O17736.
 Edmund Otto Zarwell, O51040.

To be colonels, Chaplains

Edwin Lankford Kirtley, O24355.
 William Joseph Moran, O29195.
 × Peter Stephen Rush, O56793.

To be colonels, Dental Corps

Frank Aloysius Disch, O29186.
 Oscar John Ogren, O20037.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be lieutenant colonels, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Franklin Willis Clarke, O29792.
 Tom Bryson Hembree, O29789.
 Cameron Forrest Woods, O42089.

To be lieutenant colonels, Dental Corps

James Moles Fairchild, O30844.
 William Foster Perkins, Jr., O21691.

To be majors, Dental Corps

James Merle Enmeier, O43168.
 William Thompson Fisher, O43171.
 Arnold Walter Kirchoff, O31146.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be captains

Fernand Mitchell Achee, O50470.
 Theodore Fadden Gerwin Adair, O27185.
 Carroll Edward Adams, Jr., O27145.
 Joseph Tormin Adams, O27529.
 Walter Robert Adkins, Jr., O27675.
 George O'Neill Adkisson, Jr., O27229.
 Charles Scott Adler, O27139.
 Donald Wesley Alberti, O56695.
 Ralph Herschel Alexander, O50373.
 James Morehead Alfante, O27562.
 George Robert Allen, Jr., O50495.
 Walter Gordon Allen, O27600.
 William Haskell Allison, O56525.
 Gilbert Harry Amis, O38394.
 Harry Oliver Amos, Jr., O27494.
 Carl Andrew Anderson, O50386.
 Fred Gordon Anderson, O38473.
 Fred John Archibald, O27737.
 Reamer Welker Argo, Jr., O27447.
 David Uel Armstrong, O27685.
 Douglas Albright Armstrong, O38527.
 Richard Burkhardt Armstrong, O27879.
 Archibald Vincent Arnold, Jr., O27184.
 Douglas Clark Atkins, O27088.
 Leslie Sherman Ayers, O27213.
 Kincheon Hubert Bailey, Jr., O27531.
 Howard Arthur Baldwin, O27329.
 Roscoe Allen Barber, Jr., O27093.
 John Maurice Barnard, O56483.
 William Louis Barnes, O27105.
 Robert Laurence Barr, O27279.
 John Frederick Bates, O56633.
 Robert Ricketts Batson, O27365.
 Howard Reamy Bealmear, Jr., O27868.
 Earl William Bell, O27743.
 Alexander James Belmont, O27509.
 John Bennington Bennet, Jr., O27458.
 David Nell Bennett, O38475.
 John Charles Bennett, O27263.
 George Charles Benson, O27853.
 Joseph Peter Berg, Jr., O27211.
 Vincent William Bezlich, O38457.
 George Samuel Blankenbaker, O50494.
 Walter Parks Blanton, O39474.
 William Blum, Jr., O27862.
 Richard Walter Paul Boberg, O27198.
 Louis Henry Boettcher, O27558.
 William Fred Boiler, Jr., O27571.
 John Calvin Boleyn, O27492.
 James Charles Bowman, O27614.
 Harvey Stein Boyd, O27504.
 Ernest Paul Braucher, O27070.
 Julius Hoesterey Braun, O50472.
 Robert Burnham Brewer, O50290.
 Erwin Riskey Brigham, O38438.
 John James Briscoe, O27503.
 Earl Barnette Broome, Jr., O50300.
 Levin Barnett Broughton, O27310.
 Cyril Joseph Brown, O27069.
 John Francis Brown, O27540.
 James Russell Brownell, Jr., O27107.
 Glenn Samuel Brunson, Jr., O27098.
 Robert Clay Burgess, O27551.
 John Hamilton Burke, O50272.
 John Thomas Burke, O27530.
 Michael John Burke, O50375.
 Bates Cavanaugh Burnell, O27241.
 George Monroe Bush, O27072.
 Olva Barland Butler, O50507.
 Leon Curtis Byrd, O27746.
 Lochlin Willis Caffey, O27061.
 Walter Joseph Cain, O27696.
 Patrick O'Keefe Callahan, O27168.
 Robert Victor Calvert, O27555.
 Luther Clyde Campbell, Jr., O27413.
 Jefferson DeRosenroll Capps, O50447.
 Waldo Louis Carbonell, O27427.
 John Terrel Carley, Jr., O27852.
 Richard Chapman Carnes, O27321.
 George Baker Carrington, O27670.
 Charles Faulkner Carter, Jr., O27114.
 Colin McRae Carter, Jr., O27082.
 Douglas Henry Carter, O50371.
 George William Casey, O27609.
 Augustus Raymond Cavanna, Jr., O27576.
 Richard Atlee Chidlaw, O27096.
 Albert Wylie Childress, Jr., O27749.
 James George Christiansen, Jr., O27161.
 George Anson Churchill, O27362.
 Clyde Othnell Clark, O56632.
 Raymond Lavern Clark, O27300.
 William Doran Clark, O27448.
 David Carleton Clymer, O27125.
 Ira Burdette Coldren, Jr., O27249.
 William Collins, O27764.
 George Washington Connell, Jr., O41326.
 Robert Grant Conrad, O27545.
 Albert Henry Conyne, O50505.
 Leon Arthur Cookman, O27156.
 Charles William Cox, O27667.
 Richard Clarkson Crane, O27245.
 Richard Edwin Cross, O39433.
 Edward Paul Crovo, O38430.
 James Albert Crowe, O27672.
 George Benson Crowell, O27719.
 Robert Muir Cunningham, O27344.
 Harold Edwynne Curry, O27830.
 Charles Harry Curtis, O27564.
 Howard James Dager, Jr., O27147.
 Bernard Clark Dalley, Jr., O27822.
 James Howard Daliman, O27846.
 Harle Hoyt Damon, O27371.
 George Arlington Daoust, Jr., O27416.
 William Anderson Daugherty, O27491.
 John Lynch Davis 3d, O39480.
 Raymond Preston Davis, O56400.
 Richard Winslow Davis, Jr., O27595.
 William Lee Davis, O27677.
 Stephen Albion Day, O27810.
 Richard Frank DeKay, O27469.
 Marcello Joseph Del Vecchio O27774.
 Jere Hill Dement, O50347.
 Ernest John Denz, O27172.
 Thomas Henry Devlin O27860.
 Hobart Elam Dewey, O39479.
 George Ellis Dexter, O27162.
 Raymond Oscar Dietsche, O27292.
 Robert Edward Dingeman, O27380.
 Willard Almur Dodge, O56411.
 Philip Jarvis Dolan, O27092.

Richard Holt Dolson, Sr., O50258.
 Arthur Frederick Dorie, O56572.
 Thomas Edward Dowd, Jr., O27160.
 John Philip Downing, Jr., O27290.
 Arthur Luke Doyle, Jr., O27684.
 Thomas Davison Drake 2d, O27728.
 Warren Wallace Drake, O27727.
 Clarence Richard Driscoll, O27324.
 James Arthur Driscoll, O50467.
 Keith Francis DuBois, O50403.
 Charles Frank Dubsky, O27480.
 Philip Edward Dunn, O50379.
 Reynold Martin Eckstrom, O27207.
 Frederick Roy Einsidler, O27388.
 William Alan Ekberg, O27111.
 James Henry Elkey, O27370.
 Richard Bruce Elliott, O50442.
 Edward Searles Eneboe, O27488.
 Robert Carl Erickson, O27089.
 David Erlenkotter, O27350.
 Vaughn Gradie Evans, O38460.
 Mac Cyril Eversole, O56634.
 George Senseny Eyster, Jr., O27645.
 Leland Boyd Fair, O56387.
 Roy William Farley, O27543.
 William Joseph Farrell, O38488.
 Andrew Gilligan Favret, O27065.
 George Crosland Fee, O27794.
 John Whelan Fehrs, O27086.
 Ernest Scholten Ferguson, O27594.
 John Markham Ferguson, Jr., O27436.
 Harris Markham Findlay, Jr., O27666.
 David Fink, O27589.
 Carl Henry Fischer, Jr., O27873.
 Kenneth Peter Fischer, O39471.
 Thomas Edward Fitzpatrick, Jr., O27453.
 Don Smith Fletcher, O50476.
 Earl Warren Fletcher, O50297.
 John Wilkinson Fletcher, Jr., O27813.
 Glenwood William Flint, O27390.
 Gilbert Hermann Foltz, O50318.
 John Morris Forbes, O27739.
 George Thure Forssell, Jr., O27376.
 Louis Renshaw Fortier, O27302.
 Adolph Clarence Fossum, O50317.
 Delbert Marcom Fowler, O27117.
 Donald Edward Fowler, O27237.
 Lawrence James Fox, Jr., O27859.
 Clyde Luther Friar, O50410.
 Arthur William Fridl, O27522.
 Earl William Fuqua, Jr., O27289.
 Robert Wallace Fye, O27248.
 Charles Liston Gambill, O50435.
 Alfred Karl Ganschow, O50352.
 William Pringle Gardiner, O27136.
 George Albert Garman, Jr., O27142.
 Phil Riter Garn, O50395.
 Joseph Bordeaux Garrett, O56512.
 Andrew John Gatsis, O27883.
 John Colclough Geer, O27722.
 Walter Charles Gellini, O27132.
 James Wesley Gilland, O27484.
 John Michael Gilligan, Jr., O27724.
 Joseph Francis Giese, O56619.
 Thomas Robert Gleason, O27432.
 Carl Edgar Glenn, O50369.
 William Joseph Glunz, O27748.
 Frederick Carl Goeth, O27640.
 John Loren Goff, Jr., O27554.
 Joseph Aaron Goldes, O38389.
 Lawrence Lionel Golston, O50367.
 Randolph Goodwin, O56641.
 Charles Richard Gordier, O27267.
 James Butler Graham, O27441.
 John Washington Graham, O27164.
 Victor David Green, O50445.
 Arthur Bryan Greene, O27681.
 Charles Francis Greer, O27373.
 Rabun Watson Griffith, O27326.
 Donald Edwin Gross, O27805.
 Richard Hulbert Groves, O27141.
 Edward Francis Gudgel, Jr., O27464.
 Melvin Eugene Gustafson, O27693.
 William Robert Guthrie, O27406.
 Joseph George Hadzima, O27264.
 Luther Leon Halbbrook, O50261.
 Richard Louis Haley, O27342.
 Robert Metcalf Hall, O27260.
 Theodore Harding Halligan, O27520.
 Claud Steward Hamilton, O27511.
 William Henry Hamilton, O41322.

Arthur Pancratius Hanket, O27194.
 William Brevard Hankins, Jr., O27656.
 Ernest Lauriston Hardin, Jr., O27154.
 Earl Caldwell Hardy, O27582.
 John Robert Harman, Jr., O27476.
 John Trompen Harmeling, O27579.
 James Boyle Harrington, Jr., O27455.
 Robert Healy Harrington, O56543.
 Richard Sides Hartline, O27180.
 Durell Benner Hartman, O39466.
 John Collingwood Hastie, O27332.
 Harvey Dodson Hawley, O50402.
 James Lloyd Hayden, O27475.
 Robert Earl Hayes, O27347.
 William Raymond Healey, O50456.
 Edmund Gus Heilbronner, O27378.
 Laurence Louis Heimerl, O27454.
 Donald Horton Henderson, O27293.
 James Lynn Henshaw, O27357.
 James Arthur Herbert, O27419.
 Alfred Olivier Hero, O27078.
 William Allin Herring, O41340.
 Robert McKissin Herron 3d, O27457.
 Richard Joseph Hesse, O27226.
 James Julius Heyman, O27090.
 David Higgins 4th, O27285.
 Joseph Chamberlain Hill, O27838.
 Rolfe Louis Hillman, Jr., O27661.
 Ralph Moe Hinman, O27669.
 Kenneth Richard Hintz, O39469.
 Joseph Homer Hoffman, O27823.
 George Fredendall Hoge, O27375.
 James Frederick Holcomb, O27219.
 William Henry Holcombe, Jr., O27581.
 Paul Robert Holland, Jr., O27741.
 James William Howe, O27674.
 Otto William Huebner, O50346.
 Henry Joseph Hughes, Jr., O27831.
 Joseph Daniel Hughes, O38386.
 William Hayden Hughes, O27740.
 Leonard Alfred Humphreys, O27467.
 Ira Augustus Hunt, Jr., O27074.
 Thomas Joseph Hurley, O50389.
 Henry Emmette Hutcheson, Jr., O27725.
 Lowell Russell Hutson, O38419.
 Walter Raymond Hylander, Jr., O27104.
 Neil ImObersteg, O27389.
 James Dudley Ingham, Jr., O27628.
 Robert Northrup Ives, O27797.
 George Daniel Jackson, O27821.
 Walter Allen Jacobson, O50473.
 Walter Albert Jagiello, O27584.
 Alvin Carl Jensen, O38400.
 Rupert Watson Jernigan, Jr., O27382.
 Richard Orem Jett, O27856.
 Richard Harold Johnson, O27179.
 Bernard Edwin Johnson, O27423.
 Bud LeVatte Jones, O38522.
 Fred Eugene Jones, O27232.
 George Salley Jones 3d, O27569.
 Harvey Cooper Jones, O27169.
 Lawrence McCeney Jones, Jr., O27412.
 William Cloyde Jones, O50396.
 Claude Kitchen Josey, O27433.
 Francis Borgia Kane, Jr., O27602.
 Fred Ernest Karhohs, O56540.
 Loren Ralph Keefer, O38492.
 Henry Eaton Kelly, Jr., O27291.
 John Luther Kennedy, Jr., O27466.
 Edwin Bartlett Kerr, O27796.
 Geoffrey Brooks Keyes, O27253.
 John David Zafcek Kinsey, O38517.
 Alfred William Klement, Jr., O27381.
 Lawrence John Klima, O27188.
 Albion Williamson Knight, Jr., O27216.
 Charles Edward Knudsen, O27829.
 Kenneth George Kochel, O27445.
 Fred Kochli, Jr., O27611.
 Donald Jay Kohler, O27203.
 Richard Irving Kothrade, O27190.
 Wilbert Joe Kovar, O27094.
 William George Kratz, O27083.
 Robert Gordon Krebs, O27668.
 Ralph Severin Kristoferson, O27102.
 George Raymond Krough, O38580.
 John Bernard Kusewitt, Jr., O27495.
 Frank Alvin LaBoon, O27183.
 James Polk La Croix, Jr., O41330.
 Kenneth Roland Ladensohn, O27277.
 Lincoln Landis, O27588.
 Garland Sively Landrath, Jr., O27075.

Ernest Edward Lane, Jr., O27146.
 Philip Lewis Lansing, O27298.
 Quentin Charles LaPrad, O27744.
 Anthony Lavite, Jr., O38474.
 Edward Bertram Ledford, O38496.
 Raimon William Lehman, O56586.
 Raymond Godfrey Lehman, Jr., O56621.
 Loren Ray Lester, O38411.
 Burton Oliver Lewis, Jr., O27745.
 Robert Wilder Lewis, O50400.
 Karl Raymond Liewer, O27474.
 Charles Everett Limpus, Jr., O27876.
 John Henning Linden, O27119.
 Albert Ellmore Lockhart, O50374.
 Houghton Lohn, O27181.
 Thomas Dick Longino 2d, O27798.
 Fiorenzo D. Losco, O56579.
 Robert Clyde Loudermilch, O27398.
 Everett Eugene Love, O27148.
 William James Love, O27224.
 Arthur Hadley Lozano, O27438.
 Robert Chester Lutz, O27359.
 Richard Milo Lyman, O56519.
 Monor Collins Mabry, O27201.
 Melville Jewell MacDonald, Jr., O56444.
 Jack MacFarlane, O38463.
 Horace Abbott MacIntire, O27238.
 Robert Neale Mackinnon, O27889.
 Richard Harriman Maeder, O38409.
 Thomas Brock Maertens, O27847.
 Dale Eugene Mahan, O27642.
 Harold Elwin Maler, O50287.
 Norman Douglas Mallory, O27068.
 Nikitas Constantin Manitsas, O27254.
 Robert James Mann, O27361.
 Robert Francis Mantey, O27323.
 Robert Leslie Marben, O27235.
 Albert James Maris, O27711.
 Thomas Everett Marriott, O27348.
 Clarence Ames Martin, Jr., O38387.
 John Boone Martin, Jr., O27550.
 Joe Ignacio Martinez, O27446.
 Robert Carter McAlister, O27159.
 John Thomas McAtee, O56390.
 Robert Wegley McBride, O27076.
 Joseph Edward McCarthy, O27570.
 Herbert Joseph McChrystal, Junior, O27327.
 Robert Hunter McCleary, O41316.
 Richard Edward McConnell, O27108.
 Bruce Olen McCracken, O27343.
 John James McCulloch, O27177.
 Thomas George McCunniff, O27732.
 Robert Lee McDaniel, O27771.
 Joseph Corbett McDonough, O27864.
 Raymond Iszard McFadden, O27171.
 Russell Daniel McGovern, O27738.
 William Vincent McGuinness, Jr., O27296.
 Theodore Hays McLendon, O27204.
 Leo Thomas McMahon, Jr., O41352.
 Strathmore Keith McMurdo, O27498.
 William Harvey McMurray, O27118.
 Roland William McNamee, Jr., O27544.
 William Jeremiah McNeese, O41354.
 Frank Day McPeck, O27812.
 Claude Monroe McQuarrie, Jr., O27434.
 Frank Erhard Mehner, O27122.
 Joseph Edward Melanson, Jr., O27624.
 Kenneth Dale Mertel, O38477.
 Alexander Serge Mikhalevsky, O38452.
 Eric Otto Alfred Miller, Jr., O50342.
 Judson Frederick Miller, O38518.
 Raymond Oscar Miller, O27489.
 William Van Deusen Millman, O27115.
 John Thomas Monaghan, O38455.
 Ernest Mahlon Monroe, Jr., O38497.
 Putnam Waldner Monroe, O27282.
 Harold Gregory Moore, Jr., O27678.
 Kenneth Mason Moore, Jr., O27272.
 Richard Lee Moriarty, O50440.
 James Monroe Morris, Jr., O27833.
 James Wingfield Morris, O27583.
 Thomas Arnot Mort, O50330.
 Albert Farquharson Muehlke, O27234.
 James Mathew Mueller, O27121.
 James Alva Munson, O27230.
 John DeSales Murphy, O27789.
 Kyran Martin Murphy 3d, O27874.
 Thomas Clinton Musgrave, O27176.
 John Francis Myron, O27585.
 John Dorsey Nacy, O27308.
 Herman Smith Napier, O27636.

John Henry Neff, O27790.
 Donald Thomas Nelson, Jr., O27303.
 George Delno Nelson, Jr., O27863.
 Paul Burnham Nelson, Jr., O27383.
 Robert Clough Nelson, O27124.
 Milton Max Nemky, O50288.
 Carl Bryant Nerdahl, O27664.
 John Hyatt Newell, O38420.
 Vernon Howard Harper Newman, O27336.
 Thomas Joseph Nichols, O27138.
 William Muir Nichols, O27101.
 David J. Nicol, O38480.
 John Ashley Noble, O27197.
 William Henry Norris, O27295.
 Keith Chandler Nusbaum, O27251.
 James Henry O'Brien, Jr., O27369.
 William Van Dyke Ochs, Jr., O27857.
 Charles Donald O'Connor, O38471.
 Neil Joseph O'Donnell, O27697.
 Joseph Patrick O'Hanlon, O27257.
 Joseph James O'Hare, Jr., O56560.
 Peter George Olenchuk, O50411.
 Hugh Clifford Oppenheimer, O27568.
 Merle Francis Ormond, O38479.
 James Gyde Owens, O50353.
 Kenneth Lawrence Paape, O27063.
 Fred Charles Parker 3d, O27493.
 Robert Joseph Parr, O27461.
 James Kelley Patchell, O27735.
 John Walter Patrick, Jr., O38443.
 Frank Ned Pavia, O27791.
 William Oliver Perry, Jr., O27729.
 Thomas Oakley Phillips, Jr., O26892.
 Edmund d'Autremont Pickett, O27723.
 Harry Theodore Pierson, Jr., O50343.
 Vernon Wyatt Pinkney, O27174.
 Homer Shepherd Pitzer, Jr., O27652.
 Martin Harrison Plotkin, O38160.
 Philip Bertram Polak, O27193.
 Robert Maitland Polz, O56431.
 Lewis Vincent Posich, O50397.
 Everett Orville Post, O27619.
 John Joseph Powers, Jr., O27478.
 Patrick William Powers, O27346.
 Robert Milton Prater, O38507.
 Randall Upson Pratt, O27421.
 Bert Frank Prentiss, O27608.
 Daniel Chapman Prescott, O27837.
 Edmund Randolph Preston, Jr., O27525.
 Alfred Jess Price, O27397.
 Herbert Hamilton Price, Jr., O27825.
 Marvin Louis Price, O27157.
 William David Proctor, Jr., O38482.
 Francis Joseph Quinn, O56664.
 Fred Wharton Rankin, Jr., O27073.
 James Asa Rasmussen, O27612.
 Donald Volney Rattan, O27695.
 William Ross Reed, O50328.
 Robert Milton Reese, O27875.
 Donald Howard Rehm, O27807.
 William James Reidy, O27679.
 Matthew William Reiss, O56659.
 Charles LeRoy Reynolds, O27163.
 John Taylor Rhett, Jr., O27178.
 Howard Deschler Rhodes, O50525.
 Robert Vincent Ridenour, O27627.
 Gordon James Rieger, O56428.
 Abram Vorhees Rinearson, 3d, O27242.
 Arthur Herbert Ringler, O27820.
 Mark Edmond Rivers, Jr., O27309.
 Gene Albert Roberts, O41349.
 George Locke Robson, Jr., O27702.
 Joseph John Rochefort, Jr., O27085.
 Wilfred Lee Rogers, O27603.
 Allen Driscoll Rooke, Jr., O38511.
 James Thurman Root, O27734.
 Walter Harold Root, Jr., O27486.
 Charles Coolidge Ross, O56661.
 Almon Richard Roth, O27355.
 Hampton Rowland, Jr., O38512.
 Darrell Roland Rumpf, O50368.
 Joseph Russo, O27356.
 James Arthur Ruth, O27273.
 Robert Anthony Ryan, O56587.
 Robert Joseph St. Onge, O27844.
 Sylvan Edwin Salter, O27364.
 Chester Craig Sargent, O27653.
 Bickford Edward Sawyer, Jr., O27689.
 Edward Stanley Saxby O27404.
 Donald Cary Schaffer, O38231.
 Otto Paul Scharth, O41337.
 Louis John Schelter, Jr., O27806.

Barney Groves Schneekloth, O27756.
 Kenneth Russell Scurr, Jr., O27542.
 Joseph Schilling Senger, O27783.
 Winfred Bullard Senior, O56588.
 John Lewis Shadday, O27463.
 Wade Harvey Shafer, O27703.
 Harry James Shaw, O27131.
 Albert Dermont Sheppard, Jr., O27259.
 Robert Vernon Shirk, O56436.
 Almon Leroy Shoaff, O27866.
 Gordon Hughes Shumard, O27497.
 Leslie Edwin Shumway, Jr., O38478.
 William Cary Sibert, O27733.
 Robert Herman Siegrist, O39475.
 Daniel Nathan Silverman, Jr., O27872.
 Walter Jerome Slazak, O27151.
 Erskine Smith, O27747.
 Frank Armand Smith, O27701.
 George Francis Smith, Jr., O27247.
 Rayburn Lester Smith, Jr., O27607.
 Richard Agnew Smith, O27490.
 William Scott Smith, O38509.
 Charles Raymond Sniffin, O50437.
 Melvin Jordan Sowards, O39473.
 Charles William Spann, O27135.
 Lawrence Edward Spellman, O50267.
 Jack Winslow Spiller, O27629.
 Charles Echols Spragins, O27712.
 Joseph John Stanowicz, O27869.
 Charles Lenton Stark, O50451.
 Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Starkey, O27422.
 James Wells Startt, O56521.
 Donald Frederick Staver, O50422.
 Herman Stein, O50312.
 Carl Arnett Steinhagen, O27812.
 Norman Maynard Stephens, O38390.
 Robert Edward Stetekluh, O27575.
 Frank Durand Stevens, O56568.
 George Craig Stewart, Jr., O27682.
 Harry Thaddeus Stewart, O27331.
 Howell Francis Stewart, O56571.
 Keith MacArthur Stewart, O27700.
 William Garrett Stewart, O27084.
 William Hopkins Stites, O27399.
 Milton Dair Stone, Jr., O27782.
 Paul Allen Stough, O27429.
 Thomas Laverne Stovall, O50512.
 Joseph Leon Strelecki, Jr., O50468.
 James Austin Stuart, Jr., O27777.
 Jonas William Stuckey, O27649.
 Warren Robert Stumpe, O27062.
 Camillus Caruthers Sullivan, Jr., O27442.
 Gordon Sumner, Jr., O38469.
 James Benjamin Tanner, O27401.
 Robert Francis Tansey, O27496.
 William Brockenbrough Taylor, O27077.
 David Harlan Thomas, O27610.
 Robert Inman Thompson, O27750.
 Ralph Thomas Tierno, Jr., O27601.
 Frank Winston Tippet, O50298.
 Robert Beeghly Tobias, Jr., O27578.
 Robert Alfred Tolar, O27468.
 John Gibson Tomlinson, O27233.
 Robert Charles Tongue, O27635.
 John Howard Tooles, O50392.
 William Carl Trefz, O27079.
 Ralph Gunther Tross, O50257.
 George Henry Troxell, Jr., O27440.
 John Orrien Truby, O27426.
 Lucian King Truscott 3d, O27519.
 John Phillip Tyler 3d, O27128.
 Paul Henry Ugis, Jr., O27071.
 George Colles Valentine, O50385.
 John Joseph Vallaster, Jr., O27473.
 Daniel Vance, Jr., O38441.
 Jasper Clyde Vance, Jr., O56715.
 Joseph Collins Van Cleve, Jr., O27431.
 John Maurice Van Dyke, O38451.
 Harold Anton VanHout, O27623.
 John Paul Vann, O38485.
 James Clarence Vaughn, O39422.
 Earl Robert Velie, O27410.
 George Catron Viney, O38516.
 Wilbur Henry Vinson, Jr., O27405.
 John Henry Von Der Bruegge, Jr., O38523.
 Walter William Von Tongeln, O38453.
 Robert Barton Waddington, O27527.
 John Wahl, O27613.
 Thomas Meredith Waitt, O50475.
 Cornelius William Wakefield, Jr., O27236.

Paul Mulford Wakeman, Jr., O50500.
 Roger Stanley Walden, O41320.
 William Allen Walker, Jr., O27415.
 George Magoun Wallace 2d, O27556.
 John Christian Wallman O41311.
 Richard Park Wallsten, O27396.
 James Rock Walpole, O38579.
 Owen Joseph Walsh, O50345.
 Robert Charles Waring, O27721.
 Lamar Weaver, Jr., O27523.
 William Gaulbert Weaver, Jr., O38337.
 Richard Luther West, O27091.
 Chester Carlton Westfall, Jr., O50489.
 Paul Ross Wheaton, O27800.
 Clifford Martin White, Jr., O27383.
 William Edward Whittington 3d, O27815.
 Bernard James Wichlep, O27349.
 William Benson Wier, Jr., O27200.
 Perry Oldham Wilcox, O27452.
 Richard Charles Williams, O27462.
 Harold Dale Wilson, O27515.
 Edward Leon Winthrop, O27560.
 George Lindsay Withey, Jr., O27714.
 Wallace Keith Wittwer, O27294.
 Harold Dale Wolaver, O27803.
 Donal Joseph Wolf, O27231.
 William Roy Wolfe, Jr., O27514.
 John Lawrence Wood, O27565.
 William Clark Wood, Jr., O27861.
 Joseph Laird Woolley, O27400.
 Fayette Loomis Worthington, O27318.
 Amos Luther Wright, O27095.
 John James Wuchter, O27753.
 Francis Lester Wycoff, O53391.
 Eames Langden Yates, O50350.
 Austin Joseph Yerkes, Jr., O27787.
 Robert Charles Yowell, O41335.
 Robert Farrer Zedner, O27499.
 James Robert Zeller, O27567.
 William Eugene Zook, O27708.

To be captains, Judge Advocate General's Corps

Bruce Campbell Babbitt, O61198.
 Germain Patrick Boyle, O63227.
 John Lowell Child, O61197.
 Charles Rook Counts, O61196.
 James Baylis Earle, O61961.
 Gilbert Arthur Frisbie, O63116.
 Austin James Gerber, O63175.
 Charles Christian Grimm, O63226.
 Joseph Andrew Hill, O61965.
 Thomas Howard Hooten, O61960.
 Wallace Sims Murphy, O63174.
 Robert James Reed, O60900.
 Thomas Haydn Reese, O62992.
 Richard Frederick Seibert, O61966.
 James Frederick Senechal, O61199.

To be captains, Chaplains

Gerard Joseph Gefell, O63103.
 Harold Bowsher Lawson, O60750.
 Walter Scott McCleskey, O65427.
 Ora Herbert McKenney, O60751.
 Jerome Oscar Sommer, O65424.

To be captains, Medical Corps

Archibald Mark Ahern, O58256.
 William Stewart Allerton, O59713.
 John Hamilton Angell, O58721.
 Walter McAdoo Anglin, O62979.
 Norman Lee Arnett, O62928.
 Glen Keith Arney, O63170.
 John Clement Baber, Jr., O58270.
 Theodore McBride Badgley, O62975.
 Dexter Taber Ball, O58260.
 William Paul Barron, O56225.
 Thomas Grady Baskin, O60088.
 Alexander Hiatt Beaton, O60094.
 Richard Requisite Beckwith, O62953.
 John Fisher Benson, O59714.
 Irving Berke, O62918.
 Wilmer Conrad Betts, O59715.
 William Wylie Bindeman, O58713.
 William Jessup Blake, O58235.
 Nelson Robert Blemly, O62969.
 Don Girton Bock, O58725.
 Richard Charles Bodie, O59716.
 Eugene Frederick Bollinger, O59717.
 Gordon Willis Briggs, O62940.
 John Peter Briske, O62931.
 Norman Edward Brodeur, O58211.

Otto Curtis Brosius, O59645.
 Bourbon Ellis Canfield, O58777.
 John Edward Canham, O62925.
 Arnold John Capute, O58719.
 Hugo Maria Cardullo, O58264.
 Morton Burtram Carlton, O59718.
 Frederick Ruthven Carriker, O62788.
 John Jefferson Carter, O58232.
 Elwyn Cavin, O62917.
 Mark Thomas Cenac, O63220.
 Eugene Faye Chandler, O63672.
 Robert Arthur Chase, O59719.
 Thomas Paschal Clarke 3d, O58722.
 James Robert Collier, O62972.
 Harold Collings, Jr., O63456.
 George Andrew Colom, O58726.
 Edgar Lewis Cook, O63167.
 Glen Ernest Cooley, O59720.
 Henry Clay Cosand, Jr., O62982.
 Robert Milton Counts, O58732.
 Frank Joseph Cozzetto, O58214.
 Calvin Clarence Cranfield, Jr., O62958.
 Forrest Glenn Dannenbring, O62955.
 Michael Joseph Davis, O65428.
 Norman Ralph Davis, O58770.
 Joseph William Dennis, O59721.
 Robert Francis Dillon, O62943.
 Philip Roger Dodge, O60078.
 Charles Raymond Downs, O62970.
 Philip Edward Duffy, O60072.
 John Albert Duggan, O58258.
 William Caldwell Duncel, Jr., O60781.
 Williford Eppes, O58723.
 Ralph Haynes Forrester, O63165.
 Bruce Todd Forsyth, O60091.
 Donald Chesterfield Fox, O62967.
 Douglas Wayne Frerichs, O59648.
 Richard Hawley Garrett, O62945.
 James Jaquet Gibbs, O62934.
 John Rogers Gibson, O63454.
 Ralph Victor Gieselman, O60081.
 Robert Burnes Giffin, Jr., O60152.
 Cleston Wayne Gilpatrick, O59649.
 Thomas Tilden Glasscock, O60093.
 Robert Francis Glock, O62936.
 Evan Roy Goltra, O59724.
 Maurice Joseph Gonder, O62948.
 Robert Jean Gosling, O62790.
 William Allen Graber, O58259.
 Oscar Green, O59725.
 Richard Eubank Green, O62935.
 Robert Roland Hahn, O58715.
 Howard Essex Hall, O59726.
 David Alan Hamburg, O58735.
 William Roy Hancock, O59539.
 James Edward Hansen, O62926.
 Louis Elmore Harman, Jr., O62916.
 John McRoberts Harter, O60080.
 William Hausman, O58273.
 Joseph Albert Hawkins, O63835.
 John Phinazee Heard, O59728.
 Charles Gordon Hermann, O59727.
 Wood S. Herren, O60082.
 John Allen Hightower, O60075.
 Robert Frederic Hood, O62949.
 John Harvey Hoon, O60071.
 William Kawood Howard, O62983.
 Jay Carrol Hoyt, O59445.
 William Floyd Hughes, Jr., O58717.
 Vincent Harrington Somers Hume, O62921.
 Rudolph Micerael Jarvi, O58262.
 Richard Price Jobe, O60085.
 Arnold Warren Johnson, Jr., O62920.
 David Eugene Johnson, O63164.
 Robert Jean Johnson, O60151.
 Albert Richard Jones, Jr., O58226.
 Robert Charles Jones, O62941.
 Sheldon William Joseph, O59607.
 Richard Leon Kasper, O58212.
 William McClure Keeling, O63455.
 Robert Raymond Keim, Jr., O62937.
 Robert John King, O62973.
 William Breuster Kingsley, O59733.
 Ervin Arthur Kjenas, O59696.
 George Henry Klumpner, O59734.
 Arthur Emanuel Hertzler Knox, O58254.
 Kenneth Ashley Kool, O59735.
 John Montgomery Kroyer, O60089.
 James Edward Lamb, Jr., O60136.
 Arthur Gregory Law, O62977.
 John Douglas Lawson, O65583.

Donald Valentine Leddy, O63721.
 Robert Ray Leonard, Jr., O60096.
 Wendell Frederick Lienhard, Jr., O62933.
 Edwin Lindig, Jr., O58576.
 Frank Wilson Little, O58215.
 Bruce Leffler Livingstone, O62944.
 Franklin Marquis Lockwood, O58263.
 Edward Anthony Lundberg, O59738.
 William Francis Mac Gillivray, O59739.
 Nicholas Mallis, O60153.
 David Nuttle Marine, O58265.
 Bruce Rodger Marshall, O60090.
 Francis Paul Martin, O60778.
 John Wayne Mason, O59740.
 Robert Livingston Massonneau, O63673.
 Joseph Henry Masters, O62968.
 William Kesley McClelland, O59741.
 John Marshall McCoy, O59742.
 Laurence Charles McGonagle, O62938.
 John Martin McGuire, O65575.
 Robert Donald McKnight, O58218.
 James Lewis McNeil, O58229.
 Edward Eugene Mercier, O58720.
 Albert Gordon Miller, O58773.
 William Hal Morse, O58734.
 Arthur Jefferson Moseley, O58272.
 Travis Henry Mueller, O62927.
 Jack Paul Myers, O59743.
 Robert Phillip Natelson, O59744.
 Loren Elmer Nelson, O59745.
 Merrill Fred Nelson, O58271.
 Stanley Newman, O62965.
 Theodore Herman Nicholas, O58771.
 George Roberts Nicholson, O60074.
 Lester Irvin Nienhuis, O58257.
 James Hiatt Noble, O60150.
 Bernard Francis O'Hara, O62962.
 Robert Earl Parmenter, O62960.
 Jack Webster Passmore, O60144.
 Harvey William Phelps, O64935.
 Charles Tanneke Pinn y, O59746.
 Forrest Williford Pitts, O59747.
 Gennady Evgenievich Platoff, O63457.
 George William Pogson, O58268.
 Edwin Eugene Pontius, O58237.
 Douglas Boyd Price, O62930.
 Francis Thomas Rafferty, O59748.
 Robert Fike Ranson, O60073.
 Maurice Scaggs Rawlings, O60076.
 Bruce Allen Raymond, O63834.
 James Arthur Reilly, Jr., O58219.
 John Edmund Reisner, O62952.
 Joel Hiram Richert, O60145.
 Francis Joseph Rigney, O62923.
 James Daley Roorda, O58729.
 Eugene A. Rosenberger, O62951.
 Milton Emanuel Rubini, O62974.
 Charles Jacob Ruth, O59646.
 Emmett John Ryan, O60149.
 Robert William Sanderson, Jr., O58222.
 Howard Pierce Sawyer, Jr., O59751.
 Robert Bernard Schmidt, O62966.
 William Frederic Schnitzker, O59444.
 Gerald John Schwab, O62961.
 John Joseph Schwab, O59752.
 Irvin Leroy Schweitzer, O58269.
 John Bayne Selby, O58231.
 Robert Myron Senty, O58716.
 John Brodhead Sheffer, O58216.
 Robert William Sherwood, O63476.
 Dermott Andrew Paul Smith, O65532.
 Vernon Milan Smith, O62964.
 John Willard Southworth, O60147.
 Reuel Arthur Stallones, O62929.
 William Arthur Stephens, O65429.
 William Leete Stone 3d, O60085.
 Robert Duane Story, O59753.
 Charles Middleton Struthers, O62981.
 Leon Stutzman, O58266.
 Robert Ludwig Sunde, O62950.
 Martin Abraham Swerdlow, O58224.
 Harold Newell Taylor, O59755.
 Paul Tepis, O58778.
 John Quincy Thompson, O58714.
 William West Thompson, O58213.
 Elias Moe Throne, O62956.
 Edward Joseph Tomsovic, O58217.
 Joseph Nicholas Tori, O62922.
 Ernest Randolph Trice, O59640.
 Richard Current Turrell, O59760.
 Darl Edwin Vanderploeg, O62963.

Gilbert Abel Varnell, O58261.
 Rhey Walker, O59647.
 Lawrence Lee Washburn, Jr., O60083.
 John Watt, Jr., O58223.
 John Howard Webb, Jr., O58724.
 Calvin James Wegner, O59762.
 George Chitty Weinland, O58220.
 Charles Henry Phillips Westfall, O62971.
 Edwin J. Westfall, O58227.
 Ralph Leonard White, O59643.
 Robert Henry Wildhack, O58728.
 Charles Frederick Wilkins, Jr., O62954.
 David Harold Williams, O63786.
 Mortimer Lee Williams, O59763.
 William Arthur Williams, O63169.
 John Colver Wilsey, O58233.
 David Cole Wilson, Jr., O58731.
 George Sawyer Woodard, Jr., O62924.
 Kent Thomas Woodard, O58230.
 Louis Earnest Young, O60087.
 Norman Bernard Yourish, O59764.

To be captains, Dental Corps

Carl Henry Anderson, O57754.
 Wilfred Bernard Bell, O60103.
 Walter Emerson Benson, O61950.
 Charles Bartlett Bingham, O59712.
 Thomas Walter Brehm, O61953.
 Thomas Jay Brown, O60104.
 Glenn Ray Carwell, O57074.
 Andrew Christopher, O62791.
 Millard Edward DeYoung, O57418.
 Robert August Dietzschold, O63171.
 Richard Anthony Doane, O62984.
 James Leo Donahue, O58116.
 Fred F. Foxx, O61077.
 Alfred Guttman, O63787.
 Harold Robert Hayes, Jr., O63172.
 Charles Cuthrel Heath, O60107.
 Richard Lorin Howard, O57576.
 Edward Jones, O61078.
 Herbert Anthony Keith, O61075.
 James Emmett Lancaster, O57037.
 Wallace Lynn Lancaster, O60154.
 Sherman Lewis, O57844.
 Robert Honnold Marlette, O60102.
 Wendell Alvin Meikle, O62792.
 Walter Mason Ormes, Jr., O58070.
 James Franklyn Parker, O57575.
 Willis Edmund Scott, O60106.
 Joseph Lawrence Shomo, O61189.
 John Whitney Snodgrass, Jr., O63477.
 Joseph Paul Summa, O65574.
 Francis Henry Vonnahmen, O61952.
 Adolphus Gill White, O61073.
 Anton Charles Zeman, Jr., O67105.

To be captains, Veterinary Corps

Lorenz Leon Beuschel, O60776.
 Merida William Castleberry, O61954.
 Charles Van Loan Ella, O60771.
 John Thomas Flynn, O60768.
 Robert Bruce Greiner, O60770.
 Earl Wayne Grogan, O58275.
 Donald Edward Guy, O60774.
 Walter Dorland Hammer, O60769.
 Joshua Edward Henderson, O56264.
 Dan Hightower, O63222.
 Arthur Lee Hogge, Jr., O37634.
 Daniel Willis Hubbard, O60775.
 Samuel Keith Kirk, O58783.
 Robert Otto Linder, O56232.
 Thomas Calvin McChesney, O56242.
 Robert Clair McCord, O60772.
 Henry Manford Miller, O41150.
 Robert Melton Nims, O37638.
 Martin Stanford Oster, O60777.
 Joseph Sigurd Quigley, O60765.
 George Edgar Ritter, O63221.
 Warren John Schneider, O56209.
 James Nelson Shively, O56270.
 Samuel Wesley Thompson 2d, O56268.
 John Oscar Wilson, O60773.

To be captains, Medical Service Corps

Robert Isaiah Anderson, O56990.
 Conrad Stenset Braaten, O38581.
 Robert Levi Covington, O38576.
 Robert Newell Gilliam, O38572.
 Irving Gray, O58738.
 Charles Anderson Joyner, O38560.
 Forest Lee Neal, O38577.

Thomas Ross Ostrom, O50576.
Robert Eugene Van Der Aa, O38575.
Gordon Falconer Weighon, O56772.
John Owen Williams, O56276.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress, approved May 16, 1950. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be captains, Army Nurse Corps

Audrey Pauline Atkinson, N1499.
Willie Vivian Bailey, N2510.
Della Murphy Bechen, N1622.
Esther Rosalyn Biehler, N2512.
Mary Louise Blaney, N2514.
Goldie Mae Bowman, N2520.
Mozelle Ruth Breedlove, N2513.
Erin Eugenia Cannon, N1497.
Mary Loretta Carroll, N1936.
Julia Choate, N800.
Amy Louise Connors, N809.
Genevieve Annah Connors, N1183.
Clara Cotton Copeland, N1706.
Alyce-Marie Cecilia Cushman, N2110.
Ruth Evelyn Darrow, N967.
Patricia Anne Donaldson, N1709.
Lorraine Helen Droxler, N1164.
Stella Genevieve Duc, N1848.
Dorothy Janice Eck, N2502.
Muriel Eva Eckelberg, N1490.
Lois Cordelia Eldson, N1933.
Odessa Anna Falls, N1620.
Rose Marie Ferrelli, N1500.
Mildred Olivia File, N2017.
Doris Imogene Foster, N2506.
Elizabeth Gilbert, N2341.
Ella Marie Gill, N2339.
Lillian Pearl Goodall, N2337.
Bertha Grace Goodfellow, N1492.
Ruth Irene Graham, N2517.
Olga Wynkin Gull, N1163.
June Dorothea Harris, N1182.
Mary Margaret Hill, N1495.
Bertha Jane Hoeft, N1846.
Marjorie Knox Hoover, N2111.
Dovie Roberta House, N1934.
Golda Sloan Howard, N1181.
Elizabeth Hagans Hurless, N2342.
Ethel Marian Inglis, N1516.
Elizabeth Ann Jones, N1700.
Lelia Jeanette Jones, N2019.
Lethie Lee Kay, N2508.
Ruth Alice Kegler, N960.
Helen Mary Killien, N2518.
Margaret Marla Kish, N1523.
Dorothy Marie Klasinski, N2332.
Mary Catherine Lachette, N1707.
Jean Dorothea Leipner, N2340.
Nancy Leigh Limb, N799.
Evelyn Winnifred Lund, N968.
Geraldine Massingill, N1158.
Dorothy Jean Matheson, N2109.
Catherine Shanley McBride, N806.
Shirley Mae McCoy, N1166.
Ellen Marie McDonald, N1187.
Eleanor Theresa McHugh, N2343.
Iva Rene Miller, N1177.
Maxine Miller, N1493.
Helen Kathryn Murphy, N2338.
Jean Nuss, N2505.
Eileen Dorothy O'Dwyer, N2507.
Mary Joan Olssen, N1847.
Anne Rose Piergallini, N1937.
Doris Idella Pillsbury, N2519.
Virginia Mae Porch, N1935.
Genevieve Rose Potochnik, N2504.
Elizabeth Fitch Purcell, N2214.
Bernadette Lucille Reider, N1494.
Evelyn Revels, N2516.
Emily Madeline Rickey, N1613.
Mary Frances Haley Riley, N796.
Gracie Vivian Roberts, N2216.
Sylvia Ross, N2334.
Mary Elizabeth Rosser, N804.
Margaret Ann Rowland, N1178.
Lena Joanne Russell, N1483.
Mildred Elizabeth Schmidt, N2333.

Bonnibel Frances Schulz, N2336.
Katherine Wilhelmina Schumacher, N1621.
Artrude Muriel Stark, N2016.
Marilynn Claire Stevens, N1491.
Mary Ann Strauss, N793.
Mary Ellen Suglia, N1168.
Gladys Irene Toms, N1522.
Anastasia Patricia Urbanik, N1864.
Alma Ellen Virginia Wallsten, N1503.
Marian Waterhouse, N1619.
Anita Weber, N2215.
Margaret Emily Weydert, N2515.
Geraldine Lucille Whitford, N2511.
Joan Martha Wissing, N1710.
Rosemary Witt, N1520.
Marie Josephine Wood, N1521.
Olga Angelina Zanella, N1180.
Phyllis Marian Zimmer, N2335.

To be captains, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

Amelia Dorothy Amizich, M10029.
Madge Ashton, M10117.
Mary Katherine Berteling, J60.
Mildred Virginia Bond, J21.
Jeanne Ruth Bowdish, R10121.
Mildred Elizabeth Breimyer, R10120.
Betty Price Chellman, R10116.
Frances Mildred Davison, M10030.
Maryelle Dodds, J67.
Dorothy Edith Fisher, R10058.
Mary Elizabeth Frazee, M10107.
Alvera Ethel Hamlyn, M10099.
Rosamond Ella Hughes, R10029.
Frances Jane Johnson, M10031.
Virginia Louise Jones, R10115.
Margaret Eileen Mahoney, M10017.
Ellen Christine Miller, R10094.
Sophia Nikitovna Obuhanych, R10127.
Mary Ann Perta, M10048.
Mary Rachel Preston, R10109.
Barbara Bangs Roper, J20.
Catherine Marie Ruane, R10119.
Betty-Jean Stratton, J64.
Alice Modella Strong, R10133.
Mary Agnes Tope, R10126.
Elizabeth Vadella Woodham, R10108.

The following-named officers for promotion 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 physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be first lieutenants

X Joe Baker, Jr., O63359.
Alfred Barnes, O63099.
Ernest Franklin Barrett, O65114.
X Warren George Beer, O59966.
X William George Benedict, O65117.
X Gorham Louis Black, Jr., O65111.
Jerry Fuller Bradley, O65489.
X James Benjamin Bryant, O65490.
Robert Maurice Carroll, O63355.
LeRoy Welch Caulder, O65122.
X Ray Arthur Clardy, O65488.
X Richard Allen Cole, O65080.
X Charles Earl Connaway, O65130.
X William Charles Davidson, O65125.
X Richard Selden Demory, O65079.
X John Franklin Dennington, O65083.
X Roland Magness Dixon, Jr., O65128.
X Wellington John Dunn, O63287.
X James Richard Ellingsworth, O63371.
X Thomas George Ellis, Jr., O65106.
X Robert William Engberg, O65104.
X Donald Bernard Erickson, O65092.
X Alex Eugene Fisher, O65126.
X Jack Norman Foshee, O65602.
Daniel Leonard French, O63550.
X John Philip Geraci, O65127.
X John Robert Goodrich, O65124.
Raymond McCauley Gunn, O65118.
X Clifford Pershing Hannum, O59965.
Richard Harwood, O65113.
X Ray Richard Hayden, O65131.
Joseph Norman Hearin, Jr., O63848.
X Carl Jackson Heiton, O65095.
X Cam Jennings Hurst, Jr., O65491.

X Joseph Patrick Jaugstetter, O65487.
X Thomas Franklin Jenkins, O65085.
Wilbur Gibson Jenkins, Jr., O65099.
Harry Thomas Jones, O65119.
Roy Mac Jones, O65115.
Julius Jack Jorgensen, Jr., O65112.
X Rudolf Wolf Kogan, O65098.
X James Richard Lay, O63110.
George Stever Long, O65082.
X William Dennis Lynch, O65081.
X Harold Martin Maness, O63339.
X Patrick Joseph McDonnell, O63849.
Terence James McLarnon, O65086.
X Harold Jacob Meyer, O65097.
X John Henry Moore, O65093.
John Haygod Morrison, Jr., O65121.
Billy Bradley Nicholas, O65116.
Joel Birger Nyquist, Jr., O65107.
X Anthony Bernard Petrucci, O65105.
X Harlan Anthony Rasmusson, O65492.
X Neil Reese, O65101.
Foy Rice, O65088.

Robert Lee Richters, O65109.
X Elton Clarence Rodgers, O65100.
X Albert A. Rosner, O65077.
Homer Leigh Sellers, Jr., O65084.
Harold Eugene Shilling, O60473.
X Raymond Eld Siegrist, O65120.
X Robert Lee Smith, O65129.
Marvin Henry Snow, O63043.
X Fred Stivers, Jr., O65089.
X Jack Graves Stoltenberg, O65123.
X James Lamar Stone, O65096.
Anthony Santo Suglia, O65108.
X Chester Franklin Sunski, O65087.
X Wilbert Arthur Tieman, O65078.
Everett George Topham, O65091.
X Norbert Joseph Wayne, O65090.
John Fry Wood, Jr., O63372.
X Lloyd George Wright, O65103.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

Louis Henry Foubare, O65076.
Keith Orville Shafer, O65102.
(NOTE.—The above-named officers were promoted during the recess of the Senate.)

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 508 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be first lieutenants

Alfred Lindbergh Allen, O60849.
Ralph Charles Antrim, Jr., O65170.
Edward Joseph Appel, O60846.
John Raby Armstrong, O65159.
John Edward Baker, O65151.
Henry Charles Becker, Jr., O63389.
Cleo Orth Bell, O65190.
Woodson Woods Bercaw, Jr., O59077.
John Paul Berres, O62276.
Courtland Clouis Bivens, Jr., O65237.
Louis Benjamin Bjostad, Jr., O65138.
Frederick Hilton Borland, O65162.
Sam Frank Bornhauser, O63385.
Howard Hannan Braunstein, O65196.
James Joseph Brockmyer, O63401.
Thomas Paul Burke, O62803.
Jerome Joseph Butler, Jr., O65146.
Robert Page Carter, O63396.
Robert Thomas Carty, O65188.
Eual Arthur Cathey, O65137.
Albert Catullo, O65144.
Bryce Thomas Cayce, O65189.
Donald Eber Chamberlain, O60823.
Louis Arthur Chateau, O60236.
Coleman Clay Clement, Jr., O63111.
Merrill Roger Cohn, O63342.
Richard Joseph Connolly, O65139.
Paul Archibald Cooper, O65133.
Joseph Edward Corr, Jr., O63393.
Rennie Melville Cory, O65207.
Charles Richard Covell, O58284.
Steven Stewart Crowell, O65156.
John William Dearing, O65201.
William Meinert DeLoach, O59978.
Harold Eugene Dill, O65143.
Louie Wayne Donoho, O61135.
Ralph Meade Dorsey, O63394.

Jimmie Weston Edmunds, O65160.
 Robert Lewis Ednie, O60243.
 Alexander Ross Evans, O65494.
 Byron Aaron Falk, Jr., O65171.
 Paul Thomas Fancher, O65205.
 John Dominick Florio, O63398.
 Donald Charles Fox, O65154.
 Louis Claude Fry, O65608.
 Ephriam Mayper Gershtater, O59959.
 Rudolph Francis Louis Giglio, O63399.
 Robert Edmund Good, O59995.
 Homer Earl Gray, Jr., O65198.
 Clinton Burnell Haden, O65177.
 Lindsey Wortham Hale, O65607.
 Turner Petty Hall, Jr., O60238.
 Robert Earling Hammerquist, O59969.
 Eugene Hammonds, O65179.
 Donald Leroy Harouff, O65165.
 Phillip Eugene Hassman, O59972.
 Norvell Hamner Hawkins, O59971.
 Haven Hartwell Hemmings, O65168.
 Joseph Donald Hynes, O63390.
 Jasper Peter Jacques, O65180.
 Robert M. Japinga, O65142.
 Hugh Henry Jones, Jr., O65163.
 Thomas Gerard Kearney, O65167.
 Edward Lamotte King, O65175.
 Robert Joseph Kirk, O59974.
 Kenneth Thomas Kuefler, O59493.
 Robert Adoulph Kuntze, O65203.
 Howard Henry Lamar, Jr., O59504.
 Robert Oliver Lambert, O63400.
 Charles Martin Landis, O65193.
 Ernest John Lansing, O63113.
 Gale Lyman Larson, O65185.
 Willard Latham, O65141.
 Thomas Martin Lawler, Jr., O65136.
 John Daniel Layser, Jr., O59507.
 Lloyd LaVern Le Clair, O63115.
 Elbert Excell Legg, O58477.
 Charles Collinwood Leneten, Jr., O63114.
 Samuel Alexander Lewis, O65191.
 Robert Edmond Lynch, O59893.
 William Ford Macatee, O58491.
 John Stephen Mace, O59789.
 Christopher Stephen Maggio, O59975.
 David Donald Maul, O65169.
 Jack Mayer, O60240.
 Kernon Maurice McConkey, O63384.
 Edgar McGowan, O63404.
 John Lewis McNeal, O65174.
 Samuel Judson Merrill, O65145.
 Robert August Mesick, O60610.
 Russell J. Miller, O63388.
 Andreas Jersin Moller, O58520.
 Hunter Milton Montgomery, O59495.
 Howard McKinley Moore, O63387.
 Robert Hanna Moore, O65147.
 Charles Edward Morris, O65206.
 Meredith Eklund Murphy, O65176.
 Clive Edison Murray, Jr., O58529.
 Allen Lynn Myers, Jr., O59963.
 Neil Gregory Nelson, O59660.
 Hubert Maurice Nicholson, Jr., O58241.
 Doyt Paul Norton, O65149.
 Dunbar Sutton Norton, O65199.
 Richard Edward O'Brien, O65187.
 Hubert Wingfield Ogilvy, O65134.
 Timothy Osato, O60241.
 Joseph Lodge Parker, O65172.
 Thomas James Patton, O65155.
 Dallas M. Peyton, Jr., O65186.
 Wilbur Francis Price, O60847.
 Chesley Dean Prichard, O58562.
 William Layton Prout, O59977.
 George Peters Ramsey, Jr., O62277.
 Forrest Douglas Ream, O59503.
 Alfrid Calvin Ring, O65153.
 David Lindell Roofs, O63391.
 Ralph Ray Rusche, O59970.
 Rudolph Louis Ruzich, O65178.
 Jack Richardson Sadler, O59081.
 Herbert Louis Sauermann, O65493.
 Harry Peter Schoen, Jr., O60848.
 James Parker Scilley, Jr., O65161.
 Harry Aloysious Seese, O63392.
 Lewis Sylvester Selby, O63402.
 Gervies Lyle Semmens, O59976.
 Norman Irving Shapira, O60239.
 Robert Sherman, O61101.
 Charles Joseph Shoemaker, Jr., O62274.

Richard Dunbar Smith, O65158.
 Carl Beeler Smyth, O65173.
 Ray Vaughan Spivey, O63489.
 Clyde Churchill Stagner, O65183.
 John Douglas Sterrett, O59474.
 Robert Henry Strohm, O65152.
 Leslie Walton Sturdivant, O58620.
 Archie W. Summers, O60237.
 Joseph Fred Teel, O65164.
 James Leman Teese, O63386.
 Robert William Thams, O65609.
 William Charles Thoma, O63397.
 Paul Allen Thompson, O65604.
 Frederick Marshall Townroe, O63395.
 Frank William Trinkle, O65204.
 Francis Warren Turnbull, O63112.
 James McNeil Van Hook, O59768.
 Jack Dwight Van Meter, O65182.
 James Burton Vaughn, O65181.
 Edward Thurston Watling, O59506.
 Robert James Weber, O65208.
 Donald Eugene Wendling, O65150.
 Albert Louis Wenz, O65148.
 Thomas Randolph Westermann, O62275.
 Thomas Daniel Whitlock, O65195.
 Clifford Clyde Wilson, O59066.
 Floyd Madison Wilson, O58663.
 William James Worth, O62844.
 Willard Sterling Wyatt, O65166.
 Lewis Howerton Youngblood, Jr., O59967.
 Walter Joseph Zarnowski, O65605.
 Marion Baker Zollcoffer, O65184.

be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

Eugene Manigault Baker, 3d, O65140.
 Jack Thornton Blue, O65556.
 Nicholas Vincent Carroll, O65192.
 Thomas Anthony Costello, O65132.
 Glenn Wesley Madere, Jr., O65200.
 Marshall Allen Mason, Jr., O63462.
 Robert Edwin Ward, O58676.
 Richard Walker Whitney, O65197.

To be first lieutenants, Women's Army Corps

Betty Jane Baumgartner, L338.
 Helen Jean Buzzetti, L337.
 Martha Charlene Elikor, L354.
 Jean May Fuller, L353.
 Alice White Leete, L352.
 Dorothy Sue Siler, L389.
 Helen Dolores Steir, L390.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress, approved May 16, 1950. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be first lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps

Vivian Marguerite Arnold, N1759.
 Emma Amelia Galgano, N1760.
 Olga Luckton, N1757.
 Mary Edna Mahar, N1762.
 Sara Cecelia Mooney, N1752.
 Margaret Patricia Phillips, N1758.
 Theresa Rose Cardillo Saller, N1753.
 Marion Doris Sydenham, N1763.
 Elta Rae York, N1766.
 Elva Mae York, N1765.

To be first lieutenants, Women's Medical Specialists Corps

Phyllis Helene Fauble, M10087.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
 Rev. Norbert Feld, St. Columbian's Foreign Mission Society, St. Louis, Mo., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast created all things, send forth Thy light to direct those here in the paths of Thy divine will. By Thy mercy they have taken up the difficult task of governing this

Nation. No man rules except he share in Your authority, who alone art the true and supreme ruler of the world. Teach them, O Lord, how best to protect those rights upon which this Nation is built: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Show them that Your law alone can preserve these rights. Strengthen them to do that which they see to be Thy will so that, under Thy divine providence, they may faithfully fulfill the office they have assumed, and by their service may merit Thy everlasting rewards. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 11, 1952, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Hawks, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On February 11, 1951:

H. R. 4948. An act to suspend certain import duties on land; and

H. R. 5448. An act to provide for the temporary free importation of zinc.

On February 14, 1952:

H. R. 1469. An act for the relief of Rosario Garcia Jimeno.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

FEBRUARY 14, 1952.

The honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the office of the Clerk at 11:30 a. m. on February 13, 1952, said to contain the fourth report on the mutual defense assistance program, covering the period from April 1, 1951, to October 9, 1951.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the message of the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 352)

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress, first session (63 Stat. 714), I am transmitting herewith the fourth report on the mutual defense assistance program, covering the period from April 1 to October 9, 1951.

I am able to report to the Congress and to the people of the United States that substantial and continuing progress has been made toward the goals of the

mutual defense assistance program. The continued strengthening of defense potential of the free nations has stimulated their friendship for the United States and served increasingly to deter aggressive ventures.

It is clear, however, that the systematic creation of military strength in the free world posed many difficult and complex problems. We have not solved all of them, nor even a majority of them. Much remains to be done. It is my belief, however, that our achievements, and those of the nations associated with us, now have provided the all-essential base on which the free world can complete the structure of an invincible mutual defense.

With the appointment of the Director for mutual security, in accordance with the provisions of the Mutual Security Act of 1951, the mutual defense assistance program enters a new phase in which it becomes integrated even more closely into the fabric of our total foreign-aid program. It has therefore seemed appropriate to include in this fourth report a summary of the operation of the mutual defense assistance program over the past 2 years and a survey of the principles and current problems of military assistance.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 12, 1952.

The SPEAKER. The message of the President will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed, with illustrations.

NEWBOLD MORRIS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 355)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I recommend that the Congress enact temporary legislation to give Mr. Newbold Morris, special assistant to the Attorney General, the power to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence and the authority to administer oaths. Such legislation is necessary to enable Mr. Morris to make a thorough and effective investigation of illegal or improper conduct in the transaction of Government business.

Mr. Morris has been appointed special assistant to the Attorney General to investigate illegal or unethical conduct by Federal officers and employees and other persons relating to the performance of official Government business. Mr. Morris will also make recommendations as to actions that should be taken to punish any wrongdoers, to protect the Federal Government in the future against illegal and improper acts, and to insure the highest standards of honesty and integrity in the conduct of official Government business.

The facilities of the executive branch of the Government are being made available to assist Mr. Morris in performing

his functions and responsibilities. He is authorized to obtain from the executive branch such information and assistance, including papers, records, and documents, as he needs to carry out his task. Officers or employees of the executive branch assigned to Mr. Morris' staff will work under his direction and control for the period of their assignment.

This authority from the executive branch, however, is not enough. Much of the necessary evidence will have to come from the records and testimony of persons who are not connected with the Federal Government. To do his job thoroughly, therefore, Mr. Morris must be able to obtain testimony and evidence from persons and organizations outside the Government. Without such testimony and evidence, Mr. Morris will be unable to make a fully effective and conclusive investigation. It is, therefore, essential that he be given the power of subpoena, the power to compel testimony by granting immunity in appropriate cases, and the power to administer oaths.

Attached is a draft of a joint resolution to accomplish this purpose. I earnestly recommend its speedy enactment by the Congress.

The powers the proposed joint resolution would confer are to be exercised by Mr. Morris, as the special assistant to the Attorney General designated for this important task, and a limited number of his personal assistants. In no event would the authority extend beyond December 31, 1952.

In short, the legislation requested is for a limited, specific purpose, but a very necessary one.

I know that every citizen wants Mr. Morris to clean up any wrongdoing there may be in the Government and to recommend measures to safeguard against any future misconduct. He has my complete support in his important task. I urgently request the Congress to give him its support by enacting this necessary legislation.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1952.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 353)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith, for the information of the Congress, a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from April 1 to September 30, 1951, and describing in accordance with section (4) b (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1952.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT OF 1947—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 354)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, I am reporting to the Congress concerning the labor dispute which recently existed in the non-ferrous metals industry.

The significant facts concerning the disputes may be summarized as follows:

Approximately 100,000 workers were involved in the disputes, the largest proportion of whom were represented by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers (Ind.). Other employees were represented by the unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department and Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and several railway brotherhoods. The companies involved in the disputes were: Anaconda Copper Mining Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., Phelps Dodge Corp., and over 20 other companies variously engaged in mining, smelting, or refining copper or other nonferrous metals.

Under the typical pattern of bargaining in this industry, separate contracts are negotiated between each individual local union and plant management. Company-wide negotiations usually have had to be supplemented by local negotiations, before individual agreements with the local union could be put into effect. In companies dealing with a large number of local unions, however, the agreements on economic matters tend to follow the same basic pattern. Moreover, in recent years the first agreements reached at one or another of the larger companies have sometimes been followed in major respects at other companies.

The principal contracts in the industry, involving the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, expired June 30, 1951. Appropriate notices were given, and bargaining was undertaken, but no agreement was reached before the expiration of the contracts and the union's scheduled strikes. At the request of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers postponed its strike deadline to August 27, 1951. The strike notices of the American Federation of Labor and Railway Brotherhood locals were withdrawn indefinitely.

During the period prior to the August 27 deadline, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service made renewed and intensive efforts to assist the various parties to reach agreement. The Service called representatives of the workers and the management of the Kennecott Copper Corp. into Washington for conferences. Negotiations progressed to a point where the parties were discussing an over-all cost package in terms of

cents per hour as the basis for settlement of all economic issues other than pensions. The union had indicated its willingness to accept an over-all cost package of 19 cents to be applied to the various economic issues, excepting pensions. The company had proposed 14.85 cents of which 7 cents would be applied as a general wage increase, the balance to be applied to other economic issues. In a final effort to break the deadlock the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service recommended to these parties that their dispute be settled on the basis of an increase averaging 16 cents per hour to be applied in part to the adjustment of such other economic matters as the parties might agree upon, this in addition to the pension proposals on which the parties had already agreed. The union expressed a willingness to accept this proposal, but the company declined to do so.

On August 27 the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, except for a few locals which had reached agreements with their respective companies, went on strike. The American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhood Unions, according to their testimony, did not strike but observed existing picket lines. As a result most of the copper and nonferrous metal-producing facilities of the country were shut down.

A significant barrier to settlement was the different interpretation each party to the disputes placed upon the policies of the Wage Stabilization Board. On August 27, 1951, in an attempt to achieve a settlement, I referred the disputes to the Wage Stabilization Board and asked that the Board inquire into the issues and report to me with its recommendations to the parties as to fair and equitable terms of settlement. The Wage Stabilization Board promptly held a public hearing, at which time the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers stated that their men would not return to work until an agreement was reached. The other unions involved stated that none of their members were on strike but were absent from work because they were respecting existing picket lines. The Wage Stabilization Board informed the parties that while the strike continued it would not go into the merits of the disputes.

On August 30, 1951, I issued Executive Order 10283 creating a Board of Inquiry pursuant to the Labor Management Relations Act. It was that Board's duty, under the law, to find the facts and report them to me. The Board was forbidden, under the law, to make any recommendations. I requested the Board to report to me on or before September 4, 1951.

The Board of Inquiry met with the parties on August 31, held a public hearing on September 1, 1951, and filed its first report with me on September 4, 1951. That report advised me of the facts of the disputes and indicated that "Every day that this strike is prolonged constitutes a threat not only to the welfare of our domestic economy but also to our national defense."

Thereupon, at my request and in accordance with the provisions of Section 208 of the Labor Management Relations Act, the attorney general instituted an action and on September 5, 1951, obtained an order in the United States district court at Denver, Colo., temporarily restraining the parties to the disputes from continuing the work stoppages. Production was resumed rapidly at all the operations involved in the disputes soon after the issuance of the court order on September 5. The injunction was terminated November 25, 1951.

The first break in the dispute, according to the report of the Board of Inquiry on September 4, came soon after the Board first met; on August 31, 1951, the Kennecott Copper Corp. and the Union's Joint Kennecott Negotiating Committee reported to the Board that substantial agreement had been reached on the major issues in their dispute and that, if this agreement was ratified, work would be resumed within a few days. With the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in some instances and independently of it in others, the various parties to the disputes renewed negotiations. Settlements were achieved in many cases prior to the expiration of the injunction.

The final report of the Board of Inquiry, dated November 5, 1951, indicated that most of the disputes had been settled by then, including all the disputes affecting copper. The only unsettled cases were in the lead and zinc fields of Idaho and Washington, and the companies and the union were still negotiating there. The Board had great difficulty in meeting the procedural requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act specifying that the Board report the positions of the parties and the employers' final offers. In those instances where negotiations were still continuing, the Board found it impossible to include any statements of position of final offers because the collective bargaining situation was so fluid that the positions and offers could not be described as final. At the time the final report was being prepared, employers were sending by air mail amendments to those offers. The Board stated that "Since it will be a physical impossibility to include the amended offers in this report, and since the unamended offers would be meaningless for the preparation of ballots under section 209 (b) of the act, we will not be able to include any statement of position or last offer in this report." The Board of Inquiry provided the National Labor Relations Board with all the information it had in order for that agency to conduct final offer elections where possible.

In a supplement to its final report, the Board reported that as of November 15 settlements had been reached in large parts of the industry, but that disputes persisted in six operations. The supplemental report of the Board states the position of the parties and the employers' final offers. The National Labor Relations Board conducted elections on the final offers of eight companies and on November 23, 1951, certified the results to the Department of Justice.

All the disputes in the non-ferrous metals industry were ultimately settled by direct negotiation between the parties, assisted in some instances by the mediation efforts of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The key settlement was that in the Kennecott case, which took place after the Board of Inquiry was appointed but before the injunction was issued. Thereafter the cases were settled one by one, most while the injunction was in effect and a few after it was terminated.

Copies of the various reports of the Board of Inquiry and of the National Labor Relations Board certification of the results of the final offer elections are attached for the information of the Congress.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1952.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL DEFENSE ACT OF 1950

Mr. LYLE, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 522, Rept. No. 1366), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 1244) to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except the Territory of Alaska from certain restrictions upon the making of Federal contributions, and to amend the provisions thereof relating to the taking of oaths by certain civil defense personnel. That after general debate which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

Mr. BOLLING. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the receipt on last Monday of the President's message on the extension of the Defense Production Act accentuates the responsibility of the Congress to achieve economic stabilization in the United States.

The inflation experienced since July 1950 has done enormous damage to the American people, the American economy and the cause of world peace. Much of this inflation could have been prevented had the Congress but been willing to act promptly and farsightedly. There are millions of Americans on fixed incomes, whose standard of living has been cut by

the greedy hand of inflation. The American economy has been unnecessarily burdened by inflation's uncertainties. The failure of Congress to act fearlessly has resulted in adding untold millions to the cost of defense mobilization in this country and has seriously weakened the economies of our friends and allies abroad.

During the past year only the unprecedented rate of consumer savings has prevented the inflation from being catastrophic. The only reasonable explanation I have heard for the enormous savings of the American people during the past year has been that it is psychological. Surely it is obvious that we cannot pin our hopes for economic stabilization on so uncertain a factor. It is clear that there can be very quickly a change in this psychology and that with that change would come enormous inflationary pressures; inflationary pressures which cannot be controlled effectively so long as the Defense Production Act is crippled by the special interest amendments adopted last year.

In the long run inflation hurts every American. The Congress once again has the opportunity and the responsibility to take courageous action to preserve the strength of our country.

GOVERNMENT BY TREATY

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include some extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, it was Thomas Jefferson who said that if he had to choose between a government without newspapers or newspapers without government he would unhesitatingly choose the latter.

The vigorous policies of the Zengers, the Paines, the Greeleys, the Pulitzers, and the countless unidentified editors of pioneers days west of the great Mississippi have left their imprint on the pages of time and history.

Those great names of journalism belong to the past but the ideals, the principles and the traditions for which they fought, and in some instances, died, are as much alive today as they were when the key turned in the lock of Zenger's jail cell.

Even in disagreement on some occasions with the policies and practices of modern journalism, we cannot find even one among us who would dare deny the freedom of the press. That freedom is one of the fundamentals of the guarantee of liberty which exists among free peoples of the world. There can be no freedom of individuals or of nations unless there is absolute freedom of the press.

A free press is the most important and vital guarantee against the destruction of the Constitution of the United States of America, which is the rock upon which free America has been built.

I have no fear that as long as there is a free press there will be a constitu-

tion and as long as there is a constitution there will be a free America.

When a free press is shackled the Constitution will be torn to shreds and free men will become enslaved puppets of the state in America.

Just how a free press guards the sanctity of the Constitution by day and by night and how a newspaper editor of today can protect that Constitution by speaking his mind is to be found in recent happenings about us.

Last week the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio, joined with 54 of his colleagues in introducing a resolution in the United States Senate providing for a Constitution amendment prohibiting the making of treaties which would abridge or circumvent the Constitution.

Today I have introduced in this body a similar resolution and invite the participation of all my colleagues who are of a like mind in recognizing the dangers which now lurk in the trend toward a government by treaty instead of a government under our existing Constitution.

I compliment the illustrious junior Senator from Ohio in the introduction of the resolution and compliment him on taking the initiative in the fight in Congress. I feel happy that I can contribute in a small way to bringing this matter to the attention of the Congress and by focusing the eyes of the American people on the dangers which beset us.

The major credit, however, must go to a newspaper editor, a fighting newspaper editor, a courageous newspaper editor who breathed into life his idealism of devotion to constitutional government as envisioned by the men who "struck off the greatest document ever written or conceived by the mind of man."

The editor is William H. Fitzpatrick, of Louisiana, editor of the New Orleans States, a newspaper already cited twice for courage in journalism.

It has been Billy Fitzpatrick who has given articulation to the fight which was given birth in the councils of the American Bar Association. Billy Fitzpatrick has spoken and written in such eloquent terms that last year he was awarded the coveted Pulitzer prize for his series of editorials on government by treaty.

Even before Billy Fitzpatrick was recognized by the Pulitzer committee this body had the privilege of reading those editorials because I had placed them in the RECORD.

At that time I announced that I would introduce legislation to carry out the intent and purposes of those magnificent editorials which were printed in the New Orleans States from December 11 to December 18, 1950.

Today I fulfill that promise by following the lead of the distinguished junior Senator from Ohio.

Billy Fitzpatrick has been relentless and tireless in his efforts to get this matter before the Congress and eventually before the people of the United States for their decision.

It is important to this body that for the first time the House of Representatives will have the opportunity of voicing its opinion on the menace of government by treaty.

Certainly no man is better qualified to speak on the subject of government

by treaty than the man who first brought it to the attention of the American people in his editorial columns.

Read and read carefully the last of the Pulitzer winning editorials by Mr. Fitzpatrick in which he makes definite and positive suggestion to amend the Constitution in order to prevent the crucifixion of liberty and freedom on the cross of government by treaty.

Here is Mr. Fitzpatrick's editorial which has inspired this legislation:

GOVERNMENT BY TREATY—WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

This newspaper is opposed to government by treaty. This newspaper is opposed to ratification of the Genocide Convention and the Covenant on Human Rights because it believes them to be dangerous to our liberties and freedoms.

Members of the American Bar Association's committee on peace and law through the United Nations ask:

"Can we sacrifice fundamental principles of freedom on the altar of necessity for a compromise?"

"For which standard of free speech and a free press will we be fighting under the banner of the United Nations—the standard of the covenant or the standard of the Constitution of the United States?"

Proponents of these treaties say that we must ratify them to assume the leadership expected of this Nation in the conflict of ideologies and the battle for men's minds.

But is it leadership to endanger the rights of our citizens to meet upon the common ground of agreement with other countries whose nationals do not possess nor understand nor, in some cases, desire the rights we as Americans hold dear?

If the Government's policy is to set an example, then we recommend the example set by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada in refusing to approve the proposed treaty on public information because it included the same sort of general restrictions of public safety and public security that the covenant includes.

But if the policy of our Government is to agree to these lower standards on the premise that forsaking our own historic ideals is necessary in the interest of world peace and understanding, then there is a way to implement that policy of compromise and still maintain our own traditional rights and freedoms.

This can be done by amending the Constitution to—

Forbid the invasion of domestic law by treaty unless specifically authorized by act of Congress;

Forbid the Congress to make treaties effective by laws not otherwise authorized by the Constitution; and

Forbid any fundamental change in our form of government as now constituted by the device of treaty ratification.

The American Bar Association has authorized a committee to study this suggestion of amending the Constitution to protect our Bill of Rights. But until these three steps—or some equally acceptable safeguards—are adopted to prevent destruction of the United States Constitution through government by treaty, the Senate should reject summarily any and all treaties which are judged to contain unacceptable restrictions on and derogations of our rights as free Americans.

FREE POSTAGE FOR KOREAN CASUALTIES HOSPITALIZED OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SHELLEY. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced in the House a bill to extend the free mailing privilege to our Korean wounded who are hospitalized in Japan or other areas outside Korea and outside the continental limits of the United States. The bill is intended to remedy what, I feel sure, was an oversight on the part of Congress in passing the original free postage act for servicemen stationed in Korea. My bill will be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and I urge that committee to clear it quickly for action by the House.

The fact that our Korean wounded had to buy stamps for their letters on reaching hospitals in Japan was first called to my attention by a constituent in September of 1951. When I had confirmed this fact I immediately suggested to President Truman that he take action to remedy the injustice done the boys sent to Japan for hospitalization and treatment. Many of them, flown directly from Korean battlefields, have no immediate source of funds to buy stamps. They hesitate to impose on the Red Cross even for temporary help. In any event, there is absolutely no reason why the Korean wounded, who now get the free mailing privilege while in Korea, through an act of Congress, should have the privilege revoked on removal to Japan or any other area outside the United States and away from their families and friends.

The President was quick to sympathize with this point of view, and the Secretary of Defense on October 9, 1951, issued an order to the services extending free postage to servicemen hospitalized in Japan as a result of Korean service. The privilege is, thus, now enjoyed by Korean casualties of our Armed Forces in hospitals in Japan.

I have introduced my bill today to obtain congressional ratification of this administrative act, and to extend the servicemen's franking privilege to include the many Korean service casualties hospitalized in other Pacific areas, such as Hawaii or Guam. I feel sure that none of my distinguished colleagues in this House will question for a moment that this bill should be passed. I hope that the committee will see fit to bring the bill to the floor as quickly as possible and that after passage here the other body will approve it without delay.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to append to these remarks a copy of the bill I have just introduced:

H. R. 6595

A bill to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (Public Law 609, 81st Cong.), as amended, so as to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States who as a result of service in Korea are hospitalized outside the continental limits of the United States

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas," ap-

proved July 12, 1950, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That any first-class letter mail matter admissible to the mails as ordinary mail matter which is sent by a member of the Armed Forces of the United States: (1) while on active duty or in the active service of the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea and such other areas as the President of the United States may hereafter designate as combat zones or theaters of military operations; or (2) while hospitalized outside the continental limits of the United States when such hospitalization is a result of service in Korea and such other areas as the President of the United States may hereafter designate as combat zones or theaters of military operations; to any person in the United States, including the Territories and possessions thereof, shall be transmitted in the mails free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe. When specified by the sender, letters weighing not to exceed 1 ounce shall be transmitted to destination by air mail, dependent upon air space availability therefor."

PRUSSIANIZING THE UNITED STATES

Mr. RAMSAY. 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 West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSAY. Mr. Speaker, with the Armed Services Committees of both House and Senate considering universal military training, all Members are receiving a great deal of mail on the subject of militarizing the American mind.

Apparently this militarizing process has already affected the mind of Presidential Candidate TAFT. Candidate TAFT, speaking in the Pacific Northwest, said that if elected President—and that's a very, very "iffy" statement—he would fire the present Chiefs of Staff and replace them with Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

This would require a change in the law, but it is clear that candidate TAFT wants to have a single chief of staff for everything, a one-man rule of all our Armed Forces. That is just what the Congress wanted to avoid when it adopted the so-called unification law, because having a single chief of staff for everything is prussianism with vengeance. It is the type of organization which led Germany into two ill-fated attempts at world conquest, it is the type of military establishment which would appeal to totalitarian minds.

TO PROVIDE A ROOM FOR PRAYER AND MEDITATION

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. 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 Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I believe the Members will be interested in a resolution I am introducing today to authorize and direct the Architect of the Capitol to provide adjacent to the

rotunda a room that would be appropriate for prayer and meditation by the Members of Congress. Senator MONROE of Oklahoma is introducing a similar resolution in the Senate. It is our judgment that this will meet a long-felt need, not for meetings of a religious character but a place where the individual representative who feels the need may retire for prayer.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Arkansas yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LYLE. I want to commend the gentleman from Arkansas for the step he is taking. I think it would be wonderful for the Members of the House to have a place where they could go and meditate. As a matter of fact, often I have thought that 1-minute prayers on the part of Members of Congress would be far better than 1-minute speeches.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. The poet was right when he said that more things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of. In this period of tension every man in this House feels the need of spiritual resources. In this proposed chapel provision would be made for the different faiths, an altar for each, or no altar at all if that suited the individual. It would symbolize the spiritual unity of America and our freedom of worship.

THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

Mr. FURCOLO. 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. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, the committee investigating the Katyn Forest massacre of thousands of Polish soldiers is going to hold hearings again in the not too distant future. We are, of course, anxious to have the testimony of any and all who have any evidence to offer.

In addition, and this is of vital importance, we also want to hear from people who may have some leads to evidence or to possible witnesses.

I want to urge all the people in New England, who may have anything at all to offer, to write to me or to communicate with me. Your identity will be protected. Your name will not be used without your permission. Your testimony will not be used without your permission.

We are going to leave no stone unturned in trying to obtain all possible evidence bearing on the atrocities. If anyone in New England has knowledge or clues or suggestions of any kind, I urge them to get in touch with me.

COTTAGE SITE DEVELOPMENT IN RESERVOIR AREAS

Mr. STIGLER. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of the Army of land allocated for cottage-site development in reservoir areas.

To accomplish this purpose it is necessary that section 4 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes" approved December 22, 1944, be amended by adding after the second sentence thereof, the following new sentences:

Any land in an area allocated for cottage-site development which is offered for lease under this section shall also be offered for sale by the Secretary of the Army, at a price not to exceed 20 times the annual rent payable under the proposed lease. Title to land purchased under this section shall be conveyed to the purchaser by the Secretary of the Army, but the conveyance shall contain such reservations with respect to minerals, sanitation, and flood control, and such other reservations to carry out the purposes of this section, as the Secretary may deem necessary.

My reason in introducing this measure is that in my area there has been authorized by the Congress quite a few multiple-purpose dams. Two of these, known as the Fort Gibson Lake and the Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, will be practically completed by the end of this year. Already, many cottages have been built on these lakes and occupied by various lessees, but I find there are many who want to build cottages, but are not financially able without outside help.

Under the present law, cottage sites around the lakes are leased by the Army engineers and cannot be owned by the person who is building the cottage. Not only the Federal Housing Administration, but no other agency such as banks and building and loan associations will loan money for cottages or residences on leased land.

By passing this legislation it would give the cottage owner an opportunity to own the land where he wants to build, it would be put back on the county tax rolls and help the county and the State from a tax standpoint and, of course, would enable the owner to make an FHA or a bank loan which cannot be done otherwise.

It will be noted that under my bill, while title to the land purchased under this section shall be conveyed to the purchaser by the Secretary of the Army, the conveyance shall contain such reservations with respect to minerals, sanitation, and flood control, and such other reservations to carry out the purposes of this section, as the Secretary may deem necessary.

It is my firm judgment that the passage of this measure will greatly stimulate the building of cottages in these recreational areas and the new method of operation will prove more satisfactory than the present arrangement we have.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Mr. FLOOD. 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. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House in behalf of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Republic of Lithuania.

The end of World War I marked the emergence of many peoples as independent, self-governing nations. Peoples whose homelands had been overrun by foreigners and who were subjected to unwanted alien rule for centuries fought against their oppressors and evicted their foreign overlords. In this way, the Lithuanians regained their freedom. Having endured foreign domination for centuries, they declared their independence on February 16, 1918. For this reason to all Lithuanians in and out of their beloved and historic homeland, February 16 is a memorable day.

The Lithuanians have a distinct and significant place in the turbulent history of northern Europe. Of the three Baltic nationalities—the Estonians, the Latvians, the Lithuanians—they are the most numerous, and have long been among the sturdiest defenders of liberty. Though subjected to the heavy yoke of foreign rule for centuries they have managed to keep alive their love of liberty and their patriotism. An unyielding spirit, a fervent devotion to national traditions, and a firm belief in simple Christian principles have served them well throughout their history.

Both in the attainment of Lithuanian independence and in its maintenance during more than two decades, I am happy to say, the United States has contributed greatly, both in an official and unofficial way. The Lithuanians received great encouragement from the famous fourteen points of former President Woodrow Wilson. It was a source of inspiration to them to know that their struggle for liberty and independence had the wholehearted support of this World War I leader and the people of the United States. Of equal value was the moral and material aid given to Lithuania by the people of this country, especially by our worthy citizens of Lithuanian descent.

These citizens, totaling more than 500,000, have served their adopted country well. As law-abiding, hard-working and loyal citizens in wartime and in peacetime they have contributed their full share in the making of this country and in the shaping of American civilization. It is they who are most deeply touched by the suffering that is now endured by their Lithuanian friends and relatives under the most oppressive of tyrannies. It is they, of all Americans, who understand most fully the significance of this celebration on the 16th day of February. For they have followed events in the country of their origin since that fateful day in 1918 when Lithuanians reemerged as a free nation. It seemed then that the long period of servitude under foreign rule had come to an end. It seemed then that a new day had dawned, and that finally a life full of new promise had begun. During the 20-odd years of independence that

followed, Lithuania made tremendous advances in all fields of human endeavor. But the Lithuanians, unfortunately, were among the earliest victims of World War II; their independence was one of its first casualties. Their homeland was occupied by the Red army in June of 1940. A year later—in July 1941—Nazi forces drove out the Red forces and for 3 years were the overlords of the country. In August of 1944 the Red army returned, and since then Lithuania has been a part of the Soviet Union.

In the usual Soviet pattern of domination, Lithuania has been sealed off from the non-Soviet world. So completely has this little country been engulfed by its great neighbor that it is impossible to obtain adequate information about conditions existing there. Whatever bits of news have reached us come either through official channels from Moscow, or through the Lithuanian representatives in this country. The latter do receive reports from underground resistance leaders in Lithuania, and from these, it appears that the plight of Lithuania's helpless people is getting worse. The endless struggle between the governing minority and the suppressed majority continues. Large numbers of Lithuanians have been deported to other parts of the Soviet Union. The colonizing of the country with Russian and Mongolian elements, loyal to the Soviet Union, seems to be proceeding without interruption. The government of the country has been brought completely under the control of Moscow. Collectivization and communization apparently have been completed, and slave labor conscription, a novel feature in the early days of Soviet occupation, is now being stepped up. Religious and political freedom is rigidly restricted by the governing minority; and the church as a social force in the life of the country has been severely circumscribed. Since 1950 some 600,000 Lithuanians are reported to have been deported to slave-labor camps in the Asiatic regions of the Soviet Union.

In the face of this tyrannical oppression, the Lithuanian patriots are still carrying on an underground resistance. They are still striving to hold on to their national identity in spite of brutal efforts to obliterate it. It is to the credit of this country that our Government has never recognized the annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union and still accords diplomatic recognition to the legal government of that country. This is clear proof of our belief that on some February 16 the Lithuanians once again will celebrate their independence day in full freedom and peace.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU

Mr. McVEY. 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?

There was no objection.

Mr. McVEY. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers this morning carry a report concerning the ouster of Frank Scofield, in-

ternal revenue collector at Austin, Tex., and Theodore J. Naumann, deputy internal revenue collector at Minot, N. Dak.

President Truman should not be permitted to get away with avoiding a forthright explanation of the reasons for the ouster of Frank Scofield, internal revenue collector at Austin, Tex., and Theodore J. Naumann, deputy internal revenue collector at Minot, N. Dak.

So far the public has been given only a statement by Internal Revenue Commissioner John B. Dunlap that Scofield's resignation was requested for the best interest of the revenue service, and a statement by J. F. Lamb, collector for North Dakota, that Naumann was relieved because he was found to be unsuitable for the revenue service. If these statements are correct, then it is for the best interest of the American people to know exactly what the investigation of the two men showed.

Scofield had been collector at Austin since 1933 and Naumann had held his job since 1942. Thus, both had held top-level positions for many years and handled many millions of tax dollars. If there have been any irregularities in their offices, the people who have been sweating to pay those taxes are entitled to know what transpired, who the responsible persons are, and what is being done to punish them.

The Truman administration is making a fetish of secrecy, particularly when unfavorable news that may affect its political future is involved. At the same time, the administration is loudly proclaiming a desire to clean up the widespread corruption that has been revealed despite the administration's best efforts to hide it.

As long as the administration continues to slough off incidents like the ouster of Scofield and Naumann without an honest disclosure of all the facts, the so-called "operation clean-up" will be nothing more than operation cover-up.

THE JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

Mr. BURDICK. 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 North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I have been telling the American people right along that outstanding Americans in positions of trust have been making every possible attempt to build a super world government and take away the sovereign rights of the United States.

No one has contributed more to this insidious and un-American move than John Foster Dulles, who prepared the Japanese Peace Treaty. It is a document that takes away the sovereign power of Japan, but at the same time sets up a formula to be followed by this country.

The very first thing said in the peace treaty is found in the preamble. Here it is:

Whereas Japan, for its part, declares its intention to apply for membership in the

United Nations and in all circumstances to conform to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations to strive to realize the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; to seek to create within Japan conditions of stability and well-being as defined in Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The same hypocrisy is indulged in when reference is made to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as almost every provision in this declaration can be agreed to, but this declaration is not the declaration that will come before the Senate for ratification. That instrument is called the Covenant of Human Rights, and Dulles must have known that he was talking about one declaration, which is not objectionable, to bolster up the cause of a vicious Covenant of Human Rights.

That covenant destroys free speech and free religion. That covenant supports the regular pattern of communism. Free speech is guaranteed, except as it is limited by law, or does not hurt the feelings of any group or a member of a group. This covenant destroys the right of a citizen to be tried for any alleged crime by a jury of his peers. He can be taken out of this country and tried anywhere for an alleged crime written by the United Nations.

As this great exponent of international affairs has written this Japanese Peace Treaty, it is a treaty with the United Nations, and not with the United States. If it is not, why does he say in the very preamble that Japan is to conform to the Charter of the United Nations?

Japan will have no control over its sovereign laws, because any treaty or convention made by the United Nations and approved by their official bodies will be the supreme law of the land, just like a convention of the United Nations, when approved by our Senate, becomes the supreme law of this land. When we approved the Charter of the United Nations we approved this doctrine. All Senators who were present in the Senate voted for approval of this charter except Senator LANGER of North Dakota and Senator SHIPSTEAD of Minnesota. All southern Senators voted for it, and yet what they did was to wipe out every State law on the statute books of the South which conflicts with this Charter. Interracial marriages cannot be prohibited; every person is guaranteed a decent living—regardless of his own efforts. He is to have adequate housing—regardless of his own efforts; he is to have medical service—regardless of his own efforts.

Under the terms of this peace treaty, Japan is to be placed in a strait-jacket made and handed to her, not by the United States, but by the United Nations.

Dulles prepared the treaty and Acheson put it over at San Francisco; and the State Department has issued four bulletins approving it. This is absolute proof that Dulles and Acheson are willing to violate their oath of office, under which they swore to support the Constitution of the United States.

Treason, as defined in the Constitution, is—

Treason against these United States shall consist only in levying war against the

United States or giving aid and comfort to its enemies.

Applying this definition to the actions taken by Dulles and Acheson in the advocacy of a plan of government that will destroy our rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and subvert it to the power of a supergovernment, destroy free speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, and the right of a citizen of the United States to be tried for alleged crimes by a jury in this country, must naturally lead any normal mind to conclude that both are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this free Government.

Any treaty of peace with Japan must be divorced from any connection with the United Nations, and from the Un-American provisions of its Charter and Conventions.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. TOLLEFSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

A PROBLEM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, property owners along the shores of the Great Lakes have suffered millions of dollars worth of damage in the past few years, and are this year threatened with further calamitous losses as a result of the high water levels in the lakes, and particularly in Lake Ontario. The reasons for these high water levels are complex and include both natural and man-made causes. Remedies can and must be found, but they must be such as to take into account the interests of all the groups affected by the Great Lakes water levels, including navigation and water power interests, industrial and agricultural interests, and the interests of riparian owners of residential properties.

Mr. Speaker, the International Joint Commission was created by treaty between the United States and Great Britain to deal with just such problems arising over the boundary waters of the United States and Canada as I have just described. Its services are urgently needed in this instance, but it can act only if requested by our Government to do so. I have therefore introduced a resolution—House Concurrent Resolution 179—calling on our Government to invoke its services. It is urgent that this resolution be given consideration by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it was referred, at the earliest possible moment.

I should like to point out that this is not a matter on which the United States can take unilateral action, even

if that were desirable, since the so-called Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, to which I have referred above, specifically gives the International Joint Commission jurisdiction over matters affecting the water levels of the waters lying between this country and Canada.

The Canadians themselves have sustained severe property losses as a result of the present high-water levels, and are anxious to have the International Joint Commission launch the necessary studies and investigations to determine the causes and to recommend remedies. Early this week a group of Canadian officials and others, meeting at Niagara Falls, Ontario, formally requested their government at Ottawa to invoke the services of the International Joint Commission at the earliest possible moment.

To delay action in this matter, Mr. Speaker, is to invite destruction which may mount into further millions of dollars. Studies made over the years show that the water levels of the Lakes customarily rise in the early spring, but this year they will start from an unprecedented high level. The already acute conditions in the basin may therefore be expected to grow steadily worse as the spring progresses.

In view of the fact that we have, in the International Joint Commission, an agency with both the authority and the facilities to deal with this problem, there would appear to be no justification for temporizing or delaying further in referring the matter to it, and I urge that such action be taken with all possible speed.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD the text of my resolution calling for action by the International Joint Commission, together with a letter from A. O. Stanley, United States Chairman of that Commission, with respect to it, and an editorial from the Buffalo Evening News of February 5, 1952, concerning this acute problem and the best means of dealing with it:

House Concurrent Resolution 179

Whereas the International Joint Commission was created by treaty between the United States and Great Britain, dated January 11, 1909, and given jurisdiction over matters involving the boundary waters of the United States and Canada; and

Whereas the water levels in the Great Lakes, which have been increasing throughout the past decade, have caused substantial damage to the economy of the Great Lakes Basin; and

Whereas the causes of such high water levels have not been definitely ascertained, and remedial measures to arrest and prevent further damage, while urgently needed, should rest on accurate and comprehensive data as to the causative factors involved; and

Whereas authority to conduct such a study and investigation and to recommend remedial measures lies within the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission under the terms of the boundary water treaty of January 11, 1909, as set forth above: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President is hereby requested to refer this matter to the International Joint Commission, requesting the Commission (1) to undertake a comprehensive investigation and study of the fluctuating water levels of the several lakes of the Great Lakes Basin and the causes therefor; (2) to determine the approximate extent of

damage to commerce, industry, natural resources, and property values, both residential, agricultural, and commercial, resulting from such high water; (3) and to formulate recommendations for submission to the Governments of the United States and Canada for such remedial measures as, in the Commission's judgment, will serve the best interest of the riparian owners, navigation and water power interests, and the general economy of such of the Great Lakes Basin area as lies within its jurisdiction, giving priority to those exigent situations on Lake Superior and Lake Ontario where the high water levels are presently causing substantial and mounting damage and where relief is most urgent.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1952.
Hon. HAROLD C. OSTERTAG,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. OSTERTAG: Am just in receipt of your valued favor of February 8 and enclosure.

As you are well advised, this country and Canada for many years attempted without success to adjust various and sundry differences and disputes arising between them incident to cycles of high or low water upon the Great Lakes.

As you know these inland seas aptly called boundary waters and their connecting channels are all bisected by the international boundary line.

A century of failure to satisfactorily adjust these differences was due to two things:

1. Any adjustment, diversion or control of lake levels on this side of the border which did not correspondingly affect levels on the other side, would necessarily and obviously be too restricted in scope to adequately meet or solve the major problems constantly arising.

2. All such change of level, diversion or control, attempted on this side of the line, sufficient in extent or scope to accomplish the end desired would necessarily affect levels of such waters on the other side of the boundary and in another country, as to instantly give rise to international complications and disputes which prior to 1909 could only be settled by slow and often inadequate diplomatic adjustments, and not infrequently causing interminable delays.

In order to bring the many unsettled and vexatious questions and disputes then pending between the two countries to a speedy and more satisfactory conclusion and to provide for the amicable and immediate adjustment of all similar questions and disputes in the future, the so-called Boundary Waters Treaty of January 11, 1909, was negotiated.

Under the terms of this wise protocol the United States and Canada each vested in the present International Joint Commission the sole and exclusive jurisdiction and control over certain matters relating to boundary streams which had hitherto, under international law, been exercised by the one country or the other.

This treaty after defining boundary waters in such a way as to include all these Great Lakes except Michigan and their connecting waters, among other things the article III provides that:

"It is agreed that, in addition to the uses, obstructions, and diversions heretofore permitted or hereafter provided for by special agreement between the parties hereto, no further or other uses or obstructions or diversions, whether temporary or permanent, of boundary waters on either side of the line, affecting the natural level or flow of boundary waters on the other side of the line, shall be made except by authority of the United States or the Dominion of Canada within their respective jurisdictions and with the approval, as hereinafter provided, of a joint commission, to be known as the International Joint Commission."

As our treaties are, under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, neither country acting separately, independently and alone, can under any circumstances, attempt or accomplish the changes now peremptorily demanded in lake levels and runoff without coming in direct conflict with the explicit inhibitions of this treaty.

Relief must be secured, if at all, as you have well said in your timely resolution, through the International Joint Commission.

May I observe, my dear Congressman, that years of practical experience with such matters have thoroughly convinced me that the Great Lakes and their connecting waters from the head of navigation of Lake Superior to the outlets of Lake Ontario constitute one connected and integrated waterway which is absolutely incapable of adequate or satisfactory regulation in segments.

It has demonstrated time and again that an apparently satisfactory adjustment in one isolated section inevitably results in a corresponding maladjustment in another part of this system.

It is, as you have most pertinently observed in your admirable resolution, essentially an over-all proposition.

I have read and reread House Concurrent Resolution 179 and do not hesitate to assure you that in the light of over 20 years as a Federal legislator dealing with such questions and more than 20 years upon this commission, that I regard this resolution as well and carefully prepared, especially timely in view of present and exigent conditions, and admirably adapted in the inauguration of measures of relief from conditions of whichever nationals are justly complaining from Duluth to the outlets of Lake Ontario.

Sincerely yours,

A. O. STANLEY,
Chairman, United States Section
International Joint Commission.

[From the Buffalo Evening News of February 5, 1952]

EROSION ISSUE IN CONGRESS

An interesting international conference will be held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on February 12; one concerned with high levels in the Great Lakes. This gathering will not bring together officials of the Governments at Washington and Ottawa; it will be a parley of American and Canadian landowners along Lake Ontario's shores. Both groups have suffered heavy losses through erosion, accelerated by unusually high water levels these last few years.

The organized American group has tried to persuade Secretary of the Army Frank Pace to call the Government of Canada to account under the terms of a treaty of 1902, which authorized the construction by Canada of the Gut Dam in the St. Lawrence River and which puts upon the Dominion responsibility for property damage traceable to the dam. The group has even discussed the possibility of suing Canada directly for damages.

Now come Canadian property owners to say that they, too, have suffered property losses because of high water. They are ready to make common cause with the American owners along the lake. In this connection it is noteworthy that in the Grimsby (Ontario) area inroads to a depth of 100 feet have been made by Ontario waters—inroads greater than have been suffered by most landowners between Youngstown and Olcott on this side of the border.

The sorely beset landowners have a champion in Representative HAROLD C. OSTERTAG of the Forty-first New York District. He has introduced in the House a concurrent resolution requesting President Truman to refer the matter to the International Joint Commission. The Congressman would have that that body "undertake a comprehensive investigation and study of the fluctuating water levels in the several lakes of the Great

Lakes basin and causes thereof" and determine "the extent of damage to commerce, industry, natural resources, and property values . . . resulting from such high water."

This assuredly is more reasonable procedure than a suit against Canada, if such an action by American landowners were tenable. Besides, it is not as if excessive erosion were felt only along Ontario's shores; the waters of Lake Superior also have made deep inroads—the other lakes to a lesser extent. In short, there is high water in all of them. It is felt most acutely along Ontario, because this lake is the bottleneck through which the entire Great Lakes Basin drains.

Undoubtedly the Gut Dam in the St. Lawrence has to some extent accelerated erosion. Perhaps to a greater extent erosion has been intensified by the diversion of Ogoki and Long Lac waters from Hudson Bay Basin into Lake Superior, a diversion of about 5,000 cubic second feet that has continued for 10 years. Mr. OSTERTAG says that it has been discontinued.

In the circumstances the study of levels should include levels in all the lakes. Obviously this is an undertaking for the International Joint Commission which is in authority with regard to the watercourses between the United States and Canada. Every consideration urges approval of Mr. OSTERTAG's resolution for an investigation that will be comprehensive of conditions in the whole Great Lakes Basin—an investigation looking to causes and to adjustment of valid damage claims.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday there will be the call of the Consent Calendar. There is one suspension, H. R. 5893, dealing with the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, authorizing legislation in relation to the increasing of loans.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Increasing of loans for housing?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that is for veterans' housing.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is my understanding.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called.

Wednesday we will take up House Resolution 514, the Berry resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That is one of those 7-day resolutions.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In answer to an inquiry.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Following that will be S. 1244, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

Thursday is undetermined. In replying to my friend's inquiry, I know of nothing that might come up then, but I would not want to be bound. However, I have no knowledge of any legislation that might come up on Thursday next. On Friday George Washington's Farewell Address will be read.

Any further program will be announced later.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand that the so-called UMT bill will probably come up the following week.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is my understanding and expectation. It all depends, of course, on a rule coming out next week. As to appropriation bills, my understanding is that the first one will be brought up in the House the first week in March.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That will probably follow the UMT bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would expect so, although I would not want to be bound by that statement.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I understand that.

Mr. McCORMACK. It all depends when a rule comes out on the UMT bill. If one does come up next week, it will be my intention to put it down for the week after next.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

RUSSIAN FUR IMPORTS

Mr. MACK of Washington. 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 Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, Congress, in June of last year, passed a law authorizing the President "to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the importation" of furs from Russia into the United States.

Oddly, more Russian furs have been coming into the United States from Russia since this law was enacted than were imported prior to its enactment. In the 4 months of August, September, October and November furs imports from Russia have totalled \$9,000,000. Russia is using the money she gets for these fur supplies to buy goods, including war goods, from other nations. This traffic should be stopped.

Why is it that Russian furs continue to come into the country despite the enactment last June of a law prohibiting Russian fur imports? Here is the answer.

In the bill that was passed by Congress, the furs, importation of which might be prohibited, were listed by name. Strangely, the name of two furs—persian lamb or caracul and silver fox—the two furs that constitute the largest items of Russian fur exports to the United States, were omitted from the banned list of furs. Russia is now shipping about \$2,000,000 of these two furs into the United States a month. These imports should be stopped. The imports of these two types of furs can be stopped by enacting H. R. 5284 which I have introduced which inserts the names of caracul or persian lamb and silver fox in the list of banned furs named in Public Law 50 of the Eighty-second Congress.

Congress by the passage of Public Law 50 clearly indicated its intention of stopping the importation of Russian furs into the United States. This law should be strengthened by adding to the list of banned furs the names of persian lamb or caracul and silver fox which are the two furs which always have provided Russia with the bulk of her fur business with the United States.

AIRPLANE PRODUCTION

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. 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 Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, early in December the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. McGRATH], and I were in Korea for a few days. We were asked by the soldiers and the press in Korea at that time, "Just what is happening to all of our airplane production? There is no question but what we are losing control of the air here. Where are our planes? Why can we not get here the planes we need to do the job? Just what is wrong? Is it with our production or are our best planes going elsewhere in too liberal quantities?" Perhaps an article in the Washington Post this morning answers that question:

CANADA TO BUILD UNITED STATES-POWERED JETS FOR BRITISH

Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter last night announced a three-nation agreement under which Canada will build Sabrejet fighters equipped with United States engines to be flown by pilots of the British Royal Air Force.

Finletter said the planes would be used to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty forces commanded by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Up to this time, he said, Canada and the United States have been the only countries to use the Sabre jet.

The announcement said Canada will build the F-86-E jets at Canadair, Ltd. The United States will supply the engines, instruments, and other Government-furnished equipment produced only in this country.

Surely there is justification for the often-repeated complaint made by the boys we heard in Korea, that the war in Korea is being considered here in Washington more or less as a stepchild. This may be a matter for decision on high policy levels, but I personally feel very strongly that our best planes should go to Korea, where a war is being fought. The second-line production should go to other points. Our Armed Forces are entitled to the best we can produce and Secretary Finletter should reconsider his announced intention of permitting the sending of Sabre jets to Western Europe. I hope the Armed Services Committee will immediately check into the allocation of all of our defense production and make certain that, above all, our own fighting men in the desolate wastes of Korea will have first call upon that production of planes, tanks, guns, and equipment, to the full extent of their needs.

PROPOSED PROCUREMENT OF MILITARY
SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Mr. GROSS. 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 Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I warn the Members to be on guard against a bill introduced in the other body, S. 2557, apparently designed as a sectional WPA, with the expense borne by your taxpayers and mine.

It provides, in effect, that to the maximum extent the Government must procure military supplies and services in areas of unemployment caused in part, I point out, by foreign imports of shoes, textiles, and so forth, and reckless exports and maldistribution of American steel.

Here is the real stinger in this bill, and I quote verbatim:

Any contract for the procurement of any supplies or services may, under regulations which the President may prescribe, be awarded to any such contractor after negotiation and without compliance with any provision of law otherwise requiring advertisement or competitive bidding prior to the execution of such contract.

Author of this pernicious piece of legislation, outlawing competitive bidding in military contracts, is one of the self-anointed apostles of the Eisenhower-for-President movement which raises the question of how far will the blank check contract dispensers and international spendthrifts go in gouging American taxpayers?

With thousands of unemployed construction workers in the Northern States along the Atlantic seaboard, I have heard no protest from those representing that area to the present hand-out of a million long tons of steel to Winston Churchill.

Or is it the purpose of American internationalists to provide the materials and tools to keep foreign workers employed while creating legislative WPA's for the unemployed in this country?

ROADWAYS IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA

Mr. ARMSTRONG. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, the American Automobile Association recently sponsored a meeting to discuss plans and progress in the program of constructing and improving roadways in the District of Columbia. Principal address at this meeting was delivered by Brig. Gen. B. L. Robinson, Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. In this address, General Robinson presented a thoughtful and helpful survey of plans and projects to relieve traffic congestion and improve the flow of vehicular traffic within and in and out of the District. I am sure the remarks

of General Robinson will be of interest to Members of this House, and I therefore present them for the RECORD:

REMARKS OF BRIG. GEN. B. L. ROBINSON, ENGINEER COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BEFORE THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADVISORY BOARD, AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

It is with extreme pleasure that I appear before the District of Columbia Advisory Board of the American Automobile Association to speak concerning the highway improvement needs of the District of Columbia in the immediate future.

We stand today at the close of a decade during which many rapidly changing factors have created difficult problems concerning traffic and highway problems. Failure to take adequate steps to meet these problems is resulting in the flight of wealth from this community and what is even worse is resulting in the abandonment of our potentiality of prosperity, which will be increasingly difficult and eventually impossible to regain. Our corrective actions must be as drastic and as far reaching as the problems that face us. The past decade has seen (1) a deferment of highway improvements during the war years accompanied by a decrease in revenues for highway purposes; (2) an increase in population and traffic of large magnitude in postwar years accompanied by wholly inadequate increase in revenues; (3) a shift in population centers and traffic generators in the metropolitan area further aggravating the problem.

The downtown Washington governmental, business, and financial district is still the focal point of the Washington metropolitan area and we must maintain it as such. To do this our traffic and highway difficulties must be overcome. Three things are necessary: (1) We must understand the problem as a whole and in detail; (2) we must adopt an adequate, detailed, comprehensive plan of improvement; (3) we must adopt an adequate, realistic financing program.

In order to accomplish the first and provide a basis for the second, the District of Columbia together with the States of Maryland and Virginia, and in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, has undertaken a joint survey to determine the highway-improvement needs of the District of Columbia metropolitan area. This comprehensive origin and destination survey of the Washington metropolitan area has been analyzed and volumes I, II, and III of the findings have been published. Part I of the final volume is currently being prepared for publication. The discussion today concerns the District of Columbia portion of the highway-improvement program which has been recommended for the metropolitan area of Washington by a committee representing the following agencies and interests: Department of Highways, District of Columbia; Department of Highways, Commonwealth of Virginia; Maryland State Roads Commission; Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce; National Capital Park and Planning Commission; combined transit interests of the area; Department of the Army. The work of the committee was participated in by officials of our Department of Highways. The entire program has been reviewed by the Department which has endorsed it as being necessary to the welfare of the city.

In volume I of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transportation Study Reports, which was published in 1950, the committee presented conclusive evidence of the traffic problem in the study area. Several sections of this report were devoted to this purpose in the form of charts and tables to illustrate the growth of the metropolitan area and the attendant increases in all the factors which enter into the transporta-

tion problem. The period covered extended generally from 1940 to 1950, 10 years which witnessed tremendous expansion in the Federal establishment during World War II, and a parallel expansion in the District of Columbia and its environs.

Since the publication of this report, the standard traffic indexes have continued their upward trend. Adjusted survey data on the basis of representative traffic counts made on the ground reveal that no significant abatement of trends in highway travel will take place in the foreseeable future. To illustrate, the number of vehicles crossing the Potomac River on Highway Bridge, or US 1, increased by 16.7 percent in 1950, and by 19.8 percent in 1951. During the 10-year period, 1941-51, vehicular crossings on this bridge increased by 110 percent.

In its comprehensive study of the transportation problem in the whole metropolitan area, the committee has arrived at the conclusion that the central core of the region is most in need of highway improvements. It is in the Washington downtown area that the great centers of employment and other mass attractions are to be found. And, by the same token, it is there also that the greatest degree of congestion, driving strain and delay, and increased cost of motor vehicle operation are to be found. There again is to be found progressively stronger evidence of community blight which threatens the economic base of the District of Columbia by endangering the value of existing assessable property.

While the city of Washington and the entire metropolitan region may be judged by some to be in a more favorable position than other large urban centers, because of wide avenues and spacious circles and squares, these advantages are more apparent than real. To anyone who must travel each day between the center of the city and the so-called dormitory areas, especially during the morning and evening peaks, there is ample evidence at every intersection and bridgehead of a traffic problem of major proportions. Conditions are much the same as the commuter-driver progresses through densely populated intermediate sections of the city into the suburbs. Intensive suburban development during the postwar years has by far outstripped the design capacities of connecting highways. The regional transportation problem is further aggravated by greatly increased truck and bus traffic necessitated by the needs of new population groups for supplies and other community services.

Population gains in the metropolitan area constitute the most important single factor having a direct bearing on plans and proposals to provide additional street and highway capacity which is so urgently needed.

The geographical distribution of these new population groups, when considered in relation to the business and governmental centers in downtown Washington, is responsible for the greater part of the traffic tangle. Ten years ago there were only two flows of any consequence, in-bound in the morning and out-bound in the evening. Due to the decentralization of several large governmental agencies, the pattern of traffic has changed. Today the out-bound morning movements and the in-bound evening movements on a number of radial routes are almost equal to the flows in the opposite directions. This two-directional flow, while beneficial in some respects, does result in the creation of an abnormal number of trips which must pass through the center of Washington in order to reach destinations on the other side of the city. While this generates a traffic movement which makes maximum use of the feeder highways by accommodating travel in both directions at the same time, it also causes

severe conditions of congestion in the heart of the city, particularly where the radials converge and cross each other. Here again delay is encountered, brought about by too many turning movements in facilities which were never designed as high-volume interchanges.

Data obtained in the origin-destination survey show that there were about 152,000 trips made during an average 24-hour average weekday in 1950, with destinations in the Washington downtown area. In addition there were approximately 122,500 trips passing through this same area during that time, which did not belong on already congested streets because they had neither origin nor destination within the downtown area. It is logical to assume, therefore, that adequate inner-belt facilities would divert a large segment of this unnecessary layer of traffic in the congested area, because, theoretically, at least, 45 percent of traffic approaching the zero sector has no desire to enter it. Due to the presence of some 75,000 trips, wholly within the downtown area, not included in the above figures the degree of relief afforded on downtown streets by bypassing through traffic on adequate inner-belt highways can be as high as 25 percent.

The survey of travel habits in the Washington metropolitan area shows that, on the average, every passenger car owned by a resident of this area was used to make slightly under four trips on a 24-hour weekday. Each of the trucks in operation in the area averaged about seven trips. Thus, on an average weekday of 1950, there were a total of 1,318,000 automobile trips and 181,000 truck trips performed by vehicles domiciled in the area. In addition, there were 191,000 auto trips and 35,000 truck trips which extended beyond the area. The average mileage for each trip has been determined in the study to be about 3.7 miles. A total of over 6,000,000 vehicle miles of travel was performed during 24 hours on an average weekday.

The need for the recommended highway program is clearly demonstrated in the table below which shows a general increase in the demand for more capacity on arterials and other major facilities in the District highway system. The overflow of population into adjacent counties in Virginia and Maryland is reflected in the mounting traffic volumes over the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, and at the principal highway entrances into Washington. As the figures show, traffic has more than kept pace with the growth of the metropolitan area which has been greater over the past 10 years than anticipated. The need for superior facilities to accommodate the rising tide of commuter traffic is becoming critical as existing roadways become functionally obsolescent.

Traffic counts, 1941-51¹

Location	Volumes		Percent increase
	1941	1951	
Potomac River bridges.....	121,332	200,410	65.1
Anacostia River Bridge.....	87,115	173,606	110.7
Principal streets (10).....	182,884	242,258	32.4
Total.....	391,331	616,274	68.9
DISTRICT LINE			
Entering from—			
Montgomery County....	101,269	151,015	49.1
Prince Georges County....	107,460	194,027	80.5
The South (Potomac)....	121,332	200,410	65.1
Total.....	330,061	545,452	65.2

¹ Annual average 24-hour weekday.

The analysis of the findings of the comprehensive origin and destination survey led directly to the sequence and grouping of the projects comprising the recommended

major capital improvement program. The program consists of two large groups of projects. First, the group covering immediate needs and secondly, a group of projects which will become necessary some 5 to 8 years hence due to traffic pressures that will be generated during the period of time necessary to execute the initial immediate need portion of the program. The second group will be the immediate needs program of that latter date.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is of prime importance that the terminal facility problem in the Washington downtown area be solved and action taken to provide adequate off-street parking spaces during the period in which the construction of the immediate needs projects takes place. A companion program to provide such parking spaces either public or private or a combination of both, must be executed concurrently with the recommended highway improvement program. The two programs should be correlated, otherwise, existing traffic congestion in downtown Washington will be magnified many times upon completion of this highway improvement program. In the near future it is my intention to make specific recommendations with respect to this matter based upon studies now in progress.

There are some general remarks which should be made before discussing the program.

The committee's recommendations are based primarily on traffic considerations. Other factors such as broad relationships to the land use plan of the city as a whole, internal neighborhood planning, effect on land values and stability of residential areas may cause some modification of the plan. The projects are without detailed geometric design. Such details can only be worked out in consultation with other departments and agencies. However, studies proceeded far enough to indicate that each is feasible. Prior to construction, each project will be processed through existing channels to secure approval of all details. In this manner the benefit of advice of engineers of the Department of Vehicles and Traffic, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the National Park Service, and others is secured.

For the above reasons I have not endorsed each individual project as such. I do endorse the plan as a whole and am convinced that no significant part of it can be omitted without adequate substitute.

The removal of streetcar tracks where recommended has also not been worked out in detail. Discussions in committees developed that there was a sincere desire to program the progressive abandonment of certain streetcar lines. Indications were that this could be accomplished in the cases listed if the priority of construction of the project could be adjusted to meet the requirements of our public transit system. It is believed that the benefits which will accrue to the public generally, the District government, and to mass transportation, will make it possible to schedule such changes in existing streetcar routes or the abandonment and removal of the tracks necessary to carry out this program to the benefit of all concerned.

The group of projects indicated in red on the screen are those for which funds are currently obligated from the regular budget of the District of Columbia Highway Department or are directly related to jobs for which funds have been obligated. They include the East Capitol Street Bridge and the approaches of Independence Avenue and C Street from the west plus Kenilworth Avenue and East Capitol Street from the east, and an extension of Kenilworth Avenue southward from East Capitol Street to meet with South Capitol Street in the vicinity of the Naval Air Station.

Also included is a pair of one-way streets, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets NE. and SE., intended to carry the heavy north-

south traffic flow between Pennsylvania Avenue and Bladensburg Road.

Also included are the extension of New York Avenue and the paving of South Dakota Avenue as part of the circumferential route. East Capitol Street, Kenilworth Avenue, and New York Avenue furnish the principal entrances into the city from the new Baltimore-Washington Parkway and from the proposed Annapolis Freeway. This group is estimated at slightly over \$14,000,000 (\$14,006,250).

The projects shown in blue indicate the location of the all-important inner-belt loop surrounding the central area on three sides. This consists primarily of a series of connected one-way streets with grade separation and bridge structures at strategic locations. In addition to the loop facility, you will notice certain streets in the downtown area that are proposed to be placed in one-way operation and certain others recommended for widening. There are also several isolated projects proposed at such locations as Union Station Plaza and Mount Vernon Square to clear up hot-spot congestion problems. The suggested improvement of Key Bridge and M Street NW. are slightly outside the downtown area but are considered as being part of this particular phase of the program.

The blue phase is geared toward the clearing up of downtown congestion by increasing the capacity of the existing street system and the diverting of traffic, which has no destination in the area, by way of the loop service.

This section of the program is estimated at just under twenty-seven millions (\$26,947,791).

The green routes shown hereon are a few of the major feeders into the downtown district. Some of these are improvements of existing radials while others are completely new traffic arteries.

The intent, of course, was to provide additional capacity in the critical area as explained in the blue phase, before improving the highways that will encourage heavier and speedier flows into that area.

You will notice the recommendation of the long talked of Arizona Avenue Freeway, a bridge over the Potomac River in the vicinity of E Street extended and the projection of North Capitol Street through Soldiers Home as projects occupying a prominent position in this phase.

The estimated cost, \$50,384,141.

The purple phase provides a major cross-town route improvement over Columbia Road and Irving Street, operating as one-way streets from Adams Mill Road to Michigan Avenue. A new section of highway is shown through Soldiers Home, connecting the one-way streets with Michigan Avenue. A pair of north-south one-way streets is recommended along Park Place and Warder Street from Michigan Avenue northward to Grant and Sherman Circles.

The estimated cost of the purple phase is \$1,689,851.

There are two important isolated projects shown in brown. A one-directional undercrossing at the intersection of Minnesota Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue SE. This structure was planned at the time the original channelization design was prepared, but actual construction was delayed until traffic volumes warranted. The second project is the improvement of Deane Avenue and Grant Street NE., through Deanwood, to meet the George N. Palmer Highway at the District line. Estimated cost is \$3,406,650.

This completes the five phases of construction proposed under the immediate needs portion of the program at a total cost of \$96,434,683.

Under the heading of future needs, or the yellow phase shown on the screen, you will find such important projects as Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway extended to the District line; an extension and improvement of Canal Road NW.; certain sections of Fort Drive; and an improvement of Ohio Drive along the north bank of the Potomac River

to connect the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway with the south leg of the inner-belt loop roadway. This constitutes all of the future needs portion of the program and amounts to \$43,685,645.

When added to the "immediate needs" estimate we produce a gross total of \$140,120,328 representing the District of Columbia portion of highway improvements recommended by the Regional Highway Planning Committee. Consideration of costs and time of construction are prerequisites for adoption of a financing program. Costs of traffic signals are included in the figures given.

The cost of the program for major capital improvements can be broken down as follows:

Cost of immediate needs (exclusive of current obligations)	\$96,434,683
Cost of future needs—needs which will arise during the next 8- to 10-year period.....	43,685,645

The immediate needs program of \$96,000,000 should be built within a 5- to 8-year period. It is the consensus of opinion of the joint committee and of the District of Columbia Department of Highways, that to prolong the program beyond that period would be failure to solve the problem. The welfare of the city demands that these highway improvements be made and also that the parking problem be solved. The highway improvement program submitted herewith is a sound and realistic approach to our highway problem. It is believed that the agencies charged with planning our terminal facility program will likewise advance a sound and realistic program within a short time.

Revenues of the highway fund which can be devoted to major capital improvements during the 8-year period beginning July 1, 1952, under the present gasoline tax rate of 4 cents per gallon, amount to \$32,089,000, which leaves a deficit of \$64,345,683 under this tax structure. Additional revenue must, therefore, be secured. I have recommended to the Board of Commissioners and they have unanimously approved that legislation be sought to increase the gasoline tax rate in the District of Columbia to 5 cents per gallon. With the imposition of this new tax, the deficit referred to above would be reduced to \$53,887,683, if the work were accomplished within the 8-year period beginning July 1, 1952.

The 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax rate per gallon is believed to be a reasonable ceiling on gasoline tax within the District of Columbia under existing circumstances. The deficit of approximately \$53,887,000 must be met from other sources. Before making any recommendations concerning means to meet this deficit, it is believed desirable (1) that full discussion and study be given to the recommended highway program, (2) that a terminal facility program be adopted, and (3) that financing needs for both the highway and terminal facility programs be studied taking into consideration other financial needs of the District of Columbia.

Inasmuch as the Federal Government is such a large contributor to the problems and to the speed with which they are multiplying upon us, it seems only proper that it should bear a fairly appraised portion of the cost over and above funds advanced for the Federal-aid highway program. Even with this, additional money in the form of borrowed funds or increased revenues available to the highway program is necessary.

It is a privilege to have been with you today. I shall gladly make available to your organization detailed data concerning this program with the hope and knowledge that the Government of the District of Columbia and the citizenry at large will profit by your constructive criticism and advice on these important issues.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF LITHUANIA

Mr. FURCOLO. 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. FURCOLO. Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the thirty-fourth anniversary of the independence of Lithuania I wish again to restate my feelings of sympathy that I have previously expressed on the floor of the House, not only for the courageous Lithuanians still under the thumb of Russian aggression, but for our own citizens of Lithuanian ancestry who feel so keenly the separation from their mother country.

Lithuanian Americans, as well as Lithuanians everywhere this side of the iron curtain, will observe the day with fitting ceremonies, while Lithuanians in the homeland, completely shut off by the iron curtain, will silently and secretly join in observing an independence which has been temporarily put aside.

In the brief span between the two World Wars, Lithuania established her right to take her place in the family of free nations. The cause of freedom was precious to her and her progress was remarkable.

Today, Lithuania, as a nation, is being exterminated. Lithuania, together with other nations behind the iron curtain, is waging a great struggle against world-Communist expansion. Their freedom is not only for their own liberation, but it is a fight for freedom in the world.

Freedom-loving Americans everywhere admire the spirit through which this small country had attained its independence, and it is the hope of all of us that Lithuania may soon again take its place among the free democracies of the world.

PURCHASING VOTES—PROVIDING A POLITICAL WAR CHEST

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. 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 Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, radio commentators are using about half of their time speculating as to whether Mr. Truman will or will not be a candidate for the Presidency. They may speculate or guess about that, but there is no uncertainty about the campaign activities that he is carrying on. At present he has a campaign on to buy political votes and to strengthen the treasury of certain labor organizations which are supporting and will support him politically. I am referring now to the report that the Wage Stabilization Board, which is endeavoring to settle the controversy between the workers and management in the steel industry, will recommend that there should be inserted

in any such settlement a union-shop membership clause.

Such a provision means that to hold a job a man must join and be a member of a union.

While such a recommendation has no binding legal effect, from a practical standpoint, because of its effect upon public opinion, it is compulsory. It throws to the support of the union the whole force of the Truman administration.

That administration, through the power exercised by its bureaus and agencies, can force, and heretofore has forced, management to grant most union demands.

This is not the first time the Truman administration, at the request of union leadership, and obviously in return for political support, has attempted to curtail the freedom of the worker, fatten the war chest of the President's political supporters. That was frequently the result of the decisions of the NLRB.

Mr. Truman is carrying on a war in Korea. He has created an armed force in Europe to, as he says, aid free nations and free people. Just how free is the American worker who cannot hold a job unless he pays the initiation fee and the dues levied by the hierarchy of a union?

Here at home Mr. Truman is actively engaged in denying to American workers the right to a job unless they join and pay tribute to a union political organization which has been, is, spending—and no doubt will continue to spend—to further Mr. Truman's political ambitions, some of the dollars collected from workers.

If a man and his family are to eat, he must work. But, under the edict which may be issued by Mr. Truman's Stabilization Board, he cannot work until he has paid a tax to a union.

Mr. Truman conscripts and sends Americans to die in Korea. He will not, however, permit the father, the brother, the mother, or the sister of the man so conscripted to work—to furnish munitions of war to the loved one sent abroad—until the would-be worker has contributed to a fund, some of which goes to continue Mr. Truman and his chosen clique in office—among whom in the past there has been more than one corrupt individual.

The Taft-Hartley Act became law, notwithstanding Mr. Truman's protest—members of his own party overriding the veto. Mr. Truman promised to enforce that law. He has done a great deal to sabotage it.

Apparently, he has no sense of fairness, no respect for his oath of office.

Apparently, the Wage Stabilization Board is endeavoring to emulate the policy of the National Labor Relations Board. That Board's decisions tended to hamstring private enterprise at the expense of the consumer, build up union officials at the expense of the worker.

In those days, as today, the CIO's top hierarchy and a Government agency joined forces to mulct industry, enslave the individual worker. In those days, Lee Pressman was Philip Murray's right-hand man—was the instigator of many a ruinous strike. He later publicly ad-

mitted before a congressional committee that he and Nathan Witt were at that time members of the same Communist cell in Washington.

In those days, when the Communists were establishing themselves in and controlling more than one labor union affiliated with the CIO, Nathan Witt was the legal advisor of the National Labor Relations Board. He, too, later admitted that he was, as was Pressman, a member of the same Communist cell. They worked together. Pressman, the Communist, as chief counsel for the CIO and Phil Murray's advisor. Nathan Witt, the Communist, as attorney for the National Labor Relations Board. One, top advisor to the CIO. The other, top advisor to the NLRB. Pressman for the CIO made complaints to the NLRB. Witt for the NLRB advised it how to act on those complaints. What chance had either industry or the individual worker in such a situation? None.

President Truman and his Wage Stabilization Board are either ignorant of, have forgotten, or have no respect for the statement of President Roosevelt, who, during the coal strike in 1941, said:

The Government will never compel this 5 percent—

Of nonunion miners—

to join the union by a Government decree. That would be too much like the Hitler methods toward labor.

It is unfair, it is un-American, to force any man to pay for the right to work. It is dastardly, it is corrupt, to conscript a man to fight under the United Nations flag, then deny to his own kin the right to work to furnish the munitions which will aid in protecting him in that battle, unless the worker pays tribute to a union political outfit, which is openly supporting and spending some of those dollars to further Mr. Truman's political ambition.

Mr. Truman, his Wage Stabilization Board—if it issues the recommendation referred to—are following the "Hitler" methods toward labor which President Roosevelt condemned.

UNIFORM CATALOGING PROGRAM

Mr. HARVEY. 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 Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I have noted with much interest and satisfaction that the appropriate subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee is bringing out some very tangible evidence of poor procurement policies on the part of the Military Establishment.

It was my privilege while serving as a member of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to investigate the disposal of certain so-called surplus war products following World War II. We determined at that time that much of the loss incurred was due to faulty procurement methods, and it was our hope that a uniform catalog-

ing program would be in action before the procurement policy for this next war got under way. That has not been the case, and apparently has not even received the support of the various branches of the armed services. I want to commend this subcommittee and express the hope that they will insist that a uniform cataloging program be adopted at the earliest possible moment, and that they follow it up and see that it is carried out. Only in that way can we get economical procurement for the military.

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

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

CAPITOL COURIER

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I notice that a large number of editorials are daily inserted in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. They are most informative. We have in the Capitol a very important publication, one of which very few people throughout the country are aware, but I think it is a most important publication and is entitled to the consideration of everyone. It is a publication known as Capitol Courier, which is published by the pages of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. In the first publication, issued on February 15, there is an editorial. I hold a copy of this publication in my hand. This is freedom of the press in its finest and noblest form. There is an article about a bill introduced by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. BENNETT] to provide for the establishment of a dormitory for the pages. In this fine publication there is an editorial written on that subject. The editorial is entitled "Editorially Speaking."

While we commend all of our press, I think we ought to give special commendation to these pages of ours to those who are responsible for the contents of this fine newspaper which is published by the pages of the House and the Senate.

The editorial is as follows:

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

(By Dan McKinnon)

Recently Congressman BENNETT introduced a bill which would provide the pages with a dormitory.

This is one thing all pages would like to have. It would be a place where the pages

would have homelike surroundings such as a place where they would receive a tasty balanced meal, instead of eating in these Pto-maine Tommy joints around town.

Rooms with sufficient lighting and desks would be provided where pages could work on their studies.

Comfortable beds with good heating and ventilation would replace these winter ice boxes and summer furnace rooms where they now try to sleep.

Motherly supervision would be on hand to see that regular hours were kept that would be beneficial to the pages' health rather than letting them stay up until all hours of the night and sometimes with no sleep at all.

Let's all do our part in helping the passage of this bill. Talk to your Congressman about it; tell him how important it is to you and what all the advantages are. All it needs for passage is interest and backing, so let's get behind it and hasten its progress.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

OUR NATIONAL BUDGET

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, can we spend \$200,000,000 each day and escape national bankruptcy?

The people in my district in southern Illinois, and all over the Nation, who are now carrying a tremendous tax burden, were shocked and concerned at the President's budget request for \$85,400,000,000 to pay the expense of the Government for the coming fiscal year. This budget provides for spending \$200,000,000 for every day of the coming year.

This is almost three times the \$33,800,000,000 Republican Eightieth Congress budget for 1948, only 4 years ago. This budget calls for at least \$15,000,000,000 more than is necessary and will greatly increase inflation. Surely the Members of this Congress must join together regardless of political lines and try to cut this budget down to an absolute minimum.

Through excessive appropriations and spending, we have seen the purchasing power of the dollar driven down to 50 cents during the past few years. Members of Congress must know, the easiest victory the Communists could possibly gain is to force us to wreck our Government financially through spending and uncontrolled inflation. The 50-percent purchasing power left in our dollar will go in a hurry once the people lose confidence in our currency. This danger of uncontrolled inflation is far worse than any Russian threat could possibly be, and must be stopped. Unless it is stopped, we cannot arm for the defense of our country. The only way to stop it is to cut down the cost of Government and the time is now—in this session of Congress.

MILITARY SPENDING

The President has asked \$51,000,000,000 for armament. The military has carried over from last year an unexpended cash balance of \$80,000,000,000, only part of which is under contract, making a total available for the military of \$131,000,000,000.

Thus the President is proposing that we spend this amount for military purposes alone by June 30, 1953, which is

more than the cost of all Federal Government for the first 148 years—1787-1935—of this Nation's existence. It would be utter nonsense not to reduce this inflationary pressure by \$10,000,000,000. It is more money than they could possibly spend. Here is a chance to cut out \$10,000,000,000. It can be done without reducing the striking power of the military by 1 ounce, but to the contrary, it would prevent waste, help balance the budget, help slow down inflation, help preserve our financial integrity, and strengthen the defense of our Nation.

AID TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The President requested about \$10,500,000,000 in gifts to aid the countries of Europe, Asia, and all over the world. A careful analysis shows this amount can and should be reduced by at least \$3,000,000,000. Many Members would cut out the entire amount.

HOME FRONT BUREAUCRATIC SPENDING

Mr. Speaker, the President has asked for approximately \$20,000,000,000 for nonmilitary spending that clearly indicates a political ear to the ground. This amount should be cut several billions. He asks for appropriations to pay the salaries of 176,000 additional civilian employees who will be added to the over 2,500,000 present Federal employees.

It would require about \$850,000,000 to pay the salaries of these new employees.

We should reduce Federal employees by over 260,000 rather than put more on, as the President requests. Such action would bring greater efficiency in Government and would save another \$1,000,000,000. We could save a few more billions by adopting the Hoover report recommendations.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

He wants to start building the St. Lawrence seaway that could ultimately cost another \$1,000,000,000. I helped defeat this bill in my committee last year, and do not believe we can spare the manpower, critical material, and the additional cost to begin its construction at this time.

BALANCE THE BUDGET

We should make every effort to reduce the budget by a total of \$15,000,000,000 which would help to slow down inflation, and because it is more money than the administration can spend and more than is necessary for every expense of Government.

This reduction would balance the budget for 1952 and 1953, wipe out the \$15,000,000,000 deficit the President predicts, and make it unnecessary to further borrow from the people through the sale of bonds.

This budget can be reduced \$15,000,000,000 or more if the President would cooperate, whose party has a majority of about 30 in the House, and a substantial majority in the Senate. While the Republican minority will support every reasonable effort to reduce the cost of Government in this Congress, as it did in the last Congress, we do not have sufficient votes to make these reductions without the aid of a considerable number of the Democrat Members of the House and Senate.

REPUBLICANS ENDORSE ECONOMY RESOLUTION

Mr. Speaker, as an evidence of the desire of the House Republicans to reduce the cost of Government, I should like to point out that Congressman COUDERT, of New York, Republican, recently introduced a resolution which would prevent this Congress or the President from spending more money than is taken in during the year in tax revenues.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

The Republican policy committee of the House met last week to consider this resolution and gave it their unanimous approval. If this resolution can be passed in the House and Senate it would have the effect of reducing the President's budget by about \$14,000,000,000, as we expect to collect in revenue for the fiscal year about \$71,000,000,000.

ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBILITY

This resolution has been referred to a committee of the House that has a heavy Democrat majority. It is the responsibility of the administration in power to report this resolution out to the floor of the Congress where it doubtless would pass. This resolution which would prohibit the administration and the Congress from spending more money than it collects in revenue each year brings the issue to a show-down. The administration has the power where it has a majority in the committee to report it to the House. We of the Republican minority have endorsed the proposed legislation and have urged the committee to bring it to the floor of the House for a vote.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD ACT

If the administration with a majority in both the House and Senate refuses to cooperate, the people should and will hold them responsible at the polls next November. If the administration continues to refuse to help reduce the cost of Government and keeps on with its reckless spending, the people have no other course than to vote them out of power from top to bottom in the coming election, and they will doubtless do just that.

WHAT THIS BUDGET WILL COST THE TAXPAYERS OF ILLINOIS

The President's \$85,400,000,000 Federal budget will take from the taxpayers of the State of Illinois a total of \$6,600,000,000. This is twice the amount of Federal taxes taken from the people of Illinois when the Eightieth Republican Congress was in control only 4 years ago. It will cost each person \$762, or a family of four \$3,048. It will take from the people of Illinois in Federal taxes six times the total they pay in State, city, county, schools, and all other units of local government in Illinois. Think of it.

YOUR COUNTY'S SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES BUDGET

So that the people I represent may get a better understanding of what \$85,400,000,000 in Federal taxes means to them, I will show what it will cost them in each of the 15 counties in the Twenty-third District. The President's budget, if it is not reduced, will take in Federal taxes from Montgomery county \$21,623,000, which is over 11 times their total local property taxes for the year 1951, which were only \$1,920,000.

Bond County: It will take from Bond County \$6,607,000, or nine times the total local property taxes payable in 1951, which were \$729,000.

Clay County: It will take from Clay County \$8,943,000, or nine times the total local property taxes, which were \$974,000 in 1951.

Clinton County: It will take from the people of Clinton County \$9,877,000, which is over 12 times their 1951 total local property taxes of \$792,000.

Jefferson County: It will take from the people of Jefferson County \$19,954,000, which is over 10 times the total local property taxes of \$1,863,000 in 1951.

Fayette County: It will take from the people of Fayette County \$13,948,000, which is over nine times their total local property taxes of \$1,485,000 in 1951.

Washington County: It will take from the people of Washington County \$5,472,000, which is about 8 times their total local property taxes of \$992,000 in 1951.

Richland County: It will take from the people of Richland County \$9,143,000, which is over nine times their total local property taxes of \$992,000 in 1951.

Wabash County: It will take from the people of Wabash County \$8,290,000 which is over 13 times their total local property taxes of \$625,000 in 1951.

Marion County: It will take from my home county of Marion \$30,232,000, which is over 14 times their total local property taxes of \$2,125,000 in 1951.

Hamilton County: It will take from Hamilton County \$3,537,000, which is over five times their total local property taxes of \$673,000 in 1951.

Lawrence County: It will take from Lawrence County \$10,878,000, which is over 10 times their total local property taxes of \$1,016,000 in 1951.

White County: It will take from White County \$10,678,000, which is seven times their total local property taxes of \$1,138,000 in 1951.

Edwards County: It will take from the people of Edwards County \$3,537,000, which is 10 times their total local property taxes of \$353,000 in 1951.

Wayne County: It will take from the people of Wayne County \$8,075,000, which is over seven times their 1951 local property taxes of \$1,138,000.

We must reduce the budget. Illinois has a real stake in reducing the budget because our State pays in taxes 7.7 percent of the entire cost of this budget.

For every billion dollars we are able to reduce this budget, it should reduce the load of the taxpayers of Illinois \$77,700,000. For instance, if we could reduce this budget by \$10,000,000,000 and it could be reduced more than that if we could get the cooperation of the President, it should save the taxpayers of Illinois \$777,000,000.

BUDGETS GET BIGGER

This is the seventh Truman budget. Like the other six, it is overloaded with fat. There seems to be no real effort at the White House to weed out unessential billions in expenditures of civil agencies of Government.

The administration urges the people to go without things they are accustomed to. They are urged to sacrifice and tighten their belts while higher and

higher taxes are piled upon them through reckless spending. They want the President to tighten the belt of big Government spending, to spend less, tax less, stop inflation and the decline of the dollar, and help preserve the financial solvency of our Nation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. As the gentleman well knows we talk about economy here on the floor most of the time when an appropriation bill is about to come up, but does the gentleman recall an occasion when we actually did economize and make it stick?

Mr. VURSELL. In answer to the gentleman's question I may say that in many instances we have; but the Senate, of course, has nullified some of our work.

The minority leadership led the fight in the last session to reduce the budget which brought about a reduction, with the aid of a few Democrats, of over \$5,000,000,000.

The Republican Eightieth Congress reduced the budget by over \$6,000,000,000 and prevented the spending of several more billions. I agree with the gentleman that the other body has put back into bills many reductions we made in the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I wish the gentleman would put in the RECORD, or leave out of the RECORD and just drop me a note stating when the Senate economized or, rather, when it failed to up a bill that we sent over there. They use the top figure that we put in as their floor and boost it. How would it be if we sent back some of these appropriation bills and ask that they be rewritten instead of cutting them a little here and there?

Mr. VURSELL. I think that would be a good idea.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let me make one more observation. If my people write what they actually think, urging we reduce the cost of government, and I am of the opinion they do, I would like to know how your people think about it.

Mr. VURSELL. In reply to the gentleman from Michigan I think the people are aroused over taxes and spending, more now than ever before, and I believe they are entirely justified in that belief. The administration and the Congress has spent to the point where the people know it is going to wreck this country and wreck the opportunity of every man, woman, and child in the future unless it is stopped. I know the gentleman from Michigan wants to do something about it and I want to do something about it. My record of voting has shown rather consistently that I felt that way and it is going to be more consistent in this session of the Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I would like to ask one more question. I am becoming a little fearful about my own reelection, which is a matter quite close to my heart. If I get the sentiment in the district right, they are getting around to the point where they are asking questions. As a matter of fact, one of them said, "You are one of the best ones down there." Another one said, "Yes, but

none of them amount to a tinker's darn." Are not some of these fellows going to stay home next time if we do not really get busy and cut that budget?

Mr. VURSELL. In answer to the gentleman's question may I say that, in my judgment, any Member of Congress, whether he is from a close district or not, if he disregards the will of the people and continues to recklessly vote to spend and jeopardize the financial solvency of this country, ought to be left at home, whether he is a Republican or Democrat.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let me make one more statement. I agree with the gentleman on that all right, but it does not seem to have sunk into the consciousness of some of our folks that that is just what will happen to them if they do not do a little better here.

Mr. VURSELL. Well, that is the reason I made that statement rather rugged and strong.

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

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. The gentleman has talked about the necessity of reducing the number of Federal employees. Would the gentleman care to comment on the Hoover Commission recommendation? He will recall that legislation was adopted in July of 1947 and at that time there were 2,148,000 Federal employees on the payroll. Today, over 4 years later, there are 2,518,000 Federal employees. I thought that the Hoover Commission had as one of its objectives the necessity for reducing the number of Federal employees. Will the gentleman comment upon that?

Mr. VURSELL. I think the answer to that is that in the last session of the Congress 18 or 20 bills that would bring about the greatest efficiency in Government rested for several months in committees of this Congress and were not reported to the House for action. The Hoover committee reports, whether we agree that all of them should pass or not, should be brought in here for consideration and that would effect a considerable amount of economy and greater efficiency in Government. It should reduce Federal payrolls and stop increasing them.

I honestly believe that if we could get together on both sides of the aisle and try to persuade the President to give us his cooperation we could, by tightening our belts, reduce this budget by \$15,000,000,000. Take \$10,000,000,000 off of the military, yes, and they will be better off for it. Our first line of defense and duty is to maintain the financial solvency of the Government.

Let me refer to another thing. A resolution was introduced the other day from the minority or Republican side of the House to cut the spending down to the revenues we take in, which will be about \$71,000,000,000.

That resolution, I am told, was unanimously approved by the Republican policy committee. That resolution was referred to the proper committee of the House where the administration in power has a substantial majority of its members on that committee and that is as it should be.

The purpose of giving a majority to every committee of the administration in power is to put the leadership of the Congress in a position to report out bills to the floor of the Congress for consideration and pass them on to the President's desk, if it be the will of the Members of the Congress.

The further purpose is to hold the Administration in power responsible to the people who, under our form of government through the election of the representatives of Congress, are supposed to guide the destiny of this Nation. If the committees of the House and Senate, both of which have a substantial Democrat majority will favorably report this resolution to prevent the President and the Congress from spending more money in any year than we take in in revenues and it is passed by both Houses of the Congress it will become law without the President's signature or approval and that action will reduce the budget by about \$14.5 or \$15,000,000,000. It is the responsibility of the Administration leadership to bring this legislation to the floor of the House for action. The minority side of the House will give it strong support.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman has made a very constructive talk about economy, and expressed his determination to do what he can to bring it about. That is all right. There is no question but that we are spending ourselves into bankruptcy if we are not already there. But there is another phase of the present program that disturbs me far more than the waste on the dollar. As I understood the leadership of the House to say today, the week after next the universal military training bill is coming up. We have been wasteful of our dollars, and I am fearful that if we adopt that program of universal military training this administration, especially under the guidance as it is now of Anna Rosenberg and George Marshall, will waste the manhood of this country until here at home we will not have anyone to carry on in support of the men who have been sent abroad. What has the gentleman to say about universal military training, if anything, I mean the waste of our young manhood?

Mr. VURSELL. In answering the gentleman from Michigan, I would say first that if we do not stop the decline of the dollar and if we do not stop this reckless spending we are going to have an inflation that is more deadly than any threat from Russia, and we are going to put ourselves in a position where we cannot buy the tools with which to arm the men the gentleman speaks of to defend our country.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I agree with all that.

Mr. VURSELL. If the gentleman will permit me to go further, I think we have gone as far as we ought to go now in yielding or following the advice of the military, particularly on domestic problems and policies. It seems that nearly all the consideration in this House is

being given to our position with relation to foreign countries. Most of the money we are compelled to spend is spent because of our foreign commitments. We are taking men off the farms who in my judgment cannot be spared. We are draining too much manpower into the military. We have already listened to too much propaganda and hysteria. I think we have raided manpower as far as we should. I am unalterably opposed to universal military training at this time. I do not think we have the manpower, that we can afford to have it further disturbed now. It is being drawn upon heavy enough now with this cold war, and if we get into a hot war we will not need UMT then anyhow.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Let me call the attention of the gentleman and the other Members of the House to the talk delivered in the well of the House in April of last year on that subject by the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL]. There you will find plenty of ammunition, which should, I think, convince the Members on this side and enough on that side to defeat that universal military training bill. I hope the gentleman will read that talk which was made by the gentleman from California.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, after any special orders heretofore granted, and to revise and extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FURCOLO). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. WERDEL] is recognized for 35 minutes.

GOVERNMENT ENTERING COMMERCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND INDUSTRIAL BUSINESSES

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, pending before the Congress is a proposed twenty-third amendment to the United States Constitution. It would prohibit the Government from entering into commercial, professional and industrial businesses. The Hoover Commission warned us of Federal penetration into these fields and only about 25 percent of the Commission's recommendations to remove the Federal Government from competition with private business have been made law.

The warnings of the Hoover Commission were general. A thorough investigation of the facts by a duly constituted subcommittee of this House would provide us with knowledge of necessary details. Such investigation would disclose Government competition in life insurance business with obligations approaching \$40,000,000,000. It would disclose our Government lends money and guaranteed loans with total obligations approaching \$10,000,000,000, above and beyond those in social security and pension agencies.

The Hoover Commission warns us that Government competition will destroy all

power companies in the States of Oregon and Washington within a few years. Destruction of private business carries with it the destruction of taxable property in the local areas. As much as 50 percent of the total assessed valuation of mountain counties is represented by private power investments. To destroy these is to destroy the power of local school boards to raise money and other local agencies to provide roads and other local functions of Government. To those of us who desire to see local control in Government matters, subvention of money to local areas is not wise policy. Our National Government is collecting too much taxes now as compared to local governments. Its business operations with nontaxable property also destroy the ability of local government to raise money. Certainly, if local school boards are to control education policy, they must have the power to raise money.

I have just introduced a bill to provide for the sale by the United States of certain facilities now being used for a business or commercial purpose. It is intended as a skeleton bill. A subcommittee should study the subject, compile available facts in regard to Government penetration in business and report to the Congress. It is not my purpose to impair proper Government functions. It is my purpose to demonstrate that Government competition in private business matters is extensive; that its growth in that regard is accelerating; that the use of tax-free money in business competition will first destroy free enterprise and lower our standard of living with the end result that Government monopoly will be used as a new means of taxation.

A review of the short history of the Central Valley project will demonstrate that the Department of the Interior presents a greater threat to Americanism than do our enemies abroad. I recommend a review of the great volume of testimony in the record of competent committees of this body. There you will find the testimony of patriotic citizens who traveled here at their own expense in order to warn us of the harmful and unlawful powers now being exercised by the Bureau of Reclamation in California. I want to point out for you some of the conclusions to be drawn from that testimony.

First, I direct your attention to that line of cases in our Federal courts which holds that Federal agencies cannot be utilities in the distribution of water under Federal Reclamation Law. Those Federal agencies are service agencies to perform the Federal functions with the obligation to then distribute or release the water to those entitled to it under State law.

I want to remind you that the California law providing water rights for its citizens falls under two categories, that of appropriators rights and the other of riparian rights. The appropriation doctrine developed in the early mining days of California and was later defined by statute. It is a right to water that can be acquired by use, and which can be lost by nonuse. The riparian doctrine is a vested right to a reasonable use of water correlative with all other land-

owners bordering on the same stream. Those two doctrines of State law have each been compatible with the other under interpretation of the law by the courts of the State of California. I want to point out, however, that there is no statutory nor case law in California defining who has the prior right to water moved from one watershed to another with tax money. I know you realize the purpose of the Central Valley project was to move water from one watershed where there was an abundance to other watersheds where water was in short supply.

I am aware of the age-old principle of the common law that all property not owned by the sovereign is vested in ownership in some one or more of the citizens. A courageous demand for statutory definition of these new water rights should have been made by our California Governor 10 years ago. However, the water users of California have been forced to wait for case law interpretation of their rights.

Water is now being delivered in the great Central Valley of California by the Bureau of Reclamation. The difficulties experienced by the farmers are very real and heartbreaking. Many of us were severely criticized a few years ago when we warned that this condition would exist in the absence of courageous State action. The story of Federal mismanagement, extravagance, coercion, and oppression on the road to socialism is now being realized by the water users of California. The Central Valley project was originally estimated to cost \$170,000,000. We are now advised it will cost \$661,000,000. The Bureau of Reclamation has not brought its cost study up to date since the Eightieth Congress. Yet, each year they want to add new programs to the project.

Mr. Speaker, I have consistently opposed the further expansion of the powers of the Bureau of Reclamation over the livelihood and existence of the water users in California. I have opposed the unnecessary expenditure of over \$70,000,000 for power lines and steam plants which would add to the cost of the water users. When I appeared before committees of this House, committee members would say, "Well, your Governor, Earl Warren, is opposed to you and the position you take." I want to point out that my action taken before the committees of this House was in an effort to obtain water at its reasonable cost to the irrigators. I was immediately attacked as the tool of corporations and the power trusts. The facts and arguments advanced by me were not challenged. The situation in California has become very critical. It is for that reason that I break my remarks into two subtitles today—"Water and Its Cost," and "Power and Its Cost."

WATER AND ITS COST

I refer again to the line of cases holding that the Bureau of Reclamation cannot act as a utility in supplying water to farmers or communities under the Central Valley project. The Bureau does not own the water. It cannot sell the water. It is a service agency only. Its function is to perform in controlling

floods and other Federal functions and distribute water to those entitled to it under State law. Any charges made by the Bureau of Reclamation should be limited to the cost of such service after deducting the cost determined to be attributable to the Federal functions and after deducting any power revenues receivable under the project.

If political timidity has resulted in the absence of statutory definition of water rights to water moved from one watershed to the other with tax money, then there can be no well-defined law on the subject until the California courts have created case law in that regard. Such case law cannot come into existence until a water user who believes he has a water right is denied that right, and is thereby damaged to the extent that legal action is justified. Through political timidity of State officials, the Bureau of Reclamation now claims to be operating in a legal void so far as State law is concerned, even though they realize and admit they cannot be a utility. Through threats and coercion, they are forcing upon water users what they designate as a utility-type contract. The Bureau of Reclamation admits it cannot be a utility, but demands the right to act like one. It controls the dams that impound the water and assumes a bulldozing attitude. It says, "We will deliver water on our terms as a utility."

It says, "Even though we do not own the water, we will not recognize anyone else's right to water."

The Bureau has been supported by a motley array of do-gooders who intend to aid them in changing our social order. It has been supported by special interests who look only to their own profit at the expense of the small irrigators in the great Central Valley. Secretary of the Interior Chapman, Commissioner Michael Straus, and Regional Director Richard L. Boke are all individuals in positions of responsibility. Their lust for power knows no bounds. They insist that Americanism must fit the social philosophies that will maintain them in power. They have been successful for several years because of the pathetic political figures at the State level who see some political gain accruing from their truckling to bureaucratic ambitions and demands from the national level.

Mr. Speaker, now that water is being delivered and the warnings expressed by some of us are being realized, some of the facts creating a sorry picture for the water users in California are as follows:

First. The Bureau of Reclamation is following neither the theory of appropriators' rights nor riparian rights in California. They have announced no principle of law that they believe applicable in California under which prior rights to water may be determined by poor men.

Second. They are inducing farmers to join together in utility districts under State law in order to receive a utility type of contract from the Bureau of Reclamation. Such farmers are mortgaging their real property to as much as \$400 per acre in order to install laterals and sublaterals for the distribution of water.

Third. The Bureau of Reclamation will only allow 1 acre-foot of water per year under the utility type contracts on land which requires from 3 to 5 acre-feet to raise crops. The farmers thus are induced to lien their property to as much as \$400 per acre in order to receive one-third to one-fifth of the water they need to raise their crops.

Fourth. Such contracts, providing one-third of the amount of water needed are being offered to any person who can join a utility district, no matter how far he is from the canal and without regard to the condition of his underground water supply as compared to other possible users. Since the Central Valley project was originally authorized and the Bureau of Reclamation propaganda machine advised farmers that they would have adequate water, so much new land has gone under cultivation relying on underground water that the water table will continue to go down faster than it did several years ago, even though the farmers do get one-third of the water needed to produce their crops.

Fifth. Spokesmen for the Bureau of Reclamation are bulldozing farmers in the area, forcing them to enter into utility type contracts and jeopardizing their present existing water rights under the threat that they will not get their acre-foot.

Sixth. Water users of the Central Valley will never obtain a water right as prescribed by State law.

Seventh. The landowners of the Central Valley can expect continued harassment by Bureau officials for political purposes in regard to the size of their farm, even though a State court has held the 160-acre limitation of our 1906 reclamation law cannot apply where only supplemental water is furnished to an existing agricultural economy.

Eighth. The Bureau of Reclamation is dominating the land and water situation in the Central Valley. They intend to do that for all time to come. They intend to dominate existing developments heretofore made by the citizens of California. This domination is now activated by a horde of functionaries with civil service and employee status which it will be difficult for Californians to rid themselves of.

Ninth. Those people in California who presently enjoy water rights on our streams are jeopardized by the lust of the Bureau of Reclamation planners for more power. Most of those farmers do not have sufficient wealth with which to oppose the Bureau of Reclamation. If one farmer does establish his right against the Bureau of Reclamation, that decision is in no way beneficial to his neighbor nor avoids the destruction of his neighbor's water right.

Tenth. Under its report to the Congress in 1947 on the Central Valley project—House Document No. 146, Eightieth Congress, first session—the Bureau reported that \$55,470,875 was expected from irrigators by way of reimbursement of the project construction costs. That amount was to be repaid in 55 years. However, to reimburse that net amount, the irrigators were to pay \$220,638,144. Over \$148,000,000 was to be retained by

the Bureau for operation, maintenance and its overhead, pumping costs and replacements. This amounts to 67 percent of the gross amount to be paid by irrigators. These figures were calculated by the Bureau, when the total cost of the project was estimated at \$384,000,000 plus. We have many irrigation districts in California. None requires more than 35 percent of its annual revenues for operation, maintenance and overhead. The Bureau could easily provide a 40-year repayment contract for water users, at the end of which time the water users would have a legal right to a definite amount of water. However, the Bureau makes excessive financial demands of the Congress for promotional campaigns and propaganda machines.

Eleventh. There is undisputable evidence in the record that if the Bureau would conduct its operations on the same costly basis of the most expensive irrigation district in the State of California, it would secure the reimbursable amounts due from the irrigators in not more than 20 years or by 1975. It is by means of the utility type contract and the denying of legal right to any amount of water to an individual farmer that the Bureau intends to maintain itself as the overlord of the Central Valley's agricultural economy. The Bureau of Reclamation is placing a cost figure of \$3.50 per acre foot for canal side water. This is over three times as much as the cost of water canal side in California irrigation projects developed through private enterprise. It is about three times as much as one farmer customarily pays another farmer for water pumped from one ranch to another in case of emergency. The figure of \$3.50 is not determined by any previous act of this Congress. It is merely an executive decree by the Bureau of Reclamation. It is what they have determined to be the farmers' ability to pay. About \$1.40 of that amount of \$3.50 per acre foot is supposed to be the irrigator's contribution to the construction cost. Those costs are presumed to be paid off at the end of 55 years. Yet, the contracts offered to the water users do not provide for a reduction in water charges at the end of the construction payment. In discussing the 9c contract before a congressional committee on March 4, 1947, Mr. Straus, the Commissioner of Reclamation, stated:

Theoretically and actually, we have here a great and increasingly valuable investment in the waterworks short of the distribution system in the main works, the reservoirs, main canals, which we know positively we can sell that water many places in California.

It will not possibly meet the demands of California. So if we end up with considerable payment on it, but not complete repayment at the end of 40 years because of this utility type of contract on the main works, we know that we can sell that water other places in the area and get back the balance and a lot more for the Government.

The only conclusion we can draw from that statement is that the present price is the one which present irrigators will have to pay, and it will be the inheritance of their sons to which they too will have to agree, regardless of the fact that the Government has all of its

money back. Mr. Straus is thus telling the people of California and the people of this Nation very clearly that our Government is in the Central Valley project in the business of a water utility to make a profit out of some of its citizens. This is to be a new system of taxation. The Bureau even refuses to include in its proposed contracts any provision for modification of the contract based upon subsequent amendments by this Congress.

Twelfth. There is another reason for unusually high costs. It is because the revenues which could be made available for water use reductions are being thrown away by the Bureau of Reclamation in its effort to carry political power to metropolitan areas, and in its effort to control the power business. Shasta Dam power was being sold close to the dam at identically the same price the Bureau now sells it for at a distance 200 miles away from the dam, after it has spent over \$25,000,000 in additional money, all of which will have to be reimbursed by the project with interest; all of which the water user must pay as part of the cost of the project. Congress said the primary purpose of the project was the development of water; then certainly the water users are entitled to the best market value of power to apply on the construction cost to help pay the cost of water. However, the propaganda machine of the Bureau of Reclamation has told the people of California in metropolitan areas that it will carry that power to them at below cost at the expense of the water users of California or the taxpayers of the Nation, including those in the metropolitan cities of California.

The irrigator's bills could be reduced from \$3.50 per acre-foot for class 1 water to \$1.50 per acre-foot, and for class 2 water from \$1.50 to 65 cents per acre-foot, if the power was sold at market price and revenue applied to financially aid the other phases of the project as required by statute. Those of us who have pointed to this fact are criticized, not for lack of accuracy of the figures but because we are supposed to be under the influence of the power companies. This activity by the Bureau of Reclamation has been supported by Gov. Earl Warren, of California. Apparently, he is afraid to oppose the propaganda machine of the Bureau of Reclamation, or he too wants political power in metropolitan areas at the expense of the taxpayers of the Nation or a fewer number of voters as water users in the State of California. He apparently believes that the people in the metropolitan area cannot understand that it is not to their interests either to have a Government bureau with headquarters 3,000 miles away which admits it is setting up a new means of taxation controlling the power rates to the working men and women of California. However, the least that can be said is that it appears rather strange to people with courage enough to approach the subject that a procedure which would help the thousands of irrigators in the Central Valley is rejected because incidentally it is the method preferred by the private utilities whose profits are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission of the sovereign State of Cali-

fornia. This is an executive agency under the Governor of California. The only possible conclusion is that the irrigators will pay higher prices for their water or they will help the Federal Treasury pay the bill as taxpayers. Power rates determined by the Bureau will not go up until they have assumed complete control of the power industry. When that happens, power rates like water rates will never come down. They are a new method of taxation and those rates always go up.

Thirteenth. The possessors of present water rights on California streams under State law are all threatened with the loss of their rights. The Fallbrook water dispute in connection with water rights on the Santa Margarita watershed is only the latest example of the bureaucratic socializers of this administration forcing poor farmers through the cost of Government litigation to relinquish their existing water rights. Even though the Bureau of Reclamation has prated about its respect for existing water rights, the water-right owners below Friant Dam had to come to Washington to have a court sustain their rights and assess their values. The Bureau of Reclamation had impounded their water. Water users from Cache Creek in Yola County had to show fight before the Bureau temporarily desisted in its plan to divert Cache Creek. The Bureau has taken the same action by diversion in destruction of existing water rights in connection with Cosumnes River. In their whole plan for the Central Valley there is actually no consideration given whatever for existing water rights under State law. There even appears to be the assumption that no State executive will ever question their right to autocratically decree what is reasonable use of water by those holding vested water rights under the State law. In all of its operations while performing in a legal void, the Bureau professes to be for the downtrodden and for the best interest of California. However, a review of its statements, and its actions will demonstrate, that it is two-faced part of the time and only half-faced all of the rest of the time in its effort to control and socialize water and power in California and thus gain complete control over farmers at which time they will dictate what to plant and when to plant it.

POWER AND ITS COST

In regard to power and its cost, Mr. Speaker, in Governor Bradford's first report of Plymouth Colony, he confessed a grievous sin committed by the leadership of the colony and its citizens in attempting by temporal rules to control the forces placed in the human being by the Creator. They had established a common granary. They had decreed that each should do what he could and each would receive what he needed for himself and his family. Governor Bradford promised that they would have no more truck with this business called socialism. Perhaps the most important and significant fact in connection with Governor Bradford's report is that even in times of privation, with the threat of starvation during the winter in a new and strange land, there will be enough

free riders in any community to destroy that community under the system of government ownership.

Perhaps Governor Bradford's report and the long history of Socialist attempts in the world were more vividly in the minds of the legislators of our country when, at the State level, they considered the most advisable method to supply needed power for business and residential life. Perhaps the legislators of those days had more courage or perhaps the demagogues then offering to the have-nots what the haves have in an effort to gain autocratic power, were not so well organized.

The State of California, along with many other States of the Union, when it adopted the principle of State-regulated monopoly of utilities, did consider and could have accepted Government ownership. However, the record discloses they gave very little serious consideration to the socialization of utility businesses. It was known then and it should be known now that the mere residences of employees do not furnish a sufficient tax base for a proper regulation of the police powers in the local areas and to supply schools, roads, and all other such matters. The business investments and the ranches that produce the wealth must also be in the tax base in a free economy. At the present time, the investment in huge hydroelectric plants in some of the mountain countries of California represent over 50 percent of the assessed value of property in those countries. By legislative act, the Legislature of California determined that the lowest power rates could be achieved by a monopoly of private enterprise whose profits were regulated by a State agency. Today that agency is the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

Later, the legislature of California, provided a means whereby a local community, dissatisfied with controlled private monopoly in the utility field, could set up its own publicly owned utilities. It was generally known then, as it should be known now, that where Government operates businesses, the true costs are higher than they are in private enterprise.

It should be remembered, however, that the theory in back of controlled monopoly by private enterprise, was that as the number of users increased in relation to the needed investment, the cost of power production would decrease and the Government control of profits of such companies would apply for the benefit, periodically, of the increasing number of users.

This in theory and in practice has worked. There has been chicanery, to be sure, but when that occurred the people who were abused could approach their local officials as distinguished from national officials and eventually accomplish redress. A monopoly in this field was decided upon because the amount of investment per user of electric power is very great. There would be no justification for duplicating lines and facilities in private competition or in public competition.

Mr. Speaker, here again the laws of the sovereign State of California are being impaired and violated with the acquies-

cence of Governor Warren, of the State of California. Three or four years ago, he made the statement in Los Angeles that we needed the Bureau of Reclamation to develop the power from the great Central Valley project of the State of California—a State that has many times the private investment through bondholders and thousands of stockholders in utilities as that represented by Government investment at the present time. This is the State of California from which \$4,000,000,000 annually is now collected in taxes and brought to Washington and a little over \$396,000,000 annually sent back to its people in the form of aids and assistance from the bureaucrats. Yet the Bureau of Reclamation is actually spending the taxpayers' dollars of the United States in order to move political power at either the expense of the taxpayers or the water users of the Central Valley project, into metropolitan areas where they sell that power below its cost of production. This is the method now being used by the Department of the Interior to socialize America.

The action of the Bureau of Reclamation to invade the business of marketing power in California cannot have a justifiable result for the citizens of California. This is to be distinguished from the Bureau of Reclamation supervising the construction of hydroelectric facilities on California rivers that are able to supply power.

First. When the Bureau moves political power into metropolitan areas, it necessarily removes some of the users in such area from the total group using other electrical power in the area, and thus automatically raises the power rate for everyone else in the area purchasing power from private companies whose rates are regulated by State law.

Second. When the Bureau of Reclamation supplies power below the cost of production, it creates an artificial economy that must eventually end. We must assume the intention of the Bureau of Reclamation to be the eventual destruction of private enterprise in this field and the substitution of Federal Government monopoly. When that happens, the users will not only have to pay the true cost of power but the Commissioner, Mr. Straus, has already told us he will use the facilities as a new method of collecting taxes. Our citizens will be taxed through the electric-light bulb and their toasters.

Third. If the difference between the price of political power and its cost of production is not all paid for by the water user under the Central Valley project, then it must be paid for by the taxpayers of America. As the plan of the Bureau of Reclamation to socialize the whole power industry spread to the communities of America, it is self-evident that even those who receive the political power below cost will still pay more than its cost of production by new and additional taxes on milk, bread, and other necessities of life.

Fourth. Since the sovereign United States is not bound by the laws of the State of California, the Public Utilities Commission of California has no control over rates to be charged by the Bureau of Reclamation. Even today, those

people who are not satisfied with the Bureau's decisions in power costs cannot go to State government agencies for redress. They must come to Washington. If redress is not granted, they must elect a new President of the United States, as distinguished from expressing themselves in local elections.

Fifth. United States Government investments in the production and distribution of power are not subject to local taxes. The number of Government employees will be even larger than those who would be engaged in private power production and distribution. If such investments represent a substantial part of the tax base in local communities, more subventions of tax money from Washington to local areas will be requested and granted. With subventions, go control of local problems, including those of schools.

Why Governor Warren does not oppose the further growth of the Bureau of Reclamation over the livelihood of the citizens of California is an unanswered question. Certainly, if he believes in the socialization of power, production, and distribution, he should recommend State socialization and fight for local control of power rates in the interest of the people of California. As chief executive of the State of California and as its chief law-enforcement officer, he voices no objection when the Bureau of Reclamation usurps the right to enter into competition with other power companies, he thus tolerates a violation of the principle established by the California Legislature as being best designed to guarantee the people of California low power rates.

I know that this House agrees without exception that when any business has a monopoly in furnishing what are necessities in modern-day life, its charges and business practices must be closely watched in order to supply such necessities at a reasonable cost to the users. I know this House also agrees that the best method of such observation and control of rates is at the local level. Surely, we are agreed that if the people of California, acting through their sovereign capacity want to give up the principle of controlled private monopoly and adopt the principle of public ownership of power in California, that is their business. In that event, the relative merits of such ownership would be debated and understood at the local level. If corruption developed or excess charges were made at a later date, the people could seek redress by reelecting a Governor. However, Mr. Speaker, to allow the Bureau of Reclamation or any other Federal bureau to usurp control of an industry providing the necessities of life to California citizens and requiring them to successfully unseat a President in the event there is abuse, is to me unconscionable and unwise.

I have therefore introduced a bill I have mentioned providing for the sale of all facilities heretofore built by our Government which can be separated in their operation from the performance of Government functions and providing that they be sold. I have placed a provision in that bill requiring that evidentiary value be given at the time of sale to the recommendations of the State

agency having control of utilities when the business to be sold is a utility. In that connection, the sale could be to either public or private agencies of the State. The State law would govern and I believe you will agree with me that it should govern in the interest of its citizens. In the event the sale is made to private industry on recommendation of the local State rate-governing board or agency, then the sale will be made for the reasonable market value of the property with periodic payments without interest over a period of 50 years. This, Mr. Speaker, will provide our States with the opportunity of assuming control of such business functions that should be on the local tax rolls in support of local schools, roads, and police operations.

I believe my bill is of the utmost importance to all of the taxpayers of the Nation who want to stop socialism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FURCOLO). The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WERDEL. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I merely point out that the lack of opposition by some of our Republican Governors has cooled the opposition to socialism of Members of the Congress and of the State legislatures from such States. Much of our local press is reluctant to oppose Governors who, even as Republicans, support such vote-buying programs when the cost is known to be higher in the long run to the user and the power to regulate the cost becomes almost impossible to the user.

In the fair State of California those in public office at the local level, the State level, and the National level, and the press, cannot help but notice the number of automobiles bearing United States Government identification.

Mr. Speaker, I have taken it upon myself and, after many difficult hours, have finally received a list of the number of employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and their salaries now working in the State of California. Let us bear in mind that the Bureau of Reclamation does not build a single dam. It does not build a canal. It does not build a diversion system or laterals or sublaterals. Rather, it studies these engineering problems and determines on call for bid what private contractors should build such objects. Yet the Bureau of Reclamation in California is not run by engineers. It is run by a hierarchy of propagandists and politicians, selling the people of California through half-truths and falsehoods the benefits of socialism at the expense of taxpayers in other parts of the Nation as well as California.

Mr. Speaker, a good city also has its engineering office with a properly qualified staff for its planning commission. It has a good fire department, a good street department, a good police department, trained staffs for the assessor's office, the clerk's office, the office of the superintendent of schools and city courts. Some of them operate their own

water facilities and their own garbage disposal. They perform many other functions deemed proper for city government. Yet, Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Reclamation now has about as many employees in California as permanent employees as there are employees for all of the cities of Stockton, Madera, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Tulare, and Bakersfield combined. The list of names, totaling over 2,800, and salaries of Bureau of Reclamation employees in California that I will insert in the RECORD lists the salaries prior to the enactment of the recent pay-increase legislation. An examination of the list will demonstrate that there are now over 180 Bureau employees in California receiving more than \$7,000 per year; and there are over 620 Bureau employees in California receiving more than \$5,000 per year. These, Mr. Speaker, are permanent employees. I have totaled the salaries presently being paid to those listed as receiving an annual salary. It totals \$8,960,871 per year. There are 621 ungraded employees listed, some receiving a designated hourly wage. The salaries paid to such employees will reasonably exceed \$2,000,000. When we consider the effect of the legislation for a pay increase now in effect, it is obvious that the total salaries paid to support the socialistic hierarchy of the Bureau of Reclamation in California is in excess of \$12,000,000 per year. The original estimated cost of the Central Valley project was \$170,000,000. It was authorized 15 years ago. We are now paying salaries for the Bureau of Reclamation at the rate of \$190,000,000 every 15 years. I repeat, Mr. Speaker, the Bureau of Reclamation does not build a dam, a canal, or a diversion system.

The list of all persons employed by the Bureau of Reclamation, including salary and location, in the State of California is as follows—salaries are those paid prior to enactment of the recent pay increase. Ungraded employees are shown by total number for each location.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I ask unanimous consent to include at this point in my remarks a list of the employees of the Bureau of Reclamation and their salaries.

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

There was no objection.

(The list referred to is as follows:)

Employees working under jurisdiction of the regional office, Sacramento, Calif.

Boke, Richard L.	\$11,000
Calland, Robert S.	9,800
Dickinson, Philip P.	9,600
Gendron, Ulric J.	9,200
Mitchel, William H.	7,800
Splekerman, Ernest.	6,600
Van Sant, John M.	6,400
Gluck, Morton M.	4,600
Towns, Betty	3,825
Chubbuck, M. Jean.	3,850
Reinecke, Rowena	3,725
George, Frances I.	3,100
Vanderlaen, Margaret	3,100
Morgan, Alice May	3,115
Roden, Marian L.	2,650
Graham, Leland O.	9,800
Bennett, John K.	8,000
Brody, Ralph M.	8,400
Clark, Thomas J.	7,800

Davis, E. Kendall	\$8,000	Stofka, Dorothy D.	\$3,600
Brown, Ralph C.	7,000	Torkelson, Adolph L.	3,350
Hannan, Lawrence J.	7,200	Allison, Vivian L.	3,115
Landis, Alvin	7,000	Callahan, Nellie	3,115
Moss, Helen T.	7,400	Humphries, Betty J.	2,955
Silverthorne, Kent	7,400	Lingenfelter, Vivian	2,955
Midtby, Elizabeth	5,800	Russell, Ruth P.	2,955
Burton, John R.	4,600	Vinson, Natalie S.	3,035
Kletzing, Russell R.	4,600	Van De Pol, Marjorie	2,890
Kronick, Stanley	4,600	Burke, Elizabeth	2,730
Moskovitz, Adolphus	4,600	Geller, Beverly	2,650
Webster, Kapsy	4,600	Gideon, Patricia	2,650
Towner, Porter	3,825	James, Rena	2,650
Brown, Cecile M.	3,700	Crull, Esther M.	2,970
Dean, Doris C.	3,475	Neely, Gladys E.	2,650
Hendricks, Leonilla	3,225	Crull, Mary E.	2,730
Crockett, Agnes	3,850	White, Val Dene	3,050
Fukushima, Josephine	3,350	O'Neill, Robert	2,530
Baldasseroni, H.	2,875	Vasey, Thomas K.	8,800
Crawford, Ann K.	3,350	Gain, Logan S.	7,400
Davis, Violet M.	3,275	Hanagan, Frank J.	6,600
Herman, Bonnie J.	3,100	Lohoff, Alvia N.	3,475
James, Virginia	2,955	Steele, Orland V.	8,600
Grant, Mary N.	3,195	Dokken, Wilson M.	6,600
Wilsey, Ona T.	2,875	Hampton, Everett J.	6,600
Kramer, Wilfried	2,650	Trimble, Irving W.	7,000
Meredith, Janis	2,650	Catino, Michael A.	5,600
Weise, Charlotte	2,730	Anderson, Elizabeth	5,350
Lee, Pauline	2,970	Schrader, William E.	4,600
Hill, Leland K.	8,200	Laidlaw, Marie E.	3,950
Plummer, Albert W.	6,600	Flyr, Ruth	2,875
Renoud, Gleason	6,400	Kouretas, C. Helen	3,355
Maritsas, Frank H.	5,800	Nakazato, Teiko	3,115
Rawlings, Edward V.	5,600	Kastl, John F.	8,200
Wittig, Howard E.	5,400	Ficenece, Emil T.	7,000
Crowe, Charles E.	4,725	McKinstry, Lester B.	6,600
Curtis, Thomas	5,225	Hagerty, Donald J.	5,600
Pennebaker, Hugh A.	4,850	Norris, Boyd C.	5,400
Smith, Helen A.	4,600	Akers, Ocie O.	5,500
Risdon, Floyd	5,225	Darden, Charles C.	5,625
Smith, Lewis T.	4,850	Turner, Nell A.	4,450
Trimble, William E.	4,600	Gipe, John M.	4,200
Bajada, Lawrence C.	4,075	Mulkey, J. Philip	3,950
Berryman, Elizabeth	3,350	Reyes, Clarence L.	3,950
Hansen, Norman	3,100	Rider, William J.	4,325
Steele, Clifford O.	3,100	Henson, Myrtle	4,075
Wagner, William C.	2,875	Kuchta, Kathryn R.	3,825
Hobbs, Donald	2,650	Coy, Lois A.	3,475
Ryckman, John H.	8,600	Luxinger, Gladys B.	3,350
Carah, William M.	5,400	Ricci, Beulah F.	3,350
Johnson, Paul B.	4,600	Savitts, Zelma L.	3,475
Wagner, Elizabeth A.	3,100	Cassidy, Carmen B.	3,355
Leech, Joe H.	9,000	McDonell, Marion G.	3,275
Smithwick, John	7,800	Mitchell, Marilyn E.	3,355
Stewart, James L.	7,600	Ricks, Pauline	3,475
Burt, H. Pierson	6,600	Rinehart, Marie C.	3,035
Frenzeli, Ernest H.	6,400	Osborne, Herbert F.	7,600
Hatch, Chester W.	6,600	Waggoner, William G.	5,600
Mulcahy, Mary R.	6,600	Steele, Bertha V.	4,450
Peightal, Murville F.	7,000	Giaccarini, Sylvia	3,475
Robbins, Enoch	6,400	Boardman, William G.	6,400
Sompayrac, Powell	6,400	Bamberg, John A.	5,800
Wheeler, Harvey	6,400	Smith, Robert L.	3,825
Ackerman, C. N.	5,600	DeCamp, Donna	3,275
Brut, Gerald M.	5,800	Baggs, Chester R.	6,600
Davis, Thomas C.	5,600	Green, Robert L.	5,600
Harrison, Michael	5,400	Iverson, Anne	4,450
Hicok, Francis L.	5,400	Spain, Mary M.	3,575
Minturn, Leroy	6,200	Smith, Robert C.	8,000
Payton, Wesley E.	5,600	Halliday, Henry F.	8,600
Phelps, Wayne L.	5,600	Cool, Shirley D.	3,825
Tiernan, Rod E.	5,800	Hooper, Edwin H.	7,200
Torrey, Linford C.	5,400	Lawson, Charles S.	6,400
Gleed, Gary S.	4,725	Eeles, Gordon W.	5,100
Goodwin, Freda	4,725	Nelson, Mickey	4,200
Mathews, John F.	5,225	Serpa, Walter W.	3,950
Nelson, Emery C.	4,600	Boitano, Florence	3,475
Neuharth, Gottfried	4,975	Minobe, Toyoko	3,475
Palmer, Howard B.	4,850	Ong, William	3,100
Ringgenberg, Calvin	4,600	Sedgwick, Margaret	3,225
Romer, Joseph A.	4,725	Fox, Olive V.	2,955
Sweeny, George F.	4,725	Meredith, Adeline	2,955
Eberwine, William E.	3,950	Osborne, Mary Jane	2,875
Payne, Robert E.	4,200	Carpenter, Dorothy	2,810
Stelchen, Helen M.	3,575	Thompson, Marlene D.	2,650
Witt, Harold P.	3,700	Maloney, Victor G.	7,000
Caulk, Charlene D.	3,350	Chadburn, Louis A.	6,000
Feast, Margaret C.	3,850	Vertrees, Roy A.	5,400
Greenspun, Hana G.	3,225	Neeley, Alvin W.	4,075
Kimura, Emiko	3,600	Ortiz, Charles F.	4,325
McClain, Howard	3,725	Reeve, William N.	4,450
Murphy, Mary Jane D.	3,100		

Ratliffe, Thomas W.	\$4,200	Christiansen, L. B.	\$7,600	Zaiser, John K.	\$3,825
O'Keefe, Gene C.	3,475	Bishop, Leslie J.	6,600	Chin, Joseph.	3,575
Engledow, William C.	3,195	Hill, Roderic L.	6,600	Haines, Ralph D.	3,825
Hughes, Dorothy C.	2,875	Lathrop, Harold.	5,600	Lewton, Gordon W.	3,600
McTaggart, John M.	3,195	Tokunaga, Edward M.	3,950	Lindholm, Roger.	3,825
Seavey, Ellsworth C.	3,115	Brown, Robert.	3,100	Waters, Michael F.	3,475
Brott, James H.	6,600	Hooper, Alice L.	2,650	Williams, Shelly V.	3,725
Glaha, Bernard D.	6,000	Morgan, John R.	6,600	Thomas, Robert S.	8,200
Franklin, Marie H.	4,600	Gardner, William I.	8,200	Ketchum, Smith A.	6,400
Gideon, George V.	4,325	Reiche, Parry.	6,600	Sutherland, John R.	7,000
Carey, Verle L.	3,825	Klein, Ira E.	5,400	Jacobs, Leslie D.	5,600
D'Alessandro, Americo.	3,950	Paulsen, Wesley.	4,850	Lewis, Frank C.	5,800
Galstad, Evelyn H.	4,075	Hall, Charles.	3,950	Praught, Clarence B.	4,850
Davis, Mildred H.	3,225	Woolfe, Lloyd C.	4,075	Hanlon, Donna.	2,875
Erickson, Elsa A.	3,225	Doyal, Inez D.	3,950	Miller, Phyllis C.	3,130
Ramsey, Elsie M.	3,600	Tomkins, Wilbur.	3,450	Lindley, James G.	9,800
Bogle, Lois A.	3,115	Carr, Callie M.	3,100	Nelson, Paul A.	7,800
Brown, Betty B.	3,355	Setzer, Carl L.	3,225	Vecchio, Mario.	5,800
Hester, Katherine B.	3,195	Bowen, Marilyn.	2,970	Brown, George E.	3,950
Keith, Jane C.	2,955	Hofmann, Carl H.	5,100	Placencia, Ricardo.	3,850
Kennedy, Margaret.	3,355	Johnson, Robert.	4,575	Webb, Marlon C.	3,225
MacRury, Garnet.	3,035	Luetner, Karl R.	3,575	Bradshaw, Alice J.	2,875
Martin, Marie S.	3,275	Silk, John J.	3,725	Peterson, Shirley V.	3,035
Bainbridge, Charlotte.	2,875	McCrystle, William J.	9,200	Brown, Gerald.	2,650
Nell, Wesley W.	3,275	McGinness, A. R.	9,400	Matzka, Billy J.	2,630
Peshek, Olive J.	2,955	Bender, Belle.	4,075	Stoner, David S.	8,200
Schock, Sigfried E.	3,355	Hanswalt, W. E.	4,575	Knapp, Frank N.	7,200
Westphal, Donald M.	3,275	Maxfield, Eida J.	3,035	Pesonen, Everett A.	6,800
Barker, Mary A.	2,810	McSherry, Esther K.	2,955	Posz, Howard M.	7,000
Bonham, Marilyn.	2,450	Rhodes, Josephine.	2,875	Carroll, George R.	5,600
Borsalli, Gloria.	2,650	Routh, Vera W.	3,035	Nuttall, Gerald.	4,600
Bowen, Doris L.	2,650	Voss, Lonita B.	3,035	Shukle, Richard J.	7,800
DePaul, Anne.	2,650	Amaro, Pauline.	2,650	Johnson, Clarence E.	6,600
Ellison, Alice M.	2,650	Andrade, Viola A.	3,050	Strantz, Maurice.	6,400
Geiler, Blanche.	2,730	McLain, Dorothy.	2,650	Morgan, Charlotte.	2,955
Hosking, Dorothy.	2,650	Nakao, Alyce.	2,730	Howard, Reginald G.	7,800
Johnson, Helen.	3,130	Velasquez, Abraham.	2,650	McGarrity, Joan G.	8,200
Knight, Harry J.	2,650	Walker, Beverly T.	2,810	Cole, Ralph C.	7,000
Peterson, Alice B.	3,130	Homer, William H.	2,252	Graham, Cecil J., Jr.	6,600
Quimby, Alice.	2,650	Wineland, Jeff A.	8,000	Hammon, Joseph B.	6,600
Wedge, Berniece L.	2,970	Bunas, Arthur J.	6,800	Taggart, William E.	6,400
Young, Kenneth.	2,650	Easterday, William T.	6,600	Baranek, Paul P.	5,400
Chaffee, John H.	2,690	Hartz, Fred H.	6,600	Burrows, Alfred J.	5,800
Denham, Adeline.	2,850	Scheiber, Emil J.	6,800	Flores, Louise.	2,955
Didio, Lynn L.	2,450	Somerville, Winston.	6,400	Russell, Beryl J.	2,955
Dominguez, Candida.	2,450	Anderson, Oscar.	6,000	Rands, Oliver C.	8,800
Hernandez, John.	2,492	Bickford, James H.	5,600	Mueller, John W.	6,600
Kelly, Lucy V.	2,530	Biggs, William M.	5,800	Pellinen, Arthur E.	6,400
Krans, Edna.	2,450	Gomez, Joseph.	5,600	Sedgewick, Robert P.	6,400
McKee, Dorothy.	2,530	Goodier, Robert D.	6,400	Rockwell, Mabel M.	6,400
Merlan, Marilyn B.	2,450	Johnson, Richard W.	5,600	Terhaar, Edward J.	5,400
Pace, Patsy R.	2,770	Kreiberg, T. N.	5,800	Dixon, Virge.	4,850
Russell, Joan B.	2,450	Kristof, Louis.	5,600	Tarbox, Charles F.	5,400
Nelson, Homer.	2,540	Landin, John D.	5,600	Alliapoulos, Cosmos A.	4,725
Harp, Opal H.	2,650	Leaf, Oscar C.	5,400	Clayton, William.	3,825
Kinsey, Henry J.	2,450	Liden, Carl G.	5,600	Wilkes, Richard.	4,200
Zaro, Juliet.	2,650	Mulbarger, R. F.	6,000	Evans, Dorothy A.	3,825
Smith, Mary.	2,120	Potts, Richard B.	5,400	Bosnich, Betty F.	3,475
McCoy, Veryl.	2,120	Sparrow, E. C., Jr.	5,800	Forbess, Wayne K.	3,225
Russell, Thomas W.	2,470	Summers, Frank E.	5,600	Bosley, Josephine.	3,195
Murray, Angus N.	8,800	Bisgard, William H.	5,400	Christianson, C. B.	3,115
Folsom, Oliver.	7,600	Botschen, Harold J.	5,100	Lawler, Frankie D.	3,275
Hansen, Vernon J.	7,600	Branham, Elmer J.	4,600	Sims, Elsie W.	3,035
Howland, Frank L.	7,600	Buckley, Frank S.	4,725	Word, Evelyn.	3,195
Wood, Samuel.	7,600	Burt, Ray L.	4,850	Fleming, George A.	8,400
Hall, Hugo J.	6,600	Dewsnup, Stanley R.	4,600	Hansen, Archie J.	5,400
Brown, Gerald H.	6,000	Favaro, Louis.	4,600	Kendrick, Charles B.	4,975
Burckhardt, E. G.	5,800	Gonzales, Anthony J.	4,850	Schult, Raymond.	4,600
Hirst, Charles.	5,800	Hock, Vincent R.	4,850	Elnarson, James L.	3,825
Mannin, Harry.	5,600	Liedike, Raymond.	4,600	Estes, Gordon R.	3,475
Price, Edgar P.	5,600	Porter, Charles O.	4,975	Meyer, Joseph G.	3,225
Stipak, Francis J.	5,400	Sove, Norman W.	4,850	Miles, Eunice K.	3,195
Tanner, Alva R.	6,000	Stauff, Clifton B.	4,725	Anderson, Eugene.	2,650
Brown, Maurice W.	4,725	Swenson, Fritz L.	4,975	Wright, Eden.	2,650
Bush, Ray F.	5,350	Tribble, Donald C.	4,600	Bruere, William B.	7,600
Finke, Herbert W.	4,975	Poznanovich, Donald.	3,725	Davis, Harold C.	6,400
Davis, Bob.	4,075	Rode, Alfred S.	3,725	Felt, Winchester G.	4,975
McLendon, George G.	4,450	Balding, William K.	3,825	Davis, Caleb F.	7,800
Smith, E. Joy.	3,950	Berry, Truett.	4,600	Blote, Martin H.	9,000
Johnson, Hilma C.	4,075	Evans, Elmer A.	4,200	Anthony, George.	7,600
Kasjaka, Anthony F.	3,825	Farrell, Edward J.	3,950	Bryan, Richard P.	8,200
Evarts, Dorothy.	3,600	Holland, Thomas J.	3,825	Elmore, J. Pitt.	8,000
June, Perry E.	3,600	Ibbotson, George H.	4,200	Christian, Eugene L.	7,000
Moniz, Peter J.	3,600	McManus, Donald.	3,825	Hanson, Archie J.	5,600
Burton, Nina E.	3,355	Newell, George.	3,950	Eckhoff, William.	5,600
Long, Charles R.	2,955	Owens, James H.	3,825	Kaehler, Edward M.	5,400
Neeley, Ruth C.	3,275	Rittenhouse, Myron.	3,825	Meservey, Charles A.	5,600
Gillespie, Bessie V.	3,130	Roberts, Chester E.	4,600	Nations, Robert L.	6,000
Provance, Eva M.	2,810	Rocanova, Vincent J.	3,950	Osofsky, Jake.	6,000
Schrader, Albert.	2,650	Snavely, George W.	3,825	Woods, Arthur F.	5,800
Charlesworth, Lois.	2,450	Stott, Stanley.	3,825	Harris, Ernest R.	3,825

O'Brien, James J.	\$3,825
McDonald, Lionel A.	3,450
Pederson, Norman	3,450
Rountree, Eugene H.	3,450
Guidera, Kathryn E.	3,350
Titus, Florence	3,100
Armstrong, Gloria	3,035
Ishihara, Sakaye	3,115
Moffett, Rose M.	3,355
Williams, Charlotte	3,035
Forbess, Patricia	2,970
Pryor, Thelma R.	3,120
Lycke, Eunice	2,730
Ungraded employees, 27.	

Employees working under jurisdiction of the Delta district office, headquarters Stockton, Calif.

Kadie, Carl H., Jr.	\$9,200
Dunn, Homer T.	5,400
Edwards, Lendall N.	3,100
Gifford, Richard	3,100
Lund, Eileen P.	3,725
Lunde, Julian W.	3,100
Salva, Laddie G.	3,100
Tsunoda, William M.	3,100
Whitney, Warren E.	3,100
Hanley, William C., Jr.	3,100
Rafferty, Burns R.	3,100
Huchingson, James F.	7,600
Ansley, Laverne C.	2,875
Jackson, John E., Jr.	3,825
Hickerson, William C.	5,600
Failla, Rose A.	5,100
Rice, Earl I.	4,850
Riddle, Edward E.	5,225
Russell, Benjamin O.	4,975
Hanson, Marilyn E.	4,200
Buckner, Mervin O.	3,725
Clute, Elva L.	3,725
Hale, Anita L.	3,195
Whaley, Marjorie L.	3,115
Malone, Josephine M.	2,650
Olivieri, Beulah M.	2,890
Waite, Erma L.	3,050
Wilson, Roberta M.	2,890
Burton, Jacqueline	2,450
Boudreaux, Edward O.	5,800
Clute, John E.	4,850
Glover, James L.	4,850
Grass, Leroy E.	4,825
Tucker, Walter L.	4,575
Manhart, Aloysius J.	4,200
Clodius, M. Alice	3,700
McCowan, Dorothy O.	4,200
Brown, Evelyn M.	3,225
Gillum, Catharine L.	3,850
Glover, Dorothy E.	3,225
Haag, Virginia A.	3,350
Whaley, Milton D.	3,600
Gates, Elizabeth	3,115
Gordon, Paul T.	3,035
Graf, Vernie F.	2,875
Harris, Jean M.	2,875
King, Robert V.	3,195
Knoll, Vivienne C.	2,875
McLaughlin, Marie L.	2,955
Moon, Lucille F.	3,035
Vert, Viola A.	2,875
Bosley, Glenn P.	2,810
Collins, Gilda M.	2,650
Manhart, Dorothy L.	2,650
Johnson, Irene M.	2,610
Sebern, Roy E. E.	5,600
Momany, Chester L.	5,225
Baker, Robert W.	3,825
Wilson, D. Ruth	2,650
Sorensen, T. V.	5,400
Anderson, Osborne L.	4,975
Henderson, Gilbert	4,975
Rice, John D.	5,100
Brown, Roland W.	3,825
Fred, Leo	4,200
Heine, Charles F.	4,600
Morgin, Russell S.	4,575
Von Hagen, August	4,450
Hertzog, C. Boulton	3,950
Kilty, Mary M.	3,825
Neubarth, Dan B.	3,600
Robinson, Helen H.	3,825

Buckmaster, Laneil	\$3,600
Ehrlich, Palmer	3,225
Jones, Warren B.	3,825
Phillips, Walter D.	3,475
Berglund, Eleanor V.	2,875
Johnson, Eugene H.	2,875
Kee, Enid	3,035
Ramer, Gloria I.	2,875
Reeve, Frederick W.	3,115
Sawyer, Llewellyn N.	2,875
Snare, Alden E.	2,875
Virta, Kirsti K.	3,355
Wakabayashi, Rose H.	2,875
Waldrip, Jaque A.	3,275
Wilgus, Kathryn E.	3,275
Cooley, John M.	2,650
Erickson, Shirley P.	2,650
Guderian, Isabella	2,650
Heldt, Dorothy L.	2,650
Henderson, Esther I.	2,650
Hudson, Carlton R.	2,730
Lagle, Maude	2,650
Questo, Marie A.	2,730
Quinley, Barbara E.	2,650
Schmidt, Edward E.	2,875
Schroeder, Lorain M.	2,650
Silver, Betty L.	3,130
Smith, Bernita M.	3,130
Stewart, Edna G.	2,650
Teverbaugh, Dorothy	2,810
Trobough, James D.	2,810
Vanzant, Margaret E.	2,730
Williams, Shelia E.	2,875
Barron, Patricia A.	2,450
Farros, Elvera J.	2,450
Hori, Jane S.	2,450
Payne, Nellie F.	2,450
Resta, Mildred F.	2,930
Smith, Lawana S.	2,930
Waring, Marie E.	2,450
Lathrop, Lola M.	2,200
Stephens, Charles O.	7,700
Cox, Everett	2,252
Davison, Milbern H.	8,000
Murphy, Marion E.	6,400
Shallbetter, Euella	3,275
Barth, Victor W.	5,400
Woolfe, Lloyd C.	4,600
Corle, Felix G., Jr.	3,825
Halliday, Wayne V.	3,825
Stewart, Roy G.	4,575
Wheeler, Edward C.	3,700
Boyd, Fred S., Jr.	3,100
Reynolds, Charles W.	3,100
Goodenough, Robert L.	3,355
Martin, Norma A.	2,955
Perrin, Leo J., Jr.	3,035
Parkison, John W.	3,130
Chamness, Earl D., Jr.	3,450
Caldwell, Lamar H.	3,225
Cartwright, Olive F.	3,475
Johnson, James C., Sr.	3,100
Whaley, Milton H.	3,850
Azarcon, Nazario P.	2,875
Close, Floyd W.	2,730
Malone, Eward S.	3,195
Miles, Raymond M.	3,195
Mattiola, Frank D.	2,650
Momany, Millinese M.	2,650
Todresic, Wanda	2,650
Lillard, Oliver H.	6,400
Clayton, Paul O.	3,825
Crow, John A.	4,600
Morrissey, Kenneth B.	4,200
Salz, Manuel T.	3,100
Pearson, Harold M.	6,400
Moreno, Robert H.	3,825
Calvin, Edgar F.	3,100
Rexford, Francis L.	3,100
Stamper, Rex E.	3,725
Breuling, Leon M.	2,875
Johns, Mervyn R.	2,875
Nellis, Earl	3,195
Tuck, Edgar G.	2,875
Adams, Richard E.	2,650
Lipton, William N.	2,650
Markus, Albert	2,650
Moats, Ivan J.	2,650
Spalding, Claude M.	2,650
Elcock, Stanley T.	6,600
Bonbrake, Kenneth D.	6,300

Tucker, John W.	\$5,600
Dudley, Earl D.	4,600
Etzel, Charles K.	4,600
Greydanus, Herbert W.	4,600
Hedges, James A.	5,100
Morelli, Clarence A.	4,600
Moses, Harry M.	4,600
Wolcott, Eugene H.	4,850
Forth, Robert R.	3,825
Watson, George E.	3,825
Bussey, Edmund B., Jr.	3,825
Bagley, Patricia C.	2,650
Full, Roger G.	2,450
Jacobsen, Ronald W.	2,450
Sarguis, Armen V.	5,600
Bailey, Richard T.	4,850
Jeffers, John P.	4,975
Lewis, Edwin A.	5,100
Miller, Perry B.	5,100
Gaines, Raymond W.	3,825
White, Merrill J.	3,825
Ottman, William F.	3,100
Jordan, Willoughby T.	2,875
Fuller, Galen W.	4,600
Williams, Charles W.	3,825
Bryan, John R.	3,100
Halliday, Daniel L.	2,650
Bennett, Earl P.	5,800
Berry, Donald J.	4,200
Hutmacher, Bette V.	4,075
Krieshok, Irene L.	2,810
Abbott, Karl S.	4,150
Wallin, Virgil T.	3,330
Caldwell, William I.	3,154
Eddy, Lavelle H.	2,834
Frank, Charles R.	3,154
Griggs, George F.	3,154
Kennedy, Hoover E.	2,834
Rose, Ralph R.	2,674
Ruddick, Jay B.	3,154
Thomson, Herbert W.	8,000
Morrison, Allan E.	6,600
Grant, Leemon C.	5,400
Duncan, George	2,674
Hobbs, Willard	3,300
Kack, Robert P.	2,674
Lyons, Douglas W.	2,674
Sublett, John A.	2,674
Dodge, Myrtle E.	3,225
Barton, Juanita	3,115
Boeve, Bernice E.	3,035
Gomes, Betty J.	3,275
Oberlander, Jane C.	2,995
Stiffel, Charles A.	2,810
Tice, James B.	2,875
Azevedo, Eunice S.	3,035
Mason, Mayme M.	2,875
Matthews, Alpharetta	2,810
Bullard, Loryece J.	2,450
Dixon, Helen V.	2,450
Idle, Katherine R.	2,610
Kandolin, Mabelle E.	2,450
Lewis, Anna V.	2,730
McLeod, Josephine M.	2,610
Strasburg, Edna M.	2,530
Bellport, Bernard P.	8,200
Lagle, Guy M.	4,975
Leinbach, Mary H.	3,115
Imrie, George C.	8,200
Vinsonhaler, Russel	6,000
Vernova, John J.	4,450
Monroe, Wesley D.	4,200
Potter, Ellis	4,575
Vantassell, Ray A.	3,350
Johnson, Wilburn T.	3,050
Horton, Horace E.	6,400
Lindeman, Jack B.	5,400
Christiansen, W. R.	4,850
Dunmire, Alvin L.	4,850
McNaughton, D. K.	4,850
Taylor, Giles A.	5,100
Swigart, Frank M.	4,200
Adney, Arthur J.	4,200
Cortopassi, Andrew	3,450
Parker, Arthur E.	4,200
Barton, Richard A.	3,350
Wayda, Martin L.	3,035
Cremeans, Elsie M.	2,730
Stroud, Richard C.	3,825
Beall, Alfred E.	3,475
Mathes, Floyd	3,160
Rounds, Orrin H.	3,275

Bryan, Robert C.	\$4, 075	Leeper, Jack D.	\$3, 825	Derby, Albert L.	\$3, 355
Speck, Adolph A.	3, 825	Richard, Clebert	3, 450	Duncan, Walter E.	3, 355
Anderson, Eva R.	2, 650	Roberts, Wendell W.	3, 450	Hevener, Harry E.	2, 732
Mitchell, Lulu B.	2, 970	Jenks, William H.	3, 725	Shelton, Lelon G.	3, 195
Carniglia, Joseph W.	7, 600	Johnson, Willard L.	3, 100	Ungraded employees, 142.	
Gregg, John E., Jr.	4, 600	Peterson, Marian U.	3, 475		
Lapland, E. Annabel	3, 115	Wallace, William F.	3, 850		
Young, Marshall	6, 000	Watley, Mildred E.	3, 225	Employees working under jurisdiction of the	
LaPointe, Burton L.	4, 075	Culbertson, Ada E.	3, 035	San Joaquin Valley district office, head-	
McCollum, Mary R.	3, 050	Kennedy, James H.	2, 875	quarters, Fresno, Calif.	
Daugherty, Vivian L.	2, 930	Muth, Fern C.	3, 115		
Hollis, Robert W.	4, 525	O'Connell, Maurice J.	2, 875	Rodner, Jack W.	\$9, 400
Levet, John D.	3, 775	Riggs, John C.	2, 875	Sullivan, Edwin F.	7, 600
Lemley, Cyrus W.	3, 220	Rigney, Gerald M.	2, 875	Carle, Jackson T.	6, 400
Allen, Vernon B.	2, 754	Cormier, Agatha B.	2, 650	Piston, Edward M.	5, 400
Ashcroft, Robert L.	2, 994	Fort, Verna M.	2, 650	Mallman, Evelyn K.	2, 875
Cozad, Fred L.	2, 994	Hankins, Lora L.	2, 890	Frasson, Myrtle H.	2, 875
Harris, John E.	2, 994	Husted, Lucille L.	2, 650	Kinz, Henry R.	4, 200
Lewis, Olaf N.	2, 914	Moskoff, Helen M.	2, 810	Matsunaga, Lena S.	2, 810
Noble, Arthur Z.	2, 994	Owens, Iris A. T.	2, 730	Burke, John A.	5, 800
Peck, Paul H.	3, 074	Altenburg, Catherine	2, 530	Mackey, William	4, 850
Retzlaff, Edward G.	2, 674	Harper, Leah Zoe	2, 450	Menzenmaier, Anna M.	3, 950
Richard, Anthony B.	3, 074	Jergentz, H. Eileen	2, 450	Whitmore, Olive P.	3, 475
Wilson, George C.	2, 914	Killgreen, Elizabeth	2, 530	Bergeland, Barbara	3, 035
Schaser, John M.	6, 600	Seconover, Bonnie M.	2, 690	Sellers, Elinor J.	3, 195
Bauman, Joseph C.	5, 600	Waybright, Miriam L.	2, 450	Jorgensen, Virginia	2, 955
Fisher, Voight R.	5, 400	Wilson, Evelyn E.	2, 690	Ehrenburg, Otto	5, 400
Kukkola, Theodore B.	5, 400	Collins, Harold	5, 600	Teixeira, John A.	4, 600
Bowman, Elmer H.	4, 600	Reimann, David J.	4, 325	Yeager, Orella O.	2, 890
Davidson, Roy	4, 725	Atkinson, G. D., Jr.	7, 800	Johnson, Feral H.	4, 725
Cheggwidden, T. L.	4, 325	Sturtevant, Donald B.	4, 600	Menier, Winifred S.	3, 355
Jeffers, Thomas P.	3, 825	Halcomb, Carol	3, 275	Harvey, George W.	5, 800
Polluka, Jerry F.	3, 825	Trask, Jomene	2, 875	Harris, Roy E.	4, 975
Stover, Earl F.	4, 325	Bowler, Sidney H.	5, 250	Wilson, Walter L.	4, 975
Barthhoff, Byron L.	3, 100	Brent, Donald	4, 325	Wright, Frederick	4, 975
Garber, Harold J.	3, 100	Geroy, Horton J.	3, 700	Baruti, Joseph M.	3, 825
Paulson, Wesley W.	5, 400	Kistler, George W.	3, 850	Juhl, Rodney W.	3, 950
Tribe, Robert W.	4, 600	Cullis, Anna C.	3, 035	Bridgman, Charles F.	4, 200
Dennis, James E.	4, 075	George, Esther L.	2, 650	Busby, Esther E.	4, 075
Reimund, William C.	4, 325	Halcomb, Marcia A.	2, 690	Hodges, Richmond B.	4, 200
Bruggman, Billie B.	3, 450	Bartch, Sally A.	2, 280	Buker, Edgar M.	3, 350
Stevens, Chester C.	3, 575	Williams, Russell B.	4, 775	Price, Elinor J.	3, 100
Barnett, Henry F.	3, 100	Boddy, Jason C.	3, 725	Waldron, Wm. S.	3, 600
Kibbey, Egerton W.	3, 100	Gastineau, Elmer B.	3, 625	Bolin, Zara V.	3, 035
Norton, Richard	3, 100	Jones, Jack	3, 625	Bowling, Vera M.	3, 275
Peoples, George F.	3, 100	Kraft, Kenneth C.	3, 225	Epps, Elizabeth C.	3, 475
Stamm, Adolph G.	3, 100	Johnson, Clifford H.	3, 140	Hurt, Marjorie E.	2, 955
Graham, David L.	2, 875	Moon, George V.	3, 060	Martinson, Ethel M.	2, 955
Pierce, Ivan A.	3, 195	Ricker, Jessum A.	3, 220	Morrison, Lillie M.	3, 035
Dawson, Elizabeth L.	2, 450	Walrath, John C.	3, 140	Seaward, Kathryn M.	3, 115
Rushworth, George E.	3, 950	Ayer, Uriah H.	2, 754	Simpson, Mary J.	2, 955
Doyle, Mary J.	3, 100	Burge, Dewey J.	2, 674	Summers, Anne B.	2, 955
Humphrey, Eunice C.	3, 100	Carney, James W.	2, 834	DeWinter, Mary M.	3, 195
Owens, Richard D.	2, 875	Pachnieski, Thos.	2, 754	Wright, Bernice L.	2, 730
Ellis, Bevely A.	2, 650	Phetteplace, Chas. G.	2, 674	McMorris, Ada G.	2, 930
Woodmansee, F. B.	2, 650	Ware, George R.	2, 674	Tredway, Lawrence	5, 400
Ladd, Harold M.	6, 800	Morley, Robert A.	2, 850	Crowley, Francis P.	5, 350
Vogt, Henry P.	4, 200	Wilson, James L.	2, 930	Doty, Vernon E.	4, 600
Lambert, Zoe A.	3, 115	Davis, Fred	2, 732	Hinds, Don A.	5, 100
Temple, David E.	6, 400	Johnstone, Fred W.	2, 572	Gallagher, Jean C.	4, 200
Norem, Nelson J.	4, 850	Keeler, Darrell D.	2, 732	Horn, Alex	3, 950
Oyler, Robert	4, 600	Law, Elmer J.	2, 732	McDowell, Truman C.	4, 075
Silva, Angelo M.	5, 225	Miller, Gerda	1, 749	Muntsch, Wilhelmina	4, 325
Linn, Margaret C.	3, 950	Tull, Olin E.	2, 732	Tompkins, E. Willard	4, 325
Wade, M. Edythe	4, 450	Polley, Terence A.	6, 800	Vanzant, John J.	4, 075
Johnson, Leonard A.	3, 950	Isaacks, William H.	6, 000	Lunde, Odin W.	3, 450
Norem, Richard E.	3, 450	Lord, Frank D.	5, 600	Bills, Darrell D.	3, 350
Flaherty, Dennis A.	3, 225	Stapleton, Orville E.	5, 600	Crawford, Cornelius	3, 850
Meyer, Ferne B.	3, 600	Mix, Robert H.	4, 075	Marks, Paul J.	3, 600
Orsini, Virginia L.	3, 600	Briggs, Weston E.	3, 700	Miles, Lloyd H.	3, 350
Pruett, James R.	3, 100	Reed, John C.	3, 450	Shafford, Chester A.	3, 850
Ragan, Teresa B.	3, 475	Braithwaite, Lee A.	4, 450	Waltz, Betty C.	3, 350
Davis, Elizabeth A.	2, 875	Murphy, Charles J.	4, 075	Weahunt, Dean S.	4, 075
Ellis, Linley R.	2, 875	Fafek, Lawrence F.	3, 850	Allen, Estelle E.	3, 355
Flaherty, Ouida N.	3, 115	Thomson, George A.	5, 400	Beckham, Marion B.	3, 225
Grant, Kathryn H.	3, 275	Smith, Byron F.	5, 000	Chadwick, Eva S.	3, 115
Myers, Julia W.	3, 275	Gibson, Texas B.	5, 000	Guffey, J. Virgil	3, 355
Ayers, Lucille B.	2, 650	Ayers, Cecil L.	3, 225	Kortum, Robert L.	2, 955
Hiebert, Joanne F.	2, 650	Hollman, Carl J.	2, 875	Lama, Charles E.	2, 875
Sweeney, Thomas H.	5, 600	Kennedy, Bernard P.	2, 732	Taylor, Rose L.	2, 875
Jacobsen, Martin B.	4, 975	McClure, John M.	2, 332	Lang, Mildred A.	2, 875
Speer, Woodrow W.	3, 450	Johnston, Fredrick G.	4, 325	Macias, Caroline J.	2, 955
Turek, Martha L.	2, 955	Brandt, Clyde L.	3, 355	Mead, Lewis F.	3, 115
Applegate, Mary A.	2, 650	Nobbs, William L.	3, 130	Oleary, Edward J.	3, 035
Wolf, Louis G.	5, 800	Riley, John E.	4, 975	Payer, Albert	3, 115
Beed, Henry L.	4, 850	Dittemore, Milford G.	4, 600	Roberts, Heloise F.	3, 115
Lintz, Edward O.	4, 725	Hill, Henry A.	4, 200	Schleger, Betty E.	3, 195
Taylor, Horace D.	4, 975	Barnum, B. Bruce	3, 225	Rudy, Matthew P.	3, 115
Duckett, John J.	4, 325	Hasty, Marvin C.	2, 875	Saddler, Leonard M.	3, 275
Fawver, James V.	3, 950	Brunelle, Oscar L.	2, 930	Barnard, Gallyn Y.	2, 650
Jensen, Ralph J.	3, 950	Van Ornum, Oscar K.	2, 890	Bianco, Joy H.	2, 730

Fenner, Mildred M.	\$2,890	Love, Stanley R.	\$3,350	Williford, John W.	\$4,600
Guida, Nancy E.	2,730	MacDonald, George	3,100	Byrd, James L.	3,825
Hart, Edna A.	2,890	Nilmeier, Benjamin	3,725	Edquist, Nels E.	3,950
Johnson, Clara J.	2,650	Rindge, Frederick, 3d	3,725	Knorr, John R.	3,950
Leshner, Earleen M.	3,130	Schlarb, John, Jr.	3,450	Roberts, Nolan W.	3,825
Mick, Mary A.	2,730	Stanford, Stanley G.	3,475	Wolfe, Ogden B.	3,950
Revis, Faye L.	2,650	Carlyle, Golden N.	3,035	Fisher, Frances V.	3,475
Slade, Helen H.	2,650	Dotson, Albert L.	2,955	Miwa, Harry M.	3,100
Thompson, Wood W.	2,810	Empey, Bob A.	2,955	Schmitt, Emil A.	3,100
Elfers, Mary B.	2,450	Henderson, Clarence	2,875	Watson, Robert E.	3,100
Osumi, Toshiko	2,450	Henson, James R.	3,115	Cardenas, Helen J.	3,115
Ressl, Edna P.	2,450	Scott, Everett E.	2,875	Galeria, Sylvia L.	3,115
Ritchie, Patricia O.	2,530	Sutter, Leo R.	3,115	Grant, Marian L.	3,195
Rojas, Caroline	2,650	Conley, William M.	2,650	LaRue, Delores M.	3,115
Wozny, Alfonso L.	3,130	Daniells, Noel E.	2,730	Miller, Irene	2,730
Renner, Jacob V.	3,725	Hiatt, Wayne L.	2,955	Whitman, Bertha M.	2,650
Hayenga, Henry H.	2,930	Morrison, Robert O.	2,650	Laton, Bule C.	5,400
Hall, Dudley L.	2,732	Penner, William C.	2,650	Goines, Warren C.	4,600
Jones, Alva J.	2,252	Thompson, Charles H.	2,650	Nelson, Paul, Jr.	3,825
Kelley, Freddie T.	2,732	Carpenter, Arthur L.	2,850	Carson, Joseph E.	6,400
Lake, John L.	2,732	Sherman, Frederick	2,650	Hinton, Allan F.	6,000
Somers, John P.	2,732	Somers, John P., Jr.	2,650	Shelton, Dale E.	5,400
Spears, Harley	2,732	Womack, Gerald A.	2,650	Stockle, George G.	5,225
Wise, Charles H.	2,732	McNeill, Roy A.	6,600	Brown, James E.	4,325
Durant, Richard K.	9,400	O'Connor, Francis J.	5,600	Waits, Ralph A.	3,450
Thomas, Earl J.	5,600	Wojta, Merritt G.	5,600	Chadsey, Chas. C.	3,850
Moy, Mae	4,075	Brooks, Donald D.	5,350	Huerta, Joseph J.	3,100
Wiener, Raymond	3,850	Flyg, Carl J.	5,225	Manfredi, Joseph F.	3,100
Delano, Patricia A.	3,275	Showell, Carter S.	5,225	Navarro, Eddie A.	3,600
Leasure, Anna L.	2,890	Skoog, George W.	5,350	Wilson, Malcolm R.	3,100
Depee, Joan F.	2,610	Bliss, Roderick A.	4,075	Oaxaca, William R.	2,650
Hirni, Gloria A.	2,650	Hennessey, William E.	3,825	Topalian, Dorothy	3,035
Milor, Betty S.	2,450	Holmes, Chauncey E.	4,325	Hand, Marilyn J.	2,875
Chapman, Elmer L.	7,800	Pndracky, Walter J.	3,825	Gates, Kathryn B.	2,650
Brooks, L. Rees	6,800	Putman, Joseph M.	3,825	West, Leontine	3,035
Babbitt, B. T., Jr.	5,400	Remund, George W.	3,825	Harvey, Alfred D.	5,800
MacDonald, Colin H.	5,400	Shelton, John A.	3,825	Fadler, Neal M.	3,100
Neal, James O.	5,400	Arnold, Richard M.	3,825	Gleason, William H.	3,575
Quick, Samuel A.	5,600	Bartell, Donald T.	4,075	Crandall, Richard E.	3,100
Jones, Edwin A.	4,850	Blackwell, Richard	3,450	Bettencourt, Luella	2,650
Nelson, Edwin N.	4,725	Boone, Jack F.	4,200	Ragle, Paul T.	7,600
Lhomme, Fernand R.	3,825	Brown, Hurley G.	3,575	Nielsen, Geoffrey D.	6,400
Young, David M.	4,075	Brown, John H.	4,200	Duerr, Donald A.	4,600
Shull, Emery L.	3,100	Davidson, Donald E.	3,450	Ehrhardt, Lawrence	4,725
Brown, Helen S.	2,875	Jones, George W.	3,450	Hodges, Eleanor M.	3,115
Presley, Robert A.	2,530	Seymour, John V., Jr.	3,825	Van Every, Harry E.	6,000
Waddell, Joseph J.	6,600	Fowler, Thomas C.	3,225	Bendon, John F.	5,400
Wood, William D.	6,200	Hall, Lewis W.	3,225	Walton, C. Leroy	3,825
Devan, William A.	4,575	Holland, Virgil O.	3,225	Sleckman, Donald L.	4,600
Holmes, Robert A.	4,575	Kamensky, Chas. J.	3,850	Wong, Pauline S.	3,050
McAfee, James A., Jr.	4,325	Thompson, Charles N.	3,225	Conwell, Theodore C.	4,200
Mohagen, Ralph E.	3,825	Yrimeo, George P.	3,100	Visconte, Albert	3,195
Songer, Paul V., Jr.	4,075	Barton, Charles E.	2,875	Breck-Enridge, Robt. A.	5,400
Mooney, Charles C.	3,950	Pennington, C. L.	3,355	Waller, Robert	5,850
Phillips, Russell D.	3,450	Proctor, Harry P.	3,355	Wilson, Max M.	4,975
Valla, Joseph	3,450	Boydston, Virgil L.	2,875	Saimon, Arthur E.	3,225
Clark, Lester L.	3,450	Monroe, Edwin V.	2,875	Curran, Edward I.	4,850
Conrad, James W.	3,100	Cummings, William F.	2,650	Carey, Cecil P. Jr.	3,450
Graesing, Harold W.	3,450	Greer, Jimmie F.	2,450	Clenin, Arthur F.	3,355
Weber, Harold J.	3,350	Johnson, Max R.	6,600	Ravdin, Joseph W.	2,875
Hamilton, Alfred R.	2,875	Cowin, John W.	6,000	Meyer, Theodore R.	4,725
Marshall, Earl C.	3,100	Clifford, Paul N.	5,100	Rosenthal, Jack	4,200
Stephens, Chas. W.	3,115	Hastings, George W.	4,725	Williams, Edgar K.	4,075
Kamplain, Allen M.	2,970	Peasley, James W.	4,975	Speegle, Alva G. Jr.	3,575
Shoemaker, Wm. R.	2,650	Carver, Victor C.	4,075	Watson, Richard T.	2,955
Burns, Leo C.	2,450	Gilroy, Raymond S.	3,950	Reddington, Jess M.	3,355
Brenner, Walter W.	8,000	Henry, James M.	4,200	Thompson, Theo R.	7,600
Jensen, Harry A.	6,400	Kennedy, Robert J.	3,950	Emerson, Robert D.	4,600
Ables, Scherl G.	2,875	Lewis, Samuel L.	4,325	Higgins, Marjorie F.	3,195
Young, Cornelius J.	5,600	Sherwood, Harold S.	4,075	Pinnell, Betty J.	2,650
Keller, Frank, Jr.	4,850	Dubray, Jesse R.	4,200	Smith, Bonnie H.	2,650
Schuerman, John H.	4,600	Jones, Sam C.	3,825	Wilson, Jewel G.	2,650
Waggoner, Glen D.	4,975	Viersen, Jack S.	3,825	Ingles, James M.	5,400
Gulley, John M.	4,325	White, Vernon	3,700	Foster, Leon C.	4,200
Hebert, Glenn L.	3,825	Clarey, Edward E.	3,475	Adkins, Clement H.	4,450
Irwin, Daniel	4,325	Wainwright, Johnnie	2,875	Carson, Olga I.	3,275
Loewen, Earl D.	3,950	Walling, Haskell E.	3,035	Bluhm, Floyd I.	5,400
Michaelson, Nicholas	3,825	Whitley, Volney, Jr.	3,355	Green, Charles C.	5,400
Munns, Dudley F.	3,950	Bartie, Robert H.	2,650	Summers, David S.	5,800
Naylor, Jacob B.	4,075	Perry, Arnold R.	2,650	Moberg, Oscar E.	4,600
Nesalhouse, Robt. F.	4,700	Nordholm, Alex G.	8,600	Reeves, William D. M.	4,600
Sather, Adolph R.	4,575	Best, Raymond R.	7,400	Stutzke, John F.	4,600
Scott, Victor K.	4,575	Stennett, Lloyd H.	6,400	Church, Carroll B.	3,825
Wilkins, Joseph W.	3,950	Bailey, John W.	5,600	Clements, Lloyd W.	4,600
Dexter, Ralph E.	3,825	Cardon, Doyle R.	5,400	Cooke, Charles E., Jr.	3,825
Elmore, Barney M.	3,700	Carey, Donald A.	5,225	Jennings, Neal C.	3,825
Hadley, Alan O.	3,950	Cleary, Charles M.	4,975	Knorr, William F.	3,825
Helton, Stephen W.	3,825	Finney, Gerald M.	4,725	Pastir, Dominic S.	3,950
Musil, Elmer A.	3,825	Flipse, David E.	4,600	Roberts, Jay D.	3,825
Hallmeyer, Kenneth L.	3,100	Handley, Thomas B.	4,725	Twogood, Donald A.	3,825
Harris, Steve C.	3,475	Stennett, Frank S.	4,975	Lacornu, Eugene J.	3,575

Owens, Douglas F.	\$3,450	Torrance, George	\$6,000	Jones, Delmar R.	\$3,450
Page, Royal R.	3,450	Lawrence, John R.	7,000	Mullarney, William E.	3,450
Roots, Carl W.	3,950	Keneffick, Francis O.	4,600	Drake, Dorothy M.	3,100
Whitman, Robert E.	3,450	Minshall, Dale	4,725	Demler, David	2,875
Costeot, Lucien	3,100	Danley, Earl F.	4,575	Russo, Lorraine G.	2,955
Flores, Floyd L.	3,350	Griffiths, Ralph	4,450	Ashworth, Joan W.	2,650
Haverstock, Richard F.	3,225	Livingston, Murlin P.	4,075	Biglione, Josephine	2,890
Mah, Earl E.	3,825	Scarborough, Robert L.	4,450	Craig, Marjorie L.	2,890
Seaborn, Walter J.	3,100	Spivak, Archie L.	4,325	Gunter, Norine M.	2,650
Walker, Douglas	3,825	Glenn, Orvil J.	4,200	Harter, Dorothy E.	2,650
Bell, Marilyn M.	2,650	Fortier, Ernest C.	8,800	Nagata, Tom T.	2,875
Frink, John W.	5,800	Bennett, Leland G.	7,600	Powell, Imogene T.	2,650
Logan, John A.	4,725	Kim, Paul W.	3,825	Lless, Virginia T.	2,650
Kues, Harry A.	3,825	Maggio, Louise A.	3,035	Smith, Elma R.	2,650
Richardson, Hibbard	3,825	Johnson, Gloria M.	2,890	Lanning, Robert L.	6,400
Sokol, Daniel	3,825	Pellino, Mary L.	2,730	MacIntyre, A. C.	5,400
Stone, Robert	3,825	Quick, Lucille W.	3,035	Reid, James F., Jr.	5,400
Diltz, Robert C.	3,100	Brown, Walter E.	7,600	Bixby, Bert E.	3,825
Ehreich, Albert L.	3,100	Cox, Herbert C.	6,800	Hartung, Lonnie B.	3,825
Goldman, Harold B.	3,100	Griffin, Carrell W.	6,400	Hovey, Leland C.	4,450
Rongey, Richard J.	3,100	Mastofini, Leopold	6,400	MacIntyre, Alfred B.	4,075
Thomas, Arthur	3,100	Voris, Herbert R.	7,400	McCurry, Eldo D.	4,200
Schekel, Ralph C.	3,475	Britten, Hudson N.	5,600	Mitchel, Harry	3,950
Smedegaard, M. G.	5,800	Crosson, Raymond, Jr.	5,400	Morgan, Thomas M.	3,825
Christian, John L.	2,730	Greene, Kenneth J.	5,800	Rush, Oarland A.	4,575
Torres, Carl R.	2,730	Hunsicker, Albert B.	5,600	Swor, Harold D.	4,075
Richmond, Emmett E.	2,650	Klamann, Albert A.	5,600	Taylor, Henry F., Jr.	3,725
Kukuk, Clifton C.	4,850	Maddox, Robert L., Jr.	5,400	Watkins, Gerald W.	3,950
Jones, Mitton H., Jr.	4,975	Miller, Walter W.	5,400	Ares, Albert L.	3,450
Engquist, Laverne O.	3,950	Neese, Paul M.	5,800	Brubaker, Samuel D.	3,450
Martin, Melvin R.	5,800	Remboldt, Woodrow	5,600	Denton, John D., Jr.	3,450
Preston, Richard S.	4,075	Bjork, John H.	4,600	How, Edward T.	3,700
Empey, Hyrum L.	3,600	Blaum, Aloysius J.	5,350	Kennedy, William A.	3,450
Egleston, Lilian	3,850	Campbell, Henry B.	5,100	Longworth, Arthur L.	3,450
Greer, Ruth D.	2,875	Cartwright, Wm P.	5,100	Richmond, Louis E.	3,825
Johnson, Leonard B.	2,450	Chedister, Arthur W.	5,225	Stover, Elvin O.	3,450
Meriwether, Jack E.	2,450	Donegon, Dallas G.	4,600	Thomas, Elmer J.	3,825
Busch, George H.	3,825	Hess, Robert L.	4,850	Vaughan, Richard W.	3,950
Jackson, Richard M.	3,950	Larson, John W.	4,600	Wilson, Jerry B.	3,450
Mardis, Margaret M.	2,955	Linberg, Eugene H.	4,600	Benson, Claude W.	3,100
Hamilton, Phyllis C.	2,650	Mudra, Edward F.	4,975	Crayton, Gordon L.	3,100
Hayenja, Dorothy M.	2,730	Woodward, Charles M.	4,600	Derby, Albert E.	3,350
Leshner, Velda D.	2,450	Bilyeu, John O.	3,825	Ellison, Harold W.	3,100
Cullimore, Virginia N.	2,450	Savitz, Allan J.	3,825	Gold, Cleo P.	3,225
DeVries, Lydia A.	2,450	Barela, Dave A.	3,950	Hansen, Iver C.	3,450
Palmer, John E.	3,100	Bergen, John J.	3,825	Ilsley, Harry F., Sr.	3,100
Dunncliff, Duncan	3,275	Bergford, Russell V.	3,852	Lewis, Frederick W.	3,100
Lorance, Robert N.	5,600	Bright, Arthur P.	3,825	McCarton, Frank W.	3,475
Strausbaugh, Harry	4,850	Fields, Louis C., Jr.	3,950	McClure, Harold P.	3,100
Gilbreth, Robert C.	3,950	Hoffpaul, Francis O.	3,825	Frewitt, Efton S.	3,225
Duensing, Edward H.	3,850	Hovseplan, Richard	3,825	Read, William M.	3,100
Harrow, Clifford W.	4,200	Lesonsky, Seymour A.	3,825	Rush, Oarland A., Jr.	3,100
Hines, John C.	3,825	Martell, Albert E.	3,825	Shirley, Melvin	3,475
Leind, Tauno A.	4,075	Moy, Ernest D.	3,825	Simonson, Rudy A.	3,225
Vaughn, Dewayne M.	3,450	Mitchell, Rexford L.	3,950	Watson, Donald L.	3,100
Radsplinner, Arthur E.	3,575	Reifel, Alexander W.	3,825	Aaron, Ada	2,955
Hankins, Claude B.	3,225	Robinson, Eugene J.	3,825	Almquist, Richard R.	3,225
Bone, Nels L.	2,875	Robles, Joe N.	3,825	Clark, Norman E.	2,875
Olivas, Antonio V.	2,875	Shimazu, Thomas T.	3,825	Crownover, Byram L.	2,875
Dunbar, Charles J.	3,195	Verrill, Walter J.	3,825	Dunaway, Quentin	3,035
Lane, William C.	2,875	Voss, Bertrand H.	3,825	Dunning, Evah M.	2,875
Harrelson, William T.	2,875	Watson, James R.	3,825	Fitzsimonds, Harry W.	2,955
Beard, Cyril E.	2,955	Wolcott, Robert M.	4,325	Gee, Preston L.	2,875
Meriwether, Robert M.	2,875	Zwick, John P.	3,825	Hagen, Lee R.	2,875
Rouanzoin, James L.	2,955	Cushman, Francis G.	3,825	Hatter, Junior L.	3,035
Rusca, Louis	3,195	Pallick, Thomas J.	3,825	Leslie, Stanley L.	2,875
Beyer, Andren	3,035	Walter, Boyden L.	3,450	Lundahl, Carl B.	2,955
Alviso, Jesse E.	2,875	Wisner, Earl R.	3,825	Malandrini, Charles J.	2,955
Griffiths, James R.	2,730	Grooms, Oscar S.	3,350	Mansfield, Eugene H.	2,875
Garman, Donald K.	2,650	Hansen, Darwin E.	3,100	Mast, Lloyd B.	2,875
Mincey, Joseph E.	2,650	Kretsinger, Rea M.	3,100	McCusker, Thomas J.	3,035
Leonard, Speed S.	8,200	Shamshoian, George	3,100	McGrew, Albert D.	2,955
Minard, Phillip L.	5,100	Voivod, Peter P.	3,100	Overby, Howard L.	2,955
Bowen, Doris L.	3,475	Amaral, Bernice I.	2,650	Oxford, Cecil R.	2,875
Bryan, Francis M.	3,725	Forbes, Melvin M.	2,650	Randolph, Willard S.	2,955
Bryan, Laurence R.	4,150	Hutchins, Angela E.	2,730	Rusca, John	3,035
Tallman, Roy	3,380	Larson, C. Joanne	2,650	Shaw, Floyd A., Jr.	2,875
Bagley, Gerald A.	2,754	Love, Alice E.	2,650	Chambers, Samuel C.	2,650
Clark, Ralph W.	3,074	MacIntyre, Donald C.	2,650	Cochran, Thomas F.	2,650
Douglass, James F.	3,154	Peterson, Peggy L.	2,650	Groves, Elbie L.	2,650
Frantti, Earl W.	3,154	Ribera, Mary L.	2,650	Halstead, James H.	2,650
Morrison, William D.	2,754	Walters, Bonny R.	2,650	Moore, Edwin P.	2,650
Stineff, Glen	2,754	Heikka, Charles V.	6,400	Olson, Nadene E.	2,875
Heleman, Albert E.	4,600	Barbour, A. Richmond	5,600	Wilmot, Cecil L.	2,650
Hudak, Harry	4,075	Graham, Stephen E., Jr.	5,600	Graham, C. Blaine	2,650
Cramer, Louis E.	6,800	Ferguson, Carl A.	4,600	Longacre, Marshal P.	2,450
Frisch, Herman E.	3,950	Jorgensen, Jack C.	4,725	McFarren, Harlan E.	2,650
McFarland, William A., Jr.	4,600	Cameron, Kenneth	3,950	McNutt, Wilbur N.	2,450
Arnold, Joseph R.	4,325	Koogle, William D.	3,825	Whitten, A. D., Jr.	2,450
Mowlds, William R.	3,600	Twitty, James D.	3,825	Wilson, Truman R.	2,450
Densmore, John P.	6,500	Bremer, Edward F.	4,075	Aaron, Manuel	4,975
MacDonald, Kenneth	5,350				

Candlin, Maevis.....	\$2,955	Serr, Eugene F.....	\$4,525	Ross, Thomas G.....	\$3,100
Matthews, Richard E.....	2,674	Drake, Cedric P.....	3,825	Smith, Millard R.....	3,225
Smoot, Ferrol J.....	5,400	Preull, Herbert C.....	3,825	Trefzger, Robert E.....	3,100
Bradford, Hughes.....	3,450	Turner, William S.....	3,825	Twitchell, John J.....	3,100
Cameron, Clinton J.....	2,650	Grant, Phillip W.....	3,450	Tye, Edward J.....	3,100
Knight, Norman V.....	2,650	Corotto, Robert A.....	2,650	Varner, R. Loren.....	3,100
Nystrom, Connie J.....	2,450	Hurst, Verla S.....	2,730	Winbourn, Jack W.....	3,825
Casares, Robert P.....	2,650	Perko, John L.....	7,600	Alderson, H. Scott.....	2,955
Hejny, Adeline R.....	2,450	Kemp, Ward A.....	4,600	Allen, Jack A.....	2,955
Mabry, Vernon R.....	2,450	Mote, Robert G.....	4,725	Ginn, Willie Quin.....	2,875
Salontai, Andrew P.....	3,100	Palmer, Howard B.....	4,850	Grabow, John S.....	2,875
Lawyer, Arthur W.....	2,450	Shollenberger, N. A.....	4,600	Massey, Edward H.....	2,875
Wilson, Albert M. Jr.....	2,450	Barton, Dearn E.....	4,200	Morgan, Robert H.....	2,875
Robinson, Jesse S.....	4,600	Boyns, Robert M.....	4,200	Wolford, Lyle R.....	2,875
Diehl, Donald A.....	2,875	Dickerson, Floyd B.....	3,825	Barsaloux, Lawrence.....	2,650
Woodard, Thomas D.....	3,115	Fisher, Charles H.....	3,825	Benedetto, Chas. P.....	2,650
Hardesty, Frank M.....	4,325	Howley, Charles B.....	3,825	Boyd, Gordon H.....	2,810
Doebele, Walter J.....	4,325	Hunt, Wm. J.....	4,325	Chenoweth, Albert H.....	2,650
Greenlaw, Arnold Z.....	6,000	Jones, Thos. W.....	3,950	Gibson, Edward G.....	2,650
Rogers, Glenn M.....	2,650	Wagner, Robert P.....	4,200	Huestis, Robert C.....	2,650
Rhodes, Willard M.....	2,650	Loman, Jack E.....	3,950	Ireland, James V.....	2,650
Ward, Joann.....	2,650	Shogren, Clarence E.....	4,200	Law, Claude M.....	2,650
Krinsky, Joseph S.....	5,225	Wilson, Melvin A.....	3,825	Peck, Myron H.....	2,650
Gambini, Salle M.....	2,450	Martinez, Joe G.....	3,100	Runte, Clifford.....	2,650
Ferchau, Raymond Y.....	5,115	Burnett, Richard E.....	7,800	Sangster, William B.....	2,650
Duffy, Lema B.....	2,732	Hedges, Max T.....	6,600	Cordero, Frank J.....	2,450
Cates, Birtie L.....	2,650	McClure, Alfred M.....	6,600	Drew, Robert S.....	2,450
Barile, Dominic L.....	2,650	Bachand, Emile P.....	5,600	Hubble, Paul Wilford.....	2,450
Howell, Herbert E.....	2,875	Heath, Albert D.....	5,400	Kirsten, Otto C., Jr.....	2,450
Flick, Nancy L.....	2,450	Johnson, Cort T.....	5,400	Molina, Jesse E.....	2,450
Hishida, Grayce M.....	2,450	McDonald, William F.....	5,400	Murray, Garrick E.....	2,450
Mowry, Glen M.....	4,325	Nielsen, Wade F.....	5,400	Nelson, Darryl F.....	2,450
Young, Arthur H.....	2,875	Pickett, Lowell B.....	5,400	Noggle, Leonard S.....	3,495
Hubbard, Ernest L.....	3,115	Welsh, John J.....	6,000	Heusted, Wellington V.....	6,140
McMillan, Preston.....	4,075	Davis, Dean W.....	5,225	Agnew, Robert C.....	3,430
Davis, Norman K.....	5,350	Farr, Thomas S.....	4,725	Audio, Leo A.....	3,795
Ridge, Donald L.....	2,450	Garst, Lloyd E.....	4,850	Daly, Lawrence A.....	2,750
Pennel, John A., Jr.....	2,450	Gerbracht, Charles T.....	4,850	DeMarais, Howard A.....	4,955
Garrett, Cecil D.....	2,650	McMullin, Floyd H.....	4,850	Farrior, Davis W.....	2,950
Boje, Arlie H.....	3,575	Robinson, William J.....	4,850	Freeman, George Kirk.....	2,950
Salazar, Benjamin T.....	4,300	Cole, Lloyd P.....	4,075	French, Harold E.....	3,910
Boswell, George W.....	2,450	Cook, John C., Jr.....	4,200	Gardner, Peter D.....	2,950
Ungraded employees, 135.....		Creighton, David, Jr.....	4,075	Kirtley, Donald E.....	2,950
<i>Cachuma project personnel under jurisdiction of project office, Goleta, Calif.</i>					
Crocker, Emmett R.....	\$9,400	Crossman, Walter A.....	4,200	Lawler, Francis J.....	5,940
Englund, Arthur N.....	4,725	Desmond, Charles A.....	3,825	Lindsay, Luke D.....	4,330
Schaffert, John J.....	5,800	Edwards, Earl A.....	4,200	Marker, Roy B.....	5,060
Sullivan, Cornelius.....	5,800	Eggen, Orville N.....	3,825	Ruth, Ernest C.....	3,030
Costanza, Jennie V.....	4,725	Elwell, Joseph O.....	4,325	Westlake, Albert J.....	3,270
McWilliams, S. Allen.....	4,725	Evans, Jack W.....	4,575	Ungraded employees, 2.....	
Tracy, Floyd W., Jr.....	3,725	Fertig, John L., Jr.....	3,825	<i>Employees working out of Tule Lake, Calif., under jurisdiction of Klamath project</i>	
Berry, Joel C.....	4,075	Heath, Albert V.....	3,825	McAnulty, Luther.....	\$6,000
Hickerson, Robert B.....	4,325	Heldt, Vernon A.....	4,325	Pedrizetti, Frank L.....	3,175
Hughes, Howell P.....	3,950	Hill, Walt.....	4,875	Barkhurst, Roscoe R.....	4,490
Nelson, Rex H.....	3,825	Irvine, Marvin L.....	3,950	Houck, Robert H.....	3,600
Shumway, Frank L., Jr.....	3,825	Joswick, Stephen.....	4,875	Baker, Carl C.....	3,054
Ensor, Edward S.....	3,225	Kline, Harry D.....	3,825	Bollinger, John A.....	2,974
Hunt, Benora H.....	3,100	Larsen, Decoy.....	3,950	Canfield, Roy E.....	3,054
Burns, James W.....	3,355	Light, Wm. C.....	4,075	Donathan, George C.....	2,974
Cook, Catherine.....	3,115	Maynes, Lloyd B.....	4,200	Hyde, Donald R.....	3,054
Crocker, Rosella.....	2,875	Neel, Arthur F.....	3,825	Jackson, Herbert D.....	3,054
Ingels, Olive B.....	2,875	Patten, Oscar S.....	4,325	Kniskern, Harold L.....	2,974
Kysely, Marjorie I.....	3,035	Pollish, Edward T.....	4,075	Loveland, Wallace G.....	3,294
Langlo, Palma L.....	2,875	Purdy, Charles B.....	4,325	Rogers, Lloyd C.....	3,054
Litchfield, Anelta W.....	3,115	Rhames, Clarence O.....	3,825	Sammis, Joseph V.....	3,214
McNeil, Roderick O.....	2,875	Rhodes, Melville W.....	3,825	Sharp, Donald E.....	2,974
McWilliams, Mary Lou.....	3,355	Rohr, James E.....	3,950	Turner, Justyn M.....	2,974
Nelson, Hallie C.....	3,195	Ruden, Alton L.....	3,825	Ungraded employees, 24.....	
Barr, Mary A.....	2,650	Schrump, Robert J.....	3,950	<i>Escondido, Calif.</i>	
Dartanner, Louis.....	2,650	Stack, John W.....	4,200	McCoy, John D.....	\$7,240
Loveland, Paul W.....	2,650	Wright, John D.....	4,200	Johnson, Donald K.....	6,340
Plescia, Nina.....	2,730	Wyrick, Ray C.....	3,950	Bristow, Julius L.....	4,580
Querfurth, Frieda E.....	2,650	Bowen, Donald A.....	3,950	Shultz, Ruth E.....	1,475
Thorusen, Blanche E.....	2,650	Burnett, Harold J.....	3,575	<i>San Bernardino, Calif.</i>	
Corn, Barbara T.....	2,450	Everson, Martin.....	3,450	Smith, Frank R.....	\$6,740
Flynn, Patricia L.....	2,450	Gear, Joseph A.....	4,200	Smith, Betty J.....	1,475
Mikos, Mary.....	2,450	Joswick, Edward R.....	3,825	<i>Coachella, Calif.</i>	
Ridge, Saldee C.....	2,450	Michel, Charles F.....	3,700	Hale, Charles S.....	\$8,960
Sanborn, Lucile H.....	2,450	Palato, Carman G.....	3,575	Reger, James S.....	7,040
Arata, Benjamin L.....	2,450	Pilling, Irving E.....	4,075	Van Loo, Herman W.....	7,240
Calderon, Bernard S.....	2,450	Roach, James E.....	3,825	D'Alessandro, A. S.....	6,340
Echarren, Alfonso M.....	2,450	Swift, Harry, Jr.....	3,825	Williams, Hubert M.....	5,940
Glover, Alfred L.....	2,450	Wehrli, Richard E.....	3,450	Taylor, Chester O.....	5,875
Kyriakidis, Frank B.....	2,450	Wolford, Edw. E.....	3,450	Kaltenbach, Charles J.....	5,810
Stodden, Leo J.....	2,450	Cooper, William P.....	3,100		
Hamilton, John S.....	7,600	Eagan, Charles G.....	3,600		
Gray, Donald A.....	6,400	Gubert, Flore.....	3,100		
Bradley, Earl H.....	5,400	Holland, Elton L.....	3,100		
Ellis, William C.....	4,600	Kleck, Henry R.....	3,225		
		Logsdon, James F.....	3,600		
		Montgomery, Paul.....	3,100		
		O'Donnell, James S.....	3,100		

Nielsen, Horten J.	\$5, 185
Wilson, Dedrick F.	5, 310
Hartley, Albert E.	4, 620
Briggs, Earl L.	4, 705
Butterworth, D. S.	4, 955
Caffey, Eldred Y.	4, 955
Chambers, Robert E.	5, 080
Cooper, V. W.	4, 955
Davidson, Arthur W.	4, 830
Harrington, John C.	4, 955
Hoffstot, Marion L.	4, 830
Metz, Alfred L.	4, 830
Nasman, Henning	4, 830
Turley, Sylvester J.	4, 830
Marye, William C., Jr.	3, 920
Simillie, James	4, 420
Faulhaber, Freda H.	3, 785
Baer, Eva G.	3, 495
McCormick, James L.	3, 415
Williams, Henry T.	3, 175
Mix, Leandro J.	2, 830
Farlester, James H.	2, 750
Kabrlich, Thomas H.	2, 792
<i>Per hour</i>	
Stewart, Guy L.	\$2. 475
Goodell, Edward S.	2. 33
Wade, Willis B.	1. 93
Wade, Wilburn C.	2. 30
Snyder, Carl W.	1. 84

Parker Dam, Calif.

Sweany, Fay H.	\$8, 360
Axton, Nathan L.	6, 340
Talla, Joseph	6, 140
Walker, Fenton G.	5, 060
Cox, Darrell J.	4, 205
Noah, Walter W.	4, 705
Gibbs, John E., Jr.	4, 045
Clemens, Clarence M.	3, 910
Griffiths, Kenneth C.	3, 535
Jacobs, Ralph R.	3, 535
Esquerre, Jesus T.	3, 575
Homer, Pete	3, 495
Schwanbeck, P. R.	3, 495
Jones, Joanne A.	2, 950
Nelson, Juanita J.	2, 950
Price, Jack Z.	2, 950
Sutton, Vernon G.	3, 190
Brown, Aldace	3, 230
Latimer, Viola G.	3, 350
Lynn, Ruby L.	2, 990
Nellis, Jack	3, 070
Williams, Orson E.	4, 035
Francis, James	3, 374
Hardy, James L.	3, 454
Nelson, James L.	2, 974
McHale, Patrick F.	2, 792

Per hour

Allen, Hubbard L.	\$2. 525
Arnold, Jack E.	2. 07
Bagwell, Woodrow W.	2. 07
Bixby, George F.	2. 07
Bly, Clarence D.	2. 275
Booth, Oliver K.	1. 625
Brewer, Ernest R.	1. 825
Brite, Leroy	2. 07
Burk, Harry H.	2. 48
Canterbury, Fred C., Sr.	2. 32
Chambers, Clement W.	2. 48
Cobb, Walter T.	1. 83
Combs, Joseph T.	1. 65
Cook, Ollie L.	2. 195
Cox, Robert W.	1. 86
Crawford, Chester M.	2. 07
Davis, Donald	1. 65
Dickey, Clyde V.	2. 07
Downey, William D.	2. 07
Dugger, Roy A.	2. 50
Dunham, Donald A.	2. 07
Enas, Carl H.	1. 825
Erwin, Joseph F.	1. 74
Erwin, Marguerite S.	1. 45
Falls, Calvin D.	2. 21
Gentzler, Edward C., Jr.	2. 07
Green, May A.	1. 14
Gregg, Donnie D.	1. 98
Harry, Queen	1. 625
Hoggatt, Ernest O.	2. 07
Holmes, Daniel	1. 625
Hylton, Lawrence G.	2. 07
Jones, William A.	2. 07

Kramer, Anthony G. A.	\$1. 55
Krause, Fred	2. 50
Lee, Glen C.	1. 37
Lewis, Sanford J.	2. 73
Long, Sell W.	1. 52
Lopez, Fernando F.	2. 195
Lynn, Claude W.	2. 07
Lynn, Marion E.	1. 86
McCullough, Ace M.	1. 62
McCullough, Ralph E.	1. 37
Mann, Norman A.	1. 37
Moberly, Maurice S.	1. 65
Moore, Fred A.	2. 275
Neatherlin, Robert L.	1. 35
Nelson, Leroy L.	1. 86
Nolan, Fernando C.	1. 52
Noillette, Lawrence A.	2. 275
Partridge, Glenn R.	2. 21
Pidduck, Thomas I.	2. 07
Pipins, Jane L.	1. 14
Pipins, Joseph M.	2. 04
Radford, Thomas J.	1. 37
Rhea, Francis A.	2. 40
Ripberger, John A.	1. 55
Scott, Dempsey D.	1. 625
Scott, Gilbert K.	1. 37
Scott, Roland W.	1. 825
Short, Sam A.	1. 825
Smith, John E.	1. 66
Smith, William H.	1. 52
Stanley, Robert C., Jr.	1. 86
Sorrells, Earnest L.	2. 07
Sticht, Otto T.	1. 65
Stires, Charles R.	2. 40
Sullivan, Leo R.	2. 75
Swayze, Bert	2. 07
Swick, Ernest L.	2. 05
Tabor, Fannie Lou	1. 70
Tabor, Thurston L.	2. 025
Thompson, Steven J.	1. 86
Trammell, Lawrence V.	1. 37
Trammell, Lurlyn W.	1. 37
Vandenburg, Jesse O.	2. 05
Wade, Willie M.	1. 625
Wilkinson, William B.	2. 20
Willis, Raymond M.	1. 65

Los Angeles, Calif.

Coffey, Richard J.	\$10, 600
Meade, John McB.	9, 160
Nathanson, Milton N.	9, 160
Aten, Richard V.	8, 560
Buckner, Foster	8, 960
Meaney, John S.	7, 840
Burgess, Kenneth L.	4, 205
Cochran, Wallace C. D.	4, 830
Bialis, Mary	3, 660
Hendrickson, Elizabeth	4, 035
Schwartz, Frances A.	4, 035
Garrett, Theodore R.	5, 940
Beckfeld, Lloyd H.	4, 830
Blecker, Earl	3, 255
Wallace, Patricia A.	2, 950

Needles, Calif.

Oliver, Paul A.	\$7, 440
Burress, Hyder B.	5, 060
Domingue, Davis P.	4, 205
Benn, Roger W.	4, 045
Burley, Fred, Jr.	3, 175
Barlow, Joseph L.	3, 230
Moss, Eugene R.	2, 750
Tribble, Robert H.	2, 750
O'Bannon, F. William	4, 705
Drake, John M.	3, 255
Gillespie, Duncan R.	4, 580
Tryon, Agnes A.	3, 175
Allen, Suzanne M.	2, 950
Crousore, Richard R.	3, 255
Perry, Frank C.	4, 205
Downs, Cletus A.	3, 655
Scrivner, Alex T.	3, 655
Washburn, James A.	3, 175
Browne, George W.	3, 350

Per hour

Hughes, Earl R.	\$2. 35
Mack, Lyl S.	2. 35
Fox, Charles O.	3. 02
Calderon, John C.	1. 79

Calderon, Rufino C.	\$1. 79
Casas, Tony D.	1. 79
Conte, Victor	1. 79
De Leon, Lorenzo B.	1. 79
Fass, David R.	1. 79
Gutierrez, Louis	1. 79
Hernandez, Jose G.	1. 79
Jolly, Harry R.	1. 79
Kopp, Richard	1. 79
Luna, Fernando G.	1. 79
McDowell, Sanford P.	1. 79
Reynolds, Earl W.	1. 79
Salas, Antonio S.	1. 79
Scroggins, Olen A.	1. 79
Silva, Jesse M.	1. 79
Silva, Terene M.	1. 79
Clemmons, Benjamin F.	2. 04
Johnson, Robert H.	2. 04
McDaniel, Robert M.	2. 04
Reil, Harold W.	2. 04
Christensen, Henry D.	2. 625
Steward, John R.	2. 625
Willson, Lee N.	2. 44
Willoughby, Leroy M.	2. 84
Cox, John H.	2. 04
Diaz, Tony T.	2. 04
Mendez, Filomeno	2. 04
Rascoe, Alpha L.	2. 04
Hudson, John G.	2. 50
McVey, Ralph H.	2. 50
Medlin, Alfred C.	2. 55
Alvarez, Joseph R.	1. 89
Bull, Thomas F.	1. 89
Campbell, Clayton E.	1. 89
Villegas, Joe C.	1. 89
Alcala, Benny M.	1. 75
Martin, Samuel	1. 75
Orzel, Henry J.	1. 75
Andrada, Adolfo M.	1. 79
Anderson, James A.	1. 79
Armenta, John G.	1. 79
Barrios, Arthur T.	1. 79
Barrios, Efrain T.	1. 79
Gallaga, Frank B.	1. 79
Gaytan, Armando P.	1. 79
Guerrero, Robert B.	1. 79
Hardy, Willie M.	1. 79
Hernandez, Aurelio G.	1. 79
Jenkins, Harwood	1. 79
Lopez, Ernesto R.	1. 79
Martin, Elijah	1. 79
Renfro, Bithel H.	1. 79
Lacy, Robert E.	1. 79
Kerns, David R.	1. 79
Walker, John	2. 50
Graham, Cecil S., Jr.	2. 43
Goodman, Ralph E.	2. 19
Robinson, Robert B.	2. 19
Schooler, Loyd D.	2. 30
Moore, Harold E.	1. 90
Martin, Robert B.	1. 79
Martinez, Rudolph H.	1. 79
Puentes, Leopoldo	1. 79
Quiroz, Joe R.	1. 79
Richard, Robert L.	1. 79
Rios, Robert R.	1. 79
Roman, Boldo R.	1. 79
Shepherd, Warren E.	1. 79
Silva, Carlos V.	1. 79
Smith, Frank G.	1. 79
Vega, Felipe B.	1. 79
Wilson, Dan	1. 79
Wilson, Tandy D.	1. 79
Case, Calvin J.	2. 59
Norman, Elmer H.	2. 59
Seidel, William C.	2. 59
Walker, Merle E.	2. 59
Bartlett, Earl M.	2. 30
Hoover, John D.	2. 30
Carlson, Arthur T.	3. 26
Stephenson, Harold	2. 20
Blaine, James W.	2. 30
Hansen, Harold E.	2. 30
Hett, Joshua J.	2. 30
Tobler, Owen J.	2. 30
Olson, Gustaf	2. 30
Allwine, Joseph L.	2. 30
Carroll, Glen P.	2. 30
Dunks, James B.	2. 30
Folmsbee, Stephen S.	2. 30

	Per hour
Parsons, Roy.....	\$2.30
Smith, Robert B.....	2.30
Cardona, Robert.....	1.93
Hutton, Paul.....	1.93
Poe, Raymond M.....	1.93
Givens, William R.....	1.79
Grisham, Louis D.....	1.79
Keller, Edgar E.....	1.79
Murray, Donald W.....	2.50
Ackerly, Julian E.....	2.43
Gibson, Maurice R.....	2.19
Gray, Matthew D.....	2.19
Perry, Carl R.....	2.30
Ponce, Antonio T.....	1.85
Kline, Oliver J.....	1.90
Black, John L.....	2.04
Hunt, Clinton F.....	2.04
Clark, Earl H., Jr.....	2.04
Watson, Billy B.....	2.04
Wilson, Jack E.....	2.04

Blythe, Calif.

Stringfellow, Robert L.....	\$5,940
Clendenon, Donald C.....	3,795
Nelson, Alfred J.....	4,295
Groom, Curtis M.....	3,410
Amerian, Azad.....	3,175
Dutton, Kingsley, Jr.....	3,175
Compton, Lawrence M.....	2,950

	Per hour
Hefner, Ross W.....	\$1.93

A list of employees engaged in drilling operations on the Stampede Reservoir site, Little Truckee River, Washoe project (California-Nevada) for the past month:

	Per hour
Rollie E. Voss, drill foreman.....	\$2.18
Grant Anderson, drill operator helper.....	1.38
Devor Hampton, drill operator helper.....	1.38

This drill crew operates throughout region 4 and it is expected they will work at the Stampede Reservoir site for approximately one more month and then proceed to Gardnerville, Nev., for a different assignment.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Speaker, I assume the Congress does not want to be deceived. I hope this session of Congress will instruct a subcommittee to study the methods by which the United States Government can get out of competitive business. These are subjects for the consideration of local government and for local control.

Competitive business guarantees a growing tax base for growing populations in the local areas. Government participation and competition means the destruction of that tax base. It creates further necessity for more and greater subventions to the local areas with incidental controls.

I know there are those who believe that to be for political water and political power is to be politically wise. I have made this statement to the House because I believe it. I think it. I know that this Congress must eventually do something about it. I am no worshiper of the great and rich. I believe local control of private power monopoly is necessary. I believe local control of public power is just as necessary. I only ask you to look at the record and the facts.

The amount of water that can be moved from one watershed to another in California under the Central Valley project is now a subject of litigation. If we assume that eventually one million acre feet will be movable, it means that the salary cost of permanent employees of the Bureau of Reclamation in California alone will amount to \$12 per acre-

foot. In the calendar year 1951, the Bureau of Reclamation produced and sold 2,240,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power. That, I understand to be the maximum power producible under the expenditures heretofore made in the Central Valley project. The salary expense alone presently payable in California for Bureau permanent employees represents a cost of over 5 mills per kilowatt-hour for that power. Private enterprise is now selling power in California to some of our cities for less than 6 mills per kilowatt-hour and are presumably making a profit. I remind you that these figures of salary cost have nothing in them to reflect repayment of the current estimated total cost of \$661,000,000 for the Central Valley project.

How long will these Bureau employees be in California? If they are there until the project is paid off, it will take a billion dollars for salaries alone. That is a lot of money, Mr. Speaker, to just set up a new Federal system of taxation.

SALARY INCREASE PROPOSED FOR CERTAIN SUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE

Mr. MILLER of California. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing for appropriate reference a bill to adjust the salaries of certain supervisory employees of the Post Office motor vehicle service.

The motor vehicle supervisors referred to in this bill are career employees who operate the Government-owned vehicle service and who are charged with the operation and maintenance of the great fleet of trucks which you so frequently see on our city streets bearing the words "U. S. mail." These men have banded themselves into one of the finest associations in the postal service, the National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, and it is this organization, through their secretary, Paul M. Castiglioni, that has prevailed upon me to seek this corrective readjustment of their salaries.

This bill is designed to correct many existing inequalities in the present laws and at the same time provide salaries commensurate with the responsibilities these men are required to assume. These motor vehicle supervisors must have a thorough knowledge of fleet truck maintenance and operation. They not only must be fully qualified in the mechanics of a very specialized service, but in addition, are required to maintain all the official records relative to this operation. In many respects they are comparable to traffic managers, accountants, automotive engineers, and fleet operators, whose salaries in private industry are three or four times greater.

The cost of this corrective legislation is very small and I sincerely hope that it will receive favorable consideration in the very near future.

THE PRESIDENT, JOE SHORT, AND EDWARD W. BARRETT

Mr. SIEMINSKI. 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 Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to include in the RECORD at this point two series of letters, one, between the White House Secretary to the President, Joe Short, and myself; and the other between Assistant Secretary of State Ed Barrett, who headed the Voice of America, and the President.

Before my initial interview with the President last month, I sent a clipping from Newsweek magazine to Joe Short; I thought I would like to clarify statements the paragraph contained. Newsweek said that Joe Short was uncomfortable in his job, that he was unhappy because the President was inept in press matters and that Joe Short was going to quit. Naturally, I felt it would be strange to meet a secretary to a President with no confidence in his Chief. I asked Joe how he felt about it. Following is his letter of January 16 addressed to me:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 16, 1952.

The Honorable ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR AL: The Newsweek clipping which you sent me could not have been more inaccurate. I am not uncomfortable in my job. I do not think the President is inept in press matters. I am not unhappy about anything. The thought of quitting has never entered my head.

The Newsweek paragraph was, in my opinion, a deliberate and snide back-hand stroke at the President.

You are 100 percent correct in saying that the President is "a great fighter and a real President." I have no doubts about his having one of the big places in history—and at the same time it is wonderful working for him.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH SHORT,
Secretary to the President.

In fairness to Newsweek magazine, it said that the information would be denied. Happily, it was.

The correspondence between the President and Mr. Barrett follows:

[Press release of January 23, 1952]

The President has today sent the following letter to the Honorable Edward W. Barrett, accepting his resignation as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs:

"DEAR ED: It is with great reluctance that I accept your resignation as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. I am aware of the personal considerations which make you feel you must leave the Government. Under the circumstances I feel that I should accede to your wishes.

"I know the tremendous time and effort you have given to the direction of the International Information and Educational Exchange Program, and I think the results speak for themselves. In the past 2 years the program has been so improved and expanded that you must have a great sense of personal satisfaction in the contribution you have made in heading up this immensely important work.

"Under your leadership, the Campaign of Truth has played an indispensable part in the struggle for freedom and peace. The honorable intentions of the United States have been made clear to more and more people throughout the world. Even behind the iron curtain, millions of people have been given renewed hope and courage through our broadcasts and other forms of communication. The work you have carried forward so ably must be continued and expanded.

"I have every confidence that under its new organization our International Information Program will continue to grow in effectiveness.

"Please accept my most cordial good wishes for your success and happiness in whatever new endeavor you may undertake.

"Very sincerely yours,

"HARRY S. TRUMAN."

Following is the text of Mr. Barrett's letter to the President:

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Just 2 years ago, you honored me by appointing me Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. As I told the Secretary many weeks ago, I now feel compelled to return to private life. I therefore respectfully submit my resignation.

"My reasons are simple: As you recall, I originally came into this work with the expectation of serving 2 years, and there are pressing personal factors that make it important to adhere to that schedule. Also, now that we have greatly enlarged and intensified the whole International Information and Educational Exchange Program, an important milestone has been passed.

"I believe that certain steps to strengthen further the status and organization of that program are needed, and the Secretary is already taking steps toward effecting these. The occasion of making those changes is an appropriate time to turn the reins over to others.

"Under the program you initiated as the Campaign of Truth some 18 months ago, important progress has been made. The able team conducting this work has greatly expanded the scope of the operation, sharpened the content, and introduced added spiritual and affirmative factors into the output. The Voice of America is being strengthened by major new transmitters, including one shipborne station. There is now much closer integration of psychological operations with foreign policy as a whole. With the advent of the Psychological Strategy Board and of the Psychological Operations Coordinating Committee, broad-gaged planning has been made increasingly effective. I should add that the Department's public affairs and UNESCO programs, with which I am concerned, are in good hands.

"In submitting my resignation, I want to pay deep tribute to the valiant, loyal, and capable team of men and women who carry on this work, often at personal sacrifice, and sometimes in the face of unjust and uninformed criticisms.

"I want also to pay tribute to the often critical but always constructive work of the distinguished private citizens on the two advisory commissions set up by the Congress and appointed by you. And I want to express thanks to those members of both parties in Congress who have taken the trouble to look into both the substance and the mechanics of this program, and have rallied to its support.

"Finally, let me express my admiration of the courageous foreign-policy leadership of yourself, Secretary Acheson, and Under Secretary Webb, and of your unfailing support of this vital work.

"Sincerely yours,

"EDWARD W. BARRETT."

Mr. Speaker, shortly on the House floor, I intend to eulogize the role Ed Barrett played in the affairs of this Nation, in the cause of liberty and justice,

in the Voice of America when the running dogs of the Kremlin were frothing at the mouth with a froth which stunk so vilely it forced some to slack their grasping hold and turn back—but not Barrett, not the Voice of America, not truth. *Sempre avanti.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington [Mr. TOLLEFSON] for 5 minutes.

CONSTRUCTION OF FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, during the years since the outbreak of World War II the need for new Federal office buildings and post offices in the various communities of our Nation has become increasingly urgent. The situation in some areas has become almost desperate. The population of the United States has, since 1940, increased by approximately 15 percent. In certain areas, however, the increase has been much greater. In my own congressional district the population has grown during the period between 1940 and 1950 from 275,000 to 455,000—an increase of about 65 percent, which is four times as great as the national average. Needless to say, this population growth in itself has added to the need for additional Federal services and facilities. Coupled with the great increase of Federal activities in the various phases of our national life this need has become especially urgent in those areas where both the population rise and the extent of governmental activity is concentrated.

As indicative of the growth of Federal services, may I point to the activity of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. In 1940 its collections amounted to a little over \$5,000,000,000. In 1950 the collections rose to almost \$39,000,000,000. For the fiscal year 1953 it is estimated that collections will run in excess of \$60,000,000,000. In my own State of Washington collections rose from \$31,000,000 in 1940 to \$444,000,000 in 1950. Thus, the percentage of increase in my State was far greater than the Nation-wide figure.

During that 10-year period the personnel of the Bureau rose from 22,423 to 55,551. In my State it rose from 305 to 900.

Postal services have also increased tremendously. Postal receipts are perhaps the best single factor in determining the amount of such services. Between the years 1940 and 1950 postal receipts Nation-wide have more than doubled. In my State, and particularly in my home city of Tacoma, the increase has been greater.

The need for new Federal facilities in many communities existed even prior to World War II, and the Government at that time launched on a building program. In my home city, Tacoma, Wash., land was purchased and excavation on the site for a post-office building was started. Then the war broke out and the work stopped. Construction funds which had been appropriated by Congress reverted to the general fund under Presidential order. The same experience was had in many other communities.

In 1949 and 1950 Congress once again recognized the need for facilities and authorized the start of a program of construction of a great many Federal buildings. Funds were appropriated for the drafting of plans and the acquisition of new or additional sites. Then hostilities broke out in Korea and as a consequence thereof, we are now engaged in a national-defense program which, according to many authorities, will last for an undetermined number of years. Huge sums of money are being appropriated and spent for this program. The expenditures of the Government exceed its income. Deficit financing is in full swing and our overgrown national debt undoubtedly will grow larger still.

Mr. Speaker, the outlook for Federal construction of new facilities in the immediate future is bleak indeed. Even with the cessation of present hostilities and a slowing down of the national-defense program Congress may be reluctant to appropriate huge funds for Federal buildings for some time to come. It is difficult, of course, to foretell what its sentiments or those of the people may be at a given point. The time must come, however, when the overwhelming sentiment and emphasis will be on the side of curtailing Federal expenditure. Whatever the situation may be with regard to the possibility of obtaining appropriations for Federal buildings, the need for those buildings is constantly becoming greater. Means must be found to meet that need.

In 1950 I suggested a program of construction of Federal buildings by private concerns with private funds, and a leasing of those buildings by the Government. At that time it seemed a good idea to me, and I believe it still has merit.

First, it would eliminate the necessity of Congress appropriating and spending many hundreds of millions of dollars for construction purposes. In other words, the huge initial outlay of funds, at a time when the Government is having financial difficulties, would be eliminated. The cost to the Government would be spread out over a long period.

Second, the total cost to the Government over a period of time would be considerably less. That is the opinion of many individuals both in and out of Government. The standard of federally-constructed public buildings has been such that in many instances the buildings have been outmoded before their full useful life has been reached.

Third, the buildings leased for postal or other Federal purposes would be kept on the local tax rolls until such time as the Government might acquire the property. The Government holdings of real estate have grown so large in many States that local tax units are hard pressed to find sufficient revenues for their functions. Federal properties are generally tax exempt.

Finally, and what is most important, the communities which need the new facilities so desperately would get them much quicker.

I have introduced legislation which will authorize the Federal Government to negotiate for such a program of construction. Briefly speaking, the bill

would amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and structures for terms not to exceed 30 years, and for acquisition of title to such property and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms. Another measure would give the Postmaster General similar authority with respect to postal buildings.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the fact that at the present time there exist materials and finance problems which have been created by the priority demands of the defense program. These problems may prevent the immediate undertaking of the program which I have suggested. In due course of time, however, these problems will cease to exist. Such at least is our hope. It would be well in the meantime to prepare for a program of construction of needed Federal buildings at the earliest possible opportunity. It is my sincere conviction that the use of private capital such as I have indicated offers the best means of meeting the needs for Federal facilities with a minimum of cost and delay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LITHUANIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, February 16, Americans of Lithuanian descent will gather in every part of this country to observe the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Lithuanian declaration of independence declared so proudly and hopefully at Vilnius on February 16, 1918, by its national council under the leadership of Antanas Smetona. It is fit and proper that we, the Congress of the United States, the legislative branch of the most powerful and greatest democracy on earth, pause on the occasion of this milestone in the annals of a brave and courageous people to express our admiration for their abiding faith and boundless courage, and to express not only our sympathetic interest, but also to bolster their hopes in their aspiration to resume their existence as an independent republic in their own homeland. In Lithuania itself, its enslaved people are now and have been for some time sipping of the cup of sorrow and cruelty which has been thrust forcibly upon them by the cruel masters from within the iron curtain, but the observance of February 16 will provide these tortured souls with the knowledge that wherever free people exist, their countrymen together with all freedom-loving men are expending every effort to bring the day of liberation nearer.

It is well to note that the observance of this occasion is not only of significance to Lithuanians but to all Americans and all liberty-loving people. It was not so long ago when the Lithuanians, with the oppressed of the other Baltic States,

seemed to be alone in a frantic effort to revive the hopes of a struggling people. It took a Korea to alert everybody to the dangers which these Lithuanian patriots had faced for so long a time. The world of free men is now girding itself materially and spiritually to meet the challenge of the destructive alien philosophy which is bent on despoliation, murder, and extinction of the body and soul of mankind. By these annual observances fellow American citizens of Lithuanian descent have given a demonstration of implicit faith and trust in the eventual triumph of justice and righteousness, such as should be emulated by all people everywhere. These annual meetings have been milestones in a long historical record of a great people to achieve the God-given right of self-determination. For over 700 years they have fought oppression and enslavement, whether it was against nomadic invaders from Asia, the Teutonic hordes of Germany, the military might of Czarist Russia, the brutality of the invading Nazis, and now the atrocities of the diabolical godless men of the Moscow Politburo. It was such dauntless resoluteness which, for example, in 1883, when the Czarist oppression prevented them from using their own language, the great Dr. Jonas Basanovicus established a newspaper printed in Lithuanian and smuggled it from Tilsit in East Prussia. Today, while living under the heels of the international conspirators, the Lithuanian underground is most active in battling the police state regime valiantly. Yes, this observance must serve as a symbol of a people's determination to be free. That will never be denied.

Our fellow citizens of Lithuanian descent are meeting everywhere in a country where each can say what he pleases, untrammelled and without fear of police intervention or interference. He can speak above a whisper without fear of betrayal by fellowmen, son, or daughter. In contrast, those of his countrymen who are still within Lithuania's borders are steeped in silence and in sorrow, not daring to speak for fear of death or brutal, inhuman torture from the secret police. These sturdy people, speaking one of the oldest living languages, now cowering under the iron heel of a ruthless oppressor, are given hope and encouragement by the voices of their brethren in the free air of our true democracy. The Soviet Government is doing everything possible to liquidate this great race. In a planned and deliberate pattern of genocide they are doing all they can to liquidate the Lithuanians.

About three and a half million have already been deported to Russian slave-labor camps where many are killed or starved to death, and we know that deportations are still proceeding at the rate of two to three thousand each month. This ruthless policy of liquidation and deportation of Lithuanian people is made in order to destroy Lithuanian national entity. We were filled with horror and anguish when we heard the description given by Father Braun of the deportation of 36,000 Lithuanians 10 years ago. Father Braun, testifying before a

House subcommittee on the Katyn Forest murders last week, told us of the brutal manner in which innocent people were routed out overnight and rooted out of all that was dear to them. Add to these the number of Lithuanians massacred in the enforcement of the inhuman collectivization program and one can hardly assess the enormity of the crime that has been perpetrated upon these and other Baltic people. What Russia is doing there is, of course, in line with its diabolical policy of molding the most formidable European races of the best traditions, into a mass of robots, trained to obey the so-called state, which is nothing more than a group of self-appointed, self-perpetuating, power-greedy, godless, soulless tyrants. Genocide is but one of the many blots on civilization perpetrated and planned by communism.

But the day of reckoning is nearing. Mechanical and technological progress has narrowed the face of our orbit. What happens in any spot on earth affects every other spot. We know now that free men must unite if freedom is to be retained anywhere in this world. Lithuanians are no longer alone in this fight. Man must learn today to adapt himself not only to a new technical, economic, and social life, but also to a new political concept. Boundaries no longer protect any people whether such boundaries be oceans, Maginot lines, or even atomic bombs. Our thoughts must be revised; we must now think on global terms. We must all hereafter resolve to devote ourselves with a passion unequalled in the annals of man to an effort which will enable us to work for the cause of liberty for all mankind everywhere. All free people have learned that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and that such vigilance cannot be relaxed even for a moment. As the great envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, the Honorable Pavlos Zadeikis, of Lithuania, has said, "The freedom of any nation is everybody's business."

The aspirations of the Lithuanian people will therefore be fulfilled and, God be willing, in the very near future. Lithuanians have contributed much to the material, social, and spiritual welfare of our country since Alexander Carolus Curtius, a Lithuanian nobleman, became the first schoolmaster in Nieuw Amsterdam, present New York City, 3 centuries ago. Their indomitable spirit and love of freedom has always had the sympathetic ear of Americans, and now that we are joined in one united effort, will continue to receive the support of all Americans.

The Lithuanian people have always firmly espoused the inalienable rights of man and nations, as well as the principles of equality of man and races. In the 22 years of its existence as an independent Republic the Lithuanian people have demonstrated their capability of self-government and the ability to pursue a program which enabled them to develop their creative national talents under a representative form of democratic government. That independent Republic will live again. Those people will once again have the sovereignty of states through international cooperation

and under the rule of law, reason, and justice.

That is why we, as Americans, are so proud that our country has continued to recognize that independent republic. The Lithuanian independence, which is still recognized by the Government of the United States, is not a myth or a fiction; it is a fact. The words of our great Secretary of State, made when he condemned Russia's aggression on July 23, 1940, in violation of all treaties and all rules of civilized people, reflect the spirit of the American people. As he stated then, the people of the United States are opposed to the predatory activities of any nation. In his words:

The United States will continue to stand by these principles because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrines in which these principles are inherent once again govern the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice, and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved.

We Americans subscribe to these noble sentiments. We believe in them and we know that on the foundations of American principles of equality, justice, and respect of the dignity of the individual, Lithuania will rise again to take its place among the great independent sovereign republics of the world. It is now only temporarily deprived of its God-given right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness within its own boundaries, but the torch which they have kept burning in their hearts will once again radiate its glow, and the black shadow of tyranny will be obliterated.

Lithuanian people in observing this anniversary year in and year out have kept a spark of hope burning, and this spark will soon ignite into a glowing eternal light of freedom, joy, and happiness for them. Lithuanians have coined a phrase, "Be what may, Lithuania will always stay." We all join in the hope and we pray to the Almighty that this, the flag of liberty, still held high in the minds and hearts of these people, will fly again over Lithuania's birthplace. The light of freedom seems dim but it is not extinguished. It will beam most brilliantly soon. Lithuania will always stay—free and independent.

PROTECTION AGAINST VANDALISM AND LAWLESSNESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. HELLER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, in a letter addressed to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, dated December 5, 1951, concerning the recent wave of lawlessness and acts of violence against Negroes and Jews in Miami, I wrote as follows:

I must ask you, sir, to undertake an immediate and vigorous investigation of this wave of vandalism against racial and religious groups in Miami with the aim of ap-

prehending the culprits responsible for these acts and bringing them before the bar of justice. . . . If an investigation is not commenced before the new session of Congress begins on January 8, I shall introduce a bill in Congress calling for the most severe penalties for those committing such un-American and undemocratic acts against racial and religious groups, their property or their institutions.

Since then the Attorney General has given the FBI unprecedented authority to track down the racial terrorists and hoodlums in Florida and has told the FBI agents to find and deal with the culprits first and leave jurisdictional matters to be settled at a later date. This is a very laudable step in the right direction and I trust it will bring the desired results.

Notwithstanding the action taken by the Attorney General, I have decided to introduce my bill in Congress. The reason for doing so is to strengthen the hand of our Federal authorities and to give them the necessary power in matters of this nature where their authority or jurisdiction may be questioned. In my bill I seek to amend title 18 of the United States Code by adding a new section to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice and prescribing severe penalties for such acts.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to dwell at great length on the bombings in Miami, which are directed against Negroes, Catholics, and Jews, since much has already been said about it in the last few weeks. I do not pretend to know whether these bombings are the work of the Ku Klux Klan or some other un-American group which seeks to foist its brand of totalitarianism on peaceful law-abiding citizens through violence and destruction. But I do know that unless we have immediate and effective law enforcement we may find ourselves with a situation which might rapidly get out of control.

Incidentally, the perpetrators of the Miami bombings are still at large, despite the unprecedented number of FBI agents and State law enforcement officials on the job. I merely mention this for the sake of the record and to state that this was another factor which caused me to introduce my bill.

It should be made clear, however, that this is a problem which concerns not Miami alone, nor Florida alone. It is a problem which touches every American citizen and every American home, since racial tension unfortunately is found in many communities throughout the country. Only in the last few days we read in the newspapers of a Hitler-like youth group in Philadelphia, which was being inculcated with Nazi beliefs of racial superiority and trained in Nazi storm-troop tactics. Their first acts were to desecrate several Jewish synagogues within a few weeks. Mind you, this occurred not in Germany, but in Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love and the birthplace of American freedom and independence.

Yesterday it was Miami, today it is Philadelphia, tomorrow it may be your home city or mine. When local authorities are either indifferent or powerless

in protecting their citizens, it is high time for Federal authorities to step in and take charge of the situation. There should be full cooperation between Federal and State authorities in the effort to apprehend and punish the criminals. Our Constitution guarantees equal protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all citizens, and when these are violated it is incumbent upon our Government to take the necessary steps to assure the people of this country the fullest measure of protection under the law. It is a challenge which must be met and dealt with promptly before our freedom, our security, and our way of life are permanently undermined and wantonly destroyed. Members of lawless gangs or groups are traitors to democracy and to our country no less than those who conspire with other nations against our own.

In conjunction with our constitutional rights, there is a very important factor which we cannot and should not overlook. I refer to the treaty power and the power to define and punish offenses against the law of nations, as contained in our Constitution. Thus, article VI of the Constitution provides that all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and article I, section 8, empowers Congress to define and punish offenses against the law of nations.

Under these two important sections of our Constitution, the Supreme Court has recognized that Congress has broad powers of legislation regarding matters which relate to our international affairs. Thus, in *Missouri v. Holland* (252 U. S. 416, 1920), Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for the Court, said:

If the treaty is valid, there can be no dispute about the validity of the statute under article I, section 8, as a necessary and proper means to execute the powers of the Government. . . . It is obvious that there may be matters of the sharpest exigency for the national well-being that an act of Congress could not deal with, but that a treaty followed by such an act, and it is not likely to be assumed that, in matters requiring national action, "a power which must belong to and somewhere reside in every civilized government" is not to be found.

Another basis of support for my bill is the United Nations Charter, ratified as a treaty of the United States, and, specifically, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is contained in the Charter. Article 55 of that Charter provides that the United Nations shall promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. And, further, under article 56 of the United Nations Charter, all members are pledged to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in article 55.

Article 2, paragraph 2, of the United Nations Charter provides as follows:

All members, in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

Moreover, Congress participated in incorporating into international law the obligation of a State to protect all persons within its borders, including the State's own nationals, from discrimination because of race or religion in the enjoyment of fundamental human rights, not only when it ratified the United Nations Charter but also when it ratified the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary containing guaranties that those countries would protect racial minorities in their midst from discrimination.

Clearly, as I see it, we have here an adequate constitutional basis, either under the power to implement treaties or under the power to define offenses against international law, for a statute protecting all individuals against violence or threats of violence because of race or religion. It is my view that Congress should adopt a statute along the lines indicated and thereby fulfill the obligations which we, as a nation, have assumed toward the other peoples of the world.

In conclusion, my bill aims to provide protection against vandalism committed because of racial or religious prejudice and the basis for this protection is contained in the United States Constitution and the United Nations Charter. Under these two documents, one national and the other international, my bill seeks to promote universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people in the United States, without distinction as to race or religion.

I regard the penalties prescribed in the bill as quite severe, and they should be so if we are earnest about our efforts to end such acts of lawlessness. Damage to any place of worship or a dwelling which is done out of malice toward any person because of his race or religion shall incur a fine of \$1,000 or a year's imprisonment, or both, for the culprit; where the property damage exceeds \$1,000, the fine shall be not more than \$10,000 or 20 years' imprisonment, or both; and where death or bodily injury was caused to any person, the punishment shall be death.

The text of my bill is as follows:

A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice

Be it resolved, etc., That the Congress finds as fact that the succeeding provisions of this act are necessary to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race or religion, in accordance with the undertaking of the United States under the United Nations Charter, and to further the national policy in that regard by securing to all persons under the jurisdiction of the United States effective recognition of certain of the rights and freedoms proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

SEC. 2. Chapter 13 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 245. Vandalism on account of race or religion.

"Whoever damages any place of worship, dwelling, or other property, real or personal,

out of malice toward any race or religion, or with intent to ridicule, intimidate, or otherwise injure any person on account of his race or religion, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, except that whoever in violating this section causes property damage in excess of \$1,000 shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both, and whoever in violating this section causes the death or bodily injury of any person shall be punished by death."

SEC. 2. The table of contents of chapter 13 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof "245. Vandalism on account of race or religion."

Mr. Speaker, at this point I wish to insert in the RECORD my letter to the Attorney General, dated December 5, 1951, and his reply of December 17, 1951, and also an editorial on the subject which was published in the Brooklyn Eagle on December 30, 1951:

DECEMBER 5, 1951.

The Honorable J. HOWARD McGRATH,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: I am very shocked and perturbed over the racial and religious acts of violence perpetrated against Negroes and Jews in Miami in recent months, particularly during this week. These acts are growing in number and intensity. They constitute a serious violation of one of our most sacred freedoms—the freedom of religious worship. They are a violation of our Constitution which guarantees equal protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all our citizens.

Under the circumstances, and in view of the repetition of these acts indicating that local authorities are either unable or undersirous of coping with the situation, I believe it is incumbent upon our Federal authorities to inquire into the situation and offer our citizens the fullest protection of the law.

I must ask you, sir, to undertake an immediate and vigorous investigation of this wave of vandalism against racial and religious groups in Miami with the aim of apprehending the culprits responsible for these acts and bringing them before the bar of justice. Unless we do so promptly, we stand the danger of letting the situation get out of hand and spreading to other communities.

I shall watch closely for any action by the Department of Justice in this matter. If an investigation is not commenced before the new session of Congress begins on January 8, I shall introduce a bill in Congress calling for the most severe penalties for those committing such un-American and undemocratic acts against racial and religious groups, their property, or their institutions.

It may be of interest to you that in 1943 and 1944, when I served as a member of the New York State Senate, a similar wave of vandalism swept New York and many churches, synagogues, cemeteries, and other religious places were desecrated. I introduced a bill, known as the Heller bill against desecration, which was subsequently enacted by the legislature at Albany. Under this bill, such acts of vandalism were declared a felony instead of a misdemeanor, and severe punishment was prescribed against the culprits. Since enactment of my bill, acts of terrorism, vandalism, or desecration of religious property and institutions in New York have ceased.

I shall be glad to have your views and opinion on the need for such a law upon our statute books, to apply on a national scale.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS B. HELLER,
Member of Congress.

DECEMBER 17, 1951.

Hon. LOUIS B. HELLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: This will acknowledge your letter of December 5, 1951, requesting an investigation of recent bombings perpetrated against Negroes and Jews in Miami, Fla. It is noted that you request, also, my views respecting legislation concerning such violence, which you have under consideration for introduction during the next session of the Congress.

Needless to say, I share your views relative to the importance of maintaining freedom of religious worship and protecting the lives, liberties, and property of our citizens. As I informed you in a recent telegram, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been instructed to conduct an investigation so that the Department can determine whether the Miami incidents involve violations of Federal statutes and what, if any, action can be taken. I again wish to assure you that appropriate measures will be undertaken if it is found that any individual has been deprived of rights protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

As an indication of my views regarding legislation proposed in your letter, may I call your attention to the fact that, while serving in the Senate, I introduced several bills designed to implement the President's civil rights program. Among them was bill S. 1726 (81st Cong.), which provided severe penalties against two or more persons committing or attempting to commit violence upon any person or his property because of race, color, religion, or national origin. A statute of this nature, together with existing conspiracy laws, might well cover most of that which your bill would be designed to accomplish without offending the tenth amendment to the Constitution.

Sincerely,

J. HOWARD McGRATH,
Attorney General.

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle of December 30, 1951]

THE TERROR OF FLORIDA BOMBS IS A DISGRACE
TO ALL AMERICA

The hate-filled explosions that have rumbled recently throughout southern Florida should reverberate ominously in every American heart. The shattering noise mocks the pride and determination of this country to live up to its much-mouthed ideals—freedom for all, equality of man, absence of discrimination.

It would be easier and certainly more comfortable to bury our troubled heads in the soft pillow arms of our own security and say: "This is the South. This is not our problem." It would be convenient to pretend that there is no such thing as tension between white people and Negroes in America. After all, wasn't the Civil War almost a century ago?

But it is our problem. The death of Harry T. Moore, Florida Coordinator of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is no mere result of gangsterism. It bespeaks of the very sad fact that racial hatred still stalks abroad in this land of the free.

This problem belongs to Brooklyn as well as Miami. It belongs to Los Angeles and Detroit and St. Louis. It reaches into our homes and the way in which we instruct our children and the manner in which we have conducted our own lives.

In America racial violence has no place. How else could we turn to the rest of the world and preach the lesson of tolerance and brotherhood? That is why we should be so concerned about the bombs of Mims, Fla., and the death of Harry Moore.

It should not be lost upon us—for it certainly is not lost in the words of the Communist propagandists—that Roman Catholics and Jews also are being visited by this terrorism in Florida. For the sake of America, a stop must be put to it. Perhaps a man has a right to feel superior. But he certainly has no right to exercise this fraudulent sensation in a violent way. America must safeguard its hard-won freedom—freedom for all men—and its precious reputation among the other peoples of the world.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. MANSFIELD and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, and to include an address by Mr. WINSTEAD.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SPENCE and to include a joint resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Mr. GATHINGS and to include an article notwithstanding the fact it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$231.

Mr. FLOOD and to include an editorial on the Polish patriot Kosciusko.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania and to include an editorial by Mr. Daniel Tobin appearing in the Teamster magazine.

Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. BOLLING) and to include a statement.

Mr. ADDONIZIO (at the request of Mr. BOLLING) to include a letter.

Mr. BOLLING to include an article.

Mr. O'NEILL in two instances.

Mr. SHELLEY.

Mr. BRYSON and include a summary of testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee of the House on the jukebox bill, H. R. 5473.

Mr. FISHER and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANGER.

Mr. RODINO in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas and to include a speech by Mr. Murray D. Lincoln, president of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, notwithstanding the additional cost will be \$224.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas and to include remarks by Mr. Frank C. Hilton at the congressional banquet.

Mr. FURCOLO and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McKINNON and to insert a speech delivered by the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. McCARTHY, on January 15, before the Institute for Religious and Social Studies.

Mr. SIEMINSKI (at the request of Mr. McKINNON) in three separate instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DORN and to include a speech by Secretary Finletter.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania on the subject of the anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

Mr. MADDEN and to include a speech he made last Sunday at the Polish National Home in New York City on the subject of Lithuanian independence, and in a second instance to include an editorial.

Mr. McCARTHY and to include an editorial.

Mr. ANGELL in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEARNEY.

Mr. O'HARA and to include an address by Judge Joseph R. Jackson, of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, made at Princeton, N. J., on Friday, February 1, 1952.

Mr. SCRIVNER and to include a portion of a proclamation issued by President Lincoln setting apart a day for prayer in humiliation.

Mr. REED of Illinois in two instances, in one to include an address by Commissioner Edward M. O'Connor of the Displaced Persons Commission at the National Resettlement Conference in Chicago, Ill., on January 18, 1952, and in the other to include an address by Mr. Bruce Catton delivered at the Ford Theater on the subject of The Tragedy of Hate.

Mr. BUDGE (at the request of Mr. D'EWART) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. D'EWART and to include an address by Hon. Harry E. Polk, of Williston, N. Dak., past president of the National Reclamation Association, at the annual convention of that organization at Amarillo, Tex., on October 17, 1951, which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$280.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. MORANO) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MORANO and to include correspondence with the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. OSTERTAG.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HUNTER (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) and to include an editorial.

Mr. BAKEWELL (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) and to include an editorial appearing in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. ARENDS and to include a speech delivered by the Hon. ROBERT A. TAFT.

Mr. HAND (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOPE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BEALL (at the request of Mr. MILLER of Maryland) and to include a speech.

Mr. KEATING.

Mr. BUFFETT (at the request of Mr. REECE of Tennessee) in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. BOLTON in two instances and to include extraneous matter, one having to do with the United Nations and the IRO, and the other with the appointment of a commission to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Howard Payne.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. MUMMA and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JOHNSON and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. MULTER in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BLATNIK in two instances, in each to include an editorial.

Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) and to include an editorial.

Mr. ZABLOCKI (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include certain memorial addresses made by former Attorney General Homer Cummings and former United States Senator Scott W. Lucas in relation to our late distinguished friend Stephen T. Early.

Mr. RICHARDS (at the request of Mr. ROGERS of Colorado) and to include a statement.

Mr. HELLER (at the request of Mr. MILLER of California) in three instances and to include in each extraneous matter.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on February 11, 1952, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4948. An act to suspend certain import duties on lead; and

H. R. 5448. An act to provide for the temporary free importation of zinc.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 18, 1952, 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:

1146. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, in the amount of \$715,238,165, together with several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 348); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

1147. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting audit report of Inland Waterways Corporation for fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, pursuant to Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 349); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

1148. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of contributions for the quarter ending December 31, 1951, pursuant to subsection 201 (i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1149. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report for the calendar year ending December 31, 1951, covering the professional and scientific positions established in the Department of Defense, pursuant to Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress, as amended by Public Law 758, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1150. A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, transmitting the quarterly report pursuant to section 304 (b) of

the Defense Production Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1151. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1152. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report which reviews expenditures made and activities carried on for the period January 1 to June 30, 1951, pursuant to section 1008 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1153. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal and lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

1154. A letter from the Chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1155. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting certifications by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the cost of rehabilitation and repair of damages caused by the United States military forces at certain public airports; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1156. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a law enacted by the First Guam Legislature, pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, Eighty-first Congress, the Organic Act of Guam; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1157. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, entitled 'Crimes and Criminal Procedure with respect to State jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the Indian country, and to confer on the State of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in the State'; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1158. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated September 7, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a cooperative beach erosion control study at Pawleys Island, Edisto Beach and Hunting Island, S. C., prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved on July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5678. A bill to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality; and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1365). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 522. Resolution for the consideration of S. 1244, an act to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except the Territory of Alaska from certain restrictions upon the making of Federal contributions, and to amend the provisions thereof relating to the taking of oaths by certain

civil-defense personnel (Rept. No. 1366). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TEAGUE: House Select Committee To Investigate Educational Program under G. I. Bill. Report pursuant to House Resolution 93; without amendment (Rept. No. 1375). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rules XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 978. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Michi Masaoaha; with amendment (Rept. No. 1350). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2370. A bill for the relief of Carl Schmuser; without amendment (Rept. No. 1351). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2634. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Aiko Eljima Phillips; without amendment (Rept. No. 1352). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2841. A bill for the relief of Yai Wing Lee; without amendment (Rept. No. 1353). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2920. A bill for the relief of Priscilla Ogden Dickerson Gillson de la Fregonniere; without amendment (Rept. No. 1354). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3070. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Rinaldo Bottini; without amendment (Rept. No. 1355). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3124. A bill for the relief of Mehmet Salih Topcuoglu; without amendment (Rept. No. 1356). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3136. A bill for the relief of May Quan Wong (also known as Quan Shee Wong); with amendment (Rept. No. 1357). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3271. A bill for the relief of Toshiaki Shimada; with amendment (Rept. No. 1358). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3524. A bill for the relief of Jan Yee Young; without amendment (Rept. No. 1359). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3592. A bill for the relief of Paul Tse, James Tse, and Bennie Tse; with amendment (Rept. No. 1360). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3825. A bill for the relief of Marlene Bruckner; without amendment (Rept. No. 1361). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4224. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Hartley; with amendment (Rept. No. 1362). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4790. A bill for the relief of Helga Richter; without amendment (Rept. No. 1363). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 4911. A bill for the relief of Lieselotte Maria Kuebler; without amendment (Rept. No. 1364). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2784. A bill for the relief of Fumiko Higa; without amendment (Rept. No. 1367). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3132. A bill for the relief of Sister Apolonia Gerarda Sokolowska; without amendment (Rept. No. 1368). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5185. A bill for the relief of Epifania Giaccone; with amendment (Rept. No. 1369). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5389. A bill for the relief of Ching Wong Keau (Mrs. Ching Sen); without amendment (Rept. No. 1370). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WILSON of Texas: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5525. A bill for the relief of Abraham Davidson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1371). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5558. A bill for the relief of Anna Maria Krause; without amendment (Rept. No. 1372). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 5687. A bill for the relief of Peter Mihaly Berend; with amendment (Rept. No. 1373). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6231. A bill for the relief of Gordon Uglow; without amendment (Rept. No. 1374). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 6565. 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.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 6566. A bill to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to further provide for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 6567. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes," approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 806), as amended; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 6568. A bill to provide for the construction of a circumferential highway in the vicinity of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. R. 6569. A bill to provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H. R. 6570. A bill to require Members of Congress, certain other officers and employees of the United States and certain officials of political parties to file statements disclosing the amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in

securities and commodities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 6571. A bill to amend paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHUDOFF:

H. R. 6572. A bill to amend the act of June 28, 1948, relating to the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 6573. A bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 6574. A bill to authorize the Federal Civil Defense Administrator to acquire, by lease or license, warehouse space for civil defense purposes at Sikeston, Mo.; Zanesville, Ohio; Downingtown, Pa.; and Paw Paw, W. Va., respectively; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 6575. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war and for other enemy violations of the Geneva Convention respecting prisoners of war; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6576. A bill to raise the ceilings on subsistence allowance and compensation for productive labor received by veterans pursuing education or training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 6577. A bill to provide that permanently disabled individuals (including the blind) who are under 65 shall be entitled to the same tax treatment of their medical expenses as they would be entitled if they were 65, to grant permanently disabled individuals an additional tax exemption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 6578. A bill to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6579. A bill to provide vocational readjustment and to restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be fixed by the President or the Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6580. A bill to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to further provide for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 6581. A bill authorizing the President to exercise certain powers conferred upon him by the Hawaiian Organic Act in respect of certain property ceded to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii, notwithstanding the acts of August 5, 1939, and June 16, 1949, or other acts of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 6582. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 so as to provide for price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 6583. A bill to amend subsection (a) (4) (D) of the Renegotiation Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 6584. A bill to amend the Military Construction Act of 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 6585. A bill to continue for a temporary period the existing tariff classification of impure dicalcium phosphate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 6586. A bill to create and prescribe the functions of a Department of Mineral Resources; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 6587. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 6588. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 6589. A bill to amend the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, to provide an adjustment in the salaries of supervisory employees in the Motor Vehicle Service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 6590. A bill relating to the approval, as treaties, of certain agreements negotiated by and under authority of the United States with foreign states; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 6591. A bill authorizing construction of works to restore to Palo Verde irrigation district, California, a means of gravity diversion of its irrigation water supply from the Colorado River and providing certain benefits to the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 6592. A bill to amend the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, with respect to the system of courts-martial for the National Guard and the Air National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 6593. A bill to amend the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to provide for an equitable and pro rata distribution of temporary promotions between qualified officers of the Regular and Reserve components of the Army serving on active duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. RHODES:

H. R. 6594. A bill to repeal section 618 of the Revenue Act of 1951; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 6595. A bill to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (Public Law 609, 81st Cong.), as amended, so as to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States who as a result of service in Korea are hospitalized outside the continental limits of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 6596. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to require State agencies in determining need to disregard the value of land held in trust for Indians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STIGLER:

H. R. 6597. A bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of the Army of land allocated for cottage-site development in reservoir areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 6598. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for the lease to the United States of real property and

structures for terms of more than 5 years but not in excess of 30 years and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by the United States at or before the expiration of the lease terms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

H. R. 6599. A bill to modify and extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VELDE:

H. R. 6600. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, so as to provide a method for the settlement of labor disputes which will eliminate some of the harmful consequences of work stoppages and lockouts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 6601. A bill to amend the act of July 16, 1892 (27 Stat. 174, ch 195) so as to extend to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard, the authority now vested in the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force with respect to the withholding of officers' pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WERDEL:

H. R. 6602. A bill to provide for the sale by the United States of certain facilities being used for a business or commercial purpose; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 6603. A bill to amend the act approved April 24, 1950, entitled "An act to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 6604. A bill to provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 6605. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 6606. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 6607. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H. R. 6608. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 6609. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 6610. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 6611. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. R. 6612. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 6613. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 6614. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances there-

to, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 6615. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 6616. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JONES of Missouri:

H. R. 6617. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri:

H. R. 6618. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 6619. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BAKEWELL:

H. R. 6620. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 6621. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 6622. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MAGEE:

H. R. 6623. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 6624. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BISHOP:

H. R. 6625. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 6626. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 6627. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 6628. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 6629. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. R. 6630. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 6631. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 6632. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances

thereto; traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CHIPERFIELD:

H. R. 6633. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. COOPER:

H. R. 6634. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 6635. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. J. Res. 377. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the nomination of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. J. Res. 378. 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. HÉBERT:

H. J. Res. 379. Joint resolution to prevent government by treaty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. Con. Res. 199. Concurrent resolution to provide chapel facilities for Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing Congress to enact a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializing Congress to enact a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, requesting the enactment of a Federal Fair Employment Practices Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, relative to being in favor of the enactment of legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDONIZIO (by request):

H. R. 6636. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Rosario Monella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 6637. A bill for the relief of Gaetana Giambruno Tomasino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 6638. A bill to authorize the sale of certain land in Alaska to the Calvary Baptist Church of Anchorage, Alaska, for use as a church site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6639. A bill for the relief of Daryl L. Roberts, Ade E. Jaskar, Terrence L. Robbins, Harry Johnson, and Frank Swanda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. R. 6640. A bill for the relief of Hitomi Matsushita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 6641. A bill for the relief of Leu Wai Ung (Wong Wai Ung) and Leu Wai Chiu (Wong Wai Chiu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FENTON:

H. R. 6642. A bill for the relief of Maria Battista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 6643. A bill for the relief of Leib Chaim Perl (Leb Chaim Perl); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6644. A bill for the relief of Lino Ageltos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 6645. A bill for the relief of Marianne Kayser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (by request):

H. R. 6646. A bill for the relief of Apostolos Vasili Percas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCKINNON:

H. R. 6647. A bill for the relief of Eileen Beatrice Wilson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 6648. A bill for the relief of Kiyoko Kojima and her son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 6649. A bill for the relief of Helmuth S. Heyl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York (by request):

H. R. 6650. A bill for the relief of Dr. Tad-eusz J. Rakowski; Jadwiga Rakowska (wife); and Teresa J. Rakowska (daughter); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 6651. A bill for the relief of Thomas Lazaros Teneketzis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 6652. A bill for the relief of Andrea Alfredo Motta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. R. 6653. A bill for the relief of David C. Hanen (nee David Cohen); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 6654. A bill for the relief of William L. Montgomery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 6655. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Tom Gwin a patent in fee to certain lands in the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 6656. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Louise Blackstone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER (by request):

H. R. 6657. A bill for the relief of Gabrielle Staub; 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:

547. By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of Mrs. Earl Lundeen, of Cokato, Minn., and others

urging enactment of legislation to prohibit advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

548. Also, petition of Mrs. Sophie Rasmussen, of Milaca, Minn., and others, in support of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

549. By Mr. MILLER of Maryland: Petition of 22 residents of Hurlock, Md., favoring legislation to prohibit alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

550. Also, petition of 33 residents of Chestertown, Md., favoring legislation to prohibit alcoholic-beverage advertising over the radio and television and in magazines and newspapers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

551. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, Inc., New York, N. Y., requesting the expansion of personnel to guard all ports of entry into the United States, thereby safeguarding smuggling of narcotics into the country; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

552. Also, petition of Associated Townsend Clubs of Dade County, Miami, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

553. Also, petition of Victory Townsend Club No. 13, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

554. Also, petition of Three-Score-Ten Club of West Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

555. Also, petition of Fifth Congressional District Council of Townsend Clubs, Ormond, Fla., requesting passage of House bills 2678 and 2679, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1952

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 10, 1952)

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

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

Eternal God, in hours of exhausting strain which drain away our strength we give Thee thanks for the daily pause at this wayside well of peace and prayer. We are grateful for this white altar reared at the gates of the morning, which speaks to us ever of our final reliance on those supreme spiritual forces which alone abide and on which our salvation in the end depends.

In these fateful days of decision, which will mold the future, save us from staining our own honor in any attempt to purchase a spurious peace. Prosper, we beseech Thee, all sincere efforts of those who speak for the nations, that there may be found a more excellent way, when in sharing all Thy sundered children may gain all in the fairer earth that our hands may help to fashion. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 14, 1952, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on February 15, 1952, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 64. An act for the relief of Helen Dick;
S. 366. An act for the relief of Stanislas d'Erceville;

S. 895. An act for the relief of Dr. Yau Shun Leung;

S. 1323. An act for the relief of Francisca Quinones;

S. 1339. An act for the relief of Dr. Chai Chang Chol; and

S. 1909. An act for the relief of Henry Bongart and Evelyn Bongart.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. ECTON, made on behalf of Mr. KILGORE, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office of the Senate Appropriations Committee was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to present petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and present routine matters for the Record, without debate and without speeches.

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

REPORT OF AIR COORDINATING COMMITTEE— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 356)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore 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 Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Annual Report of the Air Coordinating Committee for the calendar year 1951.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 18, 1952.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

LAW ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF GUAM

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of Public Law 32 of the Legislature of Guam, providing for the levy, assessment, equalization, and collection of a real-prop-

erty tax on land situated in the Territory of Guam (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT RELATING TO CERTAIN PRACTICES OF AIR TRANSPORTATION TICKET AGENTS

A letter from the Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CERTIFICATIONS OF COST OF REHABILITATION AND REPAIR OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY UNITED STATES MILITARY FORCES AT CERTAIN PUBLIC AIRPORTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, certifications by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the cost of rehabilitation and repair of damages caused by the United States military forces at certain public airports (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AUDIT REPORT ON INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Inland Waterways Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore: A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"House Concurrent Resolution 10

"Concurrent resolution to memorialize the Congress of the United States to provide for repeal of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for the adoption of the twenty-second amendment thereto, limiting the rates of taxes on incomes, gifts, inheritances, and estates to 25 percent

"Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States a proposal to provide for repeal of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and to amend such Constitution by fixing a limitation on taxes thereafter levied on incomes, gifts, inheritances, and estates; and

"Whereas such a constitutional limitation is essential to the preservation of the American way of life after the war; and

"Whereas the legislatures of seven States of the United States have already by overwhelming action adopted such a resolution, and such action has never been defeated in any roll call in any legislature, and there is good reason to believe that such resolution will be adopted by the legislatures of the remaining States of the Union now in session; and

"Whereas the people of the State of Indiana are greatly interested in the passage of such legislation: Now, therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana (the senate concurring)—

"SECTION 1. That the Congress of the United States be memorialized as follows: That application be and it is hereby made to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of pro-