

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears none, and the nominations in the Department of the Treasury are confirmed en bloc.

The nominations in the Department of the Treasury which were confirmed en bloc are as follows:

Marion B. Folsom, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.

H. Chapman Rose, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Elbert P. Tuttle, of Georgia, to be general counsel for the Department of the Treasury.

T. Coleman Andrews, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Ivy Baker Priest, of Utah, to be Treasurer of the United States.

Alma K. Schneider, of Colorado, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of William P. Rogers to be Deputy Attorney General.

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

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Warren E. Burger to be Assistant Attorney General.

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

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of J. Lee Rankin to be Assistant Attorney General.

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

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

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

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until noon on Thursday, January 29, 1953.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, January 29, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate January 27, 1953:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Roger M. Kyes, of Michigan, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 27, 1953:

DIRECTOR, MUTUAL SECURITY

Harold E. Stassen, of Pennsylvania, to be Director for Mutual Security.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Marion B. Folsom, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury.

H. Chapman Rose, of Ohio, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Elbert P. Tuttle, of Georgia, to be general counsel for the Department of the Treasury.

T. Coleman Andrews, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Ivy Baker Priest, of Utah, to be Treasurer of the United States.

Alma K. Schneider, of Colorado, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Denver.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

William P. Rogers, of Maryland, to be Deputy Attorney General.

Warren E. Burger, of Minnesota, to be Assistant Attorney General.

J. Lee Rankin, of Nebraska, to be Assistant Attorney General.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1953

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

Eternal and blessed God, in the midst of the toiling days when the fever and fret of perilous times take their toll of our spirits, we are grateful for quiet arbors where, at an altar of contrition, we may bow for Thy forgiveness and cleansing. With the refreshing dew of Thy strengthening grace upon us may we go forth, on our way attended by the vision splendid, as we lift up our hearts with the glad Te Deum, "He restoreth my soul."

Give us, we beseech Thee, a part in making the earth's crooked ways straight, when social and industrial relations will lose their hard antagonisms and become the hallowed cooperation of comrades in human service. Toward this high purpose may we labor while our brief day lasts, in quiet confidence that Thou wilt guide our steps and keep our feet from falling. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 27, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of title 42, section 1815, United States Code, the Speaker announced as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. HINSHAW of California, Mr. VAN ZANDT of Pennsylvania, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Mr. PATTERSON of Connecticut, Mr. DURHAM of North Carolina, Mr. HOLFIELD of California, Mr. PRICE of Illinois, and Mr. KILDAY of Texas.

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of title 15, section 1024, United States Code, the Speaker announced as members of the

Joint Committee on the Economic Report the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. WOLCOTT of Michigan, Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TALLE of Iowa, Mr. BENDER of Ohio, Mr. HART of New Jersey, Mr. PATMAN of Texas, and Mr. BOLLING of Missouri.

Resolved, That pursuant to Public Law 301 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, the Speaker announced the appointment by the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the following Members to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy: Mr. WEICHEL will serve as ex officio member of the Board, Mr. ALLEN of California, Mr. SHEEHAN of Illinois, and Mr. HART of New Jersey.

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of title 10, sections 1055 and 1056, United States Code, the Speaker announced as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. CANFIELD of New Jersey, Mr. GAVIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. SIKES of Florida.

Resolved, That pursuant to Public Law 38, Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended, the Speaker announced the appointment by the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the following Members to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy: Mr. WEICHEL will serve as an ex officio member of the Board, Mr. SEELY-BROWN, JR., of Connecticut, Mr. MUMMA of Pennsylvania, Mr. HART of New Jersey.

Resolved, That pursuant to the provisions of title 34, sections 1038 and 1084, United States Code, the Speaker announced as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. JENSEN of Iowa, Mr. SMALL of Maryland, Mr. BAILEY of West Virginia, Mr. YATES of Illinois.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. McCARTHY, and by unanimous consent, the permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

On request of Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT OF SPECIAL ASSISTANTS BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on special assistants employed by the Department of Justice, for the period July 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Defense, reporting, pursuant to law, that no tort claims were paid by the Department of Defense during the year ended December 31, 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SYSTEM OF GRADE DISTRIBUTION UNDER OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to continue in effect the system of grade distribution provided by the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF OCTOBER 31, 1942, RELATING TO ADJUSTMENT OF ROYALTIES

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to continue the effectiveness of the provisions of the act of October 31, 1942, as extended, relating to the adjustment of royalties for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

UNITED STATES NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL AS DEPOSITORY FOR GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make the United States Naval Postgraduate School a depository for Government publications (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LAND AT CHERRY POINT, N. C.

A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the transfer of certain land located at Cherry Point, N. C., and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

CERTIFICATES OF ASCERTAINMENT OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF STATES OF NEBRASKA AND VERMONT

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of certificates of ascertainment of Presidential electors received from the States of Nebraska and Vermont (with accompanying papers); ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on tort claims paid by that agency, for the calendar year 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE CHOCTAW NATION AND THE SIOUX INDIANS OF THE SANTEE RESERVATION IN NEBRASKA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the settlement of the claim of the Choctaw Nation, petitioner, and the Sioux Indians of the Santee Reservation in the State of Nebraska, plaintiffs, against the United States of America (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman and members of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the thirteenth semiannual report of that Commission, dated January 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES BY CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.

A letter from the vice president, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of receipts and expenditures by

that company, for the year 1952 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

COMPARATIVE GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.

A letter from the vice president, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a comparative general balance sheet of that company, for the year 1952 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Small Defense Plants Administration, Washington, D. C., received on January 28, 1953, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Administration, dated January 15, 1953 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on 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 PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, and so forth, were laid before the Senate, or presented and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A letter from the Attorney General, State of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H., relating to a civil defense compact entered into by the Governors of the six New England States (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Florida State Townsend Auxiliary Unit No. 36, of Tampa, Fla., favoring the substitution of the so-called Townsend-old-age-pension plan for the present social-security program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

A joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Washington, extending felicitations to the new Administration under the leadership of President Dwight D. Eisenhower; ordered to lie on the table.

(See the above resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Vice President on January 17, 1953, page 586 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION RELATING TO THE MAKING OF TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD resolutions adopted by the Council of Delegates of the Ohio State Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, and the National Association of Attorneys General relating to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements, which I introduced on behalf of myself and other Senators on January 7, 1953.

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

Resolved, That the council of delegates of the Ohio State Bar Association approves for consideration by Congress an amendment or amendments to the Constitution of the United States providing that a provision of a treaty, contract, pact, or executive agreement which conflicts with any provision of this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect, and further providing that a treaty, contract, pact, or executive agreement between this Nation or any other nation or nations shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation by Congress which it could enact under its delegated powers in the absence of such treaty, contract, pact, or executive agreement.

Resolved, That the Ohio State Bar Association is of the opinion that in order that the principle of representative government may obtain in our foreign affairs as well as our domestic affairs, and that any confusion and ineffectiveness in our foreign policy resulting from unilateral foreign policy decisions by the Executive may be avoided, a procedure should, if possible, be devised and put into effect whereunder policy decisions in the field of foreign affairs should be made by the executive department only after obtaining the consent of Congress, or where this is impracticable, of an adequately informed representative committee or committees thereof established by Congress for such purpose.

THE TREATY POWER AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas article VI of the Constitution of the United States of America provides that all treaties of the National Government shall be the supreme law of the land; and

Whereas this provision of the Constitution, due to a changed concept of international relations and obligations of national states whereby national states now undertake obligations which are designed or interpreted to directly affect the lives and property of individual citizens in time of peace as well as war, which changed concept represents a radical deviation from the historical incidents of treaty making current at the time said article VI was adopted by the founding fathers of the Republic, and for the first century and one-half of our national existence; and

Whereas it now becomes apparent in proposed treaties and conventions under consideration in the United Nations, of which international body the United States of America is a member, and will be asked to ratify said treaties and conventions, that the individual rights and privileges of American citizens as supposedly guaranteed them by the Constitutions of the United States and the several States may be derogated and even destroyed pursuant to possible interpretations of said article VI; and

Whereas adherence to this new concept of international relations and obligations of national states, directly affecting private persons and property even when not expressly required by treaty terms, has reached such a level of judicial acceptance as to be incorporated in a dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court of these United States wherein the general military obligations of the United States under the terms of the United Nations Charter and conventions and the North Atlantic Treaty were advanced as justification for the seizure of private property by the National Government and might equally well be advanced as a justification for invasion of the traditional liberties of our citizenry; and

Whereas it is the feeling of the National Association of Attorneys General that the

rights and privileges of American citizens, most of which have attended our people from the very formation of the Republic, and which formed the very jurisdiction for the American Declaration of Independence and the founding of the Republic, should be forever inviolate from even the risk of derogation by the treaty-making power of their own National Government: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Attorneys General does herewith recommend that steps should be taken to amend the Constitution of the United States of America so as to subordinate the treaty-making power of the National Government to each and every provision of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of the United States of America, and to each and every similar provision in the constitutions of the several States except as these may be expressly abridged by act or resolution of the Congress of the United States of America.

HOLIDAYS—RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF KENTUCKY SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the board of management of the Kentucky Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Louisville, Ky., relating to holidays.

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

Whereas there is at present a movement among certain groups and individuals to place important holidays on the Monday nearest to the exact date—this being done for business reasons and for the purpose of extended week-end holidays; and

Whereas the holidays under such consideration are of historic and patriotic value, and stir such loyal interests as pertain to our great American traditions (holidays so considered for change are President's Day, to the third Monday in February, Memorial Day to the last Monday in May, Independence Day to the first Monday in July, and Thanksgiving Day to the fourth Monday in November); and

Whereas the changed dates would cause a loss of interest in the persons and events that are memorialized by the exact dates of celebration; and

Whereas it is the privilege of the States to have jurisdiction over such holidays: Be it

Resolved, That the members of the board of management of the Kentucky Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in executive session on January 10, 1953, at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky., protest such change. In protesting, they would call to mind that the signs of the times indicate that it behooves all individuals and organizations to be strengthening and reaffirming allegiance to events and incidents pertaining to the lives of the patriots who have contributed so much to the foundation and growth of the great Republic which is the United States of America.

ORDER OF MEMBERSHIP ON COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the majority membership of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be amended so as to make certain changes which have been agreed upon. I ask unanimous consent that the order of

membership on the committee read: CHARLES W. TOBEY, of New Hampshire, chairman; HOMER E. CAPEHART, of Indiana; JOHN W. BRICKER, of Ohio; ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL, of Kansas; JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER, of Maryland; DWIGHT GRISWOLD, of Nebraska; JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, of Kentucky; and CHARLES E. POTTER, of Michigan.

The proposed new order does not change the membership of the committee. It merely establishes the order of seniority which has been agreed upon by the Republican conference.

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

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Res. 44. Resolution extending authority for the investigation with respect to the effectiveness of foreign information programs; without amendment (S. Rept. 24); and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. Res. 45. Resolution extending the authority for a study and investigation of the fuel reserves and the formulation of a fuel policy for the United States; without amendment, and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably various resolutions, some of which I submit reports thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reports will be received, and the resolutions will be placed on the calendar.

The resolutions reported by Mr. JENNER and placed on the calendar are as follows:

S. Res. 22. Resolution extending the time for study by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the organization and operations of the Interstate Commerce Commission; without amendment (Rept. No. 13);

S. Res. 23. Resolution extending the time for investigation by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of certain transportation and communications problems; without amendment (Rept. No. 16);

S. Res. 33. Resolution continuing the authority for the temporary employment of two additional clerical assistants by the Committee on Foreign Relations; with an amendment (Rept. No. 17);

S. Res. 37. Resolution authorizing the employment of additional clerical assistants by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; with an amendment (Rept. No. 18);

S. Res. 40. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Government Operations to employ temporary personnel and increasing its limit of expenditures; without amendment (Rept. No. 19);

S. Res. 41. Resolution to investigate certain problems relating to interstate and foreign Commerce; with amendments (Rept. No. 20);

S. Res. 42. Resolution to investigate problems relating to economic mobilization and stabilization, banking and housing policies,

and certain other matters; with amendments (Rept. No. 15);

S. Res. 46. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures in connection with the internal security of the United States; with amendments (Rept. No. 14);

S. Res. 47. Resolution increasing the limit of expenditures for a review of the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 22);

S. Res. 48. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to make certain expenditures and employ temporary personnel; without amendment (Rept. No. 21); and

S. Res. 50. Resolution extending the authority of the Committee on Armed Services for hearings and investigations; without amendment (Rept. No. 23).

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana give me his attention for a moment? As I understand, the Senator from Indiana, who is chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, has submitted reports on numerous resolutions which his committee has considered. It will be necessary for the Senate to take action on them, or the procedure will become quite involved.

The Senator from Indiana, as chairman, has submitted the reports of the committee. Am I correct in understanding that it is the intention of the Senator from Indiana to call up these resolutions tomorrow?

Mr. JENNER. It is my intention to have them called up tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I merely wish the RECORD to show that the Committee on Rules and Administration has made reports of various and sundry resolutions. I hope Senators will take due notice of the reports and be prepared to act on the resolutions tomorrow.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President—
Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is about to recognize the Senator from Kansas, unless the Senator from Louisiana wishes to speak upon the matter just discussed.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wish to speak upon the same matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. May I ask the Senator from Indiana if his committee held hearings on any of the various resolutions he has just reported?

Mr. JENNER. Yes; the committee asked the committees affected to submit estimates of amounts that would be needed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will all that data presented to the Government Operations Committee be available to the Senate before the resolutions are taken up?

Mr. JENNER. To what data does the Senator refer?

Mr. ELLENDER. To the data upon which his committee based its actions. Specifically, I mean the information presented to the Government Operations Committee to justify the approval of the expenditures.

Mr. JENNER. No; we did not have any public hearings. It has not been the custom of the committee to hold such hearings. As the Senator from Louisiana is probably aware, many of the resolutions come in written form

from the various committees of the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wonder if the Committee on Rules and Administration would be willing to make available to all Senators desiring it such evidence, or such justifications, as were made or presented by those asking for the various amounts involved.

Mr. JENNER. The committee did not have made a transcript or a record of the hearings, but I, or any other member of the committee, will be glad to give the Senator all the information that is available. All members of the committee were present on each occasion, with the exception of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], who was absent yesterday.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am particularly anxious to ascertain the justification for the so-called McCarthy resolution, which I understand has been reported this morning.

Mr. JENNER. Yes; it has been reported.

Mr. ELLENDER. That calls for an expenditure of about \$200,000, does it not?

Mr. JENNER. Yes.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand that another resolution has been reported calling for \$150,000, for the purpose of enabling the Committee on the Judiciary to continue its investigation of communism.

Mr. JENNER. That is correct. It has been reported.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand further that the resolution provides for an investigation of communism in schools and colleges, and of other aspects of communism.

Mr. JENNER. It does not cover those phases. It does continue the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ELLENDER. Was any presentation or specific indication made as to the subjects that would be investigated by, for example, the permanent Subcommittee on Investigation of the Government Operations Committee of which the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] is chairman?

Mr. JENNER. Yes. The Senator from Wisconsin and the chief clerk of his committee appeared before the Committee on Rules and Administration and presented their entire program. At that time several Senators asked questions concerning the program, and the resolution was unanimously reported.

Mr. ELLENDER. Is there any evidence in the form of a written record?

Mr. JENNER. No. The committee did not have a transcript made. It has not been customary to have transcripts made of such proceedings.

Mr. ELLENDER. I wonder if the Senator from Indiana recalls my conversation with him on this subject some time ago.

Mr. JENNER. I do.

Mr. ELLENDER. I told the Senator that I thought it would be a good idea to have a record made of such hearings, so that all Senators could be informed, when the resolutions came to the floor, as to why the various requests were being

made and why they were being approved.

Mr. JENNER. I do not recall the Senator from Louisiana asking that a record be made. I recall the Senator from Louisiana saying that he would look upon such requests with a very jaundiced eye.

Mr. ELLENDER. I said I would like to see something specific in justification of the requests.

Mr. JENNER. I have been a member of the Committee on Rules and Administration as long as I have been a Member of the Senate. I have served under the chairmanship of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is now on the floor.

There has never been a record made of the hearings. We request Senators to come before the committee with their recommendations for their respective budgets—how much is to be spent for personnel, telegraphic expense, traveling expense, and so forth.

Mr. ELLENDER. Does not the committee also require information as to what subjects will be investigated?

Mr. JENNER. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Can Senators obtain for their own information a résumé of what was stated and the reasons assigned for the various amounts requested? Can the Senator provide that?

Mr. JENNER. As I have said, there is no stenographic record, but I shall be glad to go over these requests with the Senator from Louisiana. The Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is present, as are other members of the committee. I am sure that all of us would be glad to give the Senator the benefit of all the information we have.

Mr. ELLENDER. If possible, I should like to have such information before the resolutions are taken up tomorrow. It may well be that I shall have no objection, but I should like to have the information, so that the resolutions may be presented to the Senate in an orderly way. I just want to have all the information on hand, so that the Senate may make a considered and well-founded decision. I want to be sure that each of these expenditures is needed.

Mr. JENNER. I shall be glad to give the Senator all the information in my possession.

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. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. MARTIN):

S. 689. A bill to preserve the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on that river for power purposes and to further the interests of national security by authorizing the prompt development of such works of improvement for power purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

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

By Mr. McCARTHY (for himself, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HOEY, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, and Mr. POTTER):

S. 690. 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 8 years but not in excess of 25 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 Government Operations.

By Mr. McCARTHY (for himself, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. HOEY, Mr. MUNDT, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. POTTER, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 691. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the decentralization of certain Government personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. IVES (for himself, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. DUFF, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. LANGER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. PASTORE, and Mr. MORSE):

S. 692. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 693. A bill to provide for the naturalization of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States after June 24, 1950; and

S. 694. A bill to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE:

S. 695. A bill to provide for the acquisition of lands by the United States required for the reservoir created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., and for other purposes; and

S. 696. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to permit Mrs. Maggie Snowie to occupy and reside on Maggie Fraction Lode Claim; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CASE (for himself and Mr. NEELY):

S. 697. A bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

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

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 698. A bill for the relief of Aba Szejnbejm, Mrs. Dvora Szejnbejm, Shlomo Szejnbejm, and Daniel Szejnbejm;

S. 699. A bill for the relief of Anthony Zahareas;

S. 700. A bill for the relief of Rabbi Joseph Weisz and his family; and

S. 701. A bill for the relief of Michael Cosmo Zullo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 702. A bill for the relief of Maarten Van Der Toorn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself, Mr. LANGER, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. NEELY, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. HENNINGSONS) :

S. 703. A bill to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY) :

S. 704. A bill to provide for the naturalization of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States after June 24, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. FULBRIGHT :

S. 705. A bill for the relief of Anna Lenz; and

S. 706. A bill for the relief of Charlotte Witzelgen Robinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEY (for himself and Mr. SMITH of North Carolina) :

S. 707. A bill for the relief of Spahnour Furniture Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER :

S. 708. A bill for the relief of Ken C. Wu and family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 709. A bill to give proper recognition to the distinguished service of Col. J. Claude Kimbrough; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

S. 710. A bill to provide for grants to State unemployment funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BEALL :

S. 711. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant easements for rights-of-way through, over, and under the parkway land along the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and to authorize an exchange of lands with other Federal departments and agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 712. A bill for the relief of William R. Jackson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DWORSHAK :

S. 713. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in the definition of "agriculture" the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MANSFIELD :

S. 714. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Louis W. Milliken; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TOBEY :

S. 715. A bill to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. TOBEY (for himself, Mr. WILEY, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. HUNT) :

S. 716. A bill to prohibit the importing, transporting, and mailing of gambling materials; to prohibit the broadcasting of gambling information; to prohibit the transmis-

sion of bets or wagers by means of interstate communications; and to prohibit further the transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce;

S. 717. A bill to make unlawful the transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of the person conducting such sporting event; and

S. 718. A bill to provide for the licensing of certain persons engaged in the dissemination of information concerning horse or dog racing events and betting information concerning other sporting events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. TOBEY when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. TOBEY (by request) :

S. 719. A bill to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAGNUSON :

S. 720. A bill for the relief of Commander John J. O'Connell, United States Naval Reserve; and

S. 721. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Spencer C. Clark for extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed between 1929 and 1942; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPARKMAN :

S. 722. A bill for the relief of Mary Beth Hines; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE :

S. 723. A bill for the relief of Rose L. Kerrigan; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 724 (by request). A bill for the relief of Thomas J. Akers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska :

S. 725. A bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, as amended, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CASE :

S. J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to amend the act of July 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 242); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LEHMAN :

S. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution making January 30 of each year a legal public holiday in commemoration of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

NIAGARA REDEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1953

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to preserve the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on that river for power purposes and to further the interests of national security by authorizing the prompt development of such works of improvement for power purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a joint statement by me, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] and

Representative WILLIAM E. MILLER, of New York, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 689) to preserve the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on that river for power purposes and to further the interests of national security by authorizing the prompt development of such works of improvement for power purposes, introduced by Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. MARTIN), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

FINDING AND POLICY

SECTION 1. (a) The Congress hereby finds that the United States is obligated to preserve and enhance the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River.

The Congress further finds that it is necessary and desirable for the public welfare and for the security of the United States that the share of the waters of the Niagara River made available for power purposes under the treaty between the United States of America and Canada, dated February 27, 1950, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on August 9, 1950, be utilized promptly.

The Congress further finds that low-cost power is urgently required to supply, among other purposes, the greatly expanded demands of the Department of Defense upon the electrometallurgical and electrochemical industries and other industries maintained in the vicinity of Niagara Falls.

The Congress further finds that utilization of the United States share of the waters of the Niagara River for the production of hydroelectric power is not an incident of the exercise of the public functions of the United States to improve navigation, flood control, reclamation, irrigation, or sanitation.

The Congress further finds that in view of the public burden of the increasing obligations of the United States, it is most desirable that development of hydroelectric projects be made by private enterprise and without recourse to public funds particularly where, as here, private enterprise is able most promptly to commence actual construction of and to put the project, as hereinafter authorized, into operation.

The Congress further finds that the Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 838), as amended, provides adequate safeguards deemed essential for the protection of broad local and national interests in navigable waters of the United States, at the same time permitting full development and utilization of water power resources with due regard to the protection of the interests of the United States herein.

The Congress further finds that further development of any hydroelectric project at Niagara Falls requires the enactment of legislation prescribing special conditions to be incorporated in any license issued by the Federal Power Commission for such development as hereinafter provided.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress (1) to preserve the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and its environments; (2) to further the national security; and (3) to assure the development of low-cost electric power under the private enterprise system.

SEC. 2. The Federal Power Commission is hereby authorized and directed to issue as soon as practicable to citizens of the United States, or to any association of such citizens,

or to any corporation organized under the laws of any State, a license for the purpose of prosecuting works of improvement for redevelopment of the Niagara River in substantial accordance with the project plans outlined in the report of the Bureau of Power of the Federal Power Commission dated September 28, 1949, entitled "Possibilities for Redevelopment of Niagara Falls for Power—Niagara River—New York" (such works of improvement being hereinafter referred to as the "project"). The Commission shall have authority to require such modifications of said project, not inconsistent with this act, as it may deem advisable in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Power Act, as amended. In issuing a license under this act, the Commission shall give preference to the applicant most able to commence actual construction of and put the project into operation promptly.

Sec. 3. Except where inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the license to be issued hereunder shall incorporate all of the provisions of the Federal Power Act, as amended, and in addition shall expressly include the following terms and conditions:

(a) Any agency of the United States as may hereafter be created for such purpose or any agency created and designated by the State of New York for such purpose may after March 2, 1971, upon not less than 2 years' written notice, take over and thereafter maintain and operate the project upon the condition that before taking possession such agency of the United States or of the State of New York shall pay to the licensee its net investment, as that term is defined in the Federal Power Act, as amended, in the project. The net investment of the licensee in the project for the purpose of this act shall be determined by the Federal Power Commission after notice and opportunity for hearing.

(b) In contracting for the disposition of project power, preference shall be given to directions from the Department of Defense for supplying power to governmental installations or to industries requiring power to produce materials essential to the national security.

(c) The licensee shall pay to the United States and include in its net investment in the project herein authorized the United States share of the cost of the construction of the remedial works to be undertaken in accordance with article II of the treaty referred to in the first section of this act whenever such remedial works are constructed by the United States.

Sec. 4. Upon the complaint of any interested State, the Federal Power Commission shall have jurisdiction, after due notice to all interested States and to the licensee and opportunity for hearing, to require the licensee to enter into reasonable and practical arrangements whereby project power will be apportioned equitably among States within economic transmission distance, subject, however, at all times to the priority in respect of project power accorded to the Department of Defense as hereinabove provided in section 3 (b).

Sec. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed as affecting any valid existing rights under licenses heretofore issued pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Power Act (49 Stat. 838), as amended, or as now or hereafter affecting the applicability of the provisions of that act in the case of waters of the Niagara River presently authorized to be diverted for power purposes under licenses heretofore issued under that act.

Sec. 6. In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this act and the provisions of the Federal Power Act and of the license to be granted for the project herein authorized, the provisions of this act shall govern in respect of the project herein authorized.

Sec. 7. This act may be cited as the "Niagara Redevelopment Act of 1953."

The statement presented by Mr. CAPEHART is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATORS CAPEHART AND MARTIN AND REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM E. MILLER, OF NEW YORK

Bills providing for the development by private enterprise of additional hydroelectric power on the Niagara River were introduced simultaneously today in the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress.

Coauthors of the Senate bill are Senators HOMER E. CAPEHART, of Indiana, and EDWARD MARTIN, of Pennsylvania. The House bill was introduced by Congressman WILLIAM E. MILLER of New York. All are Republicans.

The bills were identical with those introduced in the Eighty-second Congress by Senator CAPEHART and Congressman MILLER, with Senator MARTIN joining as a new co-sponsor. Hearings were conducted during the Eighty-second Congress by the Senate and House Committees on Public Works.

A treaty with Canada, dated February 27, 1950, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on August 9, 1950, requires that the Congress specify the method by which that portion of the United States development is to be accomplished.

The bills would commit Congress to the principle that "in view of the public burden of the increasing obligations of the United States, it is most desirable that development of hydroelectric projects be made by private enterprise and without recourse to public funds particularly where, as here, private enterprise is able most promptly to commence actual construction of and to put the project into operation."

The bills have three stated purposes. They are:

1. To preserve the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and its environments.
2. To further the national security.
3. To assure the development of low-cost electric power under the private enterprise system.

The bills authorize and direct the Federal Power Commission to issue as soon as practicable to private citizens, any association of citizens, or to any corporation organized under the laws of any State a license for the purpose of prosecuting works of improvement "for redevelopment of the Niagara River in substantial accordance with the project plans outlined in the report of the Bureau of Power of the Federal Power Commission dated September 28, 1949, entitled "Possibilities for Redevelopment of Niagara Falls for Power—Niagara River—New York." The bills require that the Federal Power Commission, in issuing a license, shall give preference to the applicant "most able to commence actual construction of and to put the project into operation promptly."

The bills further provide that after March 2, 1971, any agency of the United States Government created for such purpose or any such agency created by the State of New York may, upon not less than 2 years' written notice, take over and thereafter maintain and operate the project. In that event, the private enterprise operators would receive their net investment as that term is defined in the Federal Power Act. The amount of the net investment would be determined by the Federal Power Commission.

A primary condition incorporated in the bills is that in the disposition of power developed by the project preference must be given to directions from the Department of Defense for supplying power to Government installations or to industries requiring power to produce materials essential to the national security.

Another condition imposed on the distribution of power developed in the project provides that if any State within economic transmission distance complains about its allotment of power, the Federal Power Commission may require the operators to enter into "reasonable and practical arrangements

whereby project power will be apportioned equitably among those States."

The bills introduced in the Eighty-second Congress received Nation-wide support from newspapers, many business organizations, civic clubs, and labor organizations.

PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I send to the desk for appropriate reference a bill relating to the prohibition of discrimination in employment. I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to proceed for 2 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the Senator from New York may proceed, as requested.

The bill (S. 692) to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry, introduced by Mr. Ives (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, today the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and I are reintroducing the bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. This bill, in the Eighty-second Congress, was known as Senate bill 3368. If enacted, it will be entitled "The Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act."

As cosponsors, we emphasize the fact that the bill has bipartisan sponsorship—really tripartisan support—consisting of nine Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Independent, who, aside from ourselves, are as follows: the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the junior Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the junior Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE].

The question of civil rights generally, and especially that of discrimination in employment, should never be allowed to become partisan issues.

Just as in the present instance this bill is receiving bipartisan sponsorship, so in the last Congress it received bipartisan sponsorship.

This bill recognizes three factors which we believe to be fundamental in this type of legislation:

First. It provides for the maximum use of educational programs, with emphasis placed largely on the voluntary proc-

esses of conference, conciliation, and persuasion in handling complaints, and concerted effort by citizens' councils consisting of representative citizens in every important community.

Second. It contains a minimum of enforcement provisions; but resort to the use of such provisions should be wholly avoided save in rare instances where there may be open and deliberate defiance on the part of a violator.

Third. Insofar as possible, it authorizes and encourages maximum actual participation by State and local authorities in its administration and enforcement.

Elimination of discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is the very heart of the civil-rights program. Such discrimination denies equality of opportunity and constitutes an outright violation of our American creed.

Statements made at one time or another by many of our colleagues in the Senate indicate that they are utterly opposed to discrimination in employment.

In offering this legislation, we who sponsor it believe that it furnishes the most practical and effective medium by which to guarantee to everyone equal opportunity to earn a living according to his ability and regardless of his parentage or religious faith.

By this process we would assist in making our American creed a living reality and in establishing at home the observance of the ideals and principles for which we profess to stand among the nations of the world.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. IVES. I do not think I have time; but if I have time, I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to know whether or not the Senator is obtaining permission to have the bill printed in the RECORD.

Mr. IVES. I ask for that permission at this time. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD in full at the conclusion of these remarks.

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

Be it enacted, etc.—

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Act."

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds that, despite the continuing progress of our Nation, the practice of discriminating in employment against properly qualified persons because of their race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is contrary to the American principles of liberty and of equality of opportunity, is incompatible with the Constitution, forces large segments of our population into substandard conditions of living, foments industrial strife and domestic unrest, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production, endangers the national security and the general welfare, and adversely affects the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States.

(b) The right to employment without discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right of all the people of the United States.

(c) The Congress further declares that the succeeding provisions of this act are necessary for the following purposes:

(1) To remove obstructions to the free flow of commerce among the States and with foreign nations.

(2) To insure the more complete and full enjoyment by all persons of the rights, privileges, and immunities secured and protected by the Constitution of the United States.

(3) To advance toward fulfillment of the international treaty obligations imposed by the Charter of the United Nations upon the United States as a signatory thereof to promote "universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. As used in this act—

(a) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, or any organized group of persons and any agency or instrumentality of the United States, including the District of Columbia, or of any Territory or possession thereof.

(b) The term "employer" means a person engaged in commerce or in operations affecting commerce having in his employ 50 or more individuals; any agency or instrumentality of the United States, including the District of Columbia, or of any Territory or possession thereof; and any person acting in the interest of an employer, directly or indirectly; but shall not include any State or municipality or political subdivision thereof, or any religious, charitable, fraternal, social, educational, or sectarian corporation or association, if no part of the net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, other than a labor organization.

(c) The term "employment agency" means any person undertaking with or without compensation to procure employees or opportunities to work for an employer; but shall not include any State or municipality or political subdivision thereof, or any religious, charitable, fraternal, social, educational, or sectarian corporation or association, if no part of the net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(d) The term "labor organization" means any organization, having 50 or more members employed by any employer or employers, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of collective bargaining or of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, terms or conditions of employment, or for other mutual aid or protection in connection with employment.

(e) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States; or between any State, Territory, possession, or the District of Columbia and any place outside thereof; or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or possession; or between points in the same State, the District of Columbia, or any Territory or possession but through any point outside thereof.

(f) The term "affecting commerce" means in commerce, or burdening or obstructing commerce or the free flow of commerce.

(g) The term "Commission" means the Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission, created by section 6 hereof.

EXEMPTION

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to any employer with respect to the employment of aliens outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions.

UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES DEFINED

SEC. 5. (a) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer—

(1) to refuse to hire, to discharge, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation,

terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

(2) to utilize in the hiring or recruitment of individuals for employment any employment agency, placement service, training school or center, labor organization, or any other source which discriminates against such individuals because of their race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry.

(b) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to properly classify or refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual because of his race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.

(c) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a labor organization—

(1) to exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, any individual or any employer because of the race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry of any individual;

(2) to cause or attempt to force an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section.

(d) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any employer, employment agency or labor organization to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person, because he has opposed any unlawful employment practice or has filed a charge, testified, participated, or assisted in any proceeding under this act.

THE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

SEC. 6. (a) There is hereby created a Commission to be known as the Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission, which shall be composed of seven members who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the original members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year, one for a term of 2 years, one for a term of 3 years, one for a term of 4 years, one for a term of 5 years, one for a term of 6 years, and one for a term of 7 years, but their successors shall be appointed for terms of 7 years each, except that any individual chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the member whom he shall succeed. The President shall designate one member to serve as Chairman of the Commission. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the President upon notice and hearing for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause.

(b) A vacancy in the Commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the Commission and three members thereof shall constitute a quorum.

(c) The Commission shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noted.

(d) The Commission shall at the close of each fiscal year report to the Congress and to the President concerning the cases it has heard; the decisions it has rendered; the names, salaries, and duties of all individuals in its employ and the moneys it has disbursed; and shall make such further reports on the cause of and means of eliminating discrimination and such recommendations for further legislation as may appear desirable.

(e) Each member of the Commission shall receive a salary of \$15,000 a year.

(f) The principal office of the Commission shall be in the District of Columbia, but it may meet or exercise any or all of its powers at any other place and may establish such regional offices as it deems necessary. The Commission may, by one or more of its members or by such agents as it may designate, conduct any investigation, proceeding, or hearing necessary to its functions in any part of the United States. Any such agent, other than a member of the Commission, designated to conduct a proceeding or a hearing shall be a resident of the judicial circuit, as

defined in title 28, United States Code, chapter 3, section 41, within which the alleged unlawful employment practice occurred.

(g) The Commission shall have power—

(1) to appoint, in accordance with the Civil Service Act, rules, and regulations, such officers, agents, and employees, as it deems necessary to assist it in the performance of its functions, and to fix their compensation in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; attorneys appointed under this section may, at the direction of the Commission, appear for and represent the Commission in any case in court;

(2) to cooperate with and utilize regional, State, local, and other agencies;

(3) to furnish to persons subject to this act such technical assistance as they may request to further their compliance with this act or any order issued thereunder;

(4) upon the request of any employer, whose employees or some of them refuse or threaten to refuse to cooperate in effectuating the provisions of this act, to assist in such effectuation by conciliation or other remedial action;

(5) to make such technical studies as are appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of this act and to make the results of such studies available to interested governmental and nongovernmental agencies; and

(6) to create such local, State, or regional advisory and conciliation councils as in its judgment will aid in effectuating the purpose of this act, and the Commission may empower them to study the problem or specific instances of discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry and to foster through community effort or otherwise good will, cooperation, and conciliation among the groups and elements of the population, and make recommendations to the Commission for the development of policies and procedures in general and in specific instances. Such advisory and conciliation councils shall be composed of representative citizens resident of the area for which they are appointed, who shall serve without compensation, but shall receive transportation and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by section 5 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for persons serving without compensation; and the Commission may make provision for technical and clerical assistance to such councils and for the expenses of such assistance; the Commission may, to the extent it deems it necessary, provide by regulation for exemption of such persons from the operation of title 18 United States Code, sections 281, 283, 284, 434, and 1914, and section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99); such regulation may be issued without prior notice and hearing.

PREVENTION OF UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission is empowered, as hereinafter provided, to prevent any person from engaging in any unlawful employment practice as set forth in section 5. This power shall be exclusive, and shall not be affected by any other means of adjustment or prevention that has been or may be established by agreement, code, law, or otherwise: *Provided*, That an agreement between or among an employer or employers and a labor organization or labor organizations pertaining to discrimination in employment shall be enforceable in accordance with applicable law, but nothing contained therein shall be construed or permitted to foreclose the jurisdiction over any practice or occurrence granted the Commission by this act: *Provided further*, That the Commission is empowered by agreement with any agency of any State, Territory, possession or local government, to cede, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed, to such agency jurisdiction over any cases or class of cases, if such agency, in the judgment of the Commission, has effective power to eliminate and

prohibit discrimination in employment in such cases.

(b) Whenever a sworn written charge has been filed by or on behalf of any person claiming to be aggrieved, or a written charge has been filed by a member of the Commission, that any person subject to the act has engaged in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall investigate such charge and if it shall determine after such preliminary investigation that probable cause exists for crediting such written charge, it shall endeavor to eliminate any unlawful employment practice by informal methods of conference, conciliation, and persuasion.

(c) If the Commission fails to effect the elimination of such unlawful practice and to obtain voluntary compliance with this act, or in advance thereof if circumstances warrant, the Commission shall have power to issue and cause to be served upon any person charged with the commission of an unlawful employment practice (hereinafter called the "respondent") a complaint stating the charges in that respect, together with a notice of hearing before the Commission, or a member thereof, or before a designated agent, at a place therein fixed, not less than 10 days after the service of such complaint. No complaint shall issue based upon any unlawful employment practice occurring more than 1 year prior to the filing of the charge with the Commission and the service of a copy thereof upon the respondent, unless the person aggrieved thereby was prevented from filing such charge by reason of service in the Armed Forces, in which event the period of military service shall not be included in computing the 1-year period.

(d) The respondent shall have the right to file a verified answer to such complaint and to appear at such hearing in person or otherwise with or without counsel, to present evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

(e) The Commission or the member or designated agent conducting such hearing shall have the power reasonably and fairly to amend any complaint, and the respondent shall have like power to amend its answer.

(f) All testimony shall be taken under oath.

(g) The member of the Commission who filed a charge shall not participate in a hearing thereon or in a trial thereof.

(h) At the conclusion of a hearing before a member or designated agent of the Commission, such member or agent shall transfer the entire record thereof to the Commission, together with his recommended decision and copies thereof shall be served upon the parties. The Commission, or a panel of three qualified members designated by it to sit and act as the Commission in such case, shall afford the parties an opportunity to be heard on such record at a time and place to be specified upon reasonable notice. In its discretion, the Commission upon notice may take further testimony.

(i) With the approval of the member or designated agent conducting the hearing, a case may be ended at any time prior to the transfer of the record thereof to the Commission by agreement between the parties for the elimination of the alleged unlawful employment practice on mutually satisfactory terms.

(j) If, upon the preponderance of the evidence, including all the testimony taken, the Commission shall find that the respondent engaged in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such person and other parties an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such unlawful employment practice and to take such affirmative action, including reinstatement or hiring of employees, with or without back pay (payable by the employer, employment agency, or labor organization, as the case may be, responsible for the discrimination), as will effectuate the policies of the act: *Provided*, That in-

terim earnings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the person or persons discriminated against shall operate to reduce the back pay otherwise allowable. Such order may further require such respondent to make reports from time to time showing the extent to which it has complied with the order. If the Commission shall find that the respondent has not engaged in any unlawful employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such person and other parties an order dismissing the complaint.

(k) Until a transcript of the record in a case shall have been filed in a court, as hereinafter provided, the case may at any time be ended by agreement between the parties, approved by the Commission, for the elimination of the alleged unlawful employment practice on mutually satisfactory terms, and the Commission may at any time, upon reasonable notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any finding or order made or issued by it.

(l) The proceedings held pursuant to this section shall be conducted in conformity with the standards and limitations of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, and 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 8. (a) The Commission shall have power to petition any United States Court of Appeals or, if the court of appeals to which application might be made is in vacation, any district court within any circuit or district, respectively, wherein the unlawful employment practice in question occurred, or wherein the respondent resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court to which petition is made a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and the order of the Commission. Upon such filing, the court shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the standards, procedures, and limitations established by section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) Upon such filing the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such respondent and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein and shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper and to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Commission.

(c) No objection that has not been urged before the Commission, its member, or agent shall be considered by the court, unless the failure or neglect to urge such objection shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances.

(d) The findings of the Commission with respect to questions of fact if supported by substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole shall be conclusive.

(e) If either party shall apply to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such additional evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the hearing before the Commission, its member, or agent, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the Commission, its member, or agent and to be made a part of the transcript.

(f) The Commission may modify its findings as to the facts, or make new findings, by reason of additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which findings with respect to questions of fact if supported by substantial

evidence on the record considered as a whole shall be conclusive, and its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order.

(g) The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the appropriate United States court of appeals, if application was made to the district court or other United States court as hereinabove provided, and by the Supreme Court of the United States as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1254.

(h) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Commission may obtain a review of such order in any United States court of appeals of the judicial circuit wherein the unlawful employment practice in question was alleged to have been engaged in or wherein such person resides or transacts business or the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Commission be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon the Commission and thereupon the aggrieved party shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding certified by the Commission, including the pleadings and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered and the findings and order of the Commission. Upon such filing, the court shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an application by the Commission under subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f), and shall have the same exclusive jurisdiction to grant to the Commission such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper, and in like manner to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the Commission.

(i) Upon such filing by a person aggrieved the reviewing court shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the standards, procedures, and limitations established by section 10 of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(j) The commencement of proceedings under this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the Commission's order.

(k) When granting appropriate temporary relief or a restraining order, or making and entering a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside in whole or in part an order of the Commission, as provided in this section, the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity shall not be limited by the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, and for other purposes," approved March 23, 1932 (U. S. C., title 29, secs. 101-115).

(l) Petitions filed under this act shall be heard expeditiously.

INVESTIGATORY POWERS

SEC. 9. (a) For the purpose of all investigations, proceedings, or hearings which the Commission deems necessary or proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it by this act, the Commission, or any member thereof, shall have power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence relating to any investigation, proceeding, or hearing before the Commission, its member, or agent conducting such investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

(b) Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required, from any place in the United States, including the District of Columbia, or any Territory or possession thereof, at any designated place of hearing.

(c) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person under this act, any district court within the jurisdiction of which the investigation, proceed-

ing, or hearing is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring him to appear before the Commission, its member, or agent, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony relating to the investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

(d) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Commission, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying. The immunity herein provided shall extend only to natural persons so compelled to testify.

(e) Any member of the Commission, or any agent designated by the Commission for such purposes, may administer oaths, examine witnesses, and receive evidence.

(f) Complaints, orders, and other process and papers of the Commission, its member, agent, or agency, may be served either personally or by registered mail or by telegraph or by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office or place of business of the person required to be served. The verified return by the individual so serving the same setting forth the manner of such service shall be proof of the same, and the return post-office receipt or telegraph receipt therefor when registered and mailed or telegraphed as aforesaid shall be proof of service of the same. Witnesses summoned before the Commission, its member, agent, or agency, shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States, and witnesses whose depositions are taken and the persons taking the same shall severally be entitled to the same fees as are paid for like services in the courts of the United States.

(g) All process of any court to which application may be made under this act may be served in the judicial district wherein the defendant or other person required to be served resides or may be found.

(h) The several departments and agencies of the Government, when directed by the President, shall furnish the Commission, upon its request, all records, papers, and information in their possession relating to any matter before the Commission.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS DIRECTED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND CONTRACTORS

SEC. 10. (a) The President is authorized to take such action as may be necessary (1) to conform fair employment practices within the Federal establishment with the policies of this act, and (2) to provide that any Federal employee aggrieved by any employment practice of his employer must exhaust the administrative remedies prescribed by Executive order or regulations governing fair employment practices within the Federal establishment prior to seeking relief under the provisions of this act. The provision of section 8 shall not apply with respect to an order of the Commission under section 7 directed to any agency or instrumentality of the United States, or of any Territory or possession thereof, or of the District of Columbia, or any officer or employee thereof. The Commission may request the President to take such action as he deems appropriate to obtain compliance with such orders.

(b) The President shall have power to provide for the establishment of rules and reg-

ulations to prevent the committing or continuing of any unlawful employment practice as herein defined by any person who makes a contract with any agency or instrumentality of the United States (excluding any State or political subdivision thereof) or of any Territory or possession of the United States, which contract requires the employment of at least fifty individuals. Such rules and regulations shall be enforced by the Commission according to the procedure hereinbefore provided.

NOTICES TO BE POSTED

SEC. 11. (a) Every employer, employment agency, and labor organization, as the case may be, shall post and keep posted in conspicuous places upon its premises where notices to employees, applicants for employment, and members are customarily posted a notice to be prepared or approved by the Commission setting forth excerpts of the act and such other relevant information which the Commission deems appropriate to effectuate the purposes of the act.

(b) A willful violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for each separate offense.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE

SEC. 12. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify any Federal, State, Territorial, or local law creating special rights or preference for veterans.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 13. (a) The Commission shall have authority from time to time to issue, amend, or rescind suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this act. Regulations issued under this section shall be in conformity with the standards and limitations of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) If at any time after the issuance of any such regulation or any amendment or rescission thereof, there is passed a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress stating in substance that the Congress disapproves such regulation, amendment, or rescission, such disapproved regulation, amendment, or rescission shall not be effective after the date of the passage of such concurrent resolution.

FORCIBLY RESISTING THE COMMISSION OR ITS REPRESENTATIVES

SEC. 14. The provisions of section 11, title 18, United States Code, shall apply to officers, agents, and employees of the Commission in the performance of their official duties.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 15. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of this act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 16. This act shall become effective 60 days after enactment, except that subsections 7 (c) to (1), inclusive, and section 8 shall become effective 6 months after enactment.

NONVOTING DELEGATE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives. I ask unanimous consent that a statement relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately

referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 697) to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives, introduced by Mr. CASE (for himself and Mr. NEELY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The statement presented by Mr. CASE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CASE

When this Congress convened, I outlined a seven-point legislative program for the District of Columbia which I hope to develop during the next 2 years.

On January 21, I introduced the first bill in that program, a proposal to increase the number of District Commissioners from three to five. Today I am offering the second of these measures, a bill to provide for representation of the District of Columbia in the House by an elected, nonvoting Delegate, similar to the representation provided for Hawaii, Alaska, and Puerto Rico.

This bill was passed by the Senate last year as a part of the so-called Case home-rule bill. The voteless Delegate bill has been introduced this year in the House by Congressman AUCHINCLOSS, who also sponsored it last year.

It provides merely for the election of a Delegate to the House from the District of Columbia with the right to sit on committees, enter into debate, sponsor bills, and participate in the same way that the Alaskan and Hawaiian Delegates do—but without the right to vote.

Since Congress is the "state legislature" for the District, the bill also necessarily sets up the election machinery, consisting of a three-man Board appointed by the President for 3-year staggered terms, to maintain a registry and conduct the elections. In addition, the bill prescribes voters' qualifications, the method of nomination, and other details.

I should like to make clear that I am proposing this measure as a step toward eventual full-fledged emancipation of District citizens. It may interest Members of the Senate to know that the 800,000 residents of the District of Columbia pay more Federal income tax than the people of each of 25 States, outnumber the people of 13 States, buy more than the people of 16 States, served in greater numbers in World War II than the people of 14 States. Yet they have not a voice in Congress. They cannot vote for President. And only since 1940 have they had equal access with other Americans to the Federal courts.

Not only are they taxed without representation and governed without their consent nationally, they must obey the laws and pay nine-tenths of the cost of a local government and school system in which they also have no voice whatever.

The District never has had voting representation in Congress, although it has been suggested from the first month that Congress met here in 1800. The last President Washingtonians helped to elect was Thomas Jefferson, shortly before their fledgling, muddy village became the seat of Government. They last elected local officials in 1873, soon after which Congress chose to exercise directly its constitutional power of exclusive legislation for the District, by then a metropolis of 131,000.

The injustice has grown with the city, in 1950 the Nation's ninth largest at 802,000. Nearly 600,000 are potential voters—21 and older, the usual voting age. About 125,000 are Federal employees; more than 200,000 are privately employed.

Many of the Federal workers and a few others retain absentee voting rights in the States from which they came. But upward

of half a million Washingtonians—Americans—of voting age never see a ballot. For them, election day is only a biennial reminder of their shadow citizenship.

I hope that the Congress and the States, by due process of legislation and constitutional amendment soon will give the District of Columbia its full local and national voting rights, preserving, of course, proper protection of the Federal interest in the Nation's Capital City. I am confident the objectives are compatible and will be achieved.

But I recognize that legislation, and especially constitutional amendments, for the District necessarily take a back seat in these days of grave State, National, and world problems with which our Federal and State governments are preoccupied. In such circumstances I believe more can be accomplished by taking first steps, where an area of agreement and understanding exists or can be reached soon, by creating machinery and institutions that can grow and mature with increasing experience and understanding in all quarters.

In that spirit, I am introducing today the bill to provide a nonvoting Delegate for the District of Columbia.

PROTECTION AGAINST BODILY ATTACK ON UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORPON], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNING], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard. The bill would extend to members of the Armed Forces the protection of Federal law against unprovoked violence while such personnel are on duty or on account of the performance of their duty. It would amend title 18 of the code and would give members of all the armed services the same protection that is now accorded to a long list of Federal officers and employees, including members of the Coast Guard.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared in explanation and support of this proposal be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 703) to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard, introduced by Mr. LEHMAN (for

himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN

We have been working on this bill for almost 3 years. I first introduced a similar measure as an amendment to the universal military training bill in the spring of 1951. During the last session of Congress this identical bill was introduced as S. 3481. A similar measure was introduced in 1944, with the active support of the then Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson. At that time the bill in question was favorably reported out of committee but never acted upon. In its present form, this proposal, as introduced, has overcome the technical objections which have been raised in the past.

Last year the Department of Defense formally endorsed this proposal and for the purposes of the RECORD I would like to include at this point the letter which I received setting forth that Department's views.

The simple effect of this bill would be to provide Federal sanctions against unprovoked physical assault on uniformed military personnel if committed while such personnel are engaged in performance of duty or on account of the performance of duty. Persons charged with such assault could be tried in a Federal court.

This law, if enacted, would be especially effective in protecting servicemen belonging to minority groups or who might otherwise be the objects of prejudice in particular localities of our country. This law would make clear that the uniform of our country extends to all its wearers the protection of Federal law in the performance of duty. We already extend such protection to long categories of Federal officers and employees, including members of the Coast Guard. These officers range from marshals and deputy marshals to game wardens and meat inspectors. Certainly we should give our servicemen the same protection we now give food and drug inspectors.

It is common knowledge that in many of our localities where there are large numbers of servicemen in training camps and base installations, the police protection which can be provided by the local enforcement officers is very inadequate.

Many local authorities have neither the personnel nor the resources to provide sufficient protection to our servicemen against violence and bodily attack. A military policeman or other military personnel who is on duty to protect servicemen and maintain order must be given adequate legal protection against bodily harm if he, in turn, is to be an effective instrument of law and order. He must be assured that persons assaulting him or other personnel on duty will be promptly apprehended and prosecuted.

The evidence over the last few years shows that there is often an increase in incidence of attacks on military personnel in areas where local enforcement is lax in apprehending those who provoke the assault.

I have in mind a small town near a large Army camp where, within the last few months, a Federal grand jury has indicted the entire police force for failing to provide protection for the soldiers on leave in the town, and where unprovoked attacks against military police were frequent. According to press reports, the local police force was involved in importing illegal liquor, protecting prostitutes, and maintaining gambling establishments. The military police were seriously hampered in carrying out their mission in this community, and the final result was the closing of the community to all military personnel.

Such cases are not typical, but a law which would extend the protection of the Federal Government to those officers and men who have been assigned the task of protecting

soldiers on leave, seems to us to be only a prerequisite for providing adequate protection to our men and women in the service, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

Last year I reported that a study made by the Department of the Army showed that between the period of January 1 and September 1, 1951, listed 111 cases of physical violence against military personnel by civilians which had gone unpunished due to failure of local police officers and courts to apprehend or punish the attackers. I have recently requested the Department of the Army to make a similar determination for the year 1952.

I quote an editorial from the Washington Post which sets forth the need for this simple law, and a letter from Charles A. Coolidge:

"PROTECTING SOLDIERS

"The files of the Army Department show that during the year 1951 there were more than a hundred cases in which assaults were committed against uniformed members of the armed services and no punishment was meted out to those who committed the offenses. Moreover, the Department's files probably reflect no more than a fraction of the cases that occurred during the year. Many instances of this sort of violence are never recorded. The record as it stands, however, is quite black enough to make plain the need for some sort of Federal protection of servicemen. A bill to provide such protection was introduced by Senator LEHMAN on behalf of himself and a bipartisan group of a dozen colleagues at the tail end of the congressional session. It came too late to permit action before the adjournment. But it is useful to have it available for public consideration and for congressional action next year.

"The bill would operate quite simply to penalize physical assault against uniformed military personnel whenever it is committed against individuals engaged in the performance of duty or on account of the performance of duty. It would make such an assault a Federal offense subject to trial in a Federal court. The doctrine is scarcely a novel one. As Senator LEHMAN pointed out in introducing his bill, 'the protection of Federal law is already extended—and has been for many years—to a long list of categories of Federal officers ranging all the way from marshals and deputy marshals to game wardens and meat inspectors.' It is already extended, in point of fact, to members of the Coast Guard. The Lehman bill would merely extend the same protection to members of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

"Negro servicemen have been, of course, the principal victims of the unprovoked violence which the proposed legislation aims to penalize. And the harsh fact is that in some States the local police have lacked either the means or the determination to provide protection or to arrest and punish the attackers. The Army has been seeking protection for servicemen ever since Secretary of War Stimson first recommended it in 1944. There can be no question that, when the Federal Government drafts men into its Armed Forces and sends them to training camps far from their homes, it owes them a guaranty of respect for their uniforms—and for the rights of citizenship which they have been called into uniform to defend."

MAY 28, 1952.

DEAR SENATOR LEHMAN: Reference is made to your letter requesting the views of the Department of Defense as to the extent which legislation should go in protecting members of the Armed Forces against physical violence, and requesting the Department's definition of the term "on duty."

It is the view of the Department of Defense that the protection afforded officers and employees of the Government by sections 1114 and 111 of title 18, United States Code, should be extended to members of the

Armed Forces for periods when they are engaged in the performance of official duties. Such periods may be more precisely defined as being during the execution of duties imposed by statutes, and regulations and directives of the Armed Forces concerned, and during the execution of specific duties imposed by order of competent authority. It would seem that it would be unrealistic to attempt to extend such protection to members of the Armed Forces for periods not involving the performance of official duties, such as periods of leave, liberty, or authorized absence. It is our understanding that the provisions of sections 1114 and 111 have been so construed in the case of the Coast Guard. The draft of bill furnished you by the Department of Defense on July 5, 1951, would accomplish this purpose.

Your letter specifically requested an interpretation of the term "on duty." While that term is generally construed by the Department to mean any time during which a member of the Armed Forces is in receipt of basic pay, it should not be used in this sense in legislation extending protection against physical violence to members of the Armed Forces. Any extension of such protection to members of the Armed Forces should be limited, as in the case of the Coast Guard, to periods when they are performing official duties.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. COOLIDGE.

I would like to point out that this proposal has bipartisan support, and again that it has the approval of the Department of Defense. Let us hope that this year Congress will be able to act swiftly in providing the protection which our military personnel need.

NATURALIZATION OF CERTAIN PERSONS SERVING IN ARMED FORCES

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], I introduced for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the expeditious naturalization of persons who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States since the outbreak of the action in Korea. I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared concerning the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 704) to provide for the naturalization of persons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States after June 24, 1950, introduced by Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN

I am today introducing a bill to provide for the expeditious naturalization of persons who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States since the outbreak of the action in Korea, June 24, 1950. Many of you will recall that a similar bill passed both Houses during the last session of Congress, but died when Congress adjourned and no time remained to work out the differences between the House and Senate versions.

At the time the Senate bill was reported out of committee in the last session, I questioned some of the committee's amendments which would have severely and unfairly re-

stricted the scope of the measure, barring hundreds of deserving veterans of Korea from the benefits of this proposal. These defects are corrected in my proposed bill.

I do not believe that the revision of our present illiberal immigration and naturalization laws can be accomplished by the ineffective process of piecemeal amendment. However, in this case I believe the urgency of the measure warrants immediate action and we cannot await the time when a full revision of our basic laws is placed before the Congress. It is my hope that in the near future a complete rewriting of our basic immigration and naturalization laws will be available in order that we may unwind the maze, and undo the damage of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952.

Although this proposal is in the form of an amendment to the McCarran Act, the need for it predates the passage of that act. The bill is meant to include only those who served during the Korean war, and is the same type of special provision passed for members of the Armed Forces who served during World War II.

The main purpose of this bill, which has the support of many, many groups, is to provide that persons who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and have served in our Armed Forces since June 24, 1950, can attain citizenship without the usual requirement of a residence waiting period.

I feel that it is only proper that we extend the privilege of citizenship to those young men and women who have joined our Armed Forces and served during this time of world crisis. Evidence of a good service record and their willingness to join in the defense of the free world should go far toward cutting the red tape required by our present restrictive and confused naturalization laws. Exceptions should certainly be made in the case of these deserving individuals.

It is my hope that this bill can receive speedy and favorable action of the appropriate committee, and that it will be brought before the Senate at an early date.

TRANSPORTATION OF FLAMMABLE FABRICS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 715) to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. TOBEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement presented by Mr. TOBEY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR TOBEY

The purpose of the bill is to protect consumers and others from the dangers surrounding the use of flammable textile products of types which have caused either bodily injury or death to numerous individuals. It is limited in general scope to wearing apparel, and fabrics which are intended

or sold for use in wearing apparel. It will outlaw, for example, the sale of highly flammable children's cowboy play suits and the so-called explosive sweaters or jackets which have caused serious injuries and taken a number of lives in recent years.

The bill is identical to S. 2918 of the Eighty-second Congress as reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by unanimous vote. S. 2918 passed the Senate but was caught in adjournment rush and did not get through the House.

PROHIBITION OF TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING MATERIALS AND INFORMATION IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to prohibit the importing, transporting, and mailing of gambling materials; to prohibit the broadcasting of gambling information; to prohibit the transmission of bets or wagers by means of interstate communications; and to prohibit further the transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. I ask unanimous consent that a statement explaining the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 716) to prohibit the importing, transporting, and mailing of gambling materials; to prohibit the broadcasting of gambling information; to prohibit the transmission of bets or wagers by means of interstate communications; and to prohibit further the transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce, introduced by Mr. TOBEY (for himself, Mr. WILEY, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. HUNT), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement presented by Mr. TOBEY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR TOBEY

On behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], I have introduced a bill which would prohibit the importing, transporting, and mailing of certain gambling materials, to prohibit the broadcasting of certain gambling information and prohibit the transmission of bets or wagers by means of interstate communications and further prohibits the transportation of certain gambling devices in interstate commerce. This bill was sponsored by the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce in the Eighty-second Congress as a major item in their program of proposed anticrime legislation.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the Eighty-second Congress and with certain clarifying amendments was reported unanimously but died on the calendar. This bill revises the lottery law to include within its prohibitions other gambling enterprises and punchboards and pushboards designed for gambling. Similarly, it extends the present ban on broadcasting lottery information to include information relating to other gambling enterprises, and it imposes a new re-

striction on the use of interstate communications to transmit bets or wagers and broadens the controlling definition in the Slot Machine Act, Public Law 906, Eighty-first Congress, to tighten the administration of that act.

ILLEGAL TRANSMISSION IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OF CERTAIN GAMBLING INFORMATION

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to make unlawful the transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of the person conducting such sporting event. I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me regarding the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 717) to make unlawful the transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event which is obtained without consent of the person conducting such sporting event, introduced by Mr. TOBEY (for himself, Mr. WILEY, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. HUNT), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement presented by Mr. TOBEY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR TOBEY

On behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], I have introduced for appropriate reference, a bill which would make it unlawful for any person to transmit in interstate or foreign commerce by means of telephone, telegraph, or radio any gambling information concerning any horse- or dog-racing event or other sporting event when such information has been obtained surreptitiously or through stealth and without the permission of the person conducting such event. This bill is identical with S. 1564 which was sponsored in the Eighty-second Congress by the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. S. 1564 was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which, after extensive hearings thereon, reported it favorably. The bill, S. 1564, died on the calendar in the last Congress.

The bill is designed to drive illegal gambling or horse and dog racing out of interstate commerce. It is aimed at the source of the essential gambling information which flows to bookmakers over the so-called wire services. The Special Crime Committee found that the proprietors of almost all legitimate race tracks and sports events and race tracks have sought to restrict the operation of the so-called wire service operators by denying them the right to send out bulletins on betting odds, scratches, times, results, etc., from the track or enclosure where the event takes place. The operators then resorted to elaborate subterfuges, sometimes installing the information from blinds outside the track or enclosure and even using walkie-talkie equipment from inside. This bill would add a Federal sanction to local efforts to curb this flow by making it a misdemeanor to transmit in interstate commerce gambling information obtained sur-

reptitiously or through stealth and without the permission of the proprietor of the event when such information is intended to be used for illegal gambling purposes.

LICENSING OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN DISSEMINATION OF CERTAIN GAMBLING INFORMATION

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide for the licensing of certain persons engaged in the dissemination of information concerning horse- or dog-racing events and betting information concerning other sporting events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that a statement explaining the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 718) to provide for the licensing of certain persons engaged in the dissemination of information concerning horse- or dog-racing events and betting information concerning other sporting events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. TOBEY (for himself, Mr. WILEY, Mr. KEFAUVER, and Mr. HUNT), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The statement presented by Mr. TOBEY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR TOBEY

On behalf of myself, the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], I have introduced a bill which would make it unlawful for any person to disseminate information concerning horse- and dog-racing events, betting information concerning other sporting events by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio unless such person has a license issued by the Attorney General of the United States. This bill was recommended in the Eighty-second Congress by the Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, Senate bill 1563, and was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for legislative action, since the special committee had no legislative authority. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, after extensive hearings on this bill, reported the bill favorably, with amendments, and the bill being offered at this time is identical with the bill that was reported unanimously by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which died on the calendar.

Under the provisions of this bill the Attorney General is required to grant a license to an applicant who desires to disseminate information concerning horse- and dog-racing events or betting information concerning any other sporting event by means of wire or radio communications if such applicant shows to the satisfaction of the Attorney General that the information to be disseminated will not be used primarily to facilitate gambling activities which constitute violations of State laws in the States where the information will be disseminated. The license is to be granted unless the At-

torney General finds that the public interest will not be served by such a grant or unless he finds that the applicant is not of good moral character.

The bill specifically excludes from its operations, by exemptions, newspapers and periodicals of general information, licensed radio stations, and news-gathering agencies engaged exclusively in serving such newspapers, periodicals, and stations.

LEGAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN COMMEMORATION OF BIRTH OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution which would make January 30 a legal holiday in honor of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the body of the RECORD together with a statement I have prepared in explanation and support of this proposal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the joint resolution and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 33) making January 30 of each year a legal public holiday in commemoration of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, in commemoration of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 30th day of January in each year is hereby made a legal public holiday to all intents and purposes and in the same manner as the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May, the 4th day of July, the first Monday of September, the 11th day of November, the fourth Thursday of November, and Christmas Day are now made by law public holidays.

The statement by Mr. LEHMAN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN

Tomorrow is the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is 8 years now since his death. While he was President his birthday was observed by many of his fellow citizens. It came to be a sort of national observance, although without official auspices. By his wish these celebrations became fund-raising events to combat the dread disease of poliomyelitis. The March of Dimes which is currently being conducted in behalf of the fight against polio still remains, for those of us who remember, a memorial to our late great beloved President.

The heat of the passion which Franklin Roosevelt aroused in his lifetime has greatly abated. The vitriolic partisanship which his name aroused for so many years even after his passing is dying down. The party to which he gave renewed life and whose standard bearer he was, the party to which I am proud to belong, has, by the turn of the wheel of fortune, become the minority party. I think all who have witnessed the change-over in administrations will bear witness to the fact that this has been accomplished with good grace. Might this not also be an occasion for this country to pay to the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt the tribute it so richly deserves, without regard to partisanship or political bias? He saved this country and he saved the world from the totalitarian threat of his day. He led us to victory over the forces of evil. He presided over the greatest expansion in our productive might this Nation or any nation has ever known. He

banished fear from our midst, giving us new hope and confidence in the future of America.

We have need of that high spirit today. We have need of it whether we are Democrats or Republicans.

I might hope that members of the Senate, irrespective of party, will join in paying this richly deserved tribute to this historic man who already has become in the view of history and in the eyes of all mankind the greatest single figure of this generation. I hope that the appropriate committee of the Senate will give this measure early consideration and favorable action.

THREE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VA.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and myself, I submit for appropriate reference a concurrent resolution concerning the three hundredth anniversary of Westmoreland County, Va., the birthplace of George Washington, James Madison, Richard Henry Lee, Light-Horse Harry Lee, Robert E. Lee, and many others who wrote their names high upon the scroll of fame.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6), submitted by Mr. ROBERTSON (for himself and Mr. BYRD), was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Whereas Westmoreland County, which is in the Commonwealth of Virginia, was created in the year 1653; and

Whereas Westmoreland County has given to the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia an extraordinary number of distinguished citizens and patriots, among them George Washington, the Father of his Country; James Monroe, fifth President of the United States; Robert E. Lee, commander in chief of the Confederate Armies; Bushrod Washington, nephew of General Washington and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Richard Henry Lee, author of the famous Westmoreland Resolution, protesting the Stamp Act, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; Gen. Thomas Stuart Garnett, of Chancellorsville fame; Gen. R. L. T. Beale, dashing cavalryman of the Confederate Army; Gov. Henry (Light-Horse Harry) Lee, general, United States Army and Member of Congress; Francis Lightfoot Lee, Member of Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence; Col. George Eskridge, Attorney for the King in Westmoreland County, Member of the House of Burgesses, and guardian of George Washington's mother, Mary Ball; Daniel McCarty, Member of the House of Burgesses for many years and Speaker of the House in 1715 and 1718; Willoughby Newton, Member of Congress and founder of the Virginia Agriculture Society; John Critcher, Member of Congress and eminent jurist; and many other illustrious persons: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress joins the county of Westmoreland in commemorating its tercentennial anniversary, and acknowledges its contribution to the development and progress of the Nation.

Sec. 2. A copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Westmoreland County.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON POLICY GOVERNING PRIVATE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the junior Senator

from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], I submit for appropriate reference a concurrent resolution calling for a complete study of existing laws and administrative requirements relating to the potential conflict between the public interest and the private financial interests of officials in the executive departments and agencies.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7), submitted by Mr. MURRAY (for himself and Mr. SPARKMAN), was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)—

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a temporary Joint Committee on the Policy Governing the Private Financial Interests of Executive Officials. The committee shall be composed of five Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. It shall be the function of the joint committee—

(a) To make a detailed study of problems arising from the potential conflict between the public interest and the private financial interests of officials in the executive departments and agencies;

(b) To make a detailed study of the existing laws and administrative requirements relating to such conflicts;

(c) To give particular attention in such studies to (1) the circumstances under which, because of their private financial interests, individuals should be disqualified from holding office in the executive departments and agencies; (2) the circumstances under which, because of their private financial interests, individuals should be disqualified from handling certain duties or functions in the executive departments and agencies; (3) the extent to which the private financial interests of members of the immediate family of an individual should be taken into account in policies dealing with potential conflicts of interest; (4) the circumstances under which individuals serving in executive departments and agencies should be allowed to engage in private financial activities of their own or receive outside salaries or other forms of remuneration; (5) the conditions that should govern the employment in the executive departments and agencies on the basis of no compensation or nominal compensation; (6) the prohibitions that should be applied against the subsequent employment by private firms doing business with Government departments or agencies of individuals working for such departments or agencies; and

(d) To file a report with the Senate and the House of Representatives containing the results of its studies and such legislative recommendations as it may deem advisable.

Sec. 3. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its own members. It is authorized to hold such hearings as it deems advisable, to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers and documents, and, within the limitation of its appropriations, to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, technicians, and clerical and stenographic assistants, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems necessary and advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report hearings of the joint committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall not exceed 25 cents per hundred words. The joint committee is authorized to utilize the services, information, and facilities of the departments and establishments of the Government, and also of private research agencies. The joint committee shall terminate its activities as quickly as possible after the submission of its report and, in

any case, shall not remain in existence after December 31, 1933.

Sec. 4. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to expend not to exceed \$10,000, and such expenses shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for approximately 5 minutes to explain the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, although I assure my distinguished friend, the Senator from Montana, that I shall not object, let me say that the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and myself have been waiting for some time for the close of the morning hour, because we wish to submit a few remarks to the Senate.

Mr. MURRAY. Then I shall yield.

Mr. HILL. No; I wish the Senator from Montana to proceed, and I shall not object to his doing so. I merely wish to say that after he has concluded his remarks, and following the morning hour, I hope we shall have an opportunity to present the matters we have in mind.

Mr. MURRAY. Certainly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana to proceed for 5 minutes? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Montana may proceed.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the concurrent resolution I have submitted calls for a complete study of the existing laws and administrative requirements relating to the potential conflict between the public interest and the private financial interests of officials in the executive departments and agencies. This study is proposed to be handled by a temporary joint committee of Congress, which will be expected to present recommendations for improved legislation during the present session of the Eighty-third Congress.

Naturally, this resolution has a direct and important bearing upon the questions raised by the nomination of Mr. Charles E. Wilson, the head of General Motors, as Secretary of Defense, and the announced plans concerning the nomination to high posts in the Defense Department of other men from companies with defense contracts. The concurrent resolution, however, is not concerned with whether the President was well advised in nominating Mr. Wilson for this post or whether, once the nomination had been made, Senate confirmation was appropriate. The resolution deals exclusively with the much more important question of what should be the general policy of the United States to protect the public interest from being jeopardized as a result of the private financial interests of Government officials.

There are some who would say that the existing laws on this question are too rigid. For example, the following statement appears in an editorial entitled "Conflict of Interest," published in the Washington Post on January 27:

There ought to be some thought, as a general principle applicable in future cases, to means of making it easier for men of every station in life to answer the call to public service. * * * If it is possible to remove some of the barriers without damaging the conflict of interest safeguards, that ought to be done.

Mr. President, I believe every Member of the Senate can agree with this observation by the editor of the Washington Post. Not only some thought, but also a considerable amount of thought, should be given to this problem.

On the other hand, there are many who will quickly point out that in some respects the present statutes are too loose and too vague. Certainly, it is entirely possible that some of the barriers to which the Washington Post refers cannot be safely removed unless others are erected in their place.

Furthermore, the discussions that have already taken place concerning the nomination of Mr. Wilson and his chosen assistants have vividly raised at least seven important questions of national policy.

What policy should govern the private financial interests of a man's wife and immediate family? Is a man indirectly interested in the profits or contracts of a corporation if his wife owns \$75,000 or \$100,000 worth of stock in the corporation? Is a man indirectly interested if he transfers 20 percent of his stock to members of his immediate family?

Does a man remain directly interested in the profits or contracts of a corporation if, upon being named to a high post, he announces his unmistakable intention at some later date to dispose of his substantial holdings? Or does he somehow receive, by virtue of his statement of intention or by virtue of confirmation action by the Senate, a temporary dispensation which excludes him from the scope of the provisions of the Criminal Code?

Under what circumstances and to what extent should individuals with private financial interests be disqualified from performing certain duties or functions in the executive agencies?

Under what circumstances should they be prevented from engaging in private activities of their own or receiving outside salaries or other forms of remuneration?

What conditions should govern the employment of individuals in the executive agencies on the basis of no compensation or nominal compensation?

What prohibition should be applied against the subsequent employment of Government officials by private firms doing business with the Government agencies for whom such officials have previously worked?

Should the special provisions of the law affecting the private financial interests of members of various independent boards and commissions be extended to cover the officials of the regular departments of Government also?

Mr. President, the laws on our statute books do not provide a satisfactory answer to these questions. Judicial decisions do not answer them. I doubt whether any Member of the Senate feels qualified at this moment to attempt a definitive answer. I know that all Members of the Senate—and I believe all thoughtful citizens throughout this country—will agree with me in my contention that questions of this type should not be left dangling in the air but should be affirmatively settled by action of the United States Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. MURRAY. I ask for an additional 2 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana now requests unanimous consent that he may proceed for an additional 2 minutes. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, a great forward step in this direction has been taken by members of the Senate Committee on Armed Services. The distinguished senior Senator from Virginia has had the Office of the Legislative Counsel prepare a special memorandum concerning existing statutes relating to possible conflicting interests of officers of the Government. This memorandum, in my judgment, fully indicates the vague and incomplete nature of existing statutory requirements in this field.

The senior Senator from Massachusetts has had another memorandum prepared by the Office of the Legislative Counsel concerning judicial interpretations of provisions of these present laws. This memorandum also indicates the existing gaps in our present policy in this field.

These memoranda, together with other important materials on the subject, have been brought together by the Senate Committee on Armed Services in a committee print entitled "Compilation of Certain Legal Materials Prepared by the Office of the Senate Legislative Counsel on Conflict of Interest Statutes." A careful reading of this valuable document will convince anyone that a fresh and intensive study by Congress is needed in this field.

Mr. President, I believe that the most expedient and effective method of making this study would be through a temporary joint committee set up for this specific purpose. It is my hope that the concurrent resolution which I have introduced to authorize such a committee will be supported by members of both parties and will be acted upon promptly by the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the Washington Post editorial from which I have quoted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

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

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Now that Charles E. Wilson has agreed to dispose of his stock holdings, it is hard to see how anything less can be asked of the nominees for Secretary of the Army and Secretary

of the Air Force. If anything, the relationship of the Secretary of Defense to the various industrial contractors is considerably less direct than that of the service secretaries. The services, as opposed to the Department of Defense as an entity, are actually engaged in procurement, and the service secretaries are responsible for executing contracts. After all the attention focused on the Wilson affair, it would be damaging to permit a half-way arrangement for the service heads, even if they should transfer their stock to nonvoting trusts and disqualify themselves in matters affecting the respective firms.

The degree of sacrifice thus necessitated should not be overlooked. Harold E. Talbott, the prospective Secretary of the Air Force, could no doubt sell his Chrysler Corp. and Auto-Lite stocks with only a capital-gains penalty. But in the case of Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army-designate, sale of his holdings in J. P. Stevens & Co.—which is a large uniform supplier—might result in transfer of control of the firm outside of his family. For Mr. Stevens personally that would be a high price to pay.

There ought to be some thought, as a general principle applicable in future cases, to means of making it easier for men of every station in life to answer the call to public service. Financial sacrifices are, of course, not the only question; there is no feasible way, say, to reimburse a man who gives up a high private salary in order to take a Government job, and there are plenty of examples of men who have relinquished fortunes in order to serve the public with no taint of private interest. Nonetheless, if it is possible to remove some of the barriers without damaging the conflict of interest safeguards, that ought to be done.

MEMBERS ON PART OF SENATE ON JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY

Mr. JENNER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 51), which was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following joint committees of Congress:

Joint Committee on Printing: Mr. JENNER, of Indiana; Mr. CARLSON, of Kansas; and Mr. HAYDEN, of Arizona.

Joint Committee of Congress on the Library: Mr. PURTELL, of Connecticut; Mr. JENNER, of Indiana; and Mr. BARRETT, of Wyoming; Mr. GREEN, of Rhode Island; and Mr. GILLETTE, of Iowa.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES OF FORMER SENATOR FRED A. SEATON

Mr. JENNER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 52), and submitted a report (No. 25) thereon; which resolution was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to the administrative and clerical assistants appointed by former Senator Fred A. Seaton, who were carried on the Senate pay roll on November 4, 1952, salary for services in his office for the period November 5, 1952, through December 4, 1952, or for so much of that time through December 4, 1952, as they were not otherwise gainfully employed, at their respective rates of salary as of November 4, 1952.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COMPLETION OF MANPOWER STUDIES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS BY COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. JENNER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 53), and submitted a report (No. 26) thereon; which resolution was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 53, Eighty-second Congress, agreed to on February 19, 1951 (providing for a study and investigation of the personnel needs and practices of the various departments and agencies of the Government), is hereby continued to February 15, 1953, inclusive.

COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF FORMER SENATOR BLAIR MOODY

Mr. JENNER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 54), and submitted a report (No. 27) thereon; which resolution was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to the administrative and clerical assistants appointed by former Senator Blair Moody, who were carried on the Senate pay roll on November 4, 1952, salary for services in his office for the period November 5, 1952, through December 4, 1952, or for so much of that time through December 4, 1952, as they were not otherwise gainfully employed, at their respective rates of salary as of November 4, 1952.

COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF FORMER SENATOR THOMAS R. UNDERWOOD

Mr. JENNER, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 55), and submitted a report (No. 28) thereon; which resolution was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, to the administrative and clerical assistants appointed by former Senator Thomas R. Underwood, who were carried on the Senate payroll on November 4, 1952, salary for services in his office for the period November 5, 1952, through December 4, 1952, or for so much of that time through December 4, 1952, as they were not otherwise gainfully employed, at their respective rates of salary as of November 4, 1952.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL AND FUNDS FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mrs. SMITH of Maine, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 56), which, under the rule, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by subsections (g) (1) (B) and (2) (C) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules

of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period beginning on February 1, 1953, and ending on January 31, 1954, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, and such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

Sec. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed the unexpended balance of the amount authorized under Senate Resolution 252, Eighty-second Congress, first session, agreed to on January 24, 1952, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO MOTIONS TO RECONSIDER

Mr. GILLETTE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 57), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That section 1 of rule XIII of the Senate is amended by substituting a period for the comma after the word "Vote" in the eighth line of said section and striking out the remaining words of that section and substituting in lieu thereof the following: "No motion to lay a motion to reconsider on the table shall be in order until after 1 day of actual Senate session following the filing of the motion to reconsider."

AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO WEEKLY APPEARANCES OF DEPARTMENTAL AND AGENCY HEADS IN SENATE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OF SENATORS

Mr. KEFAUVER. On behalf of myself and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] I submit for appropriate reference a resolution to amend rule X of the standing rules so as to permit weekly appearances of departmental and agency heads in the Senate to answer questions of Senators. I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared in connection with the resolution be printed in the Record.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 58), submitted by Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself and Mr. FULBRIGHT), was received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That rule 10 of the standing rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"3. There shall be held in the Senate on at least 1 day in any one calendar week, a 'question and report period,' which shall not consume more than 2 hours, during which heads of executive departments and agencies are requested to answer orally written and oral questions propounded by Members of the Senate. Each written question shall be submitted in triplicate to the committee having jurisdiction of the subject matter of such question, and, if approved by such committee, one copy shall be transmitted to the head of the department or agency concerned, with an invitation to appear before the Senate, and one copy to the Committee on Rules with a request for allotment of time in a question period to answer such question. Subject to the limitations prescribed in this

paragraph, the Committee on Rules shall determine the date for, and the length of time of, each question period to the head of a department or independent agency who has indicated to the committee his readiness to deliver oral answers to the questions transmitted to him. All written questions propounded in any one question period shall be approved by one committee. The latter half of each question period shall be reserved for oral questions which shall be germane to the subject matter of the written questions by Members of the Senate, one-half of such time to be controlled by the chairman of the committee which has approved the written questions propounded in such question period and one-half by the ranking minority member of such committee. The time of each question period and the written questions to be answered in such period shall be printed in two daily editions of the RECORD appearing before the day on which such question period is to be held, and the proceedings during the question period shall be printed in the RECORD for such day."

The statement presented by Mr. KEFAUVER is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEFAUVER

I am today introducing a resolution to set up a report-and-question period on the floor of the Senate at which the heads of executive departments and agencies are requested to appear and answer questions propounded by Members of the Senate.

I should like this opportunity to explain this proposal, so that other Members of the Senate may give it their consideration. It is neither new nor novel. I proposed it for a number of years in the House of Representatives. Senator FULBRIGHT has previously offered similar resolutions in the Senate. The history of similar efforts to ameliorate friction between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, in fact, goes back to the founding fathers.

Mechanically, the resolution calls for such a session at least 1 day in each period of two calendar weeks, but not oftener than 1 day in any one calendar week. The length of any one session is limited to 2 hours, so as not to trespass on the time of either the executive officials or the Members of the Senate.

Under the resolution, the first part of the question-and-report period will be confined to written questions, submitted in advance by the committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter with which the particular department or agency is concerned.

The committee will submit one copy of these questions to the head of the department or agency concerned, with an invitation to appear before the Senate, and another copy to the Committee on Rules, with a request for allotment of time in a question period to answer such questions.

The written questions, along with an announcement of the time set aside, will be published in at least two daily editions of the RECORD prior to the hearing, so that all Members may have full notice of the session and an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the subject matter.

The latter half of each question period shall be reserved for oral questions by Members of the Senate. The only restriction is that these questions be germane to the subject matter. One-half of this oral question time will be controlled by the chairman of the committee which prepared the written questions and the other half by the ranking minority member of that committee.

The entire proceedings will be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that day.

Now the purpose of this plan, I am sure, is self-evident.

It is intended to provide for a mutual canvassing of problems between the executive and legislative branches of Government. It

is intended to make for better understanding, between the two, of mutual problems. Since proceedings of the Senate are open to the public and press, it is intended also to make for better public understanding of these problems. Without public understanding and support, no problem in a democracy can be solved satisfactorily.

In short, this plan has as its purpose better, more responsible government, and is intended to be of benefit to the Members of the Senate, to the Executive, and to the public alike. It is in no sense a party measure—it appeals to no partisan interest, it awakens no party spirit.

United States history is rich with precedents for this plan. Our founding fathers never intended that the three divisions of our Government should work in water-tight compartments. Rather, I think our Constitution intended that some consultative custom be worked out. There is nothing in the Constitution to prohibit the method which has been proposed in this resolution from being that custom.

Let us examine some of the historical background for this proposal.

In the law organizing the Treasury Department, passed in 1789, the Secretary of the Treasury was given the duty "to make reports and give information to either branch of the legislature in person or in writing * * * ." In the debate on that bill it was expressly objected to on the ground that it might lead to the introduction of all the Secretaries on the floor, but the bill was nevertheless passed, and without so much as a denial that such would be the result.

In the early days of the Government, the Secretaries were repeatedly called to the presence of either House for consultation, advice, and information. There are about 14 instances noted in the annals of the First Congress in which a member of the Cabinet appeared before the Senate during the First Congress. There are eight instances cited of appearances before the House.

As an example there is this notation in Annals of Congress, volume 1, page 51, First Congress:

"Wednesday, July 22, 1789: The Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Mr. Jefferson) attended, agreeably to order, and made the necessary explanations."

In the Executive Journal of the Senate, volume 1, page 55, there is the notation that on August 4, 1790, President Washington sent a message to the Senate communicating the draft of a secret article to be incorporated in a treaty with an Indian tribe.

The message closed with these words: "If the Senate should require any further explanation, the Secretary of War will attend them for that purpose."

This, mind you, was a message from the Father of our Country, the man who presided over the Constitutional Convention.

A parallel in our history is the practice, usually followed, of the President delivering his state of the Union address in person. It is of historical interest also to note that the Constitution of the Confederate States provided that "Congress may, by law, grant to the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat upon the floor of either house, with the privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department."

This was in essence the proposal of the Pendleton resolution, introduced in the Forty-sixth Congress. One of the principal objections to the Pendleton plan was that it required constant attendance of the administrators—something which my proposal obviates. However, it is interesting to note that among the prominent Americans who advocated that plan were President William Howard Taft, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, Elihu Root, John W. Davis, President James A. Garfield, President Woodrow Wilson, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler (then General Eisenhower's predecessor as President of Columbia University), Herbert Hoover (then

a Cabinet member), Dr. Charles A. Beard (noted historian), and Justice Story.

In conclusion, let me say that the need of closer collaboration between Congress and the administration has frequently been felt and voiced in the course of our national history, but was never more essential than now, in this confused time which is neither clearly peace nor war.

These are trying times, both domestic and international. It is very necessary that we have the best liaison and understanding possible. While President Eisenhower has announced plans to carry on the White House press conferences, news from the conferences does not fully meet the needs. This proposed question and answer period will give Cabinet members and officials the opportunity to state their plans and policies after mature consideration.

Effective cooperation between the two great political branches of Government is indispensable.

The problems of Government are not going to become easier. They will become more complicated.

If we are to keep pace with them, if we are to legislate intelligently, and if we are to meet the great domestic and international issues coming before us, we must improve our system of securing information and keeping up with the administration of laws.

And we must find a way of having closer teamwork between the executive and legislative branches of Government.

REPORTS BY SENATORS ON CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING THEIR EMPLOYEES, AND ITS PUBLICATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution which would require monthly reports from each Senator showing the names, duties, and salaries of each person employed by him. The resolution would require publication of such reports in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

This is a companion to the bill I introduced to require Members of Congress to report their financial and commodity transactions.

There has been increasing public concern over the financial transactions of public servants and the use of public funds.

Passage of this resolution would reassure the public that no Senator has anything to hide. Disclosure would prevent the development of any situation which a Senator would not be willing to defend publicly.

In the Eightieth Congress the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 123 which requires similar reports from Senate committees. I am advised by the disbursement office of the House that Representatives' payrolls are open to public inspection. This has been so since 1932.

There can be no reason for different treatment of Senate payrolls.

The junior Senator from Oregon has always advocated the fishbowl approach to public service. The public has the right to know what is going on where they cannot see. The public has a right to an unobstructed view.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 59), submitted by Mr. MORSE, was referred to the Com-

mittee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That every Senator shall report to the Secretary of the Senate, within the first 10 days of each month, the name, duties, and total salary of each person employed by him during the preceding calendar month and such information shall be published in the first issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD published after the last day for filing such reports. The name, duties, and total salary of each person employed by each Senator during the 6-month periods ending December 31 and June 30 shall be published in the first issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD published after the last day for filing such reports for the last month in each 6-month period.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, on January 13, 1953, the bill (S. 394) to require that collectors of customs and certain other officers of the Bureau of Customs be appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws, was inadvertently referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. It should have been referred to the Committee on Finance. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

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

PRINTING OF REPORT ON MISSOURI RIVER DEVELOPMENT OAHÉ DAM (S. DOC. NO. 11)

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, Public Law 870, Eighty-first Congress, second session, directed the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with certain Indian tribes for lands which would be inundated by the Oahe Dam.

It provided in section 5 of the Act that in the event the negotiating parties were unable to agree on any item in the proposed contracts they should report to Congress. I have in my hand a report which has been prepared by one of the negotiating parties, and I submit it herewith to the Senate by way of reporting it to Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed as a public document.

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

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. LEHMAN:

Address delivered by him at the second biennial dinner of the men's club of the Adas Israel Congregation of Washington, D. C., on January 28, 1953.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

Statement prepared by him relative to the twentieth anniversary of the Lone Ranger in radio.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina: Address delivered by Hon. James A. Farley at the dedication of the headquarters building of the National Association of Letter Carriers, Washington, D. C., August 30, 1952.

By Mr. MARTIN:

Address entitled "Our Ancestors and Their Contribution," delivered by Dr. Charles M. Steese before the Women's Club of Lewisburg, Pa.

Program of service of prayer on the occasion of the inauguration of a new President, the appointment of a new Cabinet, and the convening of the Eighty-third Congress, held at Washington Cathedral on Sunday, January 25, 1953.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Statement issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority entitled "Taxes and Tax Equivalents Paid by TVA and Power Distributors for the 1952 Fiscal Year."

By Mr. HOEY:

Correspondence between himself and Miss Janette Manring, of Browns Summit, N. C.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

Article entitled "The Dulles Speech," written by Walter Lippmann, and published in his syndicated article Today and Tomorrow, in the Washington Post of January 29, 1953.

Editorial entitled "Never Not' Diplomacy," published in the Washington Evening Star of January 28, 1953, relating to a recent address delivered by Secretary of State Dulles.

By Mr. STENNIS (for Mr. SMATHERS):

Article by David Fernsler, regarding the burial of José Martí.

MANHATTAN, KANS.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 minute.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for 1 minute. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Kansas may proceed.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, Manhattan, Kans., has been cited as a 1952 All-American City for its outstanding citizen action in rebuilding the city after the devastating flood in 1951.

The award, sponsored by the National Municipal League with the cooperation of Look magazine, is a well-deserved recognition of this city and its citizens, who suffered one of the most severe disasters that can befall any city.

The all-American cities awards are made annually to 11 United States cities, selected by a 12-man jury of distinguished citizens and experts on Government impaneled by the National Municipal League.

As one who had the opportunity to visit Manhattan shortly after the destructive flood and observe personally the ruin, muck, and mire left following the flood, I can assure you the situation looked practically hopeless, as was well expressed in the article by one of the soldiers who was carrying sandbags, when he said, "Why don't they just move this town some place else and start all over?"

It was only a matter of months later that I had an opportunity to again visit Manhattan and I could hardly believe the rebuilding and restoration that had taken place in a few months. This could only have been accomplished by the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the city.

I salute Manhattan and its citizens on receiving this award.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a very brief article on the same subject.

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

MANHATTAN, KANS.

"Why don't they just move this town some place else and start all over?" a soldier carrying sandbags is supposed to have remarked while working to stem the devastating flood that covered half of Manhattan in the summer of 1951.

The soldier's advice could have been taken. Flood damage totaled \$22 million, a tremendous sum for a city of 19,000. All of the downtown business district was under water. Certain sections could never be rebuilt.

It took the people of Manhattan the next 18 months to rebuild their city—but rebuild they did. Cooperation was their greatest weapon. Kansas State College, for example, was untouched by the flood water, but teachers and students put in countless hours at hard labor repairing the damage. Civic groups did not wait for the harried city administration to repair the damaged basement of the community building, but did the job themselves.

As the clean-up work progressed, it became apparent that blighted areas remained that were beyond rehabilitation. The civic groups proposed that the areas be cleared. A bond issue was passed enabling the city to buy the properties at pre-flood prices. This permitted residents of the area to relocate in more desirable neighborhoods. The city promptly annexed 50 acres and extended utilities to an area when low-cost relocation housing was built.

Eighteen months after the flood had receded, Manhattan was indeed a new city.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. If I am permitted to yield during the morning hour, I am happy to yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I merely wish my distinguished colleague to yield in order that he may recognize the fact that on that same all-American team Roanoke, Va., is playing.

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

F. A. MILLER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF SOUTH BEND TRIBUNE

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute.

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

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I should like to take a moment of the Senate's time to pay tribute to a man who is most deserving of far more than a moment of time and attention by this body.

Saturday will mark the eighty-fifth birthday anniversary of Mr. F. A. Miller, editor and publisher of the South Bend Tribune, of South Bend, Ind.

Mr. Miller is known, either by reputation or personally, to many Members of the present Senate and to a great number of those who have served before us. Those of us who know him are always eager to tell those who do not know him that Mr. Miller is the finest possible representative of the American press.

I am certain the entire United States Senate will join me in wishing this honest, fair and forthright exponent of American journalism many happy returns of the day and many, many more opportunities to receive the endearing expressions to which he is so richly entitled.

**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY—
RESOLUTION OF THE TENNESSEE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. GORE] and myself, I wish to call the attention of this body to a resolution of the Tennessee General Assembly, which appears on page A312 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as an insertion by Representative JOE EVINS.

This resolution of the Tennessee Assembly calls attention to proposals which have been made to sell the Tennessee Valley Authority to private investors. The resolution concludes that the Tennessee General Assembly urges Congress "to reject any such plan that may be submitted for its consideration and to preserve the ownership of the Tennessee Valley Authority by all the American people, to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose interest it is dedicated."

Mr. President, we of the Valley recall that the Muscle Shoals plant was built during World War I, because of the shortage of power that existed then.

After the war there was the Government with a dam and a power plant on its hands and there were men in the Congress of the United States who said that it would be socialistic for the Government to use that dam for the benefit of all the people. There were proposals in Congress at that time to sell Muscle Shoals. Henry Ford was one of the prospective purchasers. Attempts to sell it were frustrated. But still—it just sat there.

Then, under the administration of Franklin Roosevelt, the dream of TVA was born. It seems everlastingly right to me that the waters of the rivers, which belong to all the people, should be harnessed for the benefit of all the people. It seems everlastingly right that electric power, which is a natural monopoly, and which we are all increasingly dependent upon, should be distributed for the benefit of all the people.

The facts prove the wisdom of this conception. Once the South was known as the Nation's economic problem No. 1. We do not talk about any section being economic problem No. 1 any more. Certainly the South is not. And TVA has a lot to do with the fact that it is not.

In helping rebuild the economy of the South, TVA has helped rebuild the economy of every other section. The generators it uses come from Schenectady. The steel from Pittsburgh. Salesmen follow the power lines and sell things manufactured all over the Nation. The entire Nation is the beneficiary.

Yet the old ideas of reaction are reawakening and stirring once more. It has been rather disturbing to me, as it undoubtedly has to the Tennessee General Assembly, to read the editorials in the McCormick press advocating the sale of TVA to private interests just as there

were advocates of the sale of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford after World War I.

Mr. President, as pointed out by the Tennessee General Assembly, TVA has contributed immeasurably to the national defense by providing an abundant supply of low-cost power for atomic energy, plant, air-research facilities, aluminum manufacturing, chemical production, and other mobilization activities which have made the Tennessee Valley the inner citadel of the Nation.

It must be preserved for the benefit of the Nation.

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I may say that the Senate will meet tomorrow for the purpose of considering nominations which are reported today, and for the purpose of considering resolutions reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration dealing with numerous committees, and granting additional funds to numerous committees. Some of the resolutions must be acted upon before the 1st day of February, which will be Sunday.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Could the Senator give us any indication of what he expects to bring before the Senate today, and on what days of next week he expects to have the Senate meet?

Mr. TAFT. So far as I know, except for the consideration of nominations which are being reported, probably there will be nothing before the Senate except possibly the bill extending the Reorganization Act. I hope that it will not be necessary for the Senate to meet except on Monday and Thursday of next week, but we may have to meet more often if there is a tendency to postpone consideration of reports on nominations, because the various departments are very anxious to get under way as quickly as possible. So far as I know, that is all that will be brought before the Senate.

If we can meet on only Monday and Thursday, we shall do so. However, in order to permit the passage of 1 day after a nomination has been reported, it might be necessary to have a session on some day in addition to Monday and Thursday.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. When does the Senator from Ohio expect that the reorganization bill will be brought before the Senate?

Mr. TAFT. Not until Thursday, anyway.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did I correctly understand the distinguished majority leader to state that he intends to have the Senate consider certain so-called "money" resolutions tomorrow?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, the resolutions reported by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have made a personal examination of some of those resolutions, and I find that the amount we are thereby being asked to approve for expenditure—to be spent in the perform-

ance of committee functions—is far in excess of half a million dollars. I have been trying to gather information in regard to these expenditures. I doubt that I can complete that examination by tomorrow, in view of the fact that the resolutions have just been reported today.

Mr. TAFT. I regret very much that we shall have to consider the resolutions tomorrow, in view of the fact that, as the Senator from Alabama has indicated, we must take prompt action in the case of these committees. Some of the resolutions relate to pay for the staffs of committees which otherwise will expire. All these matters have been before the Committee on Rules and Administration, and the Democratic Members of that committee have attended the meetings and hearings.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is just the point: There were no hearings.

Mr. TAFT. In each case the chairman of the committee involved appeared before the Committee on Rules and Administration and presented his claim. That is all that has ever been done in these cases, as I understand.

So far as the Senator's questions are concerned, let me say that it seems to me we must proceed tomorrow to act on the resolutions, and it is the intention to have a meeting of the Senate tomorrow for that purpose. At the meeting tomorrow the Senator from Louisiana can object, if he wishes to do so, to having the resolutions considered, and he can present his reasons for making such objection.

However, at this time I am not prepared to say anything except that the resolutions will be on the calendar. The Senate itself can determine whether at that time action on the resolutions should be postponed.

Mr. ELLENDER. Very well.

**VISIT TO THE SENATE OF HON.
FELISBERTO M. VERANO, MEMBER
OF THE PHILIPPINE SENATE**

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have the privilege of presenting to Members of the Senate a distinguished and leading member of the Senate of the Republic of the Philippines, Senator Felisberto M. Verano. It is with great pleasure that I now present him to the Members of the Senate. [Applause.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair thanks the Senator from Tennessee for presenting to the Senate this distinguished visitor from the Republic of the Philippines.

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL
BUSINESS**

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield to me?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I should like to ask the majority leader whether he can give us some information as to when action will be taken on completing and reappointing the Select Committee on Small Business. One reason for asking that question now is that tomorrow, I believe, or perhaps the next day, is pay day, but the employees of this committee are not able to draw pay, because of the fact

that under the resolution creating the committee it has to be reappointed every 2 years.

Mr. TAFT. I hope we may have the list of our members on that committee ready by tomorrow, so that it can be reported tomorrow.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, at this time I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader about the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, upon which he has served so well. I wonder when action will be taken on it.

Mr. TAFT. That also will be no later than tomorrow.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thank the majority leader very much.

Mr. TAFT. The selection of members for those two committees has been made, I believe, but has not been finally confirmed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business has now been concluded.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL obtained the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

Mr. HILL. Does the Senator desire to be recognized?

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

Mr. HILL. I yield. My remarks would be quite as appropriate in executive session as in legislative session.

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

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. When will the morning hour be concluded? I have been waiting to make a statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has just announced the conclusion of the morning hour.

Mr. TAFT. I then move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. The Senator can make a statement in executive session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The 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 COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Winthrop W. Aldrich, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain;

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York, to be the representative of the United States of America on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations for the remainder of the term of 3 years expiring December 31, 1953; and

Herman Phleger, of California, to be legal adviser of the Department of State.

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

Warren Olney III, of California, to be Assistant Attorney General, to fill an existing vacancy; and

H. Brian Holland, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Attorney General, to fill an existing vacancy.

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

Roger M. Kyes, of Michigan, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense.

STEPHEN F. DUNN TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I report favorably the nomination of Stephen F. Dunn, of my own State of Michigan, to be general counsel of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Dunn is a noted attorney from Grand Rapids, Mich., and will perform great service for the Department of Commerce. I urge my colleagues to support the nomination.

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

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Carl W. McCardle to be Assistant Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Thruston B. Morton, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is the understanding of the Senator from Oregon that both these nominations have been on the desk for a number of days.

Is he correct in his understanding?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that the nominations went over for 2 days.

Mr. MORSE. Is there a report from the committee on Mr. Morton?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that a number of reports have been submitted today, to be placed upon the Executive Calendar tomorrow.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it is not customary to have printed reports on nominations, except in extraordinary cases. Very seldom does a committee submit a printed report in connection with recommendations that the nominations of appointees be confirmed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, it is quite immaterial to me what is custom-

ary and what is not customary. I am simply raising the question as to whether there are any reports on these nominees.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed, he will state to the Senator from Oregon, that there are no reports on Mr. McCardle to be Assistant Secretary of State, or upon Mr. Morton to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. MORSE. I wonder whether the chairman of the committee would accommodate the Senator from Oregon by advising us in regard to Mr. Morton's qualifications. I have no report before me. I know nothing about his qualifications. It may be good procedure to confirm nominees without knowing anything about them, but, speaking for myself, I should like to know something about them.

Mr. WILEY. Were the nominations in question confirmed, or were they not?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would say to the Senator from Wisconsin that the McCardle nomination was acted upon before the Senator from Oregon arose, but the Morton nomination was not.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am very happy to say something about Mr. Morton. I am sorry that we have been so busy in the committee that we have not a detailed report, if that is customary. Mr. Morton is a former Representative in Congress from Kentucky, and recommended very highly by the distinguished Senators from Kentucky. He has been in the armed services of this country. He appeared before the committee. The report of the committee is unanimous that his nomination be confirmed. He is a young man, I should judge between 40 and 50 years of age, a man of fine appearance, a man of good, alert mind. The report which came from the Secretary's office is that there is nothing unfavorable in the record against him, and, as a consequence, the committee reached the unanimous conclusion that his nomination should be confirmed. No objection was raised by anyone. The matter was before the committee, I think, for a week or 10 days. That is as much as I recall about Mr. Morton at this time.

I may say we had a hearing this morning on two other nominations, which we have reported for the calendar. I refer to the nomination of Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, to be United States Representative on the United Nations Human Rights Commission, and the nomination of Winthrop W. Aldrich, to be Ambassador to Great Britain. If it is going to be insisted that printed reports, in each case, shall accompany the committee's recommendations in relation to nominations as to which there seems to be no dispute, I suppose we shall have to have that done, but I do not think that has been the practice heretofore in connection with the hundreds of cases that have come before the committee. Only in matters of great significance and importance has the question been raised. Are there any further questions?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a comment?

Mr. WILEY. Certainly.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think it is a strange argument that there would have to be a dispute over some nomination before we could be supplied with the

information that those of us not on the committee ought to have in order to determine whether there is a basis for raising a question as to the nominee. In regard to positions so important as that of Assistant Secretary of State, it seems to me that Members of the Senate who are not on the committees ought to be supplied with an informative report on the background and interests and all the other questions into which one naturally goes when he is passing judgment on a nominee.

Speaking for myself, and within my rights on the floor, I do not propose to pass upon nominees for high posts in the Government under this administration until I know something about them.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I merely desire to read briefly from the biography of this nominee. I realize that the Senator from Oregon should be on the Foreign Relations Committee and on every other committee of the Senate.

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

Mr. WILEY. Just a moment. I have the floor. I decline to yield.

Mr. MORSE. But the Senator has made a personal remark, and I intend to answer him.

Mr. WILEY. Just a moment. Mr. President, who has the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. MORSE. I desire to take the floor in my own right later.

Mr. WILEY. We have a committee system which has existed for 50 or 60 years, but we will not be able to transact business under that system if Senators who are not members of the particular committee and who think that the action of the committee is erroneous and is not, so to speak, according to Hoyle, are to raise objection.

In order that the Senator from Oregon may know something about the nominee, I may say a memorandum has just been handed to me, from which I read:

Born August 19, 1907, Louisville, Ky. Five great grandparents born in Kentucky, two in Virginia, one in Newfoundland. Educated in public schools in Jefferson County, Ky. Graduated from Yale University in 1929 with bachelor of arts degree. Associated with Ballard and Ballard Co., a grain and milling business from 1929 until 1941. Left the company as executive vice president to accept a commission in United States Navy. On active duty with the Navy for 51 months. Commanded three ships in the Pacific. Returned to Ballard and Ballard as president in 1946 and continued in that position until elected to the Eightieth Congress in November of that year. Was reelected to the Eighty-first and Eighty-second Congress. While in the Congress served on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and the Committee on Education and Labor. Married in April 1931 and has two children, ages 21 and 17.

As I understand, Mr. President, he did not run for reelection.

That is the biography of the gentleman. The committee unanimously arrived at the conclusion that his nomination should be confirmed.

I shall now be glad to yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like the floor in my own right.

Mr. WILEY. I yield the floor.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Will the Chair please state the situation as it now exists with respect to the nomination, as to whether the nomination is received, whether it is vulnerable to objection on the part of one Member, whether it requires unanimous consent, or just what the situation is?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination was reported on January 26. The McCardle nomination has been confirmed by the Senate. When the Morton nomination came up, the Senator from Oregon raised his point, and the nomination is under consideration at the moment.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It is before the Senate, then, on motion? Is that correct?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was reached in its regular order on the call of the executive calendar.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. And it is open to debate, I take it. Is that correct?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

WILLIAM RUFUS KING, OF ALABAMA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, within the next few weeks a delegation of Alabamians will journey to Cuba to join with the people of Cuba to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the administering of the oath of office to William Rufus King, of Alabama, as Vice President of the United States, at Matanzas, Cuba, on March 24, 1853. Mr. King had gone to Cuba seeking the restoration of his health and was permitted by act of Congress to take the oath there. Mr. King was for many years a distinguished Member of the Senate and served as the President pro tempore of this body from July 1, 1836, to March 11, 1841. The people of Alabama deeply appreciate the honor the people of Cuba are according the memory of William Rufus King. They hold the people of Cuba in warm friendship.

Mr. President, I desire now to refer to a great Cuban patriot.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alabama has the floor.

JOSÉ MARTÍ, FRIEND OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, yesterday, January 28, was the centenary of the birth of José Martí, the great Cuban liberator, and I deem it a privilege to pay tribute to him.

The life of José Martí was an exemplification of selfless devotion to a cause. That cause was the freedom of his country. He dreamed of nothing else, worked for nothing else, lived for nothing else. He died for that cause in his very first battle, and the freedom of Cuba was to strike root, and put forth leaf and flower and fruit and to grow strong, nourished by his heroic blood. On horseback, on his way to battle, he

had written Cuba's national anthem with words that have proved prophetic of his own undying fame, "To die for the fatherland is to live."

There was no room in Martí's faith for failure or defeat. To such conviction as was his, defeat can be no more than a temporary delay, and failure is impossible.

Martí came to this country, a very young man, to seek the support of our citizens in his country's struggle for independence. He found it in abundant measure. The friendship between Cuba and the United States is deeply rooted in our mutual will for liberty and has been richly nurtured by valiant blood of both nations shed in a common cause. In the great pacific work of friendship as in the great martial work of liberation, Martí was leader and apostle.

It is interesting to recall that the publication of Martí's complete writings, which has been carried on in many different places, in many volumes, was begun here in Washington in 1900, 5 years after his death.

When Martí arrived in New York in January 1880, he wrote exultantly:

At last I am in a country where every man seems to be his own master. One can breathe freely here because freedom is the foundation, shield, and essence of life. Here one can be proud of mankind.

It is needful in our Americas to know the truth about the United States—

He told the Spanish-speaking peoples. He added—

The defects of the United States should not be intentionally exaggerated, because of a desire to deny it all virtues; neither should its defects be concealed nor applauded as if they were virtues.

He brought a friendly but careful spirit of appraisal to his work of interpreting our people to Latin America. His attitude was one of goodwill and moderation, qualities which he esteemed highly; and his philosophy, in his own words, was "constructive Americanism." He found here a nation in which, summoned by freedom, all kinds of men and problems have a forum. And he said of the United States that it is "the only Nation which has the absolute duty of being great. It is natural," he added, speaking of Latin America in general, "for us who inherited storms to live with them. This country—the United States—inherited calmness and grandeur; it should live with these."

Time and again Martí advocated inter-American solidarity as the only sure basis for peace and progress in this hemisphere. "America must encourage every means of bringing the American peoples closer together, and must reject everything that separates them," he declared. "In this, as in all human problems, the future belongs to peace." He was none the less aware that peace must be not merely achieved, but zealously safeguarded.

So it was in 1893 that he said, in words that have a special relevance to world conditions now, 60 years after, "We Americans are one in origin, in hope, and in danger."

We rightly think of Martí as a man of vision, dedicated to an ideal. But like all men who bring vision into objective

reality, he based his ideal on a solid foundation of everyday fact. His writings and speeches were filled with sound common sense. The ownership of their land by small landholders was, he asserted, "the guaranty of the Republic." "An impoverished country will always live in tension and revolt," he pointed out. "To create ownership is to create supporters of personal independence, and the public pride necessary to defend those interests."

He was a strong advocate of the democratic process, expressing his own determination "to have it made self-evident that in public affairs there is no greater will than that of the country; and the country's welfare shall prevail over private interests."

An enlightened patriot, he fully understood the importance of politics in the life of a democracy; and he insisted upon both sagacity and integrity in the political arena. He believed patience to be the greatest of all virtues in politics—so long as patience is not carried to the point of exaggeration. A list of precepts for political life could be compiled from his writings. For instance, "To sic on the dogs is a demagogue's job; the patriot's duty is to be on guard."

He expressed much the same idea in equally forceful words on another occasion: "A country should have one gallows for those who kindle needless hatred, and another for those who do not tell the truth in time."

"That man is a criminal," Martí said, "who promotes an evitable war; and he also is a criminal who avoids an inevitable war."

And, again: "To win a victory is to take on a duty."

These, and all the other luminous phrases of Martí speak as directly to us as they did to his own countrymen, because they voice truths dear to us all, and may well be summarized in one sentence of his: "I cherish only a love for the growth—and a horror for the imprisonment—of the human spirit." Surely in these words we find a noble parallel for the immortal declaration of Thomas Jefferson: "I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Today all men who love freedom and cherish independence salute the heroic memory of José Martí.

Mr. SMATHERS and Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has agreed to recognize the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], who desires to speak on the subject just discussed by the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, a news dispatch from Havana earlier this month reported the death of Maj. Gen. Miguel Varona y del Castillo, a veteran of the Cuban struggle for independence. The death of General Varona, who had taken part in the campaign of 1895 in which José Martí was slain, is a reminder of how close in time we are to that epic chapter in the history of the American Republics. In the early years of the nineteenth century, the heroic figures of Bolívar and San Martín loomed large in the wars of independence which freed South America. Toward the close of the century, Cuba was in the throes of revo-

lution, with Martí, last of the great liberators, as her apostle of freedom.

The bonds between Cuba and Florida go back to the very beginning of our history; back to Ponce de León, discoverer of Florida, who, wounded on those fair shores by an Indian arrow, was taken to Havana to die. But of all the many historical and cultural ties uniting Florida and Cuba, none has greater significance than the work of José Martí in his apostolate for Cuban freedom, especially among his fellow countrymen who had found refuge in our State.

In common with civic leaders at Tampa, I have been advocating the creation of a shrine in Ybor City, Fla., commemorating José Martí and the issuance by the Post Office Department of a José Martí commemorative stamp. Ybor City contributed in large measure the enthusiasm, the encouragement, the support, which were to lead to the victory for which Martí spent years in preparing.

I have no doubt that that shrine will be created at Ybor City, and will remain for time to come as a memorial to the indomitable force of the human spirit, when armed with the strength of noble purpose and of selfless patriotism.

It was in a speech at Tampa on November 26, 1891, that Martí made the following declarations of democratic principle for the republic which his life, and his death, were to be instrumental in bringing into existence:

If in things concerning my country I should be given the choice of one good above all others * * * this is the good that I would choose: I would have as the cornerstone of our Republic the devotion of Cubans to the full dignity of man. * * * If the Republic were not to have as its foundation the basic character of every one of her sons, his own handiwork, his own habit of thinking for himself, and his respect, as if it were a matter of family honor, for the unrestricted freedom of others—in short, the fervent recognition of man's essential worth—then the Republic would not be worth a single one of our women's tears, nor a single drop of a brave man's blood.

Martí strove for survival, freedom, peace. Mere survival, lacking freedom, and without peace as its normal condition, did not enter into his considerations. His nature was one incapable of accepting defeat; but the only real victory for him was the victory over injustice, intolerance, and violence; the victory of a peace in which a free people would have opportunity for growth to its highest stature.

The vitality and vigor of man's indomitable will to freedom is a recurrent theme in Martí's writings and his public addresses. I like especially to recall a famous speech he made to the Cuban cigar makers in southern Florida some 64 years ago. He found a symbol of his purpose in the beautiful landscape around Tampa, where gnarled and blackened pine trunks were gloriously surmounted by the sturdy green of fresh growth. He said:

Suddenly the sun broke through a clearing in the woods and there in the dazzle of unexpected light I saw, rising proudly from amid black trunks of fallen trees, the flourishing branches of new pines. That is what we are: new pines.

It is as a towering pine in the forest of American heroes that Cuba, with the rest of the hemisphere, remembers today the soaring, triumphant spirit of José Martí.

WILLIAM RUFUS KING, OF ALABAMA, AND JOSÉ MARTÍ, OF CUBA

Mr. SPARKMAN and Mr. STENNIS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). The Chair recognizes the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, as has been stated by my colleague, the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], it was in 1853, in Havana, Cuba, that William Rufus King, one of Alabama's most illustrious sons, took his oath of office as Vice President of the United States.

King was already a sick man, in the last stages of tuberculosis, when he was elected on the same ticket which carried Franklin Pierce into the Presidency. Although he sought a cure in the balmy climate of Cuba, it soon became plain that his case was fatal. By special legislative enactment, setting a precedent in our national life, the oath of office was administered to him in the Cuban capital; and on that occasion, before he returned home to die, the citizens of that beautiful island showed him friendly care and consideration which we Alabamians still remember gratefully after a hundred years.

In March of this year a number of Alabama citizens will go to Cuba, to be present at the dedication of a plaque that is to be placed at Matanzas, near Havana, by the Cuban people, honoring the memory of William Rufus King. At least two of those whose names will appear will be descendants of William Rufus King. Mr. Henry P. Johnston, of Birmingham, is a collateral descendant, and the same is also true of Mr. De Vance Jones, of Tuscaloosa. One of the principal speakers on that occasion will be Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, an Alabamian now living in Havana. One of the ceremonies will be the laying of a wreath at the tomb of José Martí.

In the year 1853, José Martí was born in the same city of Havana. Alabama, therefore, feels a special bond with Cuba on this centennial of Martí's birth. In the name of my State, I am proud to join in tribute to Martí, whose life story is an inspiration for all who believe in the inherent right of men to be free.

Martí's own impassioned defense of that right awoke widespread response in this country. That was only to be expected. In fact, even before Martí was born, there had been in the United States, and especially in the South, many advocates of Cuban independence. In 1850, three distinguished young southerners, Maj. Robert E. Lee, Senator Jefferson Davis, and Governor Quitman, of Mississippi, had been asked, each in turn, to lead an expeditionary force to free Cuba. It is true that all three declined, though all were favorable to the cause; but many young men from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and other States, volunteered for the expedition which Narciso López led in 1851.

A generation later, memories of that earlier heroic but unsuccessful attempt to free Cuba reinforced Martí's own persuasiveness in winning friends for his cause. In the United States Senate, one of the most eloquent supporters of the Cuban patriots was to be that noble and high-minded son of Alabama, Senator Edmund Winston Pettus.

Martí was, himself, one of the greatest orators of the hemisphere. It has been justly said that he is a striking exception to the general rule that orators are rarely men of action. In the case of Martí, words should be counted as deeds. Words, for him, were a means toward action, a proved and effective means. He viewed, and used, words as tools for accomplishment of his undeviating purpose—his country's freedom. He said, in 1880:

I do not come to a literary tournament, I come to revive with good tidings the faith of believers; to exalt with sound reasoning the failing strength of doubters; to rouse with a friendly summons laggards and weary sleepers; and sharply to recall to honor deserters from their banner.

And on another occasion, he declared that—

Words are superfluous when they do not establish, when they do not clarify, when they do not draw toward something, when they do not create. For what is thinking if not establishing, creating?

For Cuba to take her place among the sisterhood of American Republics was the steadfast purpose of Martí's life. It is due to him, far more than to any other one man, that that purpose was attained. There is an old saying in Cuba, "It does honor to give honor." We do ourselves honor today in giving honor to the unforgotten and unforgettable achievements of Cuba's great apostle of freedom, José Martí.

BANKRUPT FARM PRICES—THE GATEWAY TO A DEPRESSION

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, the Senate has before it the nomination of True D. Morse, of Missouri, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture, and the nomination of J. Earl Coke, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. I shall not oppose the confirmation of these nominations. However, I feel that at least a brief statement should be made in the Senate before these nominations are confirmed with reference to the present plight of agriculture in the light of the continued downward trend of agricultural prices. From reading the hearings before the committees one would judge that everyone recognizes the present trend and wishes to do something about it; but no one connected with the administration has yet suggested anything in the form of a definite policy recommended for enactment into law.

Mr. President, the present long continued drastic downward trend in prices for agricultural products which will soon reach the bankrupt level for the farmer is a forerunner of, and is fair warning of what we may expect for our entire economy if the trend is not halted. To meet this question squarely before more harm is done and to remove uncertainty, the Congress should enact within the

next 30 days Senate bill 481 introduced by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young] and the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell] extending for at least 3 years beyond 1954 mandatory price supports at 90 percent of parity for basic agricultural commodities.

I believe that such supports should be continued as a permanent policy of the Government. The bill to which I have referred provides that they be continued for 3 years under the present law, which would mean 1955, 1956, and 1957.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield for a question.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Does the Senator from Mississippi think that if we were to assure the farmers proper support for such a term of years it would lend confidence to buyers and probably affect the market at the present time, thereby allowing farmers to receive better prices for basic commodities?

Mr. STENNIS. I think the answer to the Senator's question is undoubtedly "Yes."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That being true, is it not also true that the trouble with the market today is that those who are on the market purchasing expect the market to go down because there will not be proper price supports under the basic commodities, and that that is affecting the market at the present time?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is eminently correct. That is one of the major contributing factors in the present downward trend of the market. The uncertainty as to the continuation of his program and the prospect of the termination of our present price support law has had the effect of depressing agricultural prices.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Without bringing politics into the discussion, is it not also true that during the Eightieth Congress the supports were reduced and placed upon a sliding scale, and that a great many people think we are going back to that plan?

Mr. STENNIS. When that law was enacted in the Eightieth Congress, before it ever came into effect, prices did go down; but when Congress met again and reenacted definite price supports at mandatory levels, prices went back up, long before the Korean war started.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. STENNIS. I am glad to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is it not true that the law now in existence provides supports only for certain commodities?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. And does not cover many of the commodities which are produced by the farmer for the consumers of the Nation?

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. The 90-percent support price is made mandatory by law only with respect to the so-called basic commodities.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Would the Senator be so kind as to express his views as to whether or not other commodities should be taken care of?

Mr. STENNIS. With respect to the so-called basic commodities, the mandatory price-support level is 90 percent. I believe that the other commodities, the perishables, present a somewhat different question, and would have to be handled on a different basis. They should be considered, and everything possible should be done for them, as circumstances may permit. However, I think they fall within a separate category.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STENNIS. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it not true that most people believe that overproduction is probably causing the present effect on prices?

Mr. STENNIS. That is definitely in the thinking of a great many people.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That cannot be true in the case of cotton. Last year we produced 14,500,000 bales, which most people believe will not be sufficient to supply the demand in the United States and take care of our agreements with foreign countries, at the same time leaving a small surplus or carry-over from year to year, which we must have.

Mr. STENNIS. I think the Senator is entirely correct. It is not safe to go along without a surplus of cotton from year to year.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The production of cotton last year certainly cannot be affecting the price of cotton at the present time.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate very much the Senator's remarks.

In advocating such a law as I have referred to I am not asking a favor for agriculture, but I am thinking in terms of our entire economy—the housewife, the wage earner, the banker, the businessman, the shopkeeper, and the farmer.

Such a law extending for the full period of the Eisenhower administration and beyond would certainly be in line with President Eisenhower's statement of last October 4, at Brookings, S. Dak., when he said:

I have in a number of texts during this campaign tried to outline the specific position of the Republican Party and my own personal convictions about agriculture. At Kasson in Minnesota some weeks back, later in Omaha, and in a number of so-called back-platform speeches, I have tried to make my position clear. The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90-percent parity price support and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100-percent parity, with the guaranty in the price supports of 90.

It seems clear that without any limitation whatsoever the President is pledged to a mandatory price support at 90 percent of parity for basic commodities at least. But neither the President nor anyone speaking for his administration has ever made the flat statement that he favors a mandatory price support of basic commodities at 90 percent of parity as contrasted with the sliding scale price support extending below 90 percent. This has created an uncertainty among the farmers and the trade that is today undermining the strength of the markets, and it precludes definite, long-range planning by the farm producers who supply our food and fiber. Person-

ally, I think that the most critical and crucial decision to be made by the Eisenhower administration is on this basic question of the fate of agriculture.

BALANCE NECESSARY

Our economic problem consists of maintaining a balance between farm prices, wages, and operating margins for industry. If we maintain this balance in the future, then we can move ahead without fear of a depression. But the cold facts of the record prove that no administration can maintain even fair employment and moderate prosperity without a sound foundation for agriculture that will insure a market price somewhere near 100 percent of parity, and to accomplish this a minimum price support of 90 percent of parity for basic agricultural commodities is necessary. Such a program is to be clearly distinguished from a give-away program and from subsidies.

The laborer, the businessman, and the industrialist cannot long prosper with an agriculture that is receiving less than cost of production. Agriculture is a producer of raw materials, as well as one of our primary industries, with a \$172,000,000,000 capital investment. The production of farm products is both the source of physical materials necessary in the employment of labor and the primary foundation of income for all wage payments and our total national income.

The effect of farm income on our total national income is clearly illustrated by the fact that for the past 25 years, through depressions and wars alike, each \$1 of gross farm production has had the practical effect of creating a total of \$7 of national income. From 1929 to 1951, through prosperity years, depression years and war years, gross farm income and nonagricultural income have increased or decreased from year to year in almost exactly the same ratio. The failure of some of our economists, some of our industrial leaders, some of our labor leaders, and some of our political leaders, to recognize and act upon this definite ratio constitutes in my opinion the greatest threat to the future stability of our economy.

COST IS SLIGHT

Sometimes the public is led to believe that the farm support program is a dole. This is not true. When the long-range view of the program is considered and actual figures examined, it is found that the program for the basic commodities has cost the American taxpayer very little money, and, in fact, one of the major items in the price support program, cotton, has actually netted the Government agency which handled the loan more than \$250,000,000 of profit. This price support program may be more properly termed an orderly marketing plan whereby the Government furnishes the plan and supervises the machinery to bring about a fair market.

Agriculture is in part a capital industry, and to survive as an industry must have parity prices which in business terms means cost of production plus a normal profit. The term "farm parity prices" might be termed "equality for agriculture" or "justice for agriculture." Any downward sliding scale of price supports will eventually destroy the econ-

omy of our agricultural producers and cause a failure in the production of needed farm raw materials, which in turn will cause a failure to create the income necessary to pay the wages of labor and the costs of operating our industrial machinery.

The first effect of a sliding scale support price would be to drive the small producer, the family-size farmer, out of production and destroy him as an economic unit. In my opinion, he is today America's greatest single asset in our social order. If acreage control is a necessary part of the machinery for a 90-percent-parity-support program, as I think it will be during some years, it will be a part of the program that we will have to take and for which we will be amply rewarded.

Farm price supports not only protect the agricultural industry, but in addition, they protect the wage level of every worker and greatly help to supply a market for every industry in the United States. The consuming housewife has been led to believe, and many of them do believe, that the price-support program has increased the cost of the food that goes into their market baskets. Food prices were considered high in 1951, the total food bill being \$60,000,000,000, which was exactly 21.5 percent of the national income. It is striking to note that this 21.5 percent of national income was the same as the average percentage of our national income which was spent for food during each of the years from 1929-51. This period of 22 years included prosperous years, depression years, war years, and postwar years. Incidentally, this is the lowest food cost on the basis of percentage of national income of any nation in the world. Let us always remember that when we enact laws for support prices at 90 percent of parity, we are not providing for high prices; we are merely providing for equality of treatment between industry, labor, and agriculture, or, perhaps I should say, approximate equality of treatment.

There is, of course, a strong sentiment to get farm prices down so that our money will buy more. We forget that when the same amount of money puts more food in the basket, there will be less money in the purse. If we went back to 1945 price levels, the consumer would have cheaper food, but he would also have less money with which to buy that food. As heretofore stated, the percentage of national income spent for food was the same in 1951 when we spent \$60,000,000,000 for food as it was in 1945 when we spent \$36,800,000,000 for food. As a normal pattern, the farmer receives about 45 percent of the consumer's dollar and the other 55 percent is paid out for transportation, processing, and distribution through our wholesale and retail industries. The wages for all these workers have to be met from the markup which takes place after the product leaves the farmer. If farm prices should continue to drop, every worker employed in handling the farm product from the farm to the ultimate consumer would have to take a reduction in wages and every business institution a reduction in its operational margins.

VAST RURAL MARKET

Another prime and major reason for the necessity of adequate farm prices is that our rural areas are a major market for industrial products.

I might digress here, Mr. President, to say that one of the reasons for the increase in the so-called prosperity which has been sustained throughout our Nation is the increased buying power of our rural areas throughout the Nation.

Rural territory, which includes all towns of 2,500 or under, contains 41 percent of the population in the United States. Because of the agricultural industry, which is not only a consumer of goods but also an investor in capital equipment, our rural States spend a greater percentage of their income for goods than do those living in metropolitan areas. For example, the State of New York spends about 50 percent of its income for manufactured goods, whereas in Mississippi we spend 70 percent of our State income for manufactured goods. This situation prevails in other farm States. For example, the State of Iowa, one of our leading farm States, also spends about 70 percent of its income for manufactured goods.

From a recent publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics I find that 60 percent of the manufacturing workers of the Nation are concentrated in 8 States. This contrasts with a total of 11 percent of the manufacturing workers to be found in 25 States. The people of those 25 States, the so-called farm States, constitute the market for the manufactured products of the highly industrialized States. The market thus constituted by the people of the farm States is essential, because the people of the highly industrialized States cannot alone consume the output of the factories in their States. Thus it is obvious that if the buying power of the population of the farm States is curtailed, the wheels of the factories in the eight highly industrialized States will be slowed down or stopped.

Stated simply, our rural territory is the reciprocal market for factory production. Any underpayment to the agricultural industry as a result of too low a price is, in direct ratio, a loss of market to American industry.

The day will come soon enough in America when concern will not be over food prices but over food sufficiencies. The population of our Nation is increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 per year. Today the farmer is required to feed 15 persons; by 1975, at this rate of increase, he will be required to feed 20 people. Unless the incentive for maximum production is maintained in the form of fair prices, how can we expect the agricultural industry to accomplish this enormous task?

There may be years, and doubtless will be, when the surpluses will accumulate under this program. Whatever problems are presented thereby can, and will be, dealt with as they arise, and will doubtless cause from time to time some modification of the program, without an abandonment of the basic principle of adequate price support.

DEPRESSION FORERUNNER

The record shows that the United States has never had a serious or long-lasting depression without having farm prices lead the way downward.

Because of its vast productive resources, the United States cannot go bankrupt from a purely economic standpoint. Our Nation can, however, go into a state of financial national bankruptcy through too low a price level for its production.

Agriculture produces approximately 70 percent, in dollar value, of all raw materials used in the annual operation of our economy. The physical production represents the materials that pass through our economic cycle. Their movement from producer to the processor and back to the consumer is responsible for a large part of available employment for our labor force.

We must stop penalizing the agricultural industry through a drop in farm prices due to increased production. Otherwise society will find itself without the materials or the income with which to operate the economic machine on a basis of full employment and prosperity.

In the future we shall have to decide whether we shall protect our national income and wage levels with a foundation of farm income and farm production as a support for our industrial productive capacity. I have said before, and I repeat, that farm price supports are not a special benefit to agriculture. Farm price supports protect the wages and income of all groups.

TWO ALTERNATIVES

We can accept one of two things: Either we can have a fluctuating price level, with either booms or busts; or we can stabilize enough basic commodities to provide stability of prices and income.

The current spot market and loan support price for certain basic commodities are approximately the following:

Wheat: Price, \$2.32—bushel; loan, \$2.29—bushel.

Corn: Price, \$1.64—bushel; loan, \$1.54—bushel.

Cotton: Price, 32.55 cents per pound; loan, 32 cents per pound.

It will be noted that in each case the market price is only slightly above the loan price.

I am not an expert on market prices, of course, and cannot give an expert opinion thereon; but I am firmly convinced that if we had no price-support program, each of the foregoing commodities would already be selling at far below what is the loan-price level, and in many instances far below the cost of production under the present scale of production costs. With the farmer's buying power thus cut off, he would necessarily drag down with him the labor and industrial segments of our economy. That is exactly what happened in years past.

Our friends, the wage earners, can hardly realize the extent of the drop in prices for farm products. I have before me a Comparison of Economic Factors, based on the 1947-49 level as 100. It shows the hourly wage average for all industry, as of December 1952, to be 128.6 of the base period. It also shows the spot market prices for 22 farm commod-

ities to be 90.5 percent of the base period. Thus it is that on the basis of 1947-49 economic factors, wage earners are 28.6 percent above the 100 level, while agricultural prices are 9.5 percent below that level, a spread of 38.1 percent. But as certain as night follows day, and according to all established records, continued low agricultural prices will eventually pull the wage averages down to the already destructive levels of agriculture.

MUST ACT NOW

Mr. President, the time for action is now.

I do not believe that the campaign statements by President Eisenhower were idle gestures or what is loosely called "campaign oratory." They were promises made by a serious and sincere man, and were accepted as such. I do not know how Mr. Benson or his assistants feel on this subject. A great many people believe that Mr. Benson is opposed to mandatory price supports at a fixed level. However that may be, his opinion is not controlling; he and his assistants are administrators. The man to make the decision and to take the lead is the President. I respectfully suggest that the time has already come for him to state his position as President of the United States, so that the Congress can then expeditiously proceed to the enactment of sound legislation on the subject. To this end, I believe that within the next 30 days the Congress should enact Senate bill 481, introduced by the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] and the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], as a minimum program designed as an immediate and necessary step to meet the situation.

DIFFICULTIES IN DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, as Senators well know, for some time I have called the attention of the Senate to what I believe to be some of the inherent difficulties in the development of our very important merchant marine. On many occasions in the past 18 months I have said to the Senate that without certain legislation and so-called tax deferments—not tax exemptions, but tax deferments—we would have what we call an emergency block of obsolescence in our entire fleet.

At the present time not one passenger ship is being built in American yards, on American ways, and only about 22 combination freight-passenger ships. Only a few dry-cargo ships have been added to our fleet since World War II. Other countries have added over 2,700 ships.

This matter is very important and very alive in the minds of many of our people—not only the operators of the merchant marine but also others, including labor, who are associated with our merchant marine.

Mr. James A. Farrell, chairman of the Committee of American Shipping Lines Serving Essential Foreign Trade Routes and president of Farrell Lines, Inc., of New York, made a statement on this subject just the other day, on January 23. I ask that excerpts from his statement be printed at this point in the RECORD. In his statement Mr. Farrell

most succinctly calls attention to the present serious situation, and reaches some very intelligent conclusions in regard to what should be done.

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

American shipping faces grave ship replacement problems and needs strengthening of tax incentives to the industry rather than restrictions as proposed to Congress by former President Truman earlier this week, James A. Farrell, chairman of the Committee of American Shipping Lines Serving Essential Foreign Trade Routes, said today. Mr. Farrell, president of Farrell Lines, Inc., of New York, spoke in behalf of 15 American shipping companies that operate under equality-payment agreements with the Government.

As one of the final acts of his outgoing administration former President Truman early this week proposed to Congress that tax deferments provided shipping lines under the 1936 Merchant Marine Act be eliminated. The act provides for a system of tax deferment on reserve funds of essential foreign trade route shipping lines in order to encourage accumulation of reserves for ship replacement.

"Despite generally favorable earnings records of shipping companies since the war," Mr. Farrell said, "few companies today have been able to accumulate sufficient reserves to replace their fleets at very high present-day construction costs. Within the next 8 to 10 years most of these ships will have to be replaced.

"Yet, either because of lack of funds or because of uncertainty in the shipbuilding picture, not one passenger or cargo ship is being built in the United States today for private ownership and operation," he pointed out.

Mr. Farrell said only 18 passenger or combination passenger-cargo ships and only 22 dry-cargo vessels have been built for American shipping lines since the war. Other maritime nations, he emphasized, have added more than 2,700 merchant vessels to their fleets in this period.

"Most people do not realize that shipping's equipment costs are among the highest in American industry," Mr. Farrell said. "When an old World War II Victory ship is replaced with a modern C-3 type freighter the new vessel costs roughly \$6,000,000, less any Government construction allowances. Passenger ship construction is even higher. The recently completed *United States* superliner was built at an over-all cost of some \$78,000,000, more than one and a half times the original cost of the Empire State Building."

To replace present-day fleets with new, modern vessels, Mr. Farrell said, the United States Maritime Administration estimates shipowners must pay at least \$4.50 for every dollar spent in acquiring present vessels. A recent Maritime Administration study showed the lines receiving operating and construction equality payments would need reserves of nearly \$400,000,000 to make minimum required down payments for ship-replacement purposes. The study showed that company reserve funds were more than \$51,000,000 short of this initial down payment.

Mr. Farrell said tax considerations given shipping companies are in the form of deferments of tax payments, not exemptions, and that taxes are ultimately paid when the funds are withdrawn or through depreciation allowances on vessels. They differ only in form, he said, from tax incentives supplied by Government to other defense industries. Tax deferments are given only on funds placed in reserve for ship replacement, otherwise shipping companies pay Federal, State, and local taxes as do other industries, Mr. Farrell pointed out. Since 1936, he said, the Government-aided shipping lines have paid

more than \$146,000,000 in Federal income and profits taxes.

"Tax deferments on reserve funds are simply another way of equalizing United States costs with foreign costs, a principle that Congress has recognized in writing the 1936 Merchant Marine Act," Mr. Farrell said. "Like operating and construction differential payments designed to put United States costs on a par with lower foreign costs, they simply put American operators in position to compete in world trade. Practically every other major maritime nation provides tax incentives to its shipping operators greater than those provided by this country."

Tax benefits for shipping companies since 1937 are estimated by ship operators to be nearer \$100,000,000 than the \$155,000,000 estimate of the Treasury Department, Mr. Farrell said.

Mr. Farrell proposed that instead of limiting tax incentives the Government should work with shipping leaders in strengthening the program.

He also urged joint Government-industry action in a program to encourage shipping of American exports in United States vessels, and in the elimination of discriminatory practices by foreign nations that now hamper American shipping.

On ship replacement he urged immediate clarification of construction differential formulae to eliminate uncertainties that have virtually brought shipbuilding for private ownership and operation to a halt. "If these uncertainties can be resolved," he said, "American shipowners will proceed with the funds at hand to modernize their fleets to the best of their ability."

Shipping companies represented by the Committee of American Shipping Lines Serving Essential Foreign Trade Routes are: American Export Lines, Inc.; American Mail Line, Ltd.; American President Lines, Ltd.; Farrell Lines, Inc.; Grace Line, Inc.; Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.; Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc.; Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.; Pacific-Agentine-Brazil Line; Pacific Far East Line, Inc.; Pacific Transport Lines, Inc.; Seas Shipping Co., Inc.; the Oceanic Steamship Co.; United States Lines Co.

NOMINATION OF THRUSTON B. MORTON TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, at the beginning of the executive session today in the Senate, we proceeded to take up the nominations then on the calendar. The first name called was that of Carl W. McCardle, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of State. I then looked around on the top of my desk, in an attempt to find some report from the committee about Mr. McCardle. However, I found none. Meantime Mr. McCardle's nomination was confirmed. Not a word was said by the chairman of the committee by way of informing the Senate about Mr. McCardle's qualifications. It seems to me that the RECORD ought to show some information about Mr. McCardle and at least a summary of the committees favorable conclusions concerning his qualifications. The position of Assistant Secretary of State is no minor position in the executive branch of our Government.

Then the name of Mr. Thruston B. Morton, of Kentucky, also nominated to be an Assistant Secretary of State, was called. I did not wait then to look to see whether any committee report on the nomination was on my desk. I assumed there probably was not; so I asked if

there was any information to be made available to the Senate by the committee about Mr. Morton. The majority leader advised me that it was not customary to file printed reports on nominations of this type; to which I replied it was quite immaterial to me whether it was customary or not, I happened to want to know something about these nominees.

Then the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, proceeded to discuss Mr. Morton, but in the course of his remarks he engaged in the following comment, which in the opinion of the junior Senator from Oregon, shared by the Parliamentarian, is not in conformity with the spirit and intent of rule XIX. I have never applied rule XIX, and I shall never apply rule XIX, Mr. President. I shall answer its violations when they involve the junior Senator from Oregon. The Senator from Wisconsin said:

Mr. President, I merely desire to read briefly from the biography of this nominee. I realize that the Senator from Oregon should be on the Foreign Relations Committee and on every other committee of the Senate.

I suggested then that he yield, because I thought that was the time for us to come to an understanding concerning his sarcastic remark. The Senator from Wisconsin replied, so the official transcript shows:

Just a moment. I have the floor. I decline to yield.

To which I said:

But the Senator has made a personal remark, and I intend to answer him.

Mr. WILEY. Just a moment. Mr. President, who has the floor?

Mr. President, the Senator from Wisconsin can engage in hit-and-run debating if he wants to, but let me say to the Senator from Wisconsin that any time he wants to take me on in a mutual exchange of terms of disrespect for each other, I am ready. I am perfectly aware of the fact that under the operation of the seniority system in the Senate, the Senator from Wisconsin is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Parenthetically and incidentally, I may say, Mr. President, I have always been in favor of abolishing that archaic rule of the Senate and adopting a rule whereby chairmen of committees would be chosen by majority vote of the committees. In previous speeches in the Senate in support of this recommendation of mine over the years, I have expressed the view, which I reiterate today, that the election of chairmen of the committees would give us a greater guaranty of having committee chairmen who, in my opinion, would be best qualified to serve in those capacities.

Now, Mr. President, let me say not only to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee but to the chairman of any other committee of the Senate that the junior Senator from Oregon intends to continue to ask for information about nominations to high posts of Government, made by this administration. If the committees do not want to supply us with reports on the

nominees in advance of debating their nominations on the floor of the Senate, the junior Senator from Oregon, in keeping with his rights as an individual Senator, intends to ask for all pertinent information when the nomination comes up for debate. If it is necessary for the junior Senator from Oregon to do such Senate work on the floor of the Senate, that is where he proposes to do it. But let me say that I do not think it comes in very good grace for the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] to suggest sarcastically that the junior Senator from Oregon should be on the Foreign Relations Committee and on every other committee of the Senate, when it is perfectly obvious that the sarcasm thus indulged is bottomed upon a personal feeling, and, especially when the junior Senator from Oregon feels, and as he has expressed the view on the floor of the Senate, that under the legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, he is entitled as a matter of right to remain on the committees on which he served in the last session of the Congress.

The Senate has voted me down on that proposition. I have accepted the judgment and the decision of the Senate because I had no other choice. I do not believe the Senate is right, either as a matter of law or as a matter of good policy or as a matter of fair play. It is unfortunate that the Senate has to go back to 1871 to find any precedent for its committee treatment of the junior Senator from Oregon. That precedent, as we all know, was at the beginning of another military administration in our country, headed by General Grant. But be that as it may, let me today serve notice on my colleagues in the Senate that I intend to exercise my rights on the floor of the Senate in the interest of representing the people of my State, and when I want to know something about a nominee to the office of Assistant Secretary of State, I believe I am entitled to the information I ask for, and I am entitled to receive it within the spirit and the meaning and the intent of rule XIX. If, however, any Member of the Senate does not want to extend me that courtesy, then I am ready at any time to take him on in a Donnybrook.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I rise to reply to the distinguished Senator from Oregon. I shall first refer to a great Senator who today celebrates the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth—the distinguished Senator from Georgia, WALTER GEORGE, a man of wisdom, a man who sits in committee, listens to the evidence, and then gives the Senate the benefit of mature judgment, a man who in the Senate has always had the respect of every other Senator, because he knows that no one man is big enough to do the job of the whole Senate. He is not one who suggests that a fellow Senator indulges in hit-and-run tactics.

I have always admired my distinguished friend from Oregon. If he will read the RECORD, and read it in full, he will see that he did get the information he requested. I read into the RECORD the record of Mr. Morton. Of course, this gave the distinguished Senator the opportunity again to put himself in the class of the champion filibusterer in this

Congress. He has been regarded as an antifilibusterer, but now, on every occasion when opportunity affords, he rises and speaks, consuming unlimited time. I recognize his rights as a Senator. We have a rule of unlimited debate. I recognize that we can place no limitation on him or on any other Senator, unless we should adopt the antifilibuster rule. But, I say he is again demonstrating that he is the greatest filibusterer of this session.

When he talks about my being sarcastic, and saying something he did not like, when I suggested that he should have been on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, I only stated the fact. I remember that my good friend WAYNE MORSE fought in the past for such an assignment, and he thinks he should be on that committee. But I did not say that he did not merit such a position, which is what he said about me, thereby sarcastically inferring that I had no ability; and also inferring that he possesses omniscience. Where does he get the stuff that entitles him to stand on the Senate floor and talk that way about a friend? If I said, more or less facetiously—as I did—that he thought he ought to be on every committee of the Senate, I think the truth of that statement has been demonstrated, because on almost every occasion when any committee makes a report, he rises to oppose it, and, of course, he puts on a show. The galleries hear it, the press writes it. On the day of the President's inauguration, in the press, immediately under "Eisenhower" was "WAYNE MORSE."

We respect the ability of the Senator from Oregon. The Lord has given him a great deal of ability. He is versatile and tireless in speech. The Lord has given him opportunity to perform a great service. But he cannot do it successfully as he thinks he is doing it. He should rise with the occasion, not fall with it.

Mr. President, I rose to speak about a great Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], a man who has performed valuable service, who has brought to the Senate qualities which are much needed, judicial qualities, qualities which enable men clearly to see the issues, to forget self, and to give selfless devotion to the great problems we are facing. There is nothing of the ego in Senator GEORGE.

The Senator from Oregon brought up the fact that he was not assigned to the committees to which he thought he should be assigned, one, of course, being the Foreign Relations Committee, but everyone knows that he "jumped the fence" and would no longer qualify himself as a Republican. No; he is the great Independent. As a result, following precedent, the Republican caucus said, "You are the one who has hit and run. You jumped the fence and ran away." So, Mr. President, the responsibility is his own. But he will not see it that way. He thinks the great group of Republicans are unfair. I am sure that on sober thought, if he uses the same degree of judgment which the Senator from Georgia uses, he will see that all the Republicans cannot be all wrong and he right on every occasion.

I am reminded, Mr. President, of the story of the woman watching a regiment of soldiers going down the street. Her boy, Johnny, was out of step, but she said, "They are all out of step except my boy."

If we use the proper teamwork we believe the team can be in step.

Some of us feel a responsibility to the Nation in this great crisis, and yet a few days ago the Senator from Oregon said that we were not in a crisis, inferring that such a statement by the President was wrong.

Mr. President, this is just another instance of what I am talking about. I say the world situation today is far more serious than it has been for a long time, and that the Senator from Oregon is wrong again in his appraisal. I have heard an analysis of the world situation, and I say the Senator from Oregon is again mistaken.

The issue before us, comes up in relation to the nomination of Mr. Morton, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of State. His nomination lay over in the committee until we received a certificate from the Secretary of State indicating Mr. Morton's qualifications. We examined him, and today I read his biography. We are now told that every time a nomination comes up for confirmation there must be on the desk of each Senator a report concerning it. The majority leader stated that that had not been the custom. At times there may be submitted to the committee as many as 100 or 150 nominations for positions in the Foreign Service. Can we, as legislators, take time to examine into the qualifications and qualities of each one of those persons, or is it the function of the State Department to go into their record? If we were to examine each one of them we would have to enlarge our committee, hold innumerable hearings, and submit reports on each nomination.

I am sorry that this discussion has occurred, if I have said anything unseemly on the floor of the Senate about an associate. I, too, have at times a feeling of righteousness with reference to how we should conduct ourselves and if I have acted in an unseemly way, I apologize.

When it comes to the words "best qualified," everyone is out of step "except my boy, Wayne" The Senator from Oregon inferred that the Senator from Wisconsin is not qualified. That is a fine statement. Talk about a violation of a rule; talk about stabbing a friend in the back. Somewhere it is said "Judge not lest ye be judged."

Mr. President, that is that.

Mr. President, I am happy to have the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] on my committee. Always he analyzes; always he stops, looks, and listens, and then gives his judgment. Always he is the helper and the friend. That is why the State of Georgia loves him and all America appreciates his selfless devotion to the Republic.

So I want to conclude, Mr. President, by saying that we wish for him many more years of constructive service.

Good health and prosperity to you, Senator GEORGE.

SENATOR GEORGE'S SEVENTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I must be present at a committee meeting at 2 o'clock. The Committee on Armed Services is meeting in an attempt to untangle some of the problems before it. But before I leave the Chamber I desire to wish our distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Georgia, a very happy birthday.

Today the distinguished Senator from Georgia is 75 years of age. Early this morning I met him at his hotel and attended a very important meeting with him. He is in fine health and has a keen and active mind. It is pretty difficult for some of us who look upon ourselves as youngsters actually to keep up with him.

The senior Senator from Georgia has served in this body longer than has any other Senator who sits here. I doubt that there is a Member of this body for whom any of us has more admiration or greater respect and affection. On any question to which the Senator from Georgia addresses himself he always commands the respect of his colleagues and the respect of a grateful people.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wrote a letter to the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] congratulating him upon his birthday anniversary. I did not realize that tributes were going to be paid to him on the floor of the Senate. I therefore ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the body of the RECORD, at an appropriate place, in connection with tributes paid him by other Senators, the letter which I wrote to him.

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

JANUARY 28, 1953.

The Honorable WALTER F. GEORGE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Please permit me to add my felicitations to the many I know you have already received upon the occasion of your birthday.

For me this is more than just the ordinary birthday greeting. For many years I have regarded you as one of the great Americans of our time and I feel stronger in that respect after having served with you 2 years in the United States Senate.

I hope and pray that you will have many happy returns of this day, and that the good Lord will permit you many years to serve our country and to guide and counsel your colleagues, and to inspire the youth of our country in our great American tradition.

With best personal regards, I am
Sincerely,

GEORGE SMATHERS.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I know it is unnecessary for me on the floor of the Senate to try to tell the Senate anything about the senior Senator from Georgia, WALTER GEORGE, but coming from South Carolina, just across the river from Georgia, it may not be inappropriate for me to say a few words.

I have known Senator GEORGE for a long time, and I am sure I speak for the people of South Carolina, as well as for the people of Georgia, when I say that the large majority of the people of both States believe him to be one of the finest

characters developed in the South in many, many years. We all love him. Even his enemies love and admire him. His enemies, so far as politics is concerned, admire him because they know he is fair always. They know he is always sincere. They know that he is trying to the best of his ability to represent all the people of the United States at all times. So today, on his seventy-fifth birthday, Senator GEORGE is being thought of by many people. It is my earnest hope and wish that the Senate may enjoy the benefit of his services for many, many, more years to come.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to join with the minority leader, the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] in extending to our colleague, the senior Senator from Georgia, our congratulations, felicitations, and best wishes on his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. Senator GEORGE is not only from Georgia but, in the truest sense, he represents the best interests of the United States as a whole. As one of the new Members of this body, I am delighted to have this opportunity to extend to him my best wishes, and to express the fervent hope that he will have many more years of service in the Senate and continue to give me and the other Senators the fruits of his rich experience and wise judgment.

NOMINATION OF THRUSTON B. MORTON TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, without desiring to interrupt the exchange of amenities between my good friends, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], I desire to address myself to the matter at hand, namely, the pending nomination, and particularly the request of the Senator from Oregon for more information.

Mr. President, I am glad that the President of the United States has sent to the Senate the nomination of Thruston B. Morton, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of State. I should like to say to my friend from Oregon that I have known Mr. Morton and his family for more than 30 years. On his paternal side and his maternal side, the Morton and Ballard families are among the most distinguished families of Kentucky.

No families have contributed more to civic, political and philanthropic activities in Kentucky than have those families.

Mr. Morton is a young man, but he has already achieved great success in various fields. Before World War II commenced, he had served as executive vice president of the largest milling company in the South.

I know how the interest of the Senator from Oregon is in matters of labor and management relations. As a business executive Mr. Morton was known for his broad understanding of the problems of

labor, and in his company there were enjoyed most amicable relationships between labor and management.

Mr. Morton served in the United States Navy for more than 4 years during World War II. His service was distinguished, and his leadership is attested by the fact that he held command of three different ships.

Upon his return from the service, he was elected in 1946 to the House of Representatives from the third district of Kentucky comprised of Louisville and Jefferson County. It is normally a Democratic district yet he was elected by a very large majority. He was reelected in 1948, and again in 1950, by very large majorities.

He enjoys the respect not only of his own party, but also of the Democratic Party and of the independent voters who live in his district.

I know Mr. Morton well. I know his intellectual ability, his background, and his understanding of international problems.

I wish to say to the Senator from Oregon that I believe, because of these qualities, and his integrity, Mr. Morton is eminently fitted for the position to which he has been nominated. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection, so that Mr. Morton's nomination can now be confirmed.

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

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I only wish to say that the Senator is quite mistaken if he thinks I have raised any objection to the nomination; I am only seeking information.

Mr. COOPER. I did not know. I only wanted to be certain.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Kentucky if he believes any great harm has been done to the nominee from his State by my asking for some information about him?

Mr. COOPER. No; and I have no objection at all. That is the reason why I tried to supply some information about him from my own knowledge.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator from Kentucky agree with the Senator from Oregon that no reflection is cast upon Mr. Morton when a request is made to have information about him spread upon the RECORD?

Mr. COOPER. I think the Senator is entitled to any information he desires. I merely wish to make it plain that I am not going to take part in the interchange between the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to reply to the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] by saying that, in characteristic fashion, he did not have his facts straight in his reply to me. If he knew the position of the junior Senator from Oregon in regard to the Committee on Foreign Relations matter, he would know that there is, and has been for many weeks past, a letter on file with the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], chairman of the Republican Committee on Committees in reply to a letter I re-

ceived from the Senator from Nebraska, in which I made very clear that I did not wish to be assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senator from Wisconsin simply is not up to date with his information.

There was a time, before I had gained the seniority I had on the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, when I would have liked to be assigned to the Committee on Foreign Relations. However, the Republican caucus did not see fit to put a west coast man on the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the result that for several years that committee sat without having a single Senator from the west coast on it. On several occasions in the Republican caucus I raised the issue, and the record is perfectly clear as to my views. I said that if there was any man from the western part of the United States, having greater seniority than I had, who desired assignment to the Committee on Foreign Relations, I was in favor of assigning him to that committee; but that in the absence of such a request from any other western Senator, I thought that one of the criteria that should have been taken into account in filling the committee assignments was geographical distribution. It was my position that in that instance the Senate certainly should have taken into account the tremendous interest of the people of the west coast in Asiatic problems, and that there ought to have been a west coast Senator on the committee.

The Senator from Wisconsin now says—and, I respectfully suggest, it is an afterthought, because not even cold print will sustain him—that he was speaking facetiously. If he was speaking facetiously when he made the sarcastic statement in his earlier remarks, that was the time when he could have very quickly explained it to the junior Senator from Oregon when I asked him to yield, and the personal exchange would not have taken place.

The Senator from Wisconsin is also incorrect in his reference to precedents in connection with the action taken by the Republican caucus this year in the handling of independents or insurgents. In my discussion of the issue when the matter was before the Senate, I cited the one and only precedent for the course of action that was followed, namely, the precedent of 1871, when Sumner, of Massachusetts, was kicked off his committee.

The only precedent the Republican side of the aisle could offer with regard to the action taken was that in some instances insurgents who had held committee chairmanships lost their chairmanships. That is true, but they did not lose their positions on the committees; and in other cases such Senators were dropped to the foot of the list of the committee, so far as seniority within the committee was concerned.

I expected such action as that, and I so stated on the floor. I said I thought that would be a perfectly proper course of action to take. But I repeat that neither this side of the aisle nor the other side of the aisle can justify going all the way back to 1871 for a precedent in order

to deny to a Member of the Senate the 8 years of seniority he has on committees, considering the meaning and importance seniority has in the Senate. However, that has been the will of the Senate. The Senate must live with it unless it sees the light and corrects its mistake, and I am going to live with it, Mr. President. But I am not going to sacrifice any of my rights on the floor of the Senate.

That is why I said to the Senator from Wisconsin, and now say to other committee chairmen, that I shall get the information I need, in order properly to represent the people of my State on issues as they arise here on the floor of the Senate. I expect that there will be used against me, time and time again, all the adjectives which were used against me by the Senator from Wisconsin. As a substitute for argument and facts, I expect to have my critics resort to name calling, to ridicule, and to sarcasm.

I call the attention of the Senator from Wisconsin to the fact that two insurgents from his State, the two Senators La Follette, did not always follow the will of the majority of the Republicans in the United States Senate. They formed a third party. However, the Republicans of their time did not deny them the positions which they formerly held on committees.

Likewise, the great Norris, of Nebraska, went even further. He announced that he was an Independent, and stood for election as an Independent. He did not even lose the chairmanship of his committee.

Not many weeks ago former Senator Burton K. Wheeler telephoned me to discuss this matter. He pointed out that in 1924 he ran for Vice President on a third-party ticket against his party, but the Democrats did not see fit to penalize him in any respect for exercising what he considered to be the dictates of his conscience and his honest independence of judgment.

Thus we can go down the list, and demonstrate that the Senator from Wisconsin cannot substantiate his statement that the Republican caucus acted on the basis of precedents, unless he wishes to hold to the precedent of 1871.

Inasmuch as the Senator from Wisconsin has raised the committee question, let me close my remarks by saying to my friends on the other side of the aisle that the issue which was before them at the time of the committee assignment fight—I set it forth in my speech, but it needs to be repeated—was whether minority rights were to be protected in the United States Senate. What my Democratic friends refuse to recognize is that, whether they like it or not, there are three parties in the United States Senate today. There is a Republican Party, a Democratic Party, and an Independent Party. Suppose my party, instead of having one Member in the Senate had three or four. Does anyone think the action on the committee assignments would have been the same? But the principle would have been the same. The existence of greater political power in the Independent Party would not have changed the principle. If the Independent Party today

had three or four Members of the Senate instead of one, does anyone think the Democrats would have voted to deny minority rights to the Independent Party?

What did some of my Democratic friends on the other side of the aisle say at the time of the committee assignment fight? Some of them have come to apologize to me. Apologies are a matter of form. It is all right if people want to apologize; but an apology never righted a wrong. An apology is a little conscience salve being used by the apologizer. When the Democrats came to me on the day of the committee assignment fight and said, "Wayne, you have us in a position where we must either vote for you or vote against a Democrat, and that is an awful position to be in," my reply to each of them when they tried to argue that I had been maneuvered into a bad parliamentary position, was that I had not been maneuvered into any bad position. I told each of them, "I am only asking you to follow the Reorganization Act. It is not an issue as to whether you vote for or against a Democrat. It is an issue as to whether you vote for or against a principle."

What was the principle? The principle of protecting minority interests and rights in the Senate.

It is my judgment that there was only one course of action for the Democrats to follow. They certainly could not expect the majority to proceed to protect the minority, because, as was pointed out, there is merit in the position of the majority in wanting to keep at least a majority of one on each committee.

I think that argument has great merit. I said so the day the debate arose. But so far as the Democrats are concerned, it was perfectly obvious, it seemed to me, that it was in the interest of fair play that what should have been done in respect to those two committees was to substitute a member of the other minority party for the lowest ranking Democrat proposed for membership on each of those committees. That is the way minority rights would have been protected.

So far as I am concerned, I do not intend to let the Democrats ignore or forget that principle. The fact is that they have established a precedent whereby they have denied a member of a minority party his 8 years of seniority rights on the floor of the Senate. They also know that if in the years immediately ahead the number of members of the Independent Party increases to three or four and the ratio between the other two parties changes only that much, the junior Senator from Oregon will take the same position then that he took when this issue arose in 1953. If members of the independent party then should raise the cry, "Remember 1953," it will be my position, "But we do not resort to the same tactics that were adopted by the Democrats in 1953. We will protect minorities." We will not ask, if that time should come, that we be permitted to take advantage of the situation merely because we would then have the clear balance of power in the Senate.

Let me say facetiously that if my party had the active membership of all its Members in the Senate who are Mem-

bers by suppressed desires, I would have quite a party in the Senate. We are going to take the question to the polls in 1954 and 1956. I am inclined to think that after 1954 and 1956 we shall have more independent Senators. Then we shall have an interesting discussion of the rule of precedent which the Republicans and Democrats adopted in 1953 with respect to my committee assignments. When the question of my committee assignments is raised here today by the Senator from Wisconsin, at least this much good comes from his speech; at least he has given me an opportunity to present my point of view once again, as to what I think the Senate should do in the interest of fair play and the right.

The Senate should adopt the motion which I have pending before the Committee on Rules and Administration, that there be added to the Armed Services Committee and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare an additional Republican, and that then the member of the minority party, the independent party, have returned to him the position which he held on the Armed Services Committee and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. That should be done with the understanding, of course, that he be at the foot of the table as far as seniority within the committee is concerned, just as other insurgents before me were treated, at least in some instances, as a result of their insurgency.

Let me say to my Democratic friends—and if I am wrong I hope they will correct me—that it is my understanding that when the Republican leadership suggested to the leadership on the Democratic side of the aisle that an increase be made in the Armed Services Committee and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare by adding one Republican to each of those committees so that the member of the independent party could be added to them, it was the Democratic leadership which opposed the proposal. I want the country to know it, because I understand now, from some of my mail, that such is not the position which some of the Democrats take in answering their mail on this issue. Some of them are placing the blame on the Republicans and hiding the fact that the Democrats opposed my motion. It seems to me that they have an opportunity to rethink this issue and proceed to do what I believe is clearly right and fair, and bring to an end a very bad precedent, the major responsibility for which, in my opinion, rests upon the Democrats in the Senate. I say that because unless my ears betrayed me, it was the majority leader, on the Republican side of the aisle, who raised the proposal about adding an additional Republican to the Armed Services Committee and to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and it was the Democratic leadership which rejected the proposal.

Some good has come out of this discussion, Mr. President. I hope at least it will be accepted as the serving of notice that no kind of intimidation, no kind of name calling, no resort to personalities, will deter the member of the Independent Party in the United States Senate from doing what he thinks ought

to be done in the interest of the people he represents, in carrying out his duty.

I hope this little exchange today will at least have the result of causing Members of the Senate to recognize that if we want rule XIX followed, then he who would throw the first stone had better keep it in mind before he makes his pitch.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Thruston B. Morton to be Assistant Secretary of State?

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, as is well known, I very seldom speak on the floor of the Senate. I am suffering from a bad head cold, as many others are doing at this moment. Therefore I have been reminiscing in my own mind for the past half hour.

I remember that when I was a youngster in Pike County, Ind., my Scotch grandfather used to raise very fine white sheep. In fact, they were about the finest sheep in the county, and they were all white. They had white faces and white legs. They were beautiful white sheep.

One spring, when I was about 8 or 9 years of age, during lambing time one of the ewes (yoes) had a black lamb. I remember how the white lambs and white ewes (yoes) stood around and looked at that little black lamb. I remember that the neighbors came from all around to see the black lamb. There was a black lamb in the midst of all the beautiful white ewes (yoes) and white lambs. It was the subject of conversation at the little church. It was the subject of conversation at the school. I do not remember, but I presume the local newspaper must have printed an article or story about how Uncle Bill Kelso, as my grandfather was known, who raised fine white sheep, finally saw a black lamb appear among them. The black lamb enjoyed for many weeks the publicity which it received and the conversation about it. I do not know whether lambs can be jealous, but I presume they were jealous, but, in any event, it was not long before that little black lamb had all the other white lambs and ewes (yoes) looking at it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield for a biblical quotation?

Mr. CAPEHART. I refuse to yield at this time. I am just reminiscing about an experience I had years ago. It was the talk of the community. Everybody talked about it, and speculated whether or not the next year all the lambs would be black. They wondered whether all of Grandfather Kelso's sheep were going to be black sheep from then on. The speculation was that he might have only black sheep next year. However, as I started to say, it was not long until that little black lamb, which had enjoyed all that glory and all that attention from the community, stopped growing. It was not long before it died, and was gone. So far as I can remember, all the succeeding lambs were white lambs. Pretty soon all the people in the community forgot all about the black lamb.

Mr. President, the moral of my little story is that once in a while of course there do develop black sheep among a lot of wonderful white sheep, but the

black sheep die off. They get a lot of attention. Eventually, in the case of my grandfather's sheep, the wonderful blood strain of his stock prevailed, and to this day there are only white sheep in this herd. There is not one black sheep among them.

I could not help reminiscing about that experience. I do not know, of course, whether it has any relationship to anything that has happened in the Senate. I remember the experience as though it had happened only yesterday, although it happened 45 or 46 years ago. There are still only white sheep on that farm, and there is not one black sheep among them. That black sheep certainly received a lot of attention. I do not know how it all happened; but such things will happen, I suppose.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I would suggest a more appropriate statement in the words of the Founder of the Christian religion, who said:

I send you forth as sheep in the midst of ravaging wolves.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I know that the Senator from Illinois made his statement in good humor. Honestly, I cannot say whether he is a sheep or a ravaging wolf. At times I believe he is a sheep, and a very mild one. At other times, I think he is quite a wolf.

I merely wanted to tell the Senate of my experience 45 years ago, because I do not think we need to be too much concerned about these new situations. The world will go on, the Senate will go on, and I think our Government will go on. While it may be nice to sit around and listen to talk, talk, talk, let us not however take ourselves too seriously, because the black sheep do pass from the herds.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I have a short statement which I should like to make on another subject. However, if we are ready to proceed to vote on pending nominations, I do not wish to delay such a vote. However, if the display of erudition, the resort to allegory and witticism, and the expounding of parliamentary law for the benefit of the general education of the Senate and the public are to continue for an indefinite period, I believe I should be permitted to make my statement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Iowa yield for 1 minute so that I may reply to my good friend from Indiana?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I shall be very glad to yield. I do not like to delay a vote on the nominations.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am very happy to get the admission of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] that at least by analogy he considers Senators on this side of the aisle to be political sheep. I think that is about the way they have been acting in the Senate since inauguration day. They have been following the leader without much thought as to where they are going. I believe it is about time that we changed that course of action in the Senate. I think the Senator from Indiana has done very well, considering he has a cold in his head. Perhaps I should

not suspect that it is a somewhat perpetual ailment with him. I should like to suggest in a helpful vein—because I know he, too, along with me, is a farmer—that the pronunciation of the word for a female sheep is ewe—yew.

Mr. CAPEHART. That is not correct in Indiana.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I did not intend to get into the argument, but I wish to testify that out on the prairies in Iowa 50 years ago when farmers used to come in to talk about sheep I never heard them say ewe (yew), until the very erudite and educated gentlemen started to talk about sheep. The female sheep were always called ewes (yoes) in my section of the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). The Chair is ready to state the question before the Senate.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I shall defer my statement until after a vote is had on the nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky to be Assistant Secretary of State. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The next nomination will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of True D. Morse to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, if there is to be a discussion of this nomination which will delay its consideration—

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, we have before us the committee reports on both the Morse nomination and the Coke nomination. I wish to commend the committee for making available to the Senate the information which I believe ought to be made available in connection with nominations to such high offices.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of True D. Morse to be Under Secretary of Agriculture? Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of J. Earl Coke to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles R. Hook, Jr., to be Deputy Postmaster General.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wonder whether the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service would give us a report on this nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRISWOLD in the chair). The Chair recognizes the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Oregon has requested information with regard to the hearings on the nomination of Charles R. Hook, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Postmaster General.

Hearings were held on the nomination, and I have copies of the testimony which

was taken by the committee. The hearings were not ordered to be printed with reference to the three nominees who appeared before the committee at that time. I shall be pleased to give the Senator from Oregon the transcript of the hearings, and I shall also be glad to give any information which appears in the record with respect to Mr. Hook and Mr. Allen.

Mr. MORSE. I do not believe that the Senator need to give me the transcript of the testimony. I wonder whether the Senator from Kansas could give us a very brief oral summary of the testimony. I do not know the gentlemen at all. I should like to know something about them.

Mr. CARLSON. I believe the Senator from Oregon has made a very fair request. I am very pleased to state, on the basis of the transcript of testimony taken at the hearing on January 27, 1953, that Mr. Charles R. Hook, Jr., lives at Gates Mills, Ohio; that he was born in Middletown, Ohio, on December 22, 1914, and was graduated from Yale University in 1937. He is married to former Louise Morgan, of New York, and they have five children. Mr. Hook has been vice president—personnel—of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway at Cleveland, Ohio, since January 1, 1948. He joined the railway company as assistant to president—personnel—on July 15, 1946.

In 1946 he was appointed a member of a seven-man advisory council to assist the War Department General Staff in personnel phases of the War Department reorganization.

He also served as an industry member of the National War Labor Board and as a management adviser for the Training Within Industry Division of the War Manpower Commission.

In 1944 he coauthored with Lee H. Hill a book entitled "Management at the Bargaining Table."

He is a director of the American Arbitration Association and a former director for two terms of the American Management Association.

As the industry member of the Joint Bolivian-American Labor Commission named by the State Department, he spent several months in Bolivia in 1943, studying the labor-management relations at the tin mines.

Mr. Hook is a member of the personnel advisory council of the American Management Association, and formerly held the same position with the National Industrial Conference Board. He is a trustee of the Musical Arts Association in Cleveland, and a trustee of the Cleveland Mental Health Association.

I believe that concludes most of the statement regarding Mr. Hook.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. CARLSON. I am glad to yield.
Mr. MORSE. Was the committee unanimously in support of the nomination?

Mr. CARLSON. The committee was unanimous in voting in favor of the confirmation of the nomination.

Mr. MORSE. Is the Senator from Kansas personally acquainted with Mr. Hook?

Mr. CARLSON. No; I am not. Let me say that we inquired of Mr. Hook about his interests in steamship lines, air lines, and railroads, the groups with which the post office deals. He assured us, as to each of them, that he has only 100 shares of stock in an air-line company, and that he is disposing of that holding.

Mr. MORSE. That is the next point about which I wished to inquire. I now understand the Senator from Kansas to say that Mr. Hook has no financial interest which should be disposed of before he serves in the position to which he has been nominated. Is that correct?

Mr. CARLSON. That is what we were informed.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words in regard to Mr. Hook, whom I happen to know personally. His father is president of the American Rolling Mill Co. Mr. Hook was brought up in Middletown, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He has in no way been involved in politics of any kind. As a matter of fact, he was in no sense a political nominee or recommendation; and he took no part, from any point of view, I believe, in the recent campaign. Mr. Hook was found by Mr. Summerfield in his desire to obtain the services of men with actual business experience, particularly in the field of transportation, to undertake a reorganization of the Post Office Department. I was very glad, indeed, that Mr. Summerfield happened to select Mr. Hook, although he had not been my recommendation. I do not think we could find a better man for the job. He, together with one or two others whom Mr. Summerfield is bringing into the service, will, I am confident, be able to put the Post Office Department on the business basis on which it should be placed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Charles R. Hook, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Postmaster General.

The nomination was confirmed.

JOHN C. ALLEN

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next nomination on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John C. Allen, of Illinois, to be Assistant Postmaster General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Kansas to give us a similar summary. Let me make clear that it is only in connection with appointments to what all of us recognize are major positions in the Government that I ask for this information, when the committee has not supplied it in printed form.

On the other hand, in the case of the Public Health Service, for example, we usually confirm, en bloc, 50, 60, or 75 nominations of persons who have been

closely checked by the committee and by the Public Health Service. In such cases I have no intention of requesting information about the nominees, because the positions to which they are nominated are not policy-making ones.

However, when we are dealing with major posts in the Government service that do have great administrative responsibility and, in many instances, a considerable amount of administrative policy-making responsibility, I believe it to be only proper that the RECORD show the kind of information that I am requesting today.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to assure the Senator from Oregon that I am most pleased to give the information that is contained in the transcript which was taken on Tuesday, January 27, at which time John C. Allen, the nominee to be Assistant Postmaster General, appeared before our committee. More than a quorum of the committee was present at that time. I read the following from the transcript:

Mr. John C. Allen was born in Fairhaven, Mass., on August 23, 1906, and was graduated from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1928.

Mr. Allen has been general traffic manager of Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., since April 1946. He joined the company in March 1932, and practically all of his business experience with Sears has been devoted to transportation activities. Previous to that, he was associated with Mandel Bros. department store in Chicago, and at the time he left this company, he was traffic manager.

Mr. Allen is a member of the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League and is chairman of the LCL and merchandise committee of that league. He is a member of the transportation committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and he serves on the transportation committee of the National Retail Federation.

Mr. Allen lives in Lombard, Ill. He is married to the former Kathleen Edwards of Chicago, and they have a son, 18, and a daughter, 14.

I wish to say for myself, as chairman of the committee, that Mr. Allen was interrogated by the members of the committee; and he assured us that he had no connections which would in any way violate the conflict-of-interests statute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified forthwith of the nominations confirmed today.

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

STATEMENTS BY FORMER PRESIDENT TRUMAN REGARDING RUSSIAN ATOMIC EXPLOSIONS

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the statement I am about to make on the floor of the Senate is somewhat delayed, for the Senate was not in session yesterday. However, I feel duty-bound to make this statement today, for the public record.

On the morning of January 27, former President Truman was quoted in a news dispatch as saying that he had some doubt as to whether the Russians had

an atomic bomb. He also admitted that he had announced positively on three different occasions, beginning in 1949, that Russia had first released an atomic explosion, and on two different occasions later stated that Russia had exploded atomic bombs. When confronted with that statement later by the press, Mr. Truman is reported to have said something to the effect that he was saying those things at that time in order to make the American people aware of the dangers which might be facing them.

Mr. President, I state to you that if Mr. Truman made positive statements of that nature—which he did, in 1949 and subsequently—and if when he made those statements he had doubts in his own mind that Russia had atomic weapons, and if Mr. Truman made those statements merely to frighten the American people, then it is one of the most reprehensible misrepresentations any man in public life ever made to his people, to whom he owed a responsibility.

Mr. President, I am a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. By law, that committee has the right to receive information about the services and all the other operations of the departments and agencies of the Government insofar as atomic developments are concerned. In fact, there is in the law a mandate upon those agencies to inform the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of atomic developments. I say to you, Mr. President, that regardless of whether Mr. Truman, while he was President of the United States, either could understand or was fully aware of the information which should have been given to him, and upon which apparently, he based his three flat statements, that the Russians had released atomic energy, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy did receive full scientific and highly responsible information, based upon all manner of evaluation and all manner of intelligence which thoroughly convinced able and intelligent representatives of this Government that Russia had indeed in 1949, and subsequently, released atomic explosions.

If Mr. Truman, who made those flat, positive statements on his own responsibility, had any doubts about that matter, either then or thereafter, it was his legal duty, under the Atomic Energy Act, immediately to inform the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; but he never at any time so informed the joint committee.

Mr. President, it comes with poor grace for a man who is now a private citizen to comment so glibly and apparently so irresponsibly upon matters of high secrecy and high sensitivity to the security of the United States and the world, based upon information which he solemnly received under his responsibility as the highest executive of this land.

No, Mr. President, there is no question in my mind, although I am not an expert or a scientist, and I must rely upon the reliable persons in our Government who are intelligently capable of evaluating these things. In full reliance upon their positive assurance in the past, I say to you that I am convinced that Russia has released atomic explosions in the past, approximately at the times

when they were announced. Yet the fantastic statement is quoted or is alleged to have been made by Mr. Truman, namely, that while he said that the Russians had released an atomic explosion, he did not say the Russians had released an atomic bomb. Mr. President, the record shows that, according to the news story, Mr. Truman said he had a doubt that the Russians could make an atomic bomb. I call attention to the fact that it is less complicated to encase explosive atomic materials in a bomb—that is only a matter of mechanical aptitude—than it is to create the materials which themselves will explode. So if the Russians were able to release an atomic explosion when they wanted to, certainly the competence that enabled them to release such explosion would be fully sufficient for them to place the material inside a case and call it a bomb.

Mr. President, it is a startling thing the former President has done. In some way it smacks of irresponsibility of utterance, which is not without precedent in his history. Just today I am informed that, over the news and ticker services, the former President released another blast at his critics, in which he called them pin heads and squirrel heads. Those appellations find their counterparts in some of the juvenile utterances which have come from the White House in the past when irritation and other causes have brought outbursts from that quarter.

But, Mr. President, on the evening of the 27th, two statements were released. I released one earlier, on my own responsibility, with regard to the statement of the former President. I shall not quote it at this time, but I ask that that statement be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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

Senator B. B. HICKENLOOPER, Republican, of Iowa, member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, today issued the following statement with regard to former President Truman's statement expressing some doubt that the Russians have the A-bomb:

"In the first place, Mr. Truman is a private citizen, and I believe he is entirely out of place in making any such statements as a private citizen, based upon sensitive and classified information which he may have received while he was President.

"He is quoted as saying that his former announcements that the Russians had released an atomic explosion 'had been made to keep the American Nation fully informed of the peril they might face.'

"If Mr. Truman made such ominous statements in 1949, and later, as President, for the purpose of frightening the American people without being convinced that they were factually correct, then it is reprehensible, indeed.

"I am convinced that the Russians did release an atomic explosion on more than one occasion, and certainly if they can release an atomic explosion when they want to, they can make bombs, because the technical skill required in putting together the material for an explosion would not be greater than the mechanics of encasing those materials in a bomb.

"My information on the release of the atomic explosion in Russia comes from responsible officials in government, who have

the responsibility of advising accurately on such matters, and I have their assurance that atomic explosions have been released in Russia, and I am further convinced that Russia is going forward with atomic development."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then, Mr. President, Representative CARL T. DURHAM, of North Carolina, vice chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Representative W. STERLING COLE, the ranking Republican member of the joint committee on the House side, and myself, as the ranking Republican member on the Senate side, joined in a statement which is a little more ample than the short statement I had previously released. That joint statement calls attention, with some shock, to the statement of the former President, and in a very brief way reviews some of the steps to which the joint committee had gone to assure itself from competent authority that atomic explosions had been theretofore released in Russia. It expresses some consternation that former President Truman would make such a statement. I ask, Mr. President, that that joint statement, issued also on January 27, 1953, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE CARL DURHAM, DEMOCRAT, OF NORTH CAROLINA, RETIRING CHAIRMAN; SENATOR BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, REPUBLICAN, OF IOWA, RANKING SENATE MAJORITY MEMBER; AND REPRESENTATIVE W. STERLING COLE, REPUBLICAN, OF NEW YORK, RANKING HOUSE MAJORITY MEMBER, JANUARY 27, 1953

Today former President Truman is quoted as saying, "I am not convinced Russia has the [atomic] bomb * * * I am not convinced the Russians have achieved the know-how to put the complicated mechanism together to make an A-bomb work, I am not convinced they have the bomb."

The purpose of this joint statement is to clarify history and to point out that the ex-President's statement is highly unfortunate in that it contradicts indisputable evidence not only available today but available in 1949.

A report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, dated October 19, 1951, stated as follows:

"In the first months of its existence the committee took two steps, (1) it pressed for a strong United States intelligence effort directed at the atomic energy activities of potential enemies; and (2) it brought unremitting pressure in behalf of all endeavors to secure information which would enable the United States to know when any atomic test explosion took place on the continents of Eurasia. The intensity of the committee's interest as to both phases has continued at peak level throughout. The active intervention of a handful of individuals, some of whom are committee members, may well have meant the difference between failure and success in becoming aware of the * * * Soviet bomb tests announced by the President. Had these * * * tests passed unnoticed in the United States, the consequences to ourselves could have verged upon the disastrous."

One individual is largely responsible for successful United States detection of the three Soviet atomic bomb test explosions thus far announced from the White House. This individual is former AEC Commissioner Lewis L. Strauss. Mr. Strauss found that inadequate measures were being taken to inform the United States about any successful Russian weapon test. He, therefore,

went to Mr. Forrestal and Mr. Patterson and other high-ranking military and civilian officials and insisted that the necessary measures be undertaken. In this effort he had the powerful backing of Senator HICKENLOOPER, then chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; Representative COLE, ranking majority member on the House side; and Senator McMahon and Representative DURHAM, ranking minority members. It was Mr. Strauss' foresight, relentlessly endorsed by the joint committee—and assisted on the technical side by Dr. Lawrence R. Hafstad, now director of AEC Reactor Development—that brought into being many of the vital measures which averted the disaster that might have ensued had the United States remained ignorant of Russia's success in achieving the atomic weapon.

In 1949 there began to arrive intelligence data indicating that Russia had tested her first bomb. This intelligence data—like any other similar material—had to be carefully evaluated. Even in the early phases of evaluation, however, it was clear that in all probability the Soviet explosion had been a weapon test and not an accident. Nevertheless, for a few days, it was possible to entertain narrow hopes that the explosion was not an actual test.

During this period of a few days one or two high officials in the executive branch vehemently took the position that the Soviet explosion could not have been a bomb test and that it might have been due to accident. Within a very short time thereafter—before September 23, 1949—the evidence had been fully evaluated and it simply did not admit of doubt.

A special board of the Nation's foremost experts was called in to review the evaluation. The board members—and there are no more technically qualified individuals to be found in the United States—were completely convinced that the Soviets had tested a weapon device and so reported on September 23, 1949, to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The evidence was again reviewed during fall 1949 in the interest of supercaution, and once again the evidence was found by the most competent technical authorities to show conclusively that the Soviets had indeed tested a bomb. Probably never in the history of intelligence has such clear-cut evidence been examined so exhaustively so often to arrive at the same simple and unavoidable conclusion.

This whole episode has an ironical aspect in that the executive branch, with the backing of President Truman, determined before September 23, 1949, not to disclose the nature of the evidence to the joint committee—a decision violating the Atomic Energy Act, which requires the joint committee to be informed. We term this decision ironical not only because the joint committee already knew the measures being taken but had been itself highly instrumental in causing those measures to be adopted in the first place. Soon after September 23, 1949, the joint committee did gain access to all details about the first Soviet bomb test.

On October 3, 1951, Mr. Truman, as President, himself publicly stated—and we quote—"another atomic bomb has recently been exploded within the Soviet Union." On October 22, 1951, the White House announced that a third atomic bomb explosion had occurred in Russia. It is interesting to note that yesterday the ex-President referred in his statement to only two Soviet tests, whereas he himself—when President—announced three such tests.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I make one other observation. It has generally been considered by high-ranking officers of the Government, regardless of party, that when they retire from office and return to civilian life, they should exercise the most meticulous

care in any statements they may make, based upon classified, confidential, or secret information which they received in their capacity as guardians of the public security. I may say, paraphrasing the words of a famous American patriot a good many years ago, may former President Truman profit by their example in his conduct and in the statements in which he indulges in his private life, as a private citizen.

FINDINGS OF SENATOR JOHNSTON OF SOUTH CAROLINA RESULTING FROM HIS TRIP TO EUROPE, NORTH AFRICA, AND THE NEAR EAST

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, at this time I wish to make a report on my findings in Europe, in north Africa, and in the Near East concerning the personnel employed there. This report is based on a personal study of Federal pay and personnel practices in the Near East, Africa, and Europe. A representative cross section of Federal installations in those areas was selected for study with the view to obtaining an intimate understanding of the many complex and pressing problems involved.

As the Senate knows, the Congress has been required, with increasing frequency during recent years, to consider special pay, allowance, leave, and other types of personnel legislation for overseas employees. Action has been taken, frequently, in the face of a wide diversity of views and often without adequate factual information upon which to base decisions. Accordingly, Public Law 201, section 5 (b), enacted October 24, 1951, directed the Bureau of the Budget and Civil Service Commission to report "on pay and personnel practices being followed in overseas areas by all departments and agencies, including the Foreign Service of the Department of State." The report was submitted April 1, 1952, and is included herein as appendix A.

That report indicated, and representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, Civil Service Commission, General Accounting Office, and departments and agencies with whom portions of it were discussed, agreed that the personnel problems abroad are varied, complex, and not easy of solution. Further, there was ample evidence that prolonged inattention to these problems had impaired the effectiveness of Federal activities, nourished inefficiency, undermined employee morale, and increased administrative and operating expenses beyond reasonable limits.

I respectfully urge the Congress to take the necessary steps to immediately curtail certain useless and valueless activities and to insist on major organizational and managerial reforms in overseas areas. It is my conservative estimate that over 100,000 persons can be removed from United States payrolls within the next 12 months if this is done.

On the basis of additional information and valuable leads received but not contained in this initial report, I am continuing my investigation of certain other aspects of personnel practices in these overseas installations. This will be the subject of a final report at a later date.

A large portion of the information revealed to our party is classified, secret, and confidential, and naturally will not be divulged by me except through proper channels.

It is hoped that this report will be useful to the Congress in the consideration and development of legislation affecting Federal activities and personnel in overseas areas.

REPORT ON OVERSEAS PAY AND PERSONNEL PRACTICES

The study, upon which this report is based, covered a representative cross-section of Federal activities and installations in the 10 countries of Europe, the Near East, and northern Africa. Over a thousand Federal employees were interviewed during more than two dozen formal conferences; other hundreds were interviewed at their posts of duty. Employees were selected for interview in a manner to represent all levels of responsibility, types of program and work from the Ambassador, administrator, or commanding officer down through the ranks to the guards and messengers.

Although the primary purpose of this study was to obtain first-hand knowledge of conditions and problems in the field of pay administration and personnel management, significant findings resulted in other areas. Therefore, to the end that this report serve usefully to the greatest extent possible, it goes beyond matters of strictly a personnel nature.

The study group commends the courage and loyalty of some of our employees who have stuck to their jobs in certain areas despite the difficult circumstances and conditions. These circumstances and conditions must be seen to be appreciated. In north Africa, France, and parts of occupied Germany where new construction has been raised from the bombed-out wilderness, there Federal employees, men and women alike, have stood firm in their jobs without even the least semblance of convenience. Their children are going to school in Dallas huts and traveling over 50 miles a day to attend their classes.

While great progress has been made in the execution of our many tremendous projects abroad, frequently under conditions adverse in the extreme, it is time to face up to the fact that the very foundation of our foreign policy is being damaged by an undertow that is steadily increasing its pressure. This undertow derives its strength from streams of indecision, overlapping authority, duplication of effort, wasteful practices, understaffing, and irresponsible and uncoordinated supervision and direction. Responsibility for the correction of these conditions must be assumed as appropriate by the Congress, the President, the executive departments and agencies, the supervisory and operating officials, and even individual employees, if success is to be realized in our endeavors abroad.

MAJOR CONCLUSIONS

First. The Civil Service Commission, as the central personnel agency for the Federal Government, should recognize and assume its responsibilities abroad. Complete abdication of its responsibilities in overseas areas has proven costly

in terms of manpower, money, and morale.

Second. Prompt steps should be taken to develop the full framework of a comprehensive and sound overseas personnel program. The system should be designed to provide an extension of the domestic career service to our employees abroad but tailored to meet the unusual problems peculiar to overseas employment. The lack of such a system accounts for many of the problems existing today in the field of personnel administration abroad.

Third. Immediate action should be directed toward removing inequities and bringing about a reasonable degree of uniformity in the administration and operation of such matters as (a) base pay fixing, (b) cost-of-living, rental, hardship and other types of allowances, (c) home leave, (d) medical, educational, and recreational facilities, (e) travel, (f) transportation of household and other personal effects, (g) promotional opportunities, and (h) retirement and separation benefits. It is a situation that has developed since the Second World War. The various agencies have mushroomed in a hodgepodge manner, so to speak. We must assume our responsibility, and correlate them under one head. Then we shall have better morale among our personnel overseas.

Fourth. The variety, scope, and size of our foreign programs and activities should be reduced immediately. Further, appropriate measures should be taken to assure continued curtailment as warranted and to prevent irresponsible growth in the future. When an agency is set up overseas, naturally the desire is to build it up as much as possible. That is only human nature.

Fifth. Responsibility for policy and direction of foreign programs and activities should be placed in or under the regular departments in Washington. From somewhere must come the source of power.

Sixth. Responsibility for the administration of all Federal programs and activities in each country should be vested in our accredited representative to that country. Further, the intermediate levels of responsibility now existing should be abolished.

We should not have in some countries, as is now the case, as many as four ambassadors looking after the interests of America.

Seventh. Appropriations should be consolidated, administrative responsibility defined, and accountability required so that costs can be determined, results measured, needs anticipated, employees utilized, and economies effected.

Eighth. The joint accounting project of the General Accounting Office, Bureau of the Budget, and Treasury Department should be extended to all overseas areas at once. Adequate accounting systems, comprehensive audits, and systematic reporting minimize the possibility of fraud, spot-light wasteful practices, and promote efficiency.

Ninth. The separate organizational units performing housekeeping functions—personnel, procurement, building maintenance, motor pools, and so forth—within each different agency should be abolished. These services can and

should be performed at each location by a common service staff.

Tenth. Immediate steps should be taken to eliminate the costly and unnecessary movement of personnel, equipment and goods from one location to another, due mainly to the absence of over-all planning, direction, and coordination. A great many movements from place to place could and should be eliminated in the future by proper planning.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

First. The Civil Service Commission: It is the role of the Civil Service Commission, as the central personnel office of the executive branch, to preserve and improve the merit system and provide leadership in personnel administration. Conditions found to exist in overseas areas, on the whole, provide the basis for a serious indictment of the Commission for its failure to recognize and measure up to its responsibilities. Among other things it was found:

(a) That except for the Foreign Service of the Department of State the overseas personnel practices of the Federal Government generally are not designed to fit into our concept of a career service. This accounts, to some extent, for the problems of recruitment, transfer, and employee utilization.

(b) That the diversity of statutes and regulations leads to numerous systems of personnel administration. Many of the problems which result are beyond the power of any one agency to resolve and there is no coordinating machinery to bring the several agencies together.

(c) That little has been done, except on an individual agency basis, to develop guides which take into account characteristics essential to successful overseas employment. This accounts, in some measure, for the selection and appointment of many employees who fail to properly adjust themselves to conditions abroad.

Certainly there ought to be someone assigned who knows the conditions of the particular country involved before anyone is sent abroad. If that were the practice, I think we would fare better after our representative arrives there.

(d) That several different performance rating systems are used for evaluating the work of overseas employees. The variety of systems in use destroys the value of an employee's rating, except in his own agency, leads to charges of personal favoritism, and results in more than a normal number of appeals.

(e) That standards and job specifications have not been developed for many positions peculiar to overseas employment. This makes sound pay administration difficult if not impossible.

It is not unusual to find such conditions. I once asked a man who had been in about five or six different agencies, and who had moved from place to place, "Every time you move do you get a pay increase?" He replied, "I do not know whether you ought to ask me that question or not."

(f) That several distinctly different systems are used in the examining, selecting, and appointing of overseas employees. This leads to an inevitable duplication of forms, procedures, and processes, which, of course, results in extra expense.

(g) That no audit has been made of the classification and pay administration programs of the agencies in overseas areas. The variance in rates of pay between agencies for positions of a like nature indicates a serious lack of coordination in the important phase of management.

(h) That the wide diversity of practices many times between agencies in the same country, with respect to pay, allowances, and other benefits for the many thousands of indigenous personnel employed by the United States Government, is costing the taxpayers millions of dollars, and destroying much of the good relations we have sought through our assistance programs. To cite one of the many examples encountered; one agency decided it should give a Christmas bonus to its indigenous personnel without conference or proper advice with other agencies in the same neighborhood. Consequently, the other agencies did not follow the practice, and it caused much disruption of normal activities. Frequently it is the practice in these areas, on the part of local governments and industry, which practice must necessarily be followed by the United States Government, to compensate their personnel according to length of service, number of children to be supported, whether an employee is married or single, and numerous bonus arrangements which, compared with our system, are extremely complicated. Yet in many areas we found no evidence of cooperation between agencies, or attempts to work out a uniform approach to the matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The executive branch should develop and present to the Congress appropriate legislation to clarify and extend the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission for leadership in overseas personnel administration. Such legislation should provide for the reorganization and strengthening of the Civil Service Commission, as required, to enable it to carry out its duties and responsibilities.

Some agencies are taking into the service persons from various countries. I warn the Senate that we shall wake up someday to find that some of them have been placed upon our retirement rolls, and are being paid in accordance with the American retirement system. Others will not. We should look into and correct all such conditions before it is too late.

B. The Civil Service Commission should move with force and direction to fulfill its responsibilities in the areas in which its authority is clear.

2. OVERSEAS PERSONNEL PROGRAM

It is readily apparent that the Federal Government does not have an over-all personnel program designed specially for overseas employment. Current policies and practices are an unrelated hodgepodge of laws, regulations, and administrative decisions improvised on a day-to-day basis.

Although the Foreign Service of the State Department has taken important strides in the development of a personnel system tailored for overseas employment, evidence indicates that administration of the system is somewhat

deficient. Apart from the matter of actual administration, the State Department's Foreign Service system has characteristics which are subject to serious question. They involve its isolation from and lack of interchangeability with the rest of the Federal service both abroad and at home and its practices relating to the selection, transfer, and promotion of employees and its pay-fixing program and methods.

The Foreign Service system, while it is adaptable to a small, closely knit group representing this country in diplomatic circles, has serious weaknesses when extended to the thousands of employees now overseas. Working in the same job and in the same area with employees having diplomatic status with its special privileges creates a serious morale problem.

Aside from the foreign service the tendency is to staff overseas activities through contractual employment instead of on a career basis. While this method of staffing is quicker in its initial stages and has certain other advantages it also has some major draw-backs. It results in a higher turn-over rate and denies the Federal service the benefit of continuity of service overseas and in the United States. Further, it does not lend itself to the development and maximum use of employee skills and knowledges acquired in Government service.

Generally, persons appointed to overseas positions are not selected on a competitive basis or required to meet the same standards set up for employment in the States.

Many employees were interviewed who had not been briefed sufficiently on the customs, history, and conditions of the country to which they were assigned. Others stated that while they were given an orientation course before being sent overseas it proved to be of negligible value.

These and many other conditions of a similar nature point to the need for constructive thinking and concerted action in the development of an overseas personnel program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The Civil Service Commission should take the lead in developing the framework of a complete overseas personnel program. While the system should be designed to provide an extension of the domestic career service to employees abroad, it does not follow that status should be conferred on all employees now overseas.

B. Consideration should be given to removing the barriers that exist between the Foreign Service and the rest of the Federal service so that eventually employees overseas will be available for service in any agency either at home or abroad.

C. Adequate entrance standards should be developed and adopted to assure the selection of qualified personnel.

D. Proper orientation courses should be given employees before they are sent overseas.

3. DIFFERENCES IN PERSONNEL AND PAY PRACTICES

Wide differences were found to exist in most of the basic elements of person-

nel administration in overseas areas. A few examples are as follows:

(a) Position classification: Like positions are allocated to different grade levels in the several agencies. Some evidence was found to indicate that the grades of positions have been raised as a means of providing an extra incentive to overseas employment. Position descriptions often are inaccurate and not up to date. Also, there is a difference in concept of pay administration to further complicate the picture. In the Foreign Service the salary of an individual is based in part on his rank, whereas, in other departments the salary of an individual is based on an evaluation of the duties and responsibilities of his position.

(b) Allowances: Under a wide variety of laws and regulations employees are accorded allowances and differentials to meet special problems and needs while serving abroad. They are designed to equate the net compensation of employees abroad with the compensation of employees in the United States. In general, allowances are authorized to cover, first, the cost of quarters; second, the difference in cost of living between an overseas post and that in Washington; and third, the extraordinary expenses involved in transferring from one post to another. Certain types of personnel, serving at designated hardship posts, receive in addition to other allowances up to as much as 25 percent additional by reason of the assignment to such posts. Employees of the Department of Defense in certain instances are provided educational facilities whereas employees of other agencies are not similarly treated.

(c) Home leave: Employees in the Foreign Service and employees of MSA earn home leave in addition to annual and sick leave, whereas employees of other departments and agencies earn only annual and sick leave. This difference in leave benefits is the cause of considerable concern to the agencies and some dissatisfaction on the part of employees.

(d) Other benefits, and so forth: Wide variances were found to exist between agencies and even within agencies in such matters as medical facilities and charges for medical services, commissary and PX privileges, travel rates and transportation of household effects and automobiles.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The Civil Service Commission should be directed to conduct an immediate study of pay and wage fixing policies and practices in overseas areas with the view to developing a sound system of wage administration. The system should be designed to remove existing inequities and be suitable for use by all agencies on a uniform basis.

B. Either by amendment of Executive Order 10000 or by legislation, responsibility for determining allowances and administration thereof should be vested in one authority. At present the Department of State has jurisdiction in foreign countries and the Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction in the Territories and possessions. Because of the relationship of allowances to pay administration it would appear preferable to centralize responsibility for administra-

tion of allowances in the Civil Service Commission.

C. Congress should enact legislation to equalize the home-leave benefits of overseas employees.

I think everyone will agree that it should be done, but we are not doing it.

D. Legislation is required to equalize a number of other matters such as the cost of medical treatment, transportation of household effects and allowances for educational purposes.

4. VARIETY, SCOPE, AND SIZE OF PROGRAMS

It is self-evident that many of our foreign programs have served their purpose and unless curtailed immediately will succeed only in the future in winning us enemies instead of friends. Other programs have been conducted on much too grand a scale. One must meet with the people over there to know just how they feel about Americans in the light of such actions.

Still others have been extended over too large a territory and in too many directions. Some appear designed to impose our social standards upon other peoples even against their will or to deliberately create situations from which we cannot withdraw in good faith in the predictable future.

Our aid has increased employment, helped agriculture and industry, raised the national income and stabilized the economy of Western Europe to a great extent. Yet even in spite of this we are losing the respect and good will of the peoples of these countries for a variety of reasons: Our wasteful practices and apparent disregard for the value of a dollar breeds disgust. The large number of our employees and the extent of our operations creates suspicion. The use of scarce housing and other facilities by our employees encourages contempt.

Those of us who are not confronted with the problem of scarce housing cannot appreciate the plight of those who are pushed out of their homes.

The plush living of our employees on a comparative basis causes jealousy. Disgust, suspicion, contempt, and jealousy are not foods upon which lasting friendships between individuals or nations thrive and grow.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Congress should authorize and direct that an independent firm of accountants conduct an immediate comprehensive audit of each and every appropriation from which funds for foreign programs and activities have been or are available. Among other things the audit report should indicate: (a) Funds spent—by country and by object, (b) funds obligated—by country and by object, (c) funds available—limitations, if any, such as time or object.

B. Congress should call for and direct each department and agency engaged in overseas activities to prepare and submit a current progress report indicating among other things: First, projects completed—location, initial cost and continuing annual cost of operation or maintenance; second, projects started but incomplete—location, cost to date, cost to complete, anticipated completion date, continuing annual cost of operation or maintenance after completion; third, projects committed—location, antici-

pated cost, starting time, time to complete, continuing annual cost of operation or maintenance after completion.

C. Future appropriations should be made only on the basis of an accurate determination of the amount of funds still available, the amount of funds required to complete projects for which we are already obligated, future operating and maintenance costs and an overall appraisal of our total foreign program.

D. Future appropriations should be restricted to and based on sound budget estimates for specific projects and activities.

E. Appropriation language should establish administrative responsibility and accountability and provide for adequate auditing by the General Accounting Office to assure that legislative intent is being fulfilled.

5. RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOREIGN PROGRAMS

There was evidence on every hand of confusion, duplication of effort and overlapping of functions stemming from the lack of central direction and coordination in Washington. This was evident not only with respect to the foreign-aid programs but in connection with and between the MAAG groups and the attaché staffs.

It is obvious that such a situation not only impairs the efficient conduct of our activities and pyramids the cost but weakens our position in dealing with foreign powers and their representatives.

RECOMMENDATION

A. Full responsibility for foreign policy and the administration of foreign-aid programs should be drawn together under the Department of State.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN PROGRAMS

The organizational structure under which our foreign-aid programs are conducted varies widely in different countries. Generally speaking, lines of authority are not clearly established which leads to indecision and unnecessary delay. For example, in France we have three individuals with the title of Ambassador and three others with the title of Minister. In addition to these six we have a score or more with the title of administrator, director, head of mission, and so forth. In Paris alone, the United States Government has 49 separate agencies, each with separate authority and responsibilities. Perhaps even worse than this is the duplication of staffs down through the ranks even to the mail clerks and messengers.

In view of this it is little wonder that almost every foreign city of any size is "bulging at the seams" with American employees.

RECOMMENDATION

A. Complete responsibility for execution of our foreign policy should be vested in our accredited representative to each country. This individual's authority should not be diminished or diluted by subjecting him to intermediate controls in his contacts with or in receipt of directions from the Department of State in Washington.

7. STATUS OF OBLIGATIONS AND PROGRAMS

It is difficult, if not actually impossible, to ascertain accurately the status of our expenditures and obligations

either on a program, activity, project, or country-wide basis. Neither can the number of our employees be determined either in total or on a country-wide or program basis. For example, there is a difference of well over 10,000 in the number of employees reported to be stationed overseas by two official sources on the same date. As a further example, one specific project was reported by one source as costing in excess of \$150,000,000 and by another source at less than \$90,000,000.

In another instance payment of over \$200,000 was made to a contractor on the basis of his personal statement that the contract had been fulfilled. Many months later it was discovered that the contract had not only not been completed, but very little work at all had been started on it.

The reasons for this confused state of affairs are manifold: For one reason, the funds and personnel for any given program, activity, or function may be derived from a variety of appropriations or even by transfer of funds and personnel from one appropriation to another. For a second reason, accountability is neither clearly defined nor effectively executed. For a third reason, administrative responsibility is not positive or coordinated to the extent that systematic and reliable reporting results.

It seems reasonable to assume that consolidation of responsibility for foreign policy and the administration of foreign-aid programs in the Department of State, coupled with the merging of functions under a responsible representative in each country, would provide a businesslike organization within which administrative responsibility and accountability could be effectively established.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. To the greatest extent possible appropriations should be consolidated on a program and object basis.

B. Blanket appropriations, transfers of funds and personnel from one appropriation to another, and the commingling of funds and personnel by administrative action should be held to the absolute minimum.

C. Congress should, through its appropriation processes, require and obtain reliable reports indicating the exact status of past appropriations, the total amount of outstanding obligations, and other data upon which to base an estimate of our future requirements in terms of money and manpower.

8. ACCOUNTABILITY

It was disturbing to observe the loose manner in which large amounts of Federal funds are being handled in overseas areas. In many instances, normally accepted business practices were not in evidence. Records and accounting procedures vary widely and give every indication of being inadequate in many instances. Regular audits have not been made and do not appear to be contemplated.

Testimony was received to the effect that fraud and favoritism have invaded our procurement operations. Some of them now would probably be military secrets. The circumstances surrounding the letter of some large construction contracts are open to question. I believe

that some mention of that matter has appeared in newspapers in the United States. That news broke in the field over there while I was making an investigation in that particular place. It was rumored that payrolls are being padded and that incidents of alleged thefts of equipment and materials are in fact sales of such items by Federal employees to outside parties.

Regardless of whether any or all of these allegations are true, there are still other reasons for insisting on the introduction of sound accounting and auditing practices into our overseas operations: First, the American taxpayer is entitled to know that every dollar of public funds is being honestly handled; and, secondly, the introduction and adoption abroad of businesslike accounting procedures will of itself bring about worth-while economies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The joint accounting project of the General Accounting Office, Bureau of the Budget, and Treasury Department should be extended to overseas operations as quickly as possible.

B. The General Accounting Office should be authorized and directed to extend its audit activities into every phase of our foreign operations and submit periodic reports to the Congress.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND HOUSEKEEPING FUNCTIONS

It was observed that an inordinate proportion of employees abroad is engaged in the performance of administrative and housekeeping functions. This is due in part to the lack of over-all direction, coordination, and planning, but in the main to the fact that each agency, however large or small, has a separate organization to carry out its personnel, procurement, payroll, building maintenance, motor pool, and other service functions.

In Athens these common services are being performed by one organization known as Joint Administrative Services, and referred to as JAS. However, much of the effectiveness and possibly all of the economy to be expected from such a consolidation has been dissipated because of the overly extensive and plush manner in which JAS is operated. As presently carried on, JAS is a large operation. It has a staff of over 100 local Greek engineers, plumbers, electricians, carpenters, elevator operators, charwomen, and guards who are engaged in the operation and maintenance of buildings occupied by Federal employees. It is responsible for the operation of five hotels and two mess halls. It supervises the operation of a bus system and a far-flung taxi service. Over one million bus passengers and over three-quarters of a million car passengers were given transportation during the last fiscal year. The motor pool consists of 290 vehicles, and has a personnel of 135 chauffeurs, 40 truck drivers, and 70 mechanics. The supply, communications, publications, property maintenance, housing, and other services performed by JAS are correspondingly large.

I must say that that organization is trying to correlate in some way the various agencies in Greece, but it is a costly organization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. The separate organizational units performing common administrative and housekeeping functions in each agency should be abolished, and their functions absorbed by the staff of our accredited Department of State representative in each country.

B. The Department of State should establish criteria for the selection of staff and the performance of common service functions to assure a minimum operation and maximum efficiency and economy.

10. MOVEMENT OF PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT, AND GOODS

Evidence was received to the effect that employees, equipment and goods are moved from one location to another with little rhyme or reason. One employee stated that he was assigned to three different locations before turning out a full day's work. Another did no work until his fifth assignment. Several did no work until their second assignment. Others found work on their original assignment, but were moved to posts where no work existed.

At some installations a surplus of heavy equipment was observed. Much of this surplus, now completely unusable, was shipped to the installation just prior to the start of the rainy season, without advance notice, and apparently with full knowledge that adequate storage facilities did not exist at the installation. Other installations did not have similar equipment in sufficient quantity to keep the project moving in an efficient manner. On the other hand, other installations, perhaps close by, did not have sufficient equipment, but probably had more than ample storage facilities. However, much of the equipment was shipped to installations at which adequate storage facilities did not exist.

At one point the demurrage bill alone amounted to over \$60,000 a month. In other words, Mr. President, materials and supplies were shipped so rapidly that they could not be unloaded from the railroad cars in an expeditious manner, but remained on the railroad cars for long periods of time, thus subjecting the United States Government to very large bills for demurrage. I do not recall the name of the officer who made the remark to which I now refer; in any event, let me say that when I drove past a man who said, "You know, the goods that were to come in last week haven't arrived yet," the officer to whom he spoke turned around to me and said, "I hope they don't come for 3 months; I have no place to put them."

The reason for this mismanagement is obvious. It is simply a case of there being no coordination and planning at the top in the direction of our multibillion dollar construction projects abroad.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Authority and responsibility should be drawn together under competent management.

B. Business-like accounting systems should be installed, rigidly followed and utilized to improve operating and management practices.

C. Planning should start at the top and be conducted on an over-all basis.

The main thing is, we need a proper coordination of all our agencies, which we do not have at the present time.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I move that as in legislative session, the Senate adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, January 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 30, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 29, 1953:

UNITED NATIONS

James J. Wadsworth, of New York, to be the deputy representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and deputy representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Robert Ten Broeck Stevens, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Robert B. Anderson, of Texas, to be Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Harold E. Talbott, of New York, to be Secretary of the Air Force.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., of New York, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring February 1, 1956. (Reappointment.)

IN THE NAVY

Vice Adm. Laurance T. DuBose, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as commander, Eastern Sea Frontier, and commander, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Vice Adm. William M. Callaghan, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as commander, Amphibious Force, Pacific Fleet.

Vice Adm. Francis C. Denebrink, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as commander, Military Sea Transportation Service.

Rear Adm. James L. Holloway, Jr., United States Navy, to be Chief of Naval Personnel and Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel in the Department of the Navy for a term of 4 years; and to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Personnel).

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent appointment to the grade of rear admiral:

REAR ADMIRAL, LINE

James H. Thach, Jr.	Aaron P. Storrs 3d
Richard W. Ruble	William K.
Stanhope C. Ring	Mendenhall, Jr.
Charles F. Coe	Harry D. Felt
Thomas B. Williamson	John M. Will
	Leslie A. Kniskern

REAR ADMIRAL, MEDICAL CORPS

Frederick C. Greaves
John Q. Owsley

REAR ADMIRAL, SUPPLY CORPS

Joseph L. Herlihy

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line and staff corps indicated,

subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Henry C. Bruton	Edward N. Parker
Joseph M. Carson	Lewis S. Parks
Charles F.	Robert B. Pirie
Chillingworth, Jr.	Lester K. Rice
Howard L. Collins	James S. Russell
Henry Crommelin	John H. Sides
William L. Erdmann	John Sylvester
Harry H. Henderson	Edmund B. Taylor
Ira E. Hobbs	John M. Taylor
Willard K. Goodney	George C. Towner
Peter W. Haas, Jr.	David M. Tyree
Robert S. Hatcher	Frederick B. Warder
Frederick N. Kivette	Joseph H. Wellings
Victor D. Long	Austin W. Wheelock
Redfield Mason	George C. Wright
Armand M. Morgan	

MEDICAL CORPS

Thomas F. Cooper	French R. Moore
James R. Fulton	Ocie B. Morrison, Jr.
Bartholomew W. Hogan	

SUPPLY CORPS

Charles G. DeKay
Frederick W. Hesser

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Joseph F. Jolley

DENTAL CORPS

Ralph W. Malone

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Edward B. Harp, Jr.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

John R. Perry

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent appointment to the grade and corps indicated:

CAPTAIN, LINE

Rudolph J. Fabian	Bruce L. Carr
William R. Lefavour	Russell C. Williams
James M. Wood	Charles B. Brooks, Jr.
Frank G. Raysbrook	Victor H. Soucek
Lucian F. Dodson	Peter M. Gaviglio
Oscar E. Hagberg	Theodore A. Torgerson
Elliott M. Brown	Victor A. King
Henry A. Renken	Lowell W. Williams
Freeman Cutter	Robert E. Hudson
George W. Molesworth	Charles C. Kirkpatrick
Lawson P. Ramage	Reid P. Fiala
Henry Mullins, Jr.	Richard H. Crane
Louis F. Volk	Richard C. Steere
John O. Miner	William B. Sieglauff
Bafford E. Lewellen	Donald T. Wilber
Richard R. Hay	Alfred B. Metzger
Byron L. Gurnette	Sinclair B. Wright
James R. Z. Reynolds	Anthony C. Roessler
John B. Fellows, Jr.	John F. Harper, Jr.
Archie D. Fraser	Jay S. Anderson
George E. Peckham	Karl R. Wheland
Morris A. Hirsch	Charles O. Cook, Jr.
Robert A. Theobald, Jr.	Harry M. S. Gimber, Jr.
Edward L. Robertson, Jr.	George B. Madden
	Robert P. Beebe
Claude V. Hawk	John H. Brockway
Darwin M. Wischaupt	John A. Fitzgerald
George D. Arntz	Sidney J. Lawrence
John G. Lewis	Nelson M. Head
Carl F. Nieberle	John N. Hughes
Schermerhorn Van Mater	Bernard F. McMahon
Raymond P. Hunter	Robert A. Fitch
James M. Peters	Philip W. Mothersill
	John D. Crowley

CAPTAIN, MEDICAL CORPS

Robert B. Brown

CAPTAIN, SUPPLY CORPS

John F. Castree	John W. Crumacker
Marshall H. Cox	Paul W. Clarke
Ignatius N. Tripl	Robert M. Bowstrom

CAPTAIN, CHAPLAIN CORPS

George A. Rosso

CAPTAIN, DENTAL CORPS

Wilbur N. Van Zile
Alvin H. Grunewald

COMMANDER, LINE

William N. Thies Forrest A. Todd
Richard B. Laning John P. Edwards
Lucian J. Hunt, Jr. Richard W. Parker
Robert H. Pauli Richard M. Niles
Arthur H. Berndtson William S. Antle, Jr.
Russell F. Moon Allen P. Cook, Jr.
William J. Caspari William H. Mack
Vincent P. Healey James F. McRoberts
John D. Howell Kenneth G. Simmons
Hugh B. Vickery Robert L. Kalen
Arthur L. Maltby, Jr. John F. Davis
George L. Block Edward F. Jacobs
Ralph P. Desmond, Jr. Arthur G. Esch
Eugene A. Hemley Harry C. White
Thomas H. Taylor John H. Boyum
Robert H. White Rue O'Neill, Jr.
Albert W. Newhall, Jr. Douglas A. Clark
Donald M. Kable Carl A. Sander, Jr.
William W. Trice John L. Bishop
Archibald T. Nicholson, Jr. Philip F. Eckert
Harvey J. Smith, Jr.
Ashley J. Little James S. Elkins, Jr.
Harry F. Fischer, Jr. Wilbur G. Barton
James G. Hedrick John C. Micheel
Thomas R. Perry, Jr. Roger F. Smith
John B. Nelson Stephen H. MacGregor, Jr.
William W. South
Jacob V. Heimark
Roy C. Smallwood, Jr. John E. Plummer
Guy E. Hearn, Jr. Everett M. Glenn
Ernest R. Peterson Louise W. Strum, Jr.
Richard H. McElligott Leigh C. Winters
William E. Westhoff Jesse D. Worley
David L. G. King Julian T. Burke, Jr.
Ned Garrett Nathan R. Lincoln, Jr.
Herschel V. Sellers, Jr. Louis E. Burke, Jr.
Allen A. Bergner Farrell B. McFarland
Irving J. Davenport William F. Laffey
William W. Braley Richard W. Shafer
Robert A. Bogardus Robert W. McIntosh
David A. Marks Richard C. Mueller
Charles S. Walline Stanley E. Wagenhals
John A. Whitacre John P. Wier, Jr.
John H. Caldwell Richard E. Brown
Fred J. Gorczyk John H. Rockwell, Jr.
William J. Keating William A. Walker 3d
Eugene D. Lamiman Hugh A. Hanna
Harold W. Biesemeler Demetrius J. Vellis
Markeson Varland Tom H. Wells
Robert E. Huddleston Robert D. Quinn
Joseph Demetree Robert G. Bill
Andrew H. Reid George M. Hawes
Paul M. Paul Stewart W. Swacker
Robert N. Miller John W. Sullivan

COMMANDER, SUPPLY CORPS

Grover C. Heffner Russell O. Merrill
Olo V. Wallgren, Jr. William C. Nielsen
William F. Harvey, Jr. Gardiner T. Pollich
Robert W. Granston James T. Hughes
Earl G. Rice, Jr. Joseph H. Batchelder
Gordon M. Callison Fred Coleman
Arthur E. Desrosier Harold H. Blackman
Kenneth L. Jeffery, Jr.

COMMANDER, DENTAL CORPS

Lyman H. Riney
William I. Gullett
Allen L. McInturf

COMMANDER, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

William E. Norcross
Donald M. Rait

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve on active duty for temporary promotion to the grade of captain in the line and staff corps as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

For temporary promotion in the Navy:

LINE

Adams, Spencer M. Arnold, Jackson D.
Allen, Russell B. Ashley, James H., Jr.
Anderson, Howard T. Babb, James D.
E. Bailey, Claude F.
Antoniak, Charles Baranowski, Walter E.

Batcheller, Edgar H. Johnson, Nels C.
Baumberger, Walter H. Kait, Herman H.
Becker, Albert L. Kane, Richard F.
Bengston, Robert C. Keller, William W.
Bentley, James C. Ketchum, Gerald L.
Bertholf, Charles M. Kinsella, William T.
Blenman, Charles, Jr. Kossler, Herman J.
Bourke, Robert E. Krapf, Arthur E.
Boyle, Francis D. Latham, Richard C.
Brockett, William A. Lautrup, George W., Jr.
Brooks, William B. Lee, Edwin S., Jr.
Bromley, John R. Leeman, Robert W.
Brown, Samuel R., Jr. Lefelar, Louis
Browne, George H. Lief, Sam Albert
Bruchez, Ernest V. Lord, Edwin E., III
Bullen, George S. Lowe, John T., Jr.
Bullen, Jacob T., Jr. MacKenzie, Colin J.
Cain, James R., Jr. MacLeod, Warren S.
Chambers, Lester S. Maddox, William S.
Chandler, Robert A. Mann, Charles C.
Chaney, Wilbur H., Jr. Manning, Arthur R.
Christensen, Ernest E. Marshall, Frank G., Jr.
Chung-Hoon, Gordon P. Martin, John C.
Clarey, Bernard A. Martin, William I.
Clifford, George M. Maynard, Russell H.
Close, Robert H. Merrill, Grayson
Coffin, Albert P. Merrill, Sidney D. B.
Cole, Allyn, Jr. Metcalf, Paul T.
Coleman, Wilson M. Miller, Henry L.
Coley, Charles C. Morgan, John C.
Collins, William M., Jr. Morland, John B.
Murray, Hugh Q.
Compton, James R. McCormick, William M.
Copeland, Richard G. McGillis, John F.
Cordiner, Douglas L. McLaren, Earle K.
Craft, James P., Jr. Nauman, Harley K.
Dannis, Stanley S. Neville, Lawrence R.
Davis, Eugene W. Newell, James H.
Day, Barton E. Nichols, John C.
Day, Howard E., Jr. Nichols, Richard E.
Dean, William A., Jr. Nusom, Frank A.
Deragon, William N. Ogle, John N.
Dickey, Willie M. O'Kane, Richard H.
Dickinson, Clarence E. Oliver, Robert J.
Dissette, Edward F. Ours, Statton R., Jr.
Dixon, Duncan P., Jr. Ovrom, Robert J.
Doss, Clarence T., Jr. Owers, James E.
Dry, Melvin H. Parsons, George E. T.
DuBois, Thomas H. Paton, Robert A.
Dutton, William T. Pfothenauer, Fred D.
Edwards, David S., Jr. Phelps, John M.
Fahy, Edward J. Pinney, Frank L., Jr.
Fielder, Charles W. Pittard, George F.
Fleck, Francis E., Jr. Powell, Edgar S., Jr.
Fletcher, Francis O. Powers, Robert D., Jr.
Presler, Irving S.
Florence, John W. Price, Lowell S.
Foster, John L. Rider, Eugene C.
Fulghum, Benjamin C. Risser, Robert D.
Fuller, Harold D. Rittenhouse, Ellis B.
Fulp, James D., Jr. Robbins, Orme C.
Gamon, John A., Jr. Roenigk, John G.
Garth, Craig R. Rowe, Hilary C.
Gebel, Albert L. Rutherford, Reginald
Gerlach, Charles H. Savidge, Paul S., Jr.
Gralla, Arthur R. Scanland, Francis W., Jr.
Grange, Gifford
Greer, Harry H., Jr. Schantz, Edwin H.
Griffith, Walter T. Scherer, Donald A.
Gunn, Frederick A. Schnable, Allan G.
Guthrie, William L. Schulz, Lester R.
Halligan, James E., Jr. Sellars, Robert F.
Hampton, Isaiah M. Semmes, Benedict J., Jr.
Hardy, Robert J. Sheffield, Fletcher L., Jr.
Harilee, John
Harper, Cecil K. Shepard, Richard D.
Hastings, Willard E. Shilson, James S.
Henderson, Charles M. Slack, Leslie M.
Hoffman, George D. Smith, Arthur C.
Horton, John A., Jr. Smith, Bernard A.
House, Arthur C., Jr. Smith, James E.
Howard, John W. Smith, John V.
Hutchings, Charles S. South, Thomas W., II
Hutchings, Curtis H. Spicer, Henry C., Jr.
Hyde, John M. Staley, Joseph J., Jr.
Hyland, John J. Ingram, Carlyle
Irvine, Donald G. Stirling, Cedric W.
Jett, Charles M. Stone, Lester J.
Joachim, Paul L. Strickler, Lyle E.
Johnson, James E. Sweeney, William E.

Swift, Douglas M. Walker, William W.
Taylor, Brown Walsh, David J.
Taylor, Keith E. Wells, George G.
Thompson, Harry L. Westholm, Rollin E.
Jr. Wheeler, Robert E.
Tibbets, Joseph B. Whitaker, Reuben T.
Tilburne, Edward R. White, Marshall W.
Townsend, Robert L. Williams, Robert R., Jr.
Travis, Charles W. Williams, Vernon
Upham, Frank K. Wright, James M.
VanArsdall, Clyde J. Wyckoff, John M.
VanLeunen, Paul, Jr.
Vose, James E., Jr.

MEDICAL CORPS

Canty, Thomas J. McLarney, Edward P.
Davis, Jefferson McNamara, Philip J.
Ede, Shakeeb Metcalfe, Earle E.
Garrity, Richard W. Miller, Walter R.
Gell, Charles F. Phoebus, Clifford P.
Goodwin, Merrill H. Roudebush, Marion E.
Hanner, Joseph M. Syslo, Joseph A.
Hogan, Edward E. Walker, Russell H.
Lawler, Arthur L. Wisler, Samuel J.

SUPPLY CORPS

Ambrose, Dennison C. Klunk, Richard S.
Cole, Harold E. Robbins, William I.
Fagan, Edward M.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Dickman, Paul W. J. Schwyhart, Robert M.
Howe, Harris W. Twitchell, Martell H.
Redman, Emil F.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Castelazo, Arthur H. Coxe, Lewis C.
Church, William C. G. Dally, Charles S., Jr.

DENTAL CORPS

Chastain, Roger V. Martin, Niels H.
Curren, Gail T. Urban, Kenneth L.
Griffin, Mallie A. Schlicht, Otto H.
Hoffer, Caryl J. Simpson, Maurice E.
Justice, James R.

For temporary promotion in the Naval Reserve:

LINE

Lul, Edward E.
Rowinski, Nicholas M.
Schatz, Otto C., Jr.

DENTAL CORPS

Ennes, Ralph M.
Henn, Carl G.

The following-named officers of the Navy and Naval Reserve on active duty for temporary promotion to the grade of commander in the line and staff corps as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

For temporary promotion in the Navy:

LINE

Allen, Joseph S. Gisvold, Paul A.
Baker, John R., Jr. Gmyr, Walter A.
Bayers, Edward H. Griffing, Charles W.
Bjornson, Gordon B. Gross, John W.
Bode, Elton W. Harding, William T.
Boord, Robert F. Harlin, Walter V.
Bragg, Frank B. Hawk, Clarence C.
Brannan, Leonard L. Hawkins, Everett L.
Brooks, George W. Holmes, Wilbur T.
Brown, Ben T. Hughes, James L., Jr.
Brueggemann, Issitt, Donald K.
Arthur R. Jackson, Richard J.
Burton, Roy E., Jr. Jones, Charles M.
Callan, James E. Kaul, Frederic H.
Chase, William E. Keigher, Joseph P., Jr.
Clute, George S. Lamka, Raymond W.
Commons, Norbert A. Larson, Vernon H.
Crawford, Adna R. Lee, Florn L.
Crawford, Joseph W., Jr. Lehan, John P.
Dana, Martin L. Leichter, Herbert L., Jr.
Danielski, Joe M. LeMote, Norman N.
Davis, Lewis E., Jr. Lewiston, William A.
Davol, Charles D., Jr. Loewer, Leroy
Decker, Joe B. Madrigan, Fred J.
Deibler, William D. Maurer, Winfield G.
Dunston, Charles E. Emsley, William F.
Emslie, William F. Merritt, Carl R.
Esch, Robert R. Miller, Otto C.
Firebaugh, Gordon E. Montfort, Richard A.
French, George W.

McCarthy, John P.
Neely, William E.
Newton, Lewis
Norvell, Forrest H., Jr.
Oclonne, Robert G.
Osegueda, Frank
Paretsky, Jacob S.
Pease, William L.
Randall, Arthur H.
Reid, Robert C.
Rex, Daniel F.
Robertson, Horace
L., Jr.
Sanborn, Francis R.
Schultz, Horace D.
Screws, Frank M.
Sibitzky, Martin C.

MEDICAL CORPS

Anderson, Gustave T.
Berry, Richard G.
Bills, Ervine S.
Braff, Andrew F.
Callagan, Dwight A.
Canfield, Earle G.
Cezosimo, Frank A.
Cheffey, John H.
Clark, Gale G.
Galuszka, Albin A.
Hall, William K.
Jones, Walton L., Jr.
Kaufman, James A.
May, Romulus L.
Maynard, Russell M.
Nadbach, Rudolph P.
Osborne, David P.

SUPPLY CORPS

Allen, John P.
Clepton, Claude A.
Harrison, Frederick D.
Kasdorf, Charles A., Jr.
Kirby, Robert W.
Loomis, Floyd, Jr.
Mather, Fred I.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Connolly, Daniel E.
Gill, Samuel C., Jr.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Albrecht, Herbert C.
W.
Alley, James A.
Beck, Max G.
Best, Cyril
Hester, James D.
Kulinski, Arthur M.
Marks, James R.
McComas, Robert F.
McDonald, Joseph D.

DENTAL CORPS

Cermak, George L.
Dudley, George E.
Ferris, John B.
Friesz, Raymond H.
Gleisten, Howard P.
Harrison, William J.
Hildreth, Edward R.
Hutson, William E.
Jones, John P.
King, Jan F.
Leonard, Melvin R.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Glawson, Joseph J.
Goren, Sydney
Holway, Richard T.

For temporary promotion in the Naval Reserve:

LINE

Allen, Frederick S.
Anderson, Paul O.
Angstadt, Albert W.
Ash, Lloyd R.
Barclay, Ralph E., Sr.
Bartindale, Richard M.
Bates, Towar B.
Benge, Leroy
Bennett, Howard F.
Bentley, Robert J.
Betak, John F.
Bisbee, Charles L.
Bishop, George W., Jr.

Clapper, Emory W.
Clark, Terence O.
Clarke, Henry E.
Cleaves, Alfred S.
Cleland, Cook
Clement, Thomas M.
Coleman, Wade H., Jr.
Conrad, Charles A.
Cox, Peter J., Jr.
Creed, James E.
Dean, Frank E.
DeLong, Walter E.
Denham, Dale
DesJardins, Paul R. G.
DeWitt, Bert F.
Donald, Robert G.
Donaldson, James R.
Dubrule, Jean P.
Dustin, Frederick G.
Eickwort, Louis, III
Ellis, Burton T.
Embry, Ashton F., Jr.
Fane, Francis D.
Fenwick, William F.
Fink, Theodore R.
Fisher, Benjamin H.
Fisher, Bernard R.
Fisher, Ferdinand H.
Foltz, Earl M.
Foulger, Frederick B.
Frederick, Joseph L.
Fuller, Frank L.
Fuller, Nathan R.
Fussell, Lucian H.
Garvan, Francis P., Jr.
Gaudreaux, Laurence
F.
Gentsch, Frank M.
Gerboth, Harold C.
Gleason, Maynard G.
Gnam, James H.
Goddard, Lawrence J.
Godfrey, Robert B.
Greene, Frederic H.
Gregg, John A.
Griffin, Oliver F.
Grimm, Robert S.
Haatvedt, Rolfe A.
Habermacher, Andrew
L.
Hanor, Dorman H.
Harper, Edwin J.
Harper, Russell F.
Hart, John H.
Hatfield, Joseph L.
Henson, Charles A.
Hill, August J. N. H.
Hogan, John H.
Hougland, Clifford P.
Houser, Lyle C.
Hudson, Raymond G.
Hughson, Howard H.
Hutchison, Elmo H.
Ives, George S.
Jackson, William B.
Jarvis, Kenneth L.
Jennings, Hubert E.
Jewell, Richard
Jones, Frederick H., Jr.
Jorgenson, Irving N.
Keirstead, Maurice S.
Kelley, Kenneth K.
Kimmel, Samuel
Kirkham, Harold B.
Kitchell, Francis R., Jr.
Klare, Robert A.
Krisel, Lionel
Kuch, Walter A.
Kyle, Burton T. Jr.
LaMonica, Thomas A.
Laznibat, John J.
Lazott, Harlow A.
Lilly, McRae A.
Linderman, John A.
Loughborough, Wil-
liam E.
MacDonald, Archibald
B.
Curtis, Charles N.

MEDICAL CORPS

Kennoy, John J.

SUPPLY CORPS

Creech, John C., Jr.
Finley, Edley B.
Griggs, Chester H.
Hampton, Deward E.
Hawes, Ernest L.
Howitz, Charles R.
Lenahan, John F.
Locke, Walter R.
McElroy, Benjamin J.
McHugh, Daniel J.
Murdock, Clifford M.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Black, Franklin C.
Breen, William F.
Burrus, Llewellyn G.
Carter, James L.
Connolly, James C.
Embry, Hugh C.
Galaty, Gordon B.
Hoglan, George W.
Jones, Allen
Kuolt, Milton G.
Lawler, Charles W.
Lynch, Edward M.
Mulligan, Edwin C.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Bailey, William D.
Barrett, Carl T.
Barnard, Douglas F.
Bearden, Walter C.
Bliss, Percy H.
Cona, Peter A. C.
Cross, James F.
Dowd, John F.
Drennon, Raleigh E., Jr.
Ehrman, Kent S.
Flynn, William F.
Frisendaux, George M.
Giesen, Francis E.
Gordon, Rob C.
Graham, Theodore R.
Hugill, Harry S.
Libby, Charles P.
Meleski, Stanley F.
Mitchell, Willis H.

DENTAL CORPS

Bergen, Samuel F.
Gorenberg, Philip
Lane, Creighton L.
Leahy, Paul F.
Lyons, Norwood E.

The following-named women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of commander in the line subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Dougherty, Kathryn
Quick, Winifred R.

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Abdon, Albert L.
Ackerman, Warren J.
Ackley, Richard T.
Acosta, William
Adams, Robert C.
Aillaud, Emmett R., Jr.
Ainsworth, Lawson I.
Albright, Donald S., Jr.
Albright, Robert D.
Alcock, Richard D.
Aldred, Eldon D.
Alexander, Robert H.
Allen, Alfred H.
Allen, James A.
Allen, John E.
Allen, Raymond C.
Allen, Richard L.
Alling, Roger D.
Allison, Paul
Anderson, Donald A.
Anderson, Daniel C., Jr.

Anderson, Lyle C.
Anderson, Lee C.
Anderson, William W., Jr.
Andresen, Ronald N.
Andrews, Jack E., Jr.
Anfang, Ralph E.
Angleman, Cornell C.
Anthony, John D., Jr.
Apar, William M.
Appel, John L. Jr.
Arbuckle, Wallace D., Jr.
Archer, Martin D.
Armstrong, Robert J.
Arnold, Henry J.
Arnold, Henry D.
Arnold, Julian M.
Arnold, Richard W., Jr.
Arthur, Paul W.
Ashworth, Albert R., Jr.
Aslund, Roland E.

- Attardi, Anthony A.
 Attwell, Leonard L., Jr.
 Augustine, William F.
 Austin, Fuller A.
 Averitt, Gordon F.
 Axe, John R.
 Axell, Charles L.
 Ayers, Emory D.
 Ayres, William H., Jr.
 Babcock, Robert E.
 Babington, Herbert R., Jr.
 Bacheller, Frank E.
 Backstrom, Robert I.
 Badger, Sherwin C., Jr.
 Baggett, Lee, Jr.
 Bagley, Ralph F., Jr.
 Bailey, Donald J.
 Bailey, Henry G.
 Bailey, William C.
 Baker, Richard L.
 Bakula, Joseph S.
 Baldwin, Clarence L., Jr.
 Ballarian, Richard H.
 Barck, Dale E.
 Bardecki, Frank J.
 Bardes, Charles R.
 Barker, Franklin H.
 Barker, Raymond H.
 Barnard, Robert W.
 Barnette, Curtis L.
 Barnhart, Robert W.
 Barrineau, Edwin
 Barron, Joseph M.
 Bartram, Francis J., Jr.
 Bassett, Harmon B.
 Bassett, James C.
 Basso, Robert J.
 Batchelor, William M.
 Bate, Henry C., Jr.
 Bates, George M.
 Bates, George W., Jr.
 Baty, Edward M.
 Baumgardner, Max G.
 Baumgartner, James V.
 Bayreuther, William A., Jr.
 Beamer, Clyde R.
 Bearer, Gerald L.
 Beavers, Robert A.
 Beck, Frederic E., Jr.
 Becker, Donald A.
 Beckman, Kenneth L.
 Belew, Chapman H., Jr.
 Bellar, Fred J., Jr.
 Bellmer, Lee D.
 Belter, Robert H.
 Bender, Albert F., Jr.
 Bender, Henry J.
 Benn, Joseph W., Jr.
 Bennett, Joseph F.
 Bennie, Ralph F.
 Berg, Robert L.
 Bergen, Harold D.
 Bergeron, Roy L.
 Bergman, Daniel
 Bernard, Eugene A.
 Biesterveld, Thomas C.
 Bigenho, Roy M.
 Bigler, Glade S.
 Bigley, Thomas J.
 Biles, Joel T.
 Billings, John H.
 Billings, Randall K.
 Binnon, Robert C., Jr.
 Bircher, William B.
 Birdwell, Thomas M., Jr.
 Birkel, William M.
 Bittner, Ralph R.
 Blaha, Albert J.
 Blair, Eddie R.
 Blake, Robert H.
 Blanc, William R.
 Blanchard, Zane S.
 Blaney, William C., Jr.
 Block, Peter F.
 Bionsick, John S., Jr.
- Blumenthal, Robert A.
 Blyde, Lewis J. N., Jr.
 Bockstruck, Arnold H.
 Boden, William H., Jr.
 Boggs, Gilbert A.
 Bond, John R.
 Bonekamp, Fred H.
 Boney, Paisley H.
 Booth, Henry O., Jr.
 Borgers, Emil R.
 Bossert, Richard M.
 Boston, Leo
 Bottom, George A., 3d
 Boulay, Roger J.
 Bouquet, Daniel J.
 Bowe, Robert E.
 Bowen, Donald C.
 Bowman, Hamilton B.
 Boyce, William R.
 Boyd, David S.
 Boyd, Lewellyn
 Boylan, Bernard R.
 Bradberry, Richard F.
 Bradford, John W., Jr.
 Bradley, William B.
 Bradshaw, Dwight A.
 Brady, Charles E.
 Brady, Gene P.
 Bramley, Leslie G.
 Branson, John R., Jr.
 Bray, Kenneth W.
 Breda, Sante
 Brett, Morton
 Brey, Elwood E.
 Brick, John H.
 Bristol, Edward R., Jr.
 Brogan, James
 Brook, William E.
 Brooks, John L.
 Brooks, William T., Jr.
 Brown, Bonner B., Jr.
 Brown, Charles D.
 Brown, James W.
 Brown, Robert S.
 Brown, Theodore L.
 Bruce, Forrest T.
 Brumbach, Lawrence E.
 Bryan, Thomas S.
 Bryant, Wenzell B.
 Buck, Roger L.
 Buckley, Ellis H.
 Burdenski, James
 Burnett, Carl J., Jr.
 Burnett, Wayne I.
 Burt, Alexander R., Jr.
 Burton, Harry R.
 Burton, James L.
 Buseck, Donald C.
 Bustard, Francis W.
 Buteau, Bernard L.
 Butler, James E.
 Butzen, Thomas P.
 Byron, Edward W.
 Byron, Herbert I.
 Byron, John B.
 Cady, John P., Jr.
 Caglione, Joseph, Jr.
 Caldwell, Ronald H.
 Calhoun, William P.
 Caliento, Stephen R.
 Callahan, Andrew J., Jr.
 Cameron, Allen K., Jr.
 Cameron, David D. S., Jr.
 Cameron, James M.
 Cammack, Charles W., III
 Campbell, Douglas W.
 Campbell, James S.
 Campbell, Norman R.
 Canaan, Gerald C.
 Capper, Walter E.
 Carberry, James P., Jr.
 Cariker, Jess L., Jr.
 Carlson, Paul A.
 Carlton, George A.
 Carmichael, Robert C.
 Carpenter, Alan P.
 Carpenter, George C., 3d
 Carr, Edgar S., Jr.
 Carr, Edward W.
 Carr, William K.
 Carter, Frank R.
 Cartmell, William C.
 Carver, Ralph W.
 Cassilly, Frank R.
 Catherwood, Billy R.
 Cavanaugh, John P.
 Cave, Thomas H.
 Ceremsak, Robert J.
 Chacho, Victor
 Chaitin, Neil D.
 Chambers, John J.
 Chanaud, Henry L.
 Chaney, Walter D.
 Chapman, Donald E.
 Chapman, George T., Jr.
 Chapman, John B.
 Chapman, Robert W.
 Chappell, Lawrence A.
 Cheek, Eugene E.
 Childs, Blair, Jr.
 Chipman, Eugene N.
 Chisolm, Lawrence W.
 Chizinsky, George
 Choyce, Charles V.
 Christensen, Robert L.
 Church, Clifford E., Jr.
 Clark, Fred P., Jr.
 Clarke, Michael
 Clarke, Walter L., Jr.
 Clemens, Porter E.
 Clewett, Stanley L.
 Clough, Robert S.
 Cobb, George B., Jr.
 Cochran, Donald L.
 Cochran, James A.
 Cogdell, John B.
 Cole, Charles W.
 Cole, Charles F.
 Coleman, Frank S.
 Coleman, Gerald G.
 Colgan, John D.
 Colleary, John E., Jr.
 Colton, Dudley T., Jr.
 Colvin, Robert D.
 Conatore, George E.
 Concannon, Leslie E.
 Condit, Maurice J.
 Congdon, Walter R.
 Conlon, Charles M., Jr.
 Connelly, Jerald L.
 Conrad, Byron W.
 Conroy, Thomas P.
 Cook, Melvin S.
 Cook, Richard M.
 Cook, William G.
 Cooke, David H.
 Cooksey, Edouard V.
 Cooper, David L.
 Cooper, Jack E.
 Cooper, Martin
 Cooper, Warren P.
 Corbin, Rex G.
 Cortner, Robert S.
 Cossaboom, William M., II
 Costello, Daniel J.
 Costello, Peter M., Jr.
 Costen, Thomas A.
 Coston, Kenneth C.
 Cotchen, John J.
 Cotsen, Lloyd E.
 Coughlin, John T.
 Covington, Gerald E.
 Covington, Hewitt H.
 Cowhill, William J.
 Cowles, Clifford M., III
 Cowley, Richard T.
 Cox, Billy J.
 Cox, Richard G., Jr.
 Cox, Richard A.
 Crajon, Stephen D.
 Cramblet, Frank
 Cranston, Francis J.
 Cross, Daniel F.
 Crow, Dayl E.
 Crow, Edwin M.
 Crowl, Otho W.
 Crum, Allen E.
 Crump, William A.
- Cruse, Donald A.
 Crutcher, William C.
 Crytser, William B.
 Cabbage, Benjamin C., Jr.
 Cunningham, Russell P., Jr.
 Curran, James C.
 Cusack, Warren J.
 Cushing, Don J.
 Custer, James C.
 Cuthbert, Thomas R., Jr.
 Czernicki, Leonard
 Dagg, Robert M.
 Dague, George I.
 Damuth, John D.
 Dancy, John M.
 Dannemiller, Thomas E.
 Danziger, Robert F.
 Darfus, George H.
 Darnell, Donald P.
 Davi, Jerome A.
 Davids, Mark M.
 Davidson, Harrison W., Jr.
 Davidson, Richard S.
 Davis, Allen B.
 Davis, Frederick P.
 Davis, Jack W.
 Davis, Jerome R.
 Davis, Robert L.
 Davis, Walter E., Jr.
 Davison, Orrin H., Jr.
 Day, Lawrence C.
 De Carlo, Michael A.
 de Compiègne, Henri du P., Jr.
 De Graff, John T., Jr.
 Delaney, Douglas, Jr.
 Delay, Eddie J.
 Dellinger, Donald B.
 Demers, William H., 2d
 Demming, Raymond E., Jr.
 De Mott, Donald W.
 Denmark, George T.
 Denney, Clarke D.
 Dennis, James M.
 Desmond, Joseph P., Jr.
 Dessart, Donald J.
 de Victoria, Jose L., Jr.
 Dewey, Edward
 Dick, Ronald F.
 Dickert, Eddie J., Jr.
 Diehl, William F.
 Dille, Earl K.
 Di Stefano, Renato T., Jr.
 Dixon, Robert C.
 Doak, Samuel L.
 Doan, Richard C.
 Dobbins, David F.
 Dolk, Charles S.
 Dollinger, Richard E.
 Dombrowski, William F.
 Donovan, John P.
 Donovan, Timothy J.
 Dooley, Gerald F.
 Dotson, Bennie F.
 Dougherty, Robert H.
 Downing, Robert A.
 Draddy, John M.
 Drake, Richard F.
 Dreesen, Robert F.
 Dresser, Duane W.
 Driscoll, Jerome M.
 Driscoll, Robert C., II
 Duggan, Frederick F., Jr.
 Duggan, Richard W., II
 Dukes, Warren C.
 Dunaway, Gene T.
 Dunn, Charles C., Jr.
 Dunn, Delma D.
 Dunning, Frederick S., Jr.
 Dupnik, Joseph J.
- Durrett, Harold W.
 Dyer, Martin E.
 Dysart, Samuel C., Jr.
 Eagye, Thomas R., 2d
 East, George W.
 Ebelacker, Richard M.
 Eck, Robert J. J.
 Eckerd, George E.
 Eckert, Earl J., Jr.
 Edney, Briggs B., Jr.
 Edwards, Frederick A., Jr.
 Egan, David M.
 Egan, Laurence D.
 Ellena, Eugene D.
 Ellington, Edward P.
 Elliot, Jared
 Elliott, James D.
 Elliott, Robert C.
 Emerson, David F.
 Emlet, Harold B.
 Engel, Paul H.
 Engle, Raymond E.
 English, Ernest C., Jr.
 Epeneter, Gus W., Jr.
 Erickson, Arthur E., Jr.
 Ericson, Stanton D.
 Estes, Robert S.
 Estes, Windom L.
 Etherton, Fred S.
 Evans, Hubert T.
 Everett, Bernard A.
 Everett, Elmer C.
 Ewertz, Roy W., Jr.
 Eyster, Rodney E.
 Fahey, Richard S.
 Fahland, Frank R.
 Fahs, Raymond Z., Jr.
 Fajnor, John P.
 Falkenstein, Rudolph F.
 Fallandy, Martin A.
 Falls, Norton H.
 Farris, David W.
 Farnsworth, William B., Jr.
 Farrell, John B.
 Farrell, John R.
 Fassula, Richard F.
 Faulkenberry, Virgil T.
 Fauver, John K.
 Feagin, Frederick K.
 Fears, Donald G.
 Featherston, Daniel F., Jr.
 Featherston, Frank H.
 Fendorf, James E.
 Fenier, Joseph
 Fennell, Robert W.
 Ferguson, George D., III
 Ferris, Richard W.
 Ferrucci, David E.
 Ferry, John W.
 Fiers, Carlisle W., Jr.
 Finke, George A., Jr.
 Finley, Alden G.
 Finley, Hugh D.
 Finstrom, Don A.
 Fiske, Timothy
 Fitzpatrick, John R.
 Fleming, Francis L., Jr.
 Fleming, William O.
 Fletcher, James L.
 Foley, Sylvester R., Jr.
 Forbes, Donald K.
 Ford, William W.
 Foreman, George E.
 Forest, Richard J.
 Forster, William G.
 Forsythe, Forrest
 Foster, Douglas T.
 Foster, James R.
 Foster, Ralph W., Jr.
 Foucht, Richard A.
 Fowler, John P., III
 Fowler, Robert A.
 Fox, Albert D.
 Fox, Duane C.
 Fox, George A., Jr.
 Fox, Richard T.
- Fraasa, Donald G.
 Francis, George H.
 Frank, Elias C.
 Frantz, Robert F.
 Franz, Robert G.
 Frazier, Montgomery L.
 Fredlund, Keith E.
 French, Norman M., Jr.
 French, Robert D.
 Frerichs, John S.
 Frey, John M.
 Friesen, Edwin J.
 Fritsch, Thomas D.
 Fritz, William W.
 Frizzell, Everett E.
 Frohreich, Richard A.
 Frosio, Robert C.
 Frudden, Mark P.
 Fry, Gayle A.
 Gabrielsen, Donlon H.
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 Gallagher, Walter J., Jr.
 Galles, Thomas E.
 Gallion, John H.
 Galloway, Charles R., Jr.
 Gamble, Francis T.
 Gano, Hubert D.
 Gardiner, Thomas M., III
 Garland, John C.
 Garrett, Donald A.
 Gay, Thomas D.
 Gedney, Kendall C.
 Geist, Richard A.
 Geitz, Kenneth L.
 Geinaw, Arthur V.
 Gentilucci, August T., Jr.
 George, Thomas B., Jr.
 Gerhardt, Charles J., Jr.
 Gerhart, Harold L., Jr.
 Gerold, William F.
 Gianglobbe, Frank T.
 Gibson, Charles L.
 Gilbert, Morton
 Gildersleeve, Thomas H.
 Gillespie, Edward A.
 Gilpin, Burton H.
 Giorgini, Norman L.
 Gire, Harold W.
 Glazer, Jack H.
 Gobble, George F.
 Gochenour, David T.
 Goetz, Robert C.
 Goffe, William L.
 Goldbeck, Lewis H., Jr.
 Goldman, Howard A.
 Goode, Martin
 Gooding, Niles R., Jr.
 Goodspeed, Richard E.
 Goodwin, Edmund E.
 Gormly, Matthew E., Jr.
 Gosch, William D.
 Gott, Herschel L.
 Goyette, Harold L.
 Graham, Walter M.
 Graham, William H.
 Granieri, Alfred G.
 Grask, Erwin S., Jr.
 Gray, James W. Jr.
 Gray, Rockwell M., Jr.
 Greeley, William E.
 Green, Samuel G., Jr.
 Green, Thomas M., III
 Greene, Leonard B.
 Greenwood, James W., Jr.
 Greenwood, Charles L.
 Greer, John C.
 Greer, Wiley W.
 Gregg, William A., IV
 Gregory, George T.
 Grier, Joseph L., Jr.

- Griffin, Ellegood V., Jr. Hoare, Robert E.
 Griffin, Randolph P. Hobson, Carroll D.
 Griffith, Thomas J. Hockema, Calvin L.
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 Grimm, William F. Hofflund, Paul
 Grinnell, John R. Hoffman, Robert D.
 Grisewood, Norman C. Hoffman, Samuel D.
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 G. B. Holbert, Richard A.
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 Hall, Henry I. Howard, Philip B.
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 Hanson, Carl T. Hughes, Ray S.
 Hanzo, Walter J., Jr. Hughes, Wayne L.
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 Harding, Price P., Jr. Hussmann, Harry L.,
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 Harris, Robert D. Jacobson, Jacob H., Jr.
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 Jr. Jensen, Wayne L.
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 Hays, Ronald J. Johnson, Daniel C.
 Hayward, Houston C. Johnson, Harvey L.
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- Kaufman, Melvin L. Lattin, Norman F.
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 Kerr, Thomas J., Jr. Jr.
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 King, Robert M. Little, Harry M., Jr.
 King, Thomas R. Little, James G.
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 Kingsbury, Ben P. A., Jr.
 Kinnear, James W., III Lockwood, Harold R.
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 Kirkpatrick, Charles Lohrey, Curt T.
 B. Lonborg, Arthur C.
 Kirkpatrick, Darrell F. Long, Charles R.
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 Kivlen, Alexander L. Long, James D.
 Kjeldgaard, Peter D. Loomer, Richard C.
 Kline, Albert H., Jr. Loomis, Aubrey K.
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 P. Loux, Raymond E.
 Klippstein, John R. Loyd, Rupert H.
 Klotz, Kenneth E. Lueders, Robert E.
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 Knight, Jeff P. Lynam, Donald M.
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 Knox, Edward P. Lynch, Osmar W.
 Knutson, Creighton R. Lynch, Robert M.
 Koch, Robert M. Lytle, James H.
 Kolstad, Tom I. Lyttle, James D.
 Kost, John D., Jr. MacDonald, Dewitt K.,
 Koth, Quintus J. H. Jr.
 Krag, Robert L. MacDowell, Charles R.
 Kramer, Kenneth C. MacFarland, Willard
 C.
 Kramer, Robert P. Macfie, Thomas E.
 Krantzman, Harry M. Mackell, Richard A.
 Kraus, Rudolf L. MacKenzie, John D.
 Krefting, James L. Mackey, Robert R.
 Kremer, John L. Madera, Harry P.
 Kresse, Robert A. Maegli, Richard E.
 Kretschman, Frank C. Maher, James J., Jr.
 Krohn, Stanley W. Mahon, Richard B.
 Kropf, John F. Mahoney, George C.
 Kuhlman, Donald A. Maier, William J., Jr.
 Kulzick, Kenneth E. Maire, Rex E.
 Kunberger, Albert W. Malloy, John E.
 Kunkle, Floyd S., Jr. Mandeville, Robert C.,
 Kuns, Delmer L. Jr.
 Kurser, Paul E. Mangus, Thomas B.
 Kurtz, James B. Manning, Richard T.
 Kushnerick, John P. Mantz, Roy T.
 LaBaw, Jerome E. Mapp, Thomas W.
 Lackey, Vaden M., Jr. Marangi, Leonard M.
 Ladner, Ivan M. Marcellus, Russell A.
 Lalicker, Robert C. Marchant, Richard D.
 Lamoureux, Phillip J. Marcus, John W.
 Jr. Maritz, William E.
 Lampson, James L. Marlin, Hubert A.
 Landau, Frederick P. Marsh, Albert B.
 Lang, Samuel C. Marshall, Alexander
 Laniado, Howard I. Marshall, Lonnie A.
 Laque, Harold A. Martin, Gene A.
 Lasell, Max H. Martin, Richard W.
 Lasley, William W. Martin, Roger T.
 Lassing, James S. Martin, William K.
 Latimer, Hewlett W. Martin, William W.
- Marting, Fredric W. Mason, Sidney R.
 Mason, Emiddio Massa, Emiddio
 Massey, Paul H. Massey, Paul H.
 Mathis, Paul J. Mathis, Paul J.
 Matson, Willis A., II Matson, Willis A., II
 Mauney, Thomas C. Mauney, Thomas C.
 May, Daryl C. May, Daryl C.
 May, Harry L. May, Harry L.
 Maynard, Frank T. Maynard, Frank T.
 Mayo, Daniel K. Mayo, Daniel K.
 McArthur, John C. McArthur, John C.
 McArthur, Richard L. McArthur, Richard L.
 McBroom, William A. McBroom, William A.
 McCaine, George S. McCaine, George S.
 McCauley, William T. McCauley, William T.
 McCarthy, William A. McCarthy, William A.
 Jr. Jr.
 McCarty, William D. McCarty, William D.
 McClaran, Stephen W. McClaran, Stephen W.
 McClure, James R. McClure, James R.
 McCormick, Thomas F. McCormick, Thomas F.
 McCoy, Ambrose P., Jr. McCoy, Ambrose P., Jr.
 McCranor, Craig J. McCranor, Craig J.
 McCraw, Dewey W. McCraw, Dewey W.
 McCraw, Frank M., Jr. McCraw, Frank M., Jr.
 McCutchen, Samuel P. McCutchen, Samuel P.,
 Jr. Jr.
 McCutcheon, James N. McCutcheon, James N.
 McDonnel, Harold A. McDonnel, Harold A.
 McDougal, Alexander McDougal, Alexander
 M. M.
 McElvery, Richard M. McElvery, Richard M.
 McFadden, James H. McFadden, James H.
 McFall, Albert D. McFall, Albert D.
 McGarrath, William E., McGarrath, William E.,
 Jr. Jr.
 McGlaughlin, Thomas McGlaughlin, Thomas
 H. H.
 McGrath, Thomas C. McGrath, Thomas C.
 Jr. Jr.
 McJunkin, Russell E. McJunkin, Russell E.
 Jr. Jr.
 McKean, John W., Jr. McKean, John W., Jr.
 McKee, Richard W. McKee, Richard W.
 McKinney, Melvin J., McKinney, Melvin J.,
 Jr. Jr.
 McKinley, Walker McKinley, Walker
 McKnight, Jesse E., Jr. McKnight, Jesse E., Jr.
 McKown, George M. McKown, George M.
 McLanahan, Duer, Jr. McLanahan, Duer, Jr.
 McLaughlin, Daniel H. McLaughlin, Daniel H.
 McLeod, William H. McLeod, William H.
 Jr. Jr.
 McMasters, Lewis L. McMasters, Lewis L.
 Jr. Jr.
 McMinn, Earl C. McMinn, Earl C.
 McNabney, John F. McNabney, John F.
 McNally, John J., Jr. McNally, John J., Jr.
 McNamara, Stuart D. McNamara, Stuart D.
 McPhee, Roy D. McPhee, Roy D.
 McQueen, Ralph E. McQueen, Ralph E.
 Meade, Carlton J., Jr. Meade, Carlton J., Jr.
 Meek, Donald B. Meek, Donald B.
 Meetze, James C. Meetze, James C.
 Melton, Frank D. Melton, Frank D.
 Merkle, James C. Merkle, James C.
 Messler, Albert C. Messler, Albert C.
 Meyer, Frank G. Meyer, Frank G.
 Meyer, Paul A. Meyer, Paul A.
 Michaud, Robert A. Michaud, Robert A.
 Mitchell, Robert E. Mitchell, Robert E.
 Miller, Alan H. Miller, Alan H.
 Miller, Alfred E. Miller, Alfred E.
 Miller, Allan S. Miller, Allan S.
 Miller, Byron K. Miller, Byron K.
 Miller, Charles J., Jr. Miller, Charles J., Jr.
 Miller, Marvin J. Miller, Marvin J.
 Miller, Richard A. Miller, Richard A.
 Miller, Robert D. Miller, Robert D.
 Miller, Thomas G., Jr. Miller, Thomas G., Jr.
 Miller, Thomas B. Miller, Thomas B.
 Miller, William A. Miller, William A.
 Millpointer, Edward D. Millpointer, Edward D.
 Mills, Beverly T. Mills, Beverly T.
 Mills, Joseph E. Mills, Joseph E.
 Minnis, Marion L., Jr. Minnis, Marion L., Jr.
 Mitchell, Alan R. Mitchell, Alan R.
 Mitchell, Charles J. Mitchell, Charles J.
 Mitchell, John F. Mitchell, John F.
 Moberly, Ralph M., Jr. Moberly, Ralph M., Jr.
 Moberly, Richard O. Moberly, Richard O.
 Jr. Jr.
 Moeller, John H. Moeller, John H.
 Moffett, Russell G. Moffett, Russell G.
 Molling, Carl H. Molling, Carl H.
 Molnar, Joseph J. Molnar, Joseph J.
 Monahan, Robert E., Monahan, Robert E.,
 Jr. Jr.
 Monroe, Robert R. Monroe, Robert R.
 Montague, Edgar B., Montague, Edgar B.,
 Jr. Jr.
 Montague, Lloyd L. Montague, Lloyd L.
 Montgomery, John D. Montgomery, John D.
 Moore, James W. Moore, James W.
 Moore, Thomas L. Moore, Thomas L.
 Moore, William F. Moore, William F.
 Morgan, Hugh J., Jr. Morgan, Hugh J., Jr.
 Morin, Gene D. Morin, Gene D.
 Moritz, Max R. Moritz, Max R.
 Morris, Melvyn C., III Morris, Melvyn C., III
 Morrison, Lewis E. Morrison, Lewis E.
 Morrissey, John N. Morrissey, John N.
 Morton, John W., 2d Morton, John W., 2d
 Moshier, Richard W. Moshier, Richard W.
 Moss, Robert Moss, Robert
 Muck, Floyd R. Muck, Floyd R.
 Mudrock, John Mudrock, John
 McCraw, Frank M., Jr. McCraw, Frank M., Jr.
 Muench, Nils L. Muench, Nils L.
 Muery, Robert W. Muery, Robert W.
 Myers, Charles B. Myers, Charles B.
 Myers, Raymond W. Myers, Raymond W.
 Myers, Robert G., Jr. Myers, Robert G., Jr.
 Mylott, Thomas R. Mylott, Thomas R.
 Nall, Delbert L. Nall, Delbert L.
 Neander, Stanley B. Neander, Stanley B.
 Neely, Edward R., Jr. Neely, Edward R., Jr.
 Nehrling, Arno H., Jr. Nehrling, Arno H., Jr.
 Neiger, Ralph E. Neiger, Ralph E.
 Neithercott, Robert A. Neithercott, Robert A.
 Neitling, Stanley J. Neitling, Stanley J.
 Nelson, George G. Nelson, George G.
 Nelson, Marvin D., Jr. Nelson, Marvin D., Jr.
 Nelson, Robert H. Nelson, Robert H.
 Nelson, Robert L. Nelson, Robert L.
 Nelson, William R. Nelson, William R.
 Netro, Robert J. Netro, Robert J.
 Neustel, Arthur D. Neustel, Arthur D.
 Newark, Theodore E. Newark, Theodore E.
 Newman, James F. Newman, James F.
 Newman, Richard T. Newman, Richard T.
 Newman William Newman William
 M., Jr. M., Jr.
 Newton, John T., Jr. Newton, John T., Jr.
 Nichol, Monte B. Nichol, Monte B.
 Nichols, Howard F. Nichols, Howard F.
 Nicklin, John E. Nicklin, John E.
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 Nigels, Emile W. Nigels, Emile W.
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 Nilsson, Byron A. Nilsson, Byron A.
 Ninnis, Robert V. Ninnis, Robert V.
 Nissen, William Nissen, William
 C., Jr. C., Jr.
 Niver, George E., Jr. Niver, George E., Jr.
 Nix, Henry J. Nix, Henry J.
 Noble, James K., Jr. Noble, James K., Jr.
 Noble, Thomas I. Noble, Thomas I.
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 North, Thomas G., Jr. North, Thomas G., Jr.
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 Nugent, George R. Nugent, George R.
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 O'Connor, Francis E. O'Connor, Francis E.
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- Ohls, Karl E.
O'Laughlin, Bernard T.
Oliver, Robert M., Jr.
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Owen, Charles K.
Owen, Donald F.
Owen, Richard L., Jr.
Owens, Richard J.
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Palmer, Gary H.
Palmquist, John R.
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Parent, Gerald J.
Paris, Ronald E.
Park, Robert M.
Parker, James W.
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Parrish, William I.
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Peake, George W., Jr.
Pelton, Robert L.
Penny, Stanley D.
Perkins, William L., Jr.
Perry, Frank M., Jr.
Perry, Riddell T.
Perryman, Donald B.
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Peterson, Gene S.
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Pettit, Royce E., Jr.
Petty, William G.
Pezzel, Engelbert G.
Pfeiffer, King W.
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Pickering, Richard C.
Pine, Emanuel F.
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Preston, Joseph M., Jr.
Preston, Samuel D., Jr.
Price, Allen B.
Pride, Alfred M.
Prince, Gordon A.
Profilet, Leo T.
Pugliese, Joseph A.
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Fullam, John M.
- Purnell, Edward W.
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Rogers, Palmer
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Rogers, Thomas S., Jr.
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Roth, Franklin H.
Roth, Gustave A.
Roth, Robert D.
Rowe, Alvah L., Jr.
Rowe, Bruce W.
Rowe, John D.
Rowe, Richard C.
Roy, Kenneth B., Jr.
Royal, Lee R.
Rubin, William
Rubins, Frederick K.
Ruble, Byron C.
Rudy, Bryan C.
Ruff, James A.
Rule, Adrian O., 3d
Rulis, Robert A.
Rumble, Maurice W.
Rush, Homer P., Jr.
- Rutledge, Howard E.
Ryan, James F.
Ryan, John J., Jr. (493769)
Ryan, John J., Jr. (533153)
Ryan, Philip
Rychlik, Leonard P.
Sailors, Benjamin G.
Salter, Winston W.
Sample, Richard J.
Sample, Robert J.
Sands, James W.
Sanford, Ronald J.
Sanford, Robert H.
Sant, William W.
Saros, Chris
Sartor, Steven L.
Satre, Robert S.
Sattler, Donald C.
Sauer, John E.
Saulson, Stanley H.
Sax, Joe
Scarborough, Jack C., Jr.
Scarsheim, Hugo V.
Schaber, Rolph E.
Schakel, Raymond A.
Schaub, Robert L.
Schell, James F.
Schenker, Marvin L.
Scherr, Lawrence
Scherrer, Orvil D.
Schettino, Joseph N.
Schiffelbein, Walter L.
Schle, Norbert A.
Schmidt, Ray A.
Schmitt, Alois E., Jr.
Schoelen, Lawrence A.
Schrier, Lynn E.
Schultz, George M.
Schultz, Jesse Z.
Schultz, Milton J., Jr.
Schuster, Robert J.
Schwab, Robert W.
Schweitzer, Lamar T.
Scott, Roger M.
Scribner, Henry I., Jr.
Seawell, Jack W.
Seeley, George H.
Seeman, David B.
Seipp, Russell M.
Sellers, Donald H.
Senior, Bruce M.
Shafer, Walter R.
Shaner, Donald H.
Shank, Edward L.
Shannon, Rickard W.
Shannonhouse, Royal G., III
Sharpe, William K.
Shartel, Howard A.
Shattuck, Benjamin H.
Shaw, Douglas C.
Shea, Paul W.
Shearer, Donald R.
Sheehy, William F.
Sheffield, John A., Jr.
Sheffield, Hughie D.
Sheppard, James D.
Sheridan, William R.
Sherin, Joseph
Sherman, John B.
Sherman, Thomas H., Jr.
Shick, George B., Jr.
Shimon, Edward J.
Shipman, Junious E.
Shoolman, Alan R.
Shultz, Robert T.
Siegmeister, Robert Siler, James R.
Simensen, Richard E.
Simson, Charles B.
Simms, Charles H.
Simpson, Kenneth F., Jr.
Singleton, Floyd R.
Sirrinc, Jack D.
Sisk, Robert J.
- Skalla, Derald Z.
Skelton, Homer R.
Skinner, Clifford A., Jr.
Skorheim, Robert D.
Slankard, Max L.
Sliwinski, Daniel J.
Smith, Edgar M., Jr.
Smith, Edward G.
Smith, Floyd A.
Smith, Frederick M.
Smith, Gerald R.
Smith, Jerome W.
Smith, Leland N.
Smith, Leon W.
Smith, Melbourne L.
Smith, Neale S.
Smith, Philip W.
Smith, Porter J., Jr.
Smith, Robert E.
Smith, Robert M., Jr.
Smith, Thomas M.
Smith, Thomas W.
Smith, William D.
Smolinski, Joseph P., Jr.
Smoot, William N.
Snyder, Collins
Snyder, John C.
Snyder, Richard E.
Snyder, Roy D., Jr.
Socas, Roberto E.
Soldan, Harvey M.
Sollinger, David A.
Solomon, Jerome E., Jr.
Somogy, Roy S.
Southall, Walter E., Jr.
Space, David J.
Sparks, Harold A., Jr.
Spayde, Keith C., Jr.
Speer, Paul H.
Speiser, Jack E.
Spiller, John H., Jr.
Springer, Roy M., Jr.
Springmier, Robert S.
Sproull, Howard E., Jr.
Stack, Richard A.
Stambaugh, Henry C.
Stapp, Aron L.
Stecker, Albert L.
Steentofte, Eric H.
Stella, Howard C.
Stephenson, Jack H.
Stephenson, Stuart X., Jr.
Stewart, Zach R.
Stewman, John A., III
Still, Jack H.
Stimler, Richard P.
St. John, Alvin P.
St. Louis, Norman E.
Stockelager, Arthur J.
Stoffer, Maurice H.
Stolle, Victor C.
Stollenwerck, William M.
Stone, Bruce G.
Stone, Douglas D., Jr.
Storey, Joseph D.
Stott, David R., Jr.
Stratton, Robert D.
Straube, Gene F.
Straubel, John F.
Strecker, Raymond F.
Streich, Paul R.
Stroupe, Keith K.
Stull, Donald
St. Ville, Edward L.
Subak, John T.
Sullivan, Don M.
Sullivan, Francis W.
Sullivan, Gerald J.
Sullivan, John L., Jr.
Summers, Gilbert L.
Sundstrom, Alex L.
Suracl, Anthony F.
Sutherland, Donald G.
Swadener, John R.
Swalen, Jerome D.
Swanson, Carl W., Jr.
- Sweeney, Charles L., Jr.
Sweeney, James R.
Sweet, Philip W. K., Jr.
Swift, Hugh G., Jr.
Swingley, Robert E.
Sybelton, William
Talbot, Warren C.
Tanc, Charles B.
Tanner, George S.
Taylor, Francis C.
Tebo, Ballard W.
Tennis, William W.
Terrell, Fred W., Jr.
Terrill, William R.
Thibault, Charles H.
Thoen, William L.
Thom, Norman R.
Thomas, Carl H., Jr.
Thomas, Tom D. C.
Thomas, Walter R.
Thompson, John A., Jr.
Thompson, Raphael P. T.
Thompson, Robert C.
Thompson, Theodore O.
Thompson, William B., Jr.
Thornburg, Thomas H.
Thornton, John W.
Thorp, John H.
Thrower, Guy T.
Thurston, Dick W.
Thyberg, Robert C.
Tibbetts, Alan D.
Tinker, Donald C., Jr.
Todd, Troy E.
Todd, William E.
Todes, Lew, Jr.
Toland, Owen J., Jr.
Toll, Edwin A., Jr.
Tollgaard, Elmer M.
Tomlinson, Frank R.
Tostberg, Robert E.
Towles, William T.
Tregurtha, James D., Jr.
Trevillyan, Jacques F.
Trimble, Dan M.
Trotter, Robert J.
Troutman, Glean E.
Truax, Charles J.
Truitt, Thomas D.
Trzcinski, Edward K.
Tuck, Edward II
Tuomela, Clyde H.
Tvede, Ralph M., Jr.
Twite, Martin J., Jr.
Tyson, James J., Jr.
Ulbert, Eugene T.
Ullman, Earl A.
Upthegrove, William R.
Van Houten, Louis A.
Van Kleec, Justin L.
Vassalotti, Nichols A.
Vea, David M.
Vejvoda, Charles H.
Vestal, Edwin C., Jr.
Villanueva, Xavier V.
Vincent, George K.
Vines, Thomas E.
Vining, Adrian D.
Vitcenda, John F.
Voda, Eugene M.
Vollmer, Robert J.
Vosseller, James B.
Wagner, Eugene R.
Wagner, Robert H.
Wait, James L., Jr.
Walker, Merle R.
Wallace, David T.
Wallace, Donald E.
Wallace, Kenneth R.
Waller, Alexander E., Jr.
Wallin, Robert A.
Walsh, Edward J.
Ward, Donald S.
Warner, Brooks F.
- Warner, Virgil W.
Warwick, William B.
Washington, Max L.
Weatherly, Robert T., Jr.
Webb, Richard C.
Weeks, Grady A.
Wegener, Glenn L.
Weldon, John F.
Wells, Alfred T., Jr.
Wells, John L., Jr.
Welsh, Richard W.
Werner, Richard E.
Werner, Robert V.
West, Ronald B.
Westervelt, John C.
Weymouth, Burton R.
Whaley, William S.
Whalley, William B.
Whelan, James A.
White, John E.
White, Robert W.
White, Robert J.
Whitehead, Richard T.
Whitelaw, Robert
Whitley, Walter J.
Whitlock, Richard T.
Whitlock, Robert T.
Whitman, Donald L.
Whitmer, Don R. R.
Whittle, William B.
Wibbenhorst, William R.
Wick, Ned E.
Wiedmaier, Harry O.
Wignton, Emmett C., Jr.
Wigmore, John G.
Wilbur, Harley D.
Wilcox, James G.
Wilgus, Carlton L.
Wilkins, James R., Jr.
Willard, Daniel D. M.
Wille, James E.
Willi, Thomas A.
Williams, Franklin E.
Williams, George N.
Williams, Jesse G.
Williams, Lewis L.
Williams, Roy E.
Williams, William A., III
Wilson, Carlton D.
Wilson, Donald R.
Wilson, James I.
Wilson, Joseph W.
Wilson, Keith C.
Wilson, Richard F.
Wilson, Wayne R., Jr.
Wilson, William W.
Wink, Jacob L. H.
Winneg, Richard I.
Winslow, Donald F.
Wise, Gerald W.
Wise, Harold G.
Wise, Robert E.
Wiseman, Richard F.
Wisnaker, Eugene M.
Wiss, Robert E.
Wodzenski, Joseph J.
Wood, Peter W.
Wood, Raymond S., Jr.
Woodall, James F.
Woodell, Allen C.
Wooden, Neal R.
Woodman, Gordon P.
Woodmansee, Ernest R., Jr.
Woodruff, Richard F.
Woodside, John A.
Woodwell, George M.
Woodcock, Thomas E.
Woodriddle, Edmund T., Jr.
Wooley, Robert T.
Woolf, John M.
Worcester, Thomas K.
Worchesek, Robert R.
Wright, Russell A.
Wright, William B.

Wuethrich, Don L.
Wulfstange, William H.
Wunch, Edward R. P.
Wunderlich, Robert
Wyckoff, Frederick L.
Wylie, Henry K.
Yardley, John L. M., Jr.
Yasaitis, Frank M.
Young, Casanave H., Jr.
Young, Frank J.
Yowell, Grover M.
Zell, Donald D.
Zelmer, George F.
Ziebarth, Thomas A.
Zillis, Milton C.
Zimmerly, Arthur, III
Zimmerman, James A.
Zink, Stewart T.
Zwolinski, Frank J.
Butler, Donald D.
Carnicon, Francis E.
Clymer, Roy E., Jr.
Della Rocco, Peter
Elliott, Chester E.
Engelman, Otis E.
Giddens, Homer A.
Hamilton, George
Huckaby, Donnie W.
Hutton, William L.
Ingram, Jack R.
Ludwig, Helmuth A.
Marcini, Armido E.
Marker, Raymond K.
Moore, Robert L.
Murphy, John L.
Pierce, John F.
Pitcher, Harry B.
Reed, Irvin W.
Sentman, Albert G.
Shafer, Elroy J.
Smith, Jack D.
Valek, John C.

SUPPLY CORPS

Adair, Leon M.
Anderson, Harry L.
Angner, Joseph J.
Ansel, Donald R.
Armstrong, George K.
Barber, Ray C.
Barker, Richard T.
Barrow, Spencer A.
Bauer, Robert F.
Baunsgard, Perry E.
Besemann, Wilber C.
Billian, Douglas C.
Bleck, Robert G.
Bohl, Stanley C.
Bown, Walter L.
Burnetta, Thomas E.
Carley, John A.
Carpenter, Norman E.
Cassell, Lewis D.
Chandler, Hugh H.
Cheatham, Guy C., Jr.
Clark, Charles A., 3d
Cohen, Stanley
Colen, Paul
Connell, James J., Jr.
Cross, Richard J.
Curley, Willfred B.
Curran, William E., Jr.
Davis, James B.
Dawkins, Samuel D., Jr.
De Laittre, Charles D.
Dewey, Wayne D.
Donley, Harold C., Jr.
Droge, William B., Jr.
Dughl, Carl M.
Dunham, Donald J., Jr.
Eckfeld, Frederick J.
Ecklund, Alan R.
Eckmann, James L.
Ely, James S.
Ely, William B., Jr.
Fillmore, William C.
Flanagan, Richard M.
Francis, Evans J.
Fulton, Robert C.
Fussell, Theodore J.

Walden, Walter A.
Wetmore, Richard O.
Agger, Elizabeth J.
Allen, Beverlee J.
Bartean, Cella L.
Bryan, Elizabeth E.
Cady, Joan J.
Caldwell, Margaret
Campbell, Glenna B.
Campbell, Marian A.
Cassidy, Joan K.
Clark, Dorothy I.
Doyle, Mary E.
Elsen, Marie K.
Fisher, Mary C.
Freethy, Lauraine A.
Gray, Norma J.
Harrah, Betty L.
Harrison, Mary L.
Helleberg, Jacqueline
Hills, Mary E.
Hopf, Margaret E.
Kerr, Dorothy C.
Kraff, Lorraine
Lloyd, Rebecca A.
Luddeke, Rhoda N.
Maimone, Genevieve K.
McKee, Fran
Moore, Patricia E. J.
Oliver, Mariella B.
Parlin, Norma F.
Pettit, Mary C.
Ross, Mary L.
Rutherford, Catherine L.
Saunders, Mary F.
Schantz, Patricia J.
Smith, Anne P.
Stallings, Barbara D.
Till, Marilyn J.
Walters, Faith E.
Wilson, Ann P.

McAden, Sidney Y., Jr.
McClintock, Harry C.
McCormick, Loyd W.
McCoey, Daniel J.
McGoldrick, Richard D.
McNabb, Thomas R.
Miller, Donald W.
Morrison, Richard W.
Morrison, Walton M.
Mouch, Charles M., Jr.
Mulligan, Thomas J., Jr.
Neff, Paul W., Jr.
Newton, Jack R.
Newton, Theodore J., Jr.
Paine, Glenn
Parker, James A.
Peloquin Ferdinand C.
Pratt, James R.
Pravitz, William H.
Reynolds, Eugene E., Jr.
Rice, Robert L.
Richardson, Mortimer J.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Austin, Bruce G.
Chesson, Eugene, Jr.
Forehand, Paul W.
Huffman, James I.
Leonard, Theodore E.
Martin, Hunt V., Jr.
Middleton, William D., Jr.
Phelps, Pharo A.
Pinner, William E., Jr.
Sherman, George E.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Adams, Dwight J.
Barkley, Lucien E.
Beam, Walter E., Jr.
Bergquist, Melvin D., Jr.
Biggs, Leland M.
Bobek, Francis R.
Boggs, Clifford W.
Boone, George A.
Bowe, Warren C.
Brown, Albert E.
Bryant, Harvey F.
Carr, Charles A., Jr.
Conrad, Ray W.
Courtney, John C.
Dempewolf, Eugene H.
Denningham, John S.
Devins, Thomas A.
DeWitt, Richard G.
Dinwiddie, Carl F.
Douglas, George F.
Duffey, William S.
Freeman, Noel L.
Gay, LaVerne W.
Gehring, Jack H.
Gellman, Martin
Gibbons, Harry C., Jr.
Goodrich, Neil E., Jr.
Green, Barney O.
Grossnickle, Paul D.
Hamrick, David O.
Hanavan, Robert J.
Harvey, Dallas C.
Hiatt, Roger L.
Huber, Godfrey S.
Jensen, Roderick E.
Jones, William H.
Kelly, Daniel L.
Kelly, James D.
Koepke, Milton E.
Kramer, Ernest S.
Kuhl, Peter R.
Lacy, Dexter J.
Laedtke, Ralph H.
Leach, Thomas G., Jr.
Lee, Raymond W.

NURSE CORPS

Anderson, June L.
Bach, Lillian M.
Barron, Joan L.

Boyd, Olivia G.
Brock, Catherine M.
Brown, Eleanor J.
Bruton, Annie R.
Buckingham, Louise A.
Carlson, Doris J.
Carpenter, Lois T.
Cassanova, Audrey M.
Clemens, Rose M.
Cooper, Opal J.
Craig, Florence V.
Crowe, Patricia P.
Damasco, Irene I.
DeMartino, Theodosia A.
Dennis, Catherine E.
Dial, Theima P.
Dunn, Kathleen M.
Easter, Mary R.
Eberhardt, Marie
Eldridge, Ruth E.
Elliott, Laura S.
Fitz, Barbara O.
Frame, Irene I.
Fuller, Doris T.
Gasper, Pearl Y.
Gelbmann, Mary A.
Greer, Goldie D.
Hancock, Joan
Harrigan, Nancy L.
Hedrick, Betty S.
Henkel, Dolores A.
Hinckley, Colleen
Jaeger, Elizabeth L.
Kailan, Addie E.
Kellagher, Violet J.
Kirkland, Mary E.
Krintz, Betty R.
Leutz, Lillian D.
Levin, Mildred R.
MacDonald, Madeline M.
MacDonald, Frances E.
Maguire, Frances P.
Marsch, Doris E.
Martin, Rosalie S.
Melendez, Rose M.
Merrick, Millicent E.
Michael, Thedia A.
Miller, Jean L.

Miller, Joyce L.
Moffitt, Jeanne T.
Moody, Anna E.
Moore, Lucille A.
Moring, Pattie W.
Muhlenfeld, Loretta T.
Nicora, Adeline
Noonen, Barbara A.
Obertance, Helen I.
Odum, Thelma
Patterson, Rita M.
Plosila, Edla M.
Pluke, Virginia M.
Pommier, Angelina T.
Ragland, Wilda R.
Read, Anna C.
Reed, Sylvia P.
Rhodarmer, Joan
Riecken, Margarete
Rock, Josie
Schlachter, Wilma R.
Selic, Luella F.
Severson, Shirley R.
Sganga, Anna
Shafer, Mary H.
Shelton, Waunie L.
Sheridan, Anne M.
Shrout, Rose E.
Simkins, Lois J.
Smith, Donna J.
Smith, Mildred M.
Smith, Vivian E.
Snyder, Mildred I.
Spangler, Elizabeth V.
Sprowles, Elizabeth F.
Stillwell, Adelaide
Struble, Mary R.
Sullivan, Harriet E.
Sullivan, Norma A.
Taylor, Mary E.
Ulrich, Marian J.
Underwood, Wanda D.
Wakeman, Harriette L.
Walbert, Bertha M.
Warren, Ellen G.
Wheeler, Mary B.
Whitfield, Gilda G.
Whitfield, Gloria M.
Williams, Alice K.
Wywiorski, Patricia A.

For permanent appointment as an ensign in the line of the Navy:
Parker, John R.
For permanent promotion to chief radio electrician in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:
Mandzak, Nicholas.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 29, 1953:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Carl W. McCardle, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary of State.
Thruston B. Morton, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

True D. Morse, of Missouri, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture.
J. Earl Coke, of California, to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Charles R. Hook, Jr., of Ohio, to be Deputy Postmaster General.
John C. Allen, of Illinois, to be Assistant Postmaster General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of grace and wisdom unto whom all hearts are open and all desires known,

wilt Thou inspire us daily with those longings and hopes which Thou dost delight to satisfy.

Help us to believe that no needed blessing wilt Thou withhold from us if we walk uprightly and that Thou canst bring to fulfillment every noble aspiration which stirs our soul.

Grant that we may meet and master all our difficult national and international problems with an assurance of Thy guiding and sustaining presence.

May every thought of our mind be brought into a glad and willing obedience to the mind of our blessed Lord and may His spirit of love touch the life of broken and bleeding humanity with its healing and transforming power.

In His name we offer our petition. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 26, 1953, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the Congress on February 2, 1953.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 243. An act to amend Public Law 73, Eighty-first Congress, first session (63 Stat. 111), to provide for an Under Secretary of State (for Administration).

The message also announced that the Senate had been directed to notify the House of Representatives that the President of the Senate under authority of Public Law 585, Seventy-ninth Congress, has appointed Mr. CORDON, of Oregon, a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. PASTORE, of Rhode Island.

RECESS ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1953

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, February 2, 1953, the Speaker may declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

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

There was no objection.

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, February 3, 1953, it be in order to consider the bill (S. 243) to provide for an Under Secretary of State for Administration; that such bill be considered under the general rules of the House, and that there shall be not to exceed 1 hour debate, to be confined to the bill, and equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority

member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may sit and act during the session of the House today.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Affairs may have until midnight tonight to file their report on the bill (S. 243) to provide for an Under Secretary of State for Administration.

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

There was no objection.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 34, sections 1083 and 1084, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. JENSEN, Iowa; Mr. SMALL, Maryland; Mr. BAILEY, West Virginia; Mr. YATES, Illinois.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 10, sections 1055 and 1056, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. CANFIELD, New Jersey; Mr. GAVIN, Pennsylvania; Mr. BROWN, Georgia; Mr. SIKES, Florida.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 42, section 1815, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. COLE, New York; Mr. HINSHAW, California; Mr. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania; Mr. JENKINS, Ohio; Mr. PATTERSON, Connecticut; Mr. DURHAM, North Carolina; Mr. HOLIFIELD, California; Mr. PRICE, Illinois; Mr. KILDAY, Texas.

HOUSE MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 15, section 1024, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report the following members on the part of the House: Mr. WOLCOTT, Michigan; Mr. SIMPSON, Pennsylvania; Mr. TALLE, Iowa; Mr. BENDER, Ohio; Mr. HART, New Jersey; Mr. PATMAN, Texas; Mr. BOLLING, Missouri.

ADMISSION TO HOUSE FLOOR AT JOINT SESSION ON MONDAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a statement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and remembering the terrific jams we have had upon the floor upon the occasion of appearances by the President of the United States at joint sessions of the Congress, with the consent and approval of the floor leaders the Chair announces that on Monday next the doors immediately opposite the Speaker will be open and the doors on the Speaker's left and right, and none other.

No one will be allowed upon the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

THE LATE HONORABLE FRED CUMMINGS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, on November 10, 1952, there passed away in Fort Collins, Colo., a former Member of this House, the Honorable Fred Cummings. Mr. Cummings was elected to Congress in 1932 and served until January 1941.

Mr. Cummings was a great friend of the farmers of the Second District of Colorado. He battled to save the sugar industry and supported with all the power of his office the approval of the Colorado Big Thompson project.

I insert as part of my remarks his obituary in the Fort Collins Coloradoan and an editorial from the Denver Democrat:

[From the Fort Collins Coloradoan of November 10, 1952]

The honorable Fred Cummings, 88, former Congressman and 46-year resident of Fort Collins, died suddenly about 11:30 a. m. today at the Page Convalescent Home at 211 Canyon Avenue.

Death followed a sudden heart attack. Relatives said he had recovered from a recent operation in a Denver hospital.

Mr. Cummings, a Democrat, was elected to Congress in 1932, the year in which Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated Herbert Hoover for the Presidency. During his four terms as a Representative of the Second Congressional District, Mr. Cummings led in the battle for approval and appropriation for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, now scheduled for completion next year.

FOUGHT FOR SUGAR ACT

He also took a leading part in the fight for Federal payments for sugar beet growers, which resulted in the Sugar Act of 1936. Near the close of his congressional service he was third ranking member of the House Agriculture Committee.

Before entering Congress, Mr. Cummings had served successfully as president of the Mountain States Sugar Beet Growers Marketing Association and its Fort Collins local, and of the National Sugar Beet Growers Association. In those years he was prominent in the growers' struggle for favorable contracts.

Mr. Cummings was born in New Hampshire September 18, 1864. At the age of 1 year he was taken by his parents to Clinton, Iowa.

FARMED IN NEBRASKA

When he was 12 his family moved by ox wagon to a farm in Jones County, Iowa, and 2 years later to Custer County, Nebr. There they built the first sod house and barn during Nebraska's early homesteading era. In later years the youth hauled wheat 30 miles to market.

He engaged in stock feeding and farming in Nebraska for many years. Before coming to Fort Collins in 1906 he owned one of the largest livestock businesses in northern Nebraska.

While living in Nebraska Mr. Cummings studied for and was admitted to the bar, at the age of 30. Farming and stock feeding became his major interest, however, and he gave up his law practice after a few years.

OWNED SEVERAL FARMS

After coming here, Mr. Cummings owned several farms in Larimer and Weld Counties, feeding livestock and raising sugar beets. He served as a member of the Fort Collins city council before the city charter was adopted in 1913.

His four terms in Congress ended in 1941, following his defeat by the present Congressman, WILLIAM S. HILL, the Republican candidate, in the 1940 election.

He married the former Miss Nancy Jane Sutton in 1889 in Nebraska. Of their five children, three survive: George G. Cummings, of Washington, D. C.; Ralph P. Cummings, of Fort Collins, and Mrs. Raymond West, of Santa Ana, Calif. Two sons, Harry and Hugh, died in 1920 and 1902, respectively.

Mrs. Cummings died in March 1944 at their home at 828 West Olive Street. In October 1947 Mr. Cummings married the former Mrs. Ina Graham of Fairfield, Iowa. Their home here was at 1201 Laporte Avenue. She died here in September 1951. Since then Mr. Cummings had lived at the Page home.

WAS ODD FELLOW

Mr. Cummings was a life member of the Odd Fellows lodge, which he joined in 1888. He filled all the lodge offices, and in 1897 was a past noble grand.

Survivors besides the three children include four grandchildren: Dr. Fred Cummings, of Seattle, Wash.; A. J. Cummings, of Denver; Mrs. Lowell Watts, wife of Captain Watts, serving with the United States Air Force in the Azores Islands; and Harry Cummings, of Denver. There are nine great-grandchildren.

Funeral arrangements, not yet completed, are in charge of the Blythe-Hollowell Mortuary.

[From the Denver Democrat]

Northern Colorado has lost one of the region's great champions with the death of Fred Cummings, former Congressman of the Second District, and the man whose consistent efforts in Congress were largely responsible for securing funds for the Colorado-Big Thompson project.

When his colleagues in Congress were skeptical of the idea of diverting water under the Great Divide, Fred Cummings had a large scale model of the prospect set up just outside the doors of the House of Representatives in Washington and spent hours there showing his fellows in Congress just how the project would work and then explaining its great value to the Nation and to the West.

"It took some time," Fred once told me, "but I finally converted them, they couldn't refuse to vote for this project when they saw its many benefits, and realized that it was not an expenditure but an investment."

A good farmer himself, Cummings was always ready to push legislation that aided agriculture. As one of the original New Deal Congressmen, he fought with Roosevelt and Costigan for sound legislation to stabilize the prices of sugar, for rural electrification benefits, for reclamation expansion and for a sound program of low interest rate farm loans.

Cummings believed in the soundness of the West and fought for project after project that helped bring the Nation from the despair of the late thirties to its present stage.

His almost inevitable rule of thumb for each project he supported was, will it repay itself in greater production for our people, greater income for our farms and a higher standard of living for those who work to produce America's wealth.

Northern Colorado, the State, the West, and the entire Nation lost a real champion in the death of Fred Cummings, a man who gave generously of a dynamic energy that America might be a better place in which to live and in which to make a living.

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

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleague from Colorado's Second Congressional District and acknowledge the loss which the people of Colorado and especially those of the Second Congressional District have experienced with the passing of the late Fred Nelson Cummings, former Congressman from that district.

It was my personal privilege to know this capable and unselfish citizen of Colorado in his profession as a lawyer and his career as a public servant. He was industrious, able, loyal to the principles in which he believed, and most successful in protecting and advancing the interests of the people whom he represented. He came to the Congress as a Democrat with the election of former President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and remained until the beginning of Roosevelt's third term. He gave unstintingly of his efforts and ability in the interests, particularly of the farmers, and is especially remembered for his activity relating to the sugar-beet industry. His was a long and successful life, during which he endeared himself to countless thousands of his fellow men, who will continue to value his personal accomplishments and good deeds.

I join with my colleagues in expressing my sympathy to his loved ones who are left to bereave his passing.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. It was with great regret that we in Colorado learned of the passing of Mr. Cummings. As most of you know he served in this House for 8 years. Throughout that time he was a tireless worker in behalf of the farmers, the sugar beet growers, the cattlemen, and irrigation, a subject very dear to our hearts in the State of Colorado. We considered Fred Cummings one man who was very dependable, who advocated the rights of the people at all times. In his passing we in

Colorado feel we have lost a friend, a citizen, and a statesman.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues from Colorado in paying tribute to our former colleague, Fred Cummings. I was indeed saddened last fall when I learned of his passing. It was not my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with Mr. Cummings. However, I was aware of the outstanding service he rendered as a Member of this body, and of the esteem in which he was held by the people of his district. I recall that he was very active in promoting the interests of the sugar beet industry and in supporting legislation for the benefit of the farmer. I join my colleagues in extending my sincere sympathy to the members of his family.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1953.

The SPEAKER,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to Public Law 301 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy for the year 1953: HON. JOHN J. ALLEN, JR., California; HON. TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN, Illinois; HON. EDWARD J. HART, New Jersey.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

ALVIN F. WEICHEL,
Chairman.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 27, 1953.

The SPEAKER,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the act of April 16, 1937, as amended (Public Law 38, 75th Cong., 1st sess.) I have appointed the following members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to serve as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy for the year 1953: HON. HORACE SEELY-BROWN, JR., Connecticut; HON. WALTER M. MUMMA, Pennsylvania; HON. EDWARD J. HART, New Jersey.

As chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I am authorized to serve as an ex officio member of the Board.

Very sincerely yours,

ALVIN F. WEICHEL,
Chairman.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair will at this time recognize Members to extend their remarks or to address the House for 1 minute before the program for today which includes eulogies on William McKinley and our former colleague, the late Dr. Eaton.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. For the purpose of assisting the Chair in what I believe is in the Chair's mind: The Chair hopes there will be no special orders following the eulogies.

The SPEAKER. The Chair so desires and hopes that requests for extensions of remarks and 1-minute speeches will be made at this time. As far as the Chair knows there are pending no special orders for today.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the Chair hopes that none will be asked for today.

The SPEAKER. The Chair so hopes.

OPERATION SMACK

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to include certain editorial material regarding Operation Smack.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, everybody has been very much astounded and greatly shocked by the so-called Operation Smack in Korea. The War Department has just sent a general to talk with me regarding it. He states that all the information they have is what the papers have carried, but that they have asked General Collins, the Chief of Staff, who is now in Korea, for a complete report. The whole incident reminds us of the horror and tragedy of war and gives us a new determination to end it. I asked for a general investigation of the whole shocking incident.

I wish to read the following editorial from the Boston Post of January 28:

The following is a letter received by the Post from a Korean veteran:

"It was with actual waves of nausea that I read the article on Operation Smack in the January 26 paper. I wonder if the poor battered guys who staged Operation Smack were issued bound timetables with a pretty three-color decoration on the front as were the invited guests.

"What a lovely memento of a joyous occasion that would have been. After 4 hours of bitter fighting, many of their buddies shot to pieces, I'll bet they would have danced with glee at the sight of such a bright little souvenir.

"I hope the guests enjoyed the thrilling drama. Where, except in the ancient Roman arena, could they witness a life-and-death struggle and get an ornate program card to boot?

"Better still, why doesn't the Army print up more copies and send one to each of the mothers who lost a boy in that engagement? Wouldn't a cardboard-bound timetable with a picture on the front be just the thing to mend a broken heart?"

"I'm sick!"

A lot of people are sick at the incredible stupidity that devised that stunt in Korea, and somebody ought to be given a punishment that would fit the crime.

Here is a quotation from the Associated Press report: "The raid, called Operation Smack, was witnessed by invited high officers of the United States Air and Ground Forces and war correspondents. Each held a mimeographed seven-page timetable bound in cardboard with a three-color decoration on the cover."

Operation Smack turned out to be 4½ hours of bitter fighting, in which 35 Chinese were killed and 20 wounded. There was no report of American casualties, but inasmuch as the assault was on a deeply dug-in position heavily fortified during the truce negotiations, it can be assumed that our losses were heavy.

What in the world kind of warfare is this? Is it just an afternoon's entertainment for the brass and invited guests? Why don't they issue engraved invitations? "Please attend our live ammunition military display on the afternoon of January 25. Some of our men will doubtless be killed, and others maimed, but don't let that spoil your afternoon. Programs will explain what is happening, provided the enemy cooperates."

Of course, the enemy didn't cooperate and our men were pushed back with heavy losses.

The whole Korean episode has been marked by the worst kind of folly on the part of United Nations forces, but this stunt caps everything. If this sort of thing had gone on at Anzio or Bastogne there would have been a whole series of courts-martial.

But in Korea we aren't fighting a war to win it. We are carrying on a campaign that is utterly senseless, and sooner or later President Eisenhower will have to make up his mind that the American people won't put up with it much longer.

It is bad enough to be trapped in a difficult situation without pulling such a stunt as Operation Smack. Of all the senseless deaths, none in any war can compare with those that came to the boys who fell during that show.

They died so that a group of invited guests, calmly perusing their gaily decorated programs, could have an afternoon that through some weird reasoning on the part of some commander was supposed to be instructive, but actually was just a show.

What if the Chinese position had been taken? Would it mean anything in the kind of warfare that we are waging? Not a thing, obviously, for we have no intention of pressing on to victory.

Is it any wonder that the Communists are scornful of our military efforts in Korea? They fooled the U. N. forces for months with phony truce negotiations during which they built up their strength. They gained time to build a strong mountain line across the peninsula, against which we throw our troops in broad daylight according to schedule on a fancy three-color program.

The draft goes on and on, and the effort of the military to put over universal military training goes on and on. What are the boys being drafted for? To die on a Korean hillside in the afternoon sun while invited guests stand off and watch? For a stunt?

President Eisenhower should take official cognizance of this appalling stupidity called Operation Smack. Those guilty of the blunder should be called to account and given proper punishment. If those responsible are allowed to go unpunished there will be no morale either in the service or on the home front.

Mr. Eisenhower made Korea an issue in the campaign, and he'd better get to work on it soon before the American people have lost all confidence in the leaders of that dreadful war which is turning out to be a thoroughly disgraceful episode in American history.

I also wish to include as part of my remarks the following article from the Boston Post of January 26:

ALLIES HIT REDS WITH BIG PUNCH—BUT ACTION FAILS TO DISLodge CHINESE ON SPUD HILL

WESTERN FRONT, KOREA, Monday, January 26.—The Allies threw the biggest coordinated plane-artillery-tank-infantry raid of the new year Sunday against Little Spud Hill, close by T-Bone Hill on the western front.

But it failed to knock out the Chinese Red defenders who poured a withering hail of cross fire and bursting grenades on the American foot soldiers who charged up the steep slope.

"They lobbed hand grenades down on us as we started up the hill," said one of the walking wounded later. "As we got close to the top they caught us in a crossfire. It was pure hell."

The battered infantrymen pulled back to their own lines after 4½ hours of bitter, close-range combat after reaching within 15 yards of the crest.

"We simply could not go any farther," one soldier said.

Before the raid, briefing officers said the coordinated action was to be a raid and that the attack force would pull back after assaulting the knoll, shaped somewhat like an Idaho Russet potato.

The coordinated attack was witnessed by Lt. Gen. Glenn Barcus, commander of the Fifth Air Force; Lt. Gen. Paul Kendall, First Corps commander, and Maj. Gen. Wayne C. Smith, commanding officer of the United States Seventh Infantry Division.

Infantrymen sprung their assault at 1 p. m., after waves of jet fighter bombers hit the entrenched Reds with tons of high explosives and searing napalm (jellied gasoline).

The smashing air attacks were followed by tremendous artillery barrages that turned Spud Hill and Red-held T-Bone just behind it into an inferno.

Then tanks rumbled out into flat ground where two small valleys led to the base of Spud. They fired volley after volley of direct fire into the Red bunkers and trenches. Other tanks, firing from set positions all along the allied line, threw additional hundreds of high-velocity shells at the Reds.

Sabre jets high over northwest Korea continued their deadly patrol of the Manchurian border Sunday and shot down one MIG and damaged another, the Fifth Air Force announced.

Other allied war planes swarmed over North Korea, blasting an estimated 50 Red supply vehicles and hitting hard at Red front-line positions.

OPERATION SMACK

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, the incident to which our colleague from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] has just referred, the story that was carried in an AP dispatch dated Korea last Monday was followed by editorials in some newspapers. The impression with respect to this incident by many of our folks has been that the lives of our men were needlessly sacrificed in what might be termed a show.

This morning an AP reporter called and said that the revised information indicated that the operation there was a

normal one; that the only difference was in what they called a program, and I assume what that amounts to was that the orders for attack were printed in colors; that the high-ranking officers who in the dispatch were described as invited guests were officials of the Air Corps and other branches of the armed services who were on the scene in order that they might be advised as to the tactical maneuvers and the effect of the operation.

What the facts are I do not know, but that is the information I have received.

I was later advised by a reporter for a Boston paper that he had checked with the Pentagon and was told that the programs—or, if you prefer “orders”—had been printed for 8 days and that nothing similar to this operation had ever before been ordered or carried out.

In the past requests for appropriations running into billions upon billions of dollars made not only by the armed services but by the administration, have either been based upon or followed by statements of dire results as to what would most certainly happen to us if these requests were not granted.

For example, years ago when President Roosevelt wanted billions to carry on his New Deal, he told Congress if it did not give him what he asked, it was more than probable that planes from Germany would be bombing Detroit, Kansas City, and Omaha—in fact, practically all of our big industrial Midwest cities.

The Congress swallowed that hook and the appropriations were made.

Then we had our stories that submarines were operating off the east coast. Still later the Japanese submarines were taking a look at the shorelines of Washington, Oregon, and California.

Oh, there have been a constant stream of scare stories and headlines, all apparently intended to make us believe that if we did not use the last red cent appropriated, we were unpatriotic, no better than traitors to our country.

So, naturally, when last Monday, I read the Associated Press story that in Korea a group of invited guests, and I use that word “guests” advisedly, had witnessed an assault by our men on a strongly fortified position; that there were sound and moving picture recordings; that the guests had been issued invitations and a program in colors of the proposed attack, I, like millions of other Americans, naturally wanted to know whether the armed services were putting on a show which necessarily would result in the wounding and the killing of our men, if the show was advance propaganda for another drive on Congress to induce us to appropriate other billions while the Armed Forces now have more money than they can spend, or whether that attack on Spud Hill was a normal wartime procedure. And I know that officers gain knowledge which later may save lives, if permitted to witness attacks, make moving pictures, learn the results of military assaults just as doctors who do not participate therein, acquire knowledge by witnessing major operations.

So far as I know, no one criticizes that procedure, but if American men are

being sent into battle where they are wounded and killed just to make propaganda for increased appropriations for the armed services, that is something else again and our people will never stand for it.

To get the facts back of this Associated Press story, a privileged resolution of inquiry was introduced and the Secretary of Defense was asked to give us the facts.

REPORT OF TRIBAL COUNCIL OF THE CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION, S. DAK.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I am today filing with the Speaker of the House the Report of the Tribal Council of the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota as provided by Public Law 870 of the Eighty-first Congress.

That law provided authority for the Army engineers, jointly with the Secretary of Interior to negotiate with the Sioux Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation, for compensation for their land and improvements taken by the United States Government for inundation back of the Oahe Dam on the Missouri River in South Dakota.

The law provides just compensation for such land and improvements and for the cost of relocating and reestablishing the Indian people, their agency buildings, shrines, and improvements. Section 4 of the act includes other provisions beneficial to the Indians who are parties to such contract.

It further provides that in the event of failure of negotiations that such items as have not been agreed upon shall be reported separately to this Congress.

Because of failure to agree upon the principal item of the value of the land and improvements, negotiations broke down and no agreement has been reached.

In behalf of such tribal council I therefore file with the Speaker of the House this report which is today also being made to the other body and is expected to be made a Senate document.

I am today likewise introducing a bill providing for such compensation as is anticipated under this act and which the Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation are willing to stand in their agreement for settlement.

MISSOURI RIVER DEVELOPMENT—Oahe Dam and Reservoir Project—Report to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled on Negotiations Under Public Law 870, Eighty-first Congress, by and for the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak.

This report to the Congress is made and signed by a majority of the Negotiating Committee of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council under the authority of the act of September 30, 1950, Public Law 870, Eighty-

first Congress, second session. The said act of Congress is as follows:

“An act to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and of Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and for other related purposes

“Be it enacted, etc., That the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, jointly with the Secretary of the Interior, representing the United States of America, are hereby authorized and directed to negotiate contracts containing the provisions outlined herein separately with the Sioux Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota and with the Sioux Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation in South Dakota and North Dakota, through representatives of the two tribes appointed for this purpose by their tribal councils.

“Sec. 2. The contracts made pursuant to section 1 of this act shall—

“(a) convey to the United States the title to all tribal, allotted, assigned, and inherited lands or interests therein belonging to the Indians of each tribe required by the United States for the reservoir to be created by the construction of the dam across the Missouri River in South Dakota, to be known as Oahe Dam, including such lands along the margin of said reservoir as may be required by the Chief Engineers, United States Army, for the protection, development, and use of said reservoir: *Provided*, That the date on which the contract is signed by Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be the date of taking by the United States for purposes of determining the ownership of the Indian tribal, allotted, and assigned lands conveyed thereby to the United States, subject to the determinations and the payments to be made as hereinafter provided for;

“(b) provide for the payment of—

“(1) just compensation for lands and improvements and interests therein, conveyed pursuant to subsection (a);

“(2) costs of relocating and reestablishing the tribe and the members of each tribe who reside upon such lands so that their economic, social, religious, and community life can be reestablished and protected: *Provided*, That such costs of relocating and reestablishing the tribe and the members of each tribe who reside upon such lands shall not result in double compensation for lands and properties to the tribe and members of each tribe, and

“(3) costs of relocating and reestablishing Indian cemeteries, tribal monuments, and shrines located upon such lands;

“(c) provide that just compensation for the lands of individual members of such tribes, who reject the appraisal covering their individual property, shall be judicially determined in proceedings instituted for such purpose by the Department of the Army in the United States district court for the district in which the lands are situated;

“(d) provide a schedule of dates for the orderly removal of the Indians and their personal property situated within the taking area of the Oahe Reservoir within the respective reservations: *Provided*, That the Chief of Engineers shall have primary and final responsibility in negotiating concerning the matters set out in the foregoing paragraphs (a) and (b) hereof;

“(e) provide for the final and complete settlement of all claims by the Indians and tribes described in section 1 of this act against the United States arising because of construction of the Oahe project.

“Sec. 3. To assist the negotiators in arriving at the amount of just compensation as provided herein in section 2 (b) (1), the Secretary of the Interior or his duly author-

ized representative and the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, or his duly authorized representative shall cause to be prepared an appraisal schedule on an individual tract basis of the tribal, allotted, and assigned lands, including heirship interests therein, located within the taking areas of the respective reservations. In the preparation thereof, they shall determine the fair market value of the lands, giving full and proper weight to the following elements of appraisal: Improvements, severance damage, standing timber, mineral rights, and the uses to which the lands are reasonably adapted. They shall transmit the schedules to the representatives of the tribes appointed to negotiate a contract, which schedules shall be used as a basis for determining the amount of just compensation to be included in the contracts for the elements of damages set out in section 2 hereof.

"Sec. 4. The specification in sections 2 and 3 hereof of certain provisions to be included in each contract shall not operate to preclude the inclusion in such contracts of other provisions beneficial to the Indians who are parties to such contracts.

"Sec. 5. (a) The contracts negotiated and approved pursuant to this act shall be submitted to the Congress within 18 months from and after the date of enactment of this act.

"(b) No such contract shall take effect until it shall have been ratified by act of Congress and ratified in writing by three-quarters of the adult members of the two respective tribes designated in section 1 hereof, separately, within 9 months from the date of the act ratifying each said contract: *Provided*, That in the event the negotiating parties designated by section 1 of this act are unable to agree on any item or provision in the proposed contracts, said items or provisions shall be reported separately to the Congress as an appendix to each contract, and shall set out the provisions in dispute as proposed by the advocates thereof for consideration and determination by the Congress.

"Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict the orderly prosecution of the construction or delay the completion of the Oahe Dam to provide protection from floods on the Missouri River.

"Approved September 30, 1950."

Under section 3 of the said act a firm of land appraisers was employed to "prepare an appraisal schedule on an individual tract basis of the tribal, allotted, and assigned lands, including heirship interests therein, located within the taking areas of the respective reservations."

We are not advised as to the date of the contract with the firm of appraisers. We do not at this time wish to comment on the way in which the appraisal was made, but we wish to advise the Congress that a schedule in writing under the subject headings required by section 3 of Public Law 870 was submitted to the tribal council of the Cheyenne River Sioux Indian Reservation on or about November 15, 1951.

Immediately upon receipt of the appraisal schedules the negotiating committee, by its own members, made a complete check of the appraisal schedules which had been submitted against agency and land records. The committee found errors in the original appraisal schedules of omission of tracts of land, omission of improvements, and omission of timber. It also found errors in description and omission of land areas from the schedules entirely.

The negotiating committee, which had been duly appointed by the tribal council, thereupon requested a meeting in Washington, D. C., with the Chief of Engineers, or his representative; with the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative. The meeting was to be held on January 7, 1952. For this purpose the entire negotiating committee

came to Washington and went before the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the purpose of arranging the proposed conference. It seemed necessary in view of the errors found in the appraisal schedules to ask for such a conference. As a result of this step a conference was arranged with General Pick, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, which conference was held on January 11, 1952, at the general's headquarters.

At this conference there was handed to General Pick an 8-page list of errors, small or large as they happened to be. General Pick stated that the errors must be corrected before he or any of his subordinates would be permitted to proceed further. Whereupon, it was agreed verbally that the matter of further work on the appraisals, the descriptions of the acreage and the value of land, timber, improvements and severance would be reconsidered, checked, and brought into agreement. This agreement is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1952.

Mr. FRANK DUCHENEUX,
Chairman, Committee of Cheyenne
River Sioux Tribal Council, care of
Mr. Ralph H. Case, attorney, 889
National Press Building, Wash-
ington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DUCHENEUX: Confirming the discussion with you and the members of your council this morning, in connection with carrying out the provisions of Public Law 870, dated September 30, 1950, I am agreeable to the following:

(a) The date of Tuesday, April 15, 1952, as suggested by you for a meeting at the Cheyenne Agency, in South Dakota, to be attended by your representatives, by representatives of the Department of the Interior, and my representatives, for the purpose of resolving factual matters concerning appraisal of lands, and discussing other subjects as may be required prior to contract negotiations;

(b) Formal contract negotiations to be held in Washington, D. C., and to start not later than September 15, 1952.

Sincerely yours,

LEWIS A. PICK,
Lieutenant General, Chief of Engineers.
Received and agreed to January 12, 1952:

FRANK DUCHENEUX
(For Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal
Council).

I concur:

DALE E. DOTY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Due to very inclement weather and flood conditions on the Missouri River, it was impossible to hold a conference at the Cheyenne River Agency on April 15, 1952, as agreed to in the above-quoted memorandum. The date for the conference at the Cheyenne River Agency was necessarily advanced to May 13, 1952. The Secretary of the Interior made available the services of the Missouri River Basin Investigation (MRBI) group.

The representatives of the Chief of Engineers and of the Secretary of the Interior, the designated staff of MRBI, and the tribal negotiating committee met at the Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak., on May 13, 1952. The three parties to the proposed contract were at divergence on the exact descriptions of land, on the values of land improvements, timber, and other items. It was a physical impossibility to adjust the differences existing between the original appraisal schedules and the schedules prepared by the negotiating committee from the land records of the Cheyenne River Agency, and it was an obvious necessity that a reexamination of the entire subject matter must be undertaken. To that end representatives of the three parties to the negotiations agreed to adjourn the meeting and to reassemble at the office

of the district engineer at Omaha, Nebr., on August 5, 1952, in order to carry out the proposed reexamination of land descriptions and values as above stated. It was agreed that two representatives of MRBI, two representatives of the district engineer's office at Omaha, and the tribal negotiators should meet at the Cheyenne River Agency and make a reexamination of the entire subject matter as above referred to. The agreement is as follows:

"SUMMARIZATION OF CONFERENCES, MAY 13,
1952, CHEYENNE AGENCY, S. DAK.

"Re negotiations with the Cheyenne River
Sioux Tribe under Public Law 870,
Eighty-first Congress.

"The parties, directed by Public Law 870,
Eighty-first Congress, met in conference in
accordance with the agreement dated Janu-
ary 11, 1952, signed by Lewis A. Pick, lieuten-
ant general; Frank Ducheneaux, chairman of
the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council;
and Dale E. Doty, Assistant Secretary of the
Interior.

"In accordance with said agreement, said
conference was held at Cheyenne Agency,
S. Dak., on May 13, 1952, at 10 a. m., attended
by representatives of the Department of the
Interior, Corps of Engineers, and the nego-
tiating committee representing the Chey-
enne River Sioux Tribe.

"Discussion between the conferees con-
tinued throughout the day, and in conse-
quence thereof, certain understandings were
reached between the parties, of which the
following is a summary:

"1. It is the position of the negotiating
committee of the Cheyenne River Sioux
Tribal Council that there are errors in the
appraisals prepared by Gerald T. Hart and
made under authority of said Public Law 870,
in descriptions, areas of land, quality and
quantity of timber, extent and value of im-
provements, and in other matters contained
in said appraisal.

"2. By reason of the objections aforesaid
by the said negotiating committee of the
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council, it is
the position of the representatives of the
Government that proper steps of inspection
and correction of any errors, as alleged,
should be taken to effect the purpose stated
in subparagraph (a) of the agreement of
January 11, 1952, i. e., " * * * purpose of
resolving factual matters concerning ap-
praisals of land."

"It was the suggestion, which met with the
tentative consent of all parties, that a re-
examination by a committee should be made
of the Hart appraisal and that the commit-
tee should consist of two representatives of
the Corps of Engineers, two representatives
of the Department of the Interior, and two
or more members of the tribal council nego-
tiating committee. This was stated to be
subject to approval of the three principal
organizations involved. The committee is to
be formed as soon as arrangements can be
made, and under the supervision of their re-
spective departments to report all factual
matters concerning appraisal of lands in the
taking area to their respective superiors.

"It was further suggested, and tentatively
agreed to, that the report of the committee
above-described should contain the correct
description of the land in each tract, the
correct acreage thereof, the classification
and grade of the land, the amount and class
of standing timber, the description and the
estimated value of the improvements within
the taking area.

"If divergencies of opinion develop be-
tween the members of the said committee
which, for purposes of identification shall
hereinafter be designated as the Reviewing
Committee, such divergencies may be stated
pro and con by the members of the said
Reviewing Committee; all such statements
of dispute shall be recorded by the com-
mittee and submitted by said committee to

the negotiators of the three principal organizations involved.

"Dated: May 14, 1952, at Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.

"A. B. MELZNER,
"W. R. GOODALL, Jr.,
"FRANK DUCHENEAUX,
"RALPH H. CASE."

Under section 5 (a) it was required that the contracts be negotiated and submitted to the Congress "within 18 months from and after the date of the enactment of this act," September 30, 1951.

Thirteen and a half months had been consumed in making the contract with the appraisers and the work done under said contract on the appraisal. It appeared certain that section 5 (a) of the said act, Public Law 870, did not give sufficient time for negotiations. Therefore, the negotiating committee, now reporting, asked for and the Congress passed an act extending the time for negotiations to January 31, 1953.

At the Omaha conference it was further agreed that the negotiations in Washington should begin November 10, 1952, and continue thereafter for such time as might be necessary to prepare a contract based upon an agreement as to land descriptions and values.

Acting under the Omaha agreement, the reexamination committee of six or more was designated and did assemble and did accomplish very substantial results. No complete agreement, however, was reached.

On November 10, 1952, the negotiating committee met at the office of Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for organization and agreement on procedure for the subsequent meetings. Thereafter the conference was to be held in the hearing room of the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The first meeting of the conferees was held on Wednesday, November 12. It developed then that there still were differences in the appraisal schedules, but that the differences had been materially reduced. It was also developed that in preparation for the meeting then being held, a draft of a contract had been prepared and would be ready for presentation at the next meeting on Friday, November 14.

On November 14 we delivered to the representative of the Chief of Engineers; to the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. A. B. Melzner, copies of a proposed contract which in terms and in amounts is the offer made by us, the negotiating committee, and which, if accepted by the Corps of Engineers, and the Department of the Interior, would be the settlement contract for all purposes in respect to the construction of the Oahe Dam and the maintenance and operation of the reservoir behind the dam.

We do not present the entire document here nor make it a part of this report for the reason stated hereinafter. We have rewritten the opening sections of the proposed contract, which we handed to the negotiators on November 14, to bring it in line with our present proposal to the Congress. There were no discussions as to the merits or demerits of any matter stated in the proposed contract. Obviously, it was necessary that both the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior should have time to study the matter; therefore, the conference adjourned to meet on Monday, November 17.

On Monday, November 17, the conference reconvened and discussed sections 1 and 2 of the proposed contract. A definite difference appeared to exist between the representatives of the Corps of Engineers, the MRBI, and the tribal negotiators. It was decided to send representatives of the three groups into a committee meeting and, if possible, the three groups were to agree on acreage and on values. Again, the conference was adjourned to Wednesday, November 19.

The conference reconvened at 1:30 p. m., Wednesday, November 19. No agreement had been reached by the representatives of the three parties in the conference. It was stated by the representative of the Chief of Engineers that the Corps would deliver an offer on land, improvements, timber, and severance damages at our next meeting, but the material was not available on that day; therefore, the conference again adjourned to meet on Friday, November 21.

On Friday, November 21, we were advised that the Corps of Engineers would submit their offer in writing on the following Monday, November 24, 1952. On Monday, November 24, the conference met at 1:30 p. m. in the hearing room of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Corps of Engineers laid down their offer of \$2,000,000 for lands, timber, improvements, and severance damages. We, the negotiating committee, decided to take the matter under consideration and make a counter offer in response thereto. The offer, together with tabulations showing all offers pending at that time, is as follows:

"STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS SUBMITTED TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TRIBAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE OF THE SIOUX INDIANS OF THE CHEYENNE RIVER RESERVATION AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR AT A MEETING ON NOVEMBER 24, 1952, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

"At our last meeting on Friday, November 21, 1952, it was brought out that in the various discussions among the negotiators three sets of figures have been presented for consideration in determining the just compensation to be provided for the lands and improvements and interests therein belonging to the Sioux Indians of the Cheyenne River Reservation and which will be required for the Oahe Dam and Reservoir project. The first set in the amount of \$1,605,410 is based on the Hart appraisal, and it was stated that this figure represented the offer of the Chief of Engineers. The second set in the amount of \$2,053,117 constitutes an estimate prepared by the MRBI after review of the Hart appraisal. The third set in the amount of \$2,614,778.95 is the figure prepared by the tribal negotiators after review of both the Hart appraisal and the MRBI report, discussions with the individual landowners, and inspections of their lands. This third figure, it was stated, represents the offer of the tribal negotiators.

"As the representative of the Chief of Engineers, I then stated that since the Hart appraisal had been made pursuant to section 3 of Public Law 870, approved September 30, 1950, by a recognized expert in the appraisal field who was selected with the approval of the representative of the Secretary of the Interior, and that from our reviews and dis-

cussions to date, it appeared to be based on sound principles.

"The representative of the Chief of Engineers recognizes that it is not uncommon in negotiations for the acquisition of land to agree upon a price differing in reasonable degree from the official appraisal figure where such variation is justified. Accordingly, while having in mind that Public Law 870 provides that the official (Hart) appraisal, made in accordance with the terms of that act, shall be used as the basis for determining the amount of just compensation to be included in the contract, we have caused a further analysis of the three reports to be made in an effort to arrive at a possible basis for adjusting the Chief of Engineers' offer. A tabulation showing the results of this analysis is attached.

"In making this review we have accepted the land classifications and acreage compiled by and set forth in MRBI Report No. 132, which data was also adopted by the tribal negotiators, applying average per-acre values derived from the official (Hart) appraisal. In respect to the severance item, realizing that even experts must use professional opinion in determining such damages, we have used the value established by the tribal negotiators. In respect to the improvement item, wherein the official (Hart) appraisal included fences and stock-water ponds in the land value and not as a separate classification, we have nevertheless used the value established by the tribal negotiators. In respect to the timber item, the previous discussions and analysis of the report constrains me to use the MRBI figure. This analysis results in a total figure of \$1,725,530.55. Thus it will be seen that the different method of land classification, variance in severance, improvement, and timber valuations, result in raising the official appraisal slightly in excess of \$100,000.

"I do not accept the result of this computation as a proper basis for settlement, but it has served to clarify, in my mind, some of the points involved in our negotiations. Considering this computation, the discussions at previous meetings concerning increases in land values, and in an effort to reach an amicable settlement, I have concluded that the maximum figure which the Chief of Engineers could support as just compensation for lands and improvements and interests therein to be conveyed under section 2 (a) of Public Law 870, approved September 30, 1950, would be \$2,000,000.

"I, accordingly, offer the sum of \$2,000,000 as the final offer of the Chief of Engineers.

"G. J. NOLD,
"Major General, United States Army,
"Representative of the Chief of
"Engineers."

Analysis of reports, Cheyenne River taking area

Item	Hart		MRBI		Tribe value	OCE Review	
	Acre	Value	Acre	Value		Acre	Value
Cropland	1,133	\$22,146	403	\$15,750	\$13,200.00	403	\$7,874.62
Meadow	7,029	121,887	12,360	285,621	323,091.00	12,360	214,322.40
Sheltered pasture	10,732	156,494	12,412	192,802	200,049.76	12,412	181,463.44
Grazing land	82,354	932,589	75,087	1,075,908	1,359,529.65	75,087	852,247.45
River wash	1,599	9,900	3,515	21,093	16,731.12	3,515	21,757.85
River bed		0	643	0		643	0
Irrigation potential					27,022.30		
Total land	102,847.23	1,243,516	104,420	1,590,574	1,940,223.83	104,420	1,277,665.76
Severance		19,974		38,570	40,363.74		40,363.74
Improvements (except hospital)		281,180		342,485	326,073.05		326,073.05
Timber		60,740		81,488	308,178.33		81,488.00
Grand total		1,605,410		2,053,117	2,614,778.95		1,725,530.55

On Wednesday, November 26, the conference reconvened and we, the negotiating committee, submitted an offer in writing in the sum of \$2,500,000, covering the same

matters and items previously set out in the offer of the Corps of Engineers. We submitted the offer for the tribe with the reservation that, in the event a compromise

should fall, the making of the offer of \$2,500,000 shall not prejudice our return to the original figure of \$2,614,778.95."

The signed offer which we made is as follows:

"STATEMENT OF THE TRIBAL NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE OF THE CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBAL COUNCIL SUBMITTED TO THE NEGOTIATORS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 870 ON NOVEMBER 26, 1952

"We have reference to the statement submitted and signed by Maj. Gen. G. J. Nold on the same matter now presented. We note the offer of \$2,000,000 is made by the Chief of Engineers for the values set out in the engineer's statement. In that document the offer by the tribal negotiators was stated as \$2,614,778.95 for land to be conveyed, for individual severance, for private improvements, and for timber.

"The tribal negotiators have considered the offer made by the Chief of Engineers and cannot agree to the amount offered. As an offer made in compromise, the tribal negotiators now amend their offer and say that for the sum of \$2,500,000 for the elements of value above stated they are willing to go on with negotiations concerning the remaining matters set out in the draft of contract heretofore presented under Public Law 870 and as previously presented to the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior. We submit this offer with the understanding that in the event a compromise fails, the making of this offer shall not prejudice our return to the original figure, to wit: \$2,614,778.95.

"FRANK DUCHENEUX,
"Chairman,

"JOHN LITTLE CLOUD,
"Member,

"ALEX CHASING HAWK,
"Member,

"FELIX BENOIST,
"Member,

"SIDNEY CLAYMORE,
"Member,

"EDWARD CLAYMORE,
"Member,

"LOYD LE BEAU,
"Member, Negotiating Committee,
"Cheyenne River Sioux Tribal Council.
"Signed: November 26, 1952."

Maj. Gen. George J. Nold stated in response to our offer in compromise of \$2,500,000 that the offer made by the Corps of Engineers of \$2,000,000 was its final offer and our offer of \$2,500,000 would not be considered.

The representative of the Secretary of the Interior did not make an offer and the matter stood in disagreement. General Nold asked the question whether or not we cared to discuss other provisions set out in the draft of contract which we had laid before the conference; whereupon we replied that since no agreement had been reached, and since it was evident no agreement could be reached on values, we regarded as useless a discussion of further legislative provisions in our proposed draft of contract for the Oahe project. Thereupon, on the motion of the representative of the Secretary of the Interior the conference adjourned.

Attention is now directed to the proviso contained in section 5 of Public Law 870, Eighty-second Congress hereinbefore set out. Under that proviso we are reporting to the Congress on the matters which have not been agreed to for consideration and determination by the Congress.

We have rewritten but have not changed materially the opening provisions of our original draft of the contract for the purpose of stating the matter more nearly in legislative language. We have in our draft of the proposed legislation necessarily omitted references to the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Interior insofar as negotiations are concerned.

The entire matter is now submitted to the Congress in two items only: (1) this report and (2) the bill which accompanies it, to which we give our assent and to which we have complete confidence that our Sioux people of the Cheyenne River Reservation will agree.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK DUCHENEUX,
Chairman of the Cheyenne River
Sioux Tribal Council.

LOYD LE BEAU,
Member of Tribal Council.
ALEX CHASING HAWK,
Member of Tribal Council.
JOHN LITTLE CLOUD,
Member of Tribal Council.

Dated: January 29, 1953.

THE TOWNSEND PLAN

Mr. MASON. 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. MASON. Mr. Speaker, after 16 years in this House most of the older Members have come to classify me as one of the conservative Members of the House; but in spite of that fact, I want to on this occasion say a good word for the Townsend plan.

Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago during the House debate on H. R. 6000, a bill to re-vamp our unsound social-security system, I said:

When I compare the two programs for social security—the one contained in H. R. 6000 and the one contained in the Townsend plan—I am convinced that the Townsend plan is to be preferred to H. R. 6000. In my opinion, after careful consideration, the Townsend plan is more equitable, more practical, more just, much easier and cheaper to administer, and less costly in the long run.

Today the 3,200 members of the United States Chamber of Commerce by the overwhelming vote of 16 to 1 have endorsed the two principal planks of the Townsend plan, namely:

First. Complete coverage of all aged people.

Second. Pay-as-you-go basis for the social-security system.

Mr. Speaker, when a Nation-wide organization as powerful and important as the United States Chamber of Commerce endorses the main features of the Townsend plan, and at the same time points out how unsound our present system of social security is, that is real progress.

The fact that such action was taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce demonstrates the effectiveness of the campaign that the Townsend Clubs have been carrying on in the face of ridicule, political obstacles, and New Deal propaganda. It should also advance the cause of the worthy old people of the Nation and speed up the time when they will be given just, proper, and adequate support.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

OPERATION SMACK

Mr. SHORT. 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. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, reference has been made this morning to the so-called Operation Smack in Korea. I knew nothing about this so-called operation until last evening, when a Boston reporter called me. This morning I wish to advise Members of the House that the Committee on Armed Services has contacted the Vice Chief of Staff, General Hull, who is Acting Chief in the absence of General Collins. He has already cabled General Collins twice. General Collins, Chief of Staff, who is in northern Japan now and has been in Korea for the past 2 or 3 days, will return home over this week end. He will be only too glad to give us the full facts about certain allegations and charges that have been made. It is inconceivable to me that our military leaders out there would uselessly sacrifice human life. I cannot believe it. I think when the full facts are known the furor that has been created will silently pass away. We do want to know the full story and get the true picture, which I assure you you will get on General Collins' return.

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

Mr. PASSMAN. 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill to provide for price support at 100 percent of parity for the 1953 and 1954 crops to apply to each of the basic agricultural commodities.

This bill is in keeping with our President's commitment and I am sure that it is in keeping with his present wishes. I wish to quote an excerpt from our President's speech at Kasson, Minn. I quote verbatim:

Here and now, without any ifs or buts, I say to you that I stand behind, and the Republican Party stands behind, the amendment to the basic farm act to continue through 1954 the price supports on basic commodities at 90 percent of parity.

I firmly believe that agriculture is entitled to a fair, full share of the national income.

A fair share is not merely 90 percent of parity but full parity.

Now, Mr. Speaker, since our President has stated that a fair share is not merely 90 percent of parity but full parity, I hope the Agriculture Committees of the House and Senate will report this legislation favorably at the quickest possible date and that the Congress will immediately approve the legislation so that our President's promises to the farmers can be carried out without delay.

Mr. Speaker, the record is crystal clear that the farmers are now getting hit harder than any other segment of our

great industrial America and by carrying out our President's commitments and wishes farmers will be afforded a fair share of the national income.

PROPOSED TAX REDUCTION

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, if the people of Louisiana indicated anything in the recent election, it was that they as a whole want tax reduction. I think the best way to begin tax reduction is to increase the personal income-tax exemption, and my bill in the House of Representatives to increase the personal exemption from \$600 to \$1,000 will accomplish this purpose. I hope that the Ways and Means Committee will see fit to take up this measure and incorporate its provisions in a tax-reduction bill to be presented to the House of Representatives.

Regardless of what may happen to this bill, I stand for reasonable tax reduction. I read in the press that Chairman Reed of the Ways and Means Committee will present a tax reduction measure during the month of February, and I want to say now, if the measure gives hope of any reasonable tax reduction for the average man, I expect to support it or some similar measure which will better accomplish this result.

JOSÉ MARTÍ AND WILLIAM RUFUS KING

Mr. BATTLE. 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 Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATTLE. Mr. Speaker, José Martí, the hero of Cuban independence whose greatness of spirit makes him a heroic figure in the history of freedom throughout the hemisphere, was born 100 years ago, January 28, 1853, in Havana, Cuba.

It is fitting that we should recall his honored name in the Congress of the United States on this centenary day. Martí believed in our democracy, and sought in it a pattern for his own people. He visited many countries, sometimes as a voluntary, sometimes as an involuntary, exile, in his campaign for the freedom of Cuba; but it was in the United States that he launched and carried on his most continuous and most successful labors. His prolonged campaigns in the press and in innumerable public forums were part of a brilliant strategy of informing the United States, and through his contributions to the Latin-American press, the other American Republics, about conditions on the Island. He made friends for his cause; and won support among the people generally, in the Halls of Congress, and in powerful

editorial columns. Martí was not to see the final victory—he was, in fact, killed in his first battle, in 1895—but there can be no doubt that victory was largely due to his selfless, tireless zeal.

I firmly believe that no man in history ever asked less of his native country than José Martí, or gave it more. Cuba makes proud testimony of this debt. Everywhere in the Republic of Cuba, in cities, towns, and villages, are statues of José Martí erected by his grateful countrymen. Parks, avenues, and schools bear his name. In both poetry and prose he is quoted, every day of every year, more often than any other Cuban. His wise and enlightened statesmanship is still constantly invoked. He is, in short, a living figure whose force was not extinguished nor even diminished by death.

Time and again Martí gave eloquent expression to his conviction that the rights of a free people are not mere privileges, but civic obligations. The real independence of a people, he held, consists in the respect of the citizen for his government and likewise of the government for the rights of every citizen. He looked with yearning toward the peace for which his struggles were being waged. In war, command means destruction, he said; but in peace, it must mean construction; and he added that no edifice ever had bayonets as its foundation. Nevertheless, for all his love of peace, his way was a hero's way, and his death a hero's death. He might have been describing himself, with prevision of his own fate, when he told his fellow-countrymen that, fortunately for the world, there will always be some men who are willing to lead without any thought of reward, to suffer for the sake of other men, and, if necessary, to give their own lives for the burning in order to light the way for others.

In the centenary of José Martí, Alabama feels a special part. This year is also the centenary of a memorable event in Cuban-United States relations. In March 1853 William Rufus King, of Alabama, was authorized by special legislation of the Congress to take his oath as Vice President of the United States in Cuba. This event preceded his death by a few weeks only. I wish to associate today the memory of these two illustrious Americans; recalling the coincidence of history by which that eminent citizen of Alabama, Vice President King, died in the year which saw the birth of Cuba's apostle of freedom, José Martí.

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF BOOKS

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 have just read a book which is so unusual and holds out such great promise for the future that I think it justifies the attention of the House. Its title is "The Wonderful World of Books." Its publication represents a notable co-

operative effort among the individuals and organizations of our country which are most concerned with education in its broadest sense.

The Wonderful World of Books has been edited by Alfred Stefferud, editor of the Department of Agriculture Yearbook. It is illustrated by Robert Osborne. The whole text is a guide to the pleasure and profits of reading. There are 72 articles, written by leading authors, legislators, clergymen, educators, librarians, farm leaders, book sellers, and publishers. The introductory article is by our former colleague in this House, T. V. Smith. Another contribution is by that distinguished member of the other legislative body, Senator LISTER HILL.

The Wonderful World of Books will appear simultaneously on February 25 in two editions, a 35-cent paper-bound Mentor book published by the New American Library of World Literature, Inc., and a \$2 cloth-bound edition published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. The book will be sold at book stores and newsstands in this country and overseas and will undoubtedly reach millions of people.

As Alfred Stefferud, editor, says in his introduction:

This is a book to encourage people—all of us—to read more and to encourage efforts to make books more easily available to more people.

The articles cover every aspect of books and reading, from instilling a love of reading in children to the resources of libraries from the Library of Congress at one end of the scale to the county bookmobile at the other. An entire section of the book is devoted to organizing reading programs and to using and improving local library facilities.

The Wonderful World of Books was inspired by the Conference on Rural Reading held in Washington, D. C., in September 1951, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service with the cooperation of the national farm, education, religious and labor organizations, the American Library Association, and the American Book Publishers Council. Many present at the conference urged that the illuminating discussion be made available in greatly expanded and permanent form to a large audience.

The resulting collaboration contains information and inspiration, not only for those interested in rural life, but for all those interested in the expansion of good reading in our country. All of us in this House know that an informed electorate is of the very essence of democracy. I believe that this book can be invaluable in contributing to that great objective.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION CENTER AT WOOD, WIS.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, during the past several years, various veterans' groups in Milwaukee County, welfare organizations, and individuals such as myself, have been seriously concerned about the condition of facilities at the Veterans' Administration center at Wood, Wis.

Of grave concern to all of us have been the inadequate and outmoded facilities at Wood, Wis., particularly the antiquated, unsafe domiciliary buildings which presently house approximately 1,660 elder and disabled veterans. Many complaints have been received and carefully investigated, and efforts have been exerted to remedy the situation.

One of the most pressing deficiencies of the hospital at Wood, Wis., was, until recently, the lack of facilities for treating psychotic, other psychiatric, and neurological cases. In an effort to change that situation, I had repeatedly conferred with Veterans' Administration officials and with the members of the House Committee on Appropriations, trying to find some way whereby adequate funds could be allocated for the activation of a new psychiatric ward. The community was immensely gratified when such funds were finally allocated, and the annex reactivated.

This temporary relief, however, did in no way diminish the need for reappraising the entire situation at Wood, Wis. The hospital buildings remained outmoded and inconvenient, and the domiciliary facilities as antiquated, deteriorated, and unsafe as before. Despite these severe shortcomings, the authorities at this center have been doing what they could to extend the best possible service to our veterans, and their efforts should be commended.

Bearing the above-mentioned facts in mind, the Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee County, composed of 17 major veterans organizations in Milwaukee County, adopted the following resolution which was transmitted to me together with the letter appearing below:

ALLIED VETERANS
COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY,
January 20, 1953.

The Honorable CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ZABLOCKI: The Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee County, after long and careful study of the matter, passed the enclosed resolution.

The Allied Veterans Council is composed of 17 major veterans organizations in this county. These organizations are in turn broken down into 140 veterans posts or units. Our information, in addition to our own study of this matter, came from the various service officers of these organizations who are in constant contact with the facilities at Wood, Wis. This information convinces us of the necessity of new hospital construction and the early abandonment of many of the old buildings, which, for the most part, are over 70 years old.

We are satisfied that you have the interest of the veterans of Wisconsin at heart and that you will do everything possible to promote legislation directed toward remedying this unfortunate situation.

Very truly yours,

JOHN J. KOCIAN,
President.

RICHARD D. CAREY,
Chairman, Veterans Affairs.

"Whereas all the member organizations of the Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee County recognize the very definite need for a new hospital at Wood, Wis.; and

"Whereas the old hospital could be utilized to house domiciliary activities and thus eliminate the present unsafe, untenable, and unsightly domiciliary buildings; and

"Whereas the present hospital has inadequate and outmoded facilities and is highly crowded and inconvenient, awkward to work in, rearranging and remodeling could not correct the errors; and

"Whereas Wood, Wis., because of the proximity of nationally known medical schools and the large number of experts in the medical field located in Milwaukee, would be ideally located for the building of such a hospital; and

"Whereas the present hospital-bed capacity at Wood, Wis., is inadequate to care for American veterans of all wars: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a new hospital be requested at Wood, Wis., in an area adjacent to the existing hospital building; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each of our United States Senators and each of the Congressmen from the State of Wisconsin, and to Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator of Veterans Affairs."

After a careful examination of this situation, and consideration of the facts brought to my attention by the Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee County, as well as by other veterans and welfare organizations, I have prepared, and am introducing today, a bill calling for the construction of a new 1,500-bed general hospital at Wood, Wis., and for the conversion of the present hospital into domiciliary units.

My bill envisions a 203-bed increase in the overtaxed facilities at Wood, Wis. It would make possible substantial improvement in the medical and domiciliary services rendered to our veterans at that center, and it would do away with the necessity of refusing admittance or transfer privileges to those Wisconsin veterans who today have to seek hospitalization in VA hospitals located a considerable distance from their homes and families.

I sincerely hope this legislation will receive early consideration and approval.

REVISION AND EXTENSION OF 1949 REORGANIZATION ACT

Mr. HOLIFIELD. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I had intended to ask for a 30-minute special order today to put into the Record some vital information regarding the revision and extension of the 1949 Reorganization Act. But, respecting the leadership of the House, as I do, and also knowing the reason for the program today in memory of my former esteemed colleague on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I refrained from asking for that special order. However, I would like at this time to ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this subject in the Appendix of the Record and to include a chart of statistics and certain other extraneous material bearing on the subject.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, we Democrats on the Committee on Government Operations gave President Eisenhower complete support in the bill which he wanted, is that not correct?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. That is correct. As the newspapers carry the story, 15 Republicans voted against the act and 14 Democrats voted to give to President Eisenhower the same authority that we gave to President Truman.

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

MANPOWER SITUATION IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes 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. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, 994 central Minnesota farmers attended a meeting at Albany, Minn., on October 13, 1952, to consider the growing seriousness of the manpower situation in the agricultural areas of this country.

These farmers fully realized the hard problem facing their neighbors on local selective-service boards in meeting the need for men in the Armed Services. Recognizing the relationship between military manpower and farm manpower problems, the purpose of the meeting was a constructive one. In the traditional spirit of democracy's town hall, the farmers who gathered at the meeting wanted to call their problem to the attention of the Selective Service System and the Congress.

Today I am presenting the resolution to the House of Representatives in the sincere hope that these constructive suggestions toward the solution of this grave problem will be given every consideration in the formulation of manpower policy. Following are the resolutions adopted at the Albany meeting:

Whereas Stearns County and central Minnesota's main activity is the diversified type of farming in which various technical farm machinery is operated and selective registered livestock are produced;

Whereas the highly technical mechanized equipment now in operation on farms, such as hay balers, combines, etc., requiring skill and experience for its operation which can only be acquired by apprenticeship of 4 or 5 years of operation;

Whereas the young men of central Minnesota, who have such skill and experience acquired same from several years' experience and training, they cannot be replaced by persons from other walks of life until such persons have had several years' experience assuming that they would remain on the farm or in agricultural pursuit long enough to acquire this experience and training;

Whereas a great many of the younger experienced operators, who are being removed from their agricultural connection, fall to return to agriculture, consequently, it is

apparent that in the near future the fathers and older men cannot be replaced because of the lack of young trained agricultural workers, who are trained to repair and operate technical mechanized equipment and attend to valuable dairy cows, poultry, and other livestock, keeping breeding, production, and registration records.

Whereas in many instances when young men are taken from the agricultural pursuit and placed in the military service upon their return they choose not again to engage in agriculture because of the shorter hours they have experienced and the higher pay they can secure in other fields;

Whereas this large mass meeting is being held on this 13th day of October A. D. 1952, at 8 p. m. at the high-school auditorium at Albany, Stearns County, Minn.:

Resolved—

1. That the local selective-service board's decisions with reference to classification not be interfered with unless in exceptional cases and that in case where an appeal has been made and a classification given to the registrant, in case of a change in status or new evidence, he shall have the right to have same reviewed or reconsidered by the local board.

2. That in determining the classification of agricultural workers that the unit system be put into effect and that if a certain number of units exist that the registrant would be entitled to a certain classification.

3. That provision and consideration be given to hardship cases, such as taking a son into service which will result in liquidating or selling a herd of livestock which has been the result of 30 or 40 years of selective breeding, thereby destroying a valuable farm unit, which it would take years to replace.

We the undersigned having taken part in passing the above resolution do hereby sign our names as evidence of our support and request that said resolution be called to the attention of the proper authorities or the Congress of the United States of America.

Dated at Albany, Minn., this 13th day of October A. D. 1952.

Mr. Speaker, living as I do in a farm community, I am amazed at the shortage of manpower on our farms today. In my own community, manpower was more plentiful during the darkest days of World War II than it is today.

High industrial employment has attracted both boys and girls from our farms. Many returning from military service are unable to enter the field of agriculture because of the high cost of operation. The price of Minnesota farm land is at an all-time high. It is evident in reviewing farm records that the cost of operation continues to rise while income is steadily declining and reducing the narrow profit margin of successful operation. It is impossible for farmers to pay the wages paid in industry today. All of these factors tend to discourage a new operator from starting on a farm venture.

Every local selective-service board deals with many cases of extreme hardship caused by drafting farm workers and they have granted deferments under the law. However, the State appeal board has reclassified men without regard to hardship and has denied registrants the right of appeal which I am sure Congress intended to grant to every man.

American agriculture is a highly complex operation, requiring not only technical knowledge and ability to operate machinery but the great skill required

in the care of livestock. Our dairy farms and livestock farms have been hit hardest by the manpower shortage.

Instances have been called to my attention where the only man in the operation who had knowledge of breeding programs was denied deferment. In some instances the only man on the farm with the health, knowledge, and ability to carry on the operation has been denied deferment.

The loss to Minnesota agriculture will be felt for some time. Many farmers have been forced to reduce operations or stop them entirely. This has meant the end of a lifetime's work in building up breeding herds and improving the farm. Oftentimes it has meant forced liquidation at inopportune times. I am sure this was never intended by Congress in passing the Selective Service Act.

A serious misunderstanding has arisen. Altogether too many people working with selective service have said we do not need farmers.

Mr. Speaker, it is often stated on the floor of this House that what our enemies fear most is our production. I submit to you that it is not a wise policy to place our country in jeopardy by curtailment of farm production which will result from our present deferment policy.

We must recognize the need of producing raw materials to keep our industrial output high. This Congress has a responsibility in defining a selective-service policy to be followed in agricultural deferments in order that our production will remain strong. I hope this Congress will take action. It is imperative that we do so.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I assume the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] will make some remarks today with reference to the birthday anniversary of one of our great Presidents. All of us as Americans revere the memory of the late William McKinley. The remarks that may be made by the gentleman from Ohio will be such that all of us can join with him in them.

However, tomorrow is the birthday anniversary of another great President, the late immortal Franklin Delano Roosevelt. As we are not meeting tomorrow I take the opportunity on this occasion to make reference to this great man. It is most fitting and proper, and I think highly commendable that the House pause on the birthday anniversaries of Presidents who have taken the journey into the Great Beyond, to make reference to their great services. It has a far-reaching effect on our people, particularly those attending our schools and universities.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was one of the strong Presidents of our country. Particularly in times of emergency, the President has got to be firm and strong, because the President of the United States is sitting in the chair of history and of destiny. President Roosevelt will go down in history as a great humanitarian, but he will also occupy prominent pages in history as a strong President and a firm leader of our people. Franklin D. Roosevelt's place in history is important. Countless generations in the future, in all lands, people will talk about him and the great leadership he gave in one of the most trying periods in the history of man.

In joining with my friend in commemorating the birthday anniversary of the late William McKinley I also wanted to make these few remarks about another great President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose birthday anniversary is tomorrow.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. The lady has already had a 1-minute speech today. That is the number allocated to each Member.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This is informational, Mr. Speaker, and I thought possibly I might be allowed to give it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair feels he must observe the rules laid down by the House.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations may have until midnight Saturday night to file a report on H. R. 1979, dealing with the extension of the authority of the President to submit reorganization plans.

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

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. 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. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time in order to make an announcement regarding the program for next week.

As has been heretofore arranged, we will have a joint session on Monday to hear the President deliver his message on the state of the Union.

As I understand it, the Rules Committee is meeting tomorrow on a resolution before it to continue in operation the House Select Committee on Small Business. If that rule is reported, as I think it will be, I expect to call that matter up on Tuesday next.

Under unanimous-consent agreement heretofore entered into, the bill to provide an Under Secretary of State will come up for consideration on Tuesday, with 1 hour of general debate. I do not know whether it will be followed by the Committee on Government Operations. I do not know what may happen with respect to the rule thereon or what may ultimately be determined as to action in the other body or here. There is a possibility that that proposal coming from the Committee on Government Operations, may be called up next week although I am not sure about it.

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

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The understanding I had in committee—of course, the leadership determines the matter ultimately—there was a hope and intention of bringing up the extension of the Reorganization Act next Tuesday. Would it be possible for the gentleman to give a little more specific information for the benefit of the Members, assuming the rule is reported out? Of course, that bill would go through the House without any controversy if a plain extension of the law can be arranged for. I was wondering if the gentleman could give a more definite idea as to what day it might be called up.

Mr. HALLECK. I certainly would yield to my very good friend from Massachusetts the right and the power to determine just what might be controversial, but in specific answer to the question I think probably I could say that if the measure is called next week it would be on Tuesday.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERY

The SPEAKER. The Chair at this time recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] to address the House under his special order.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, the sudden and tragic death of a certain person has created an atmosphere of wonderment over the manner in which official Washington has permitted or not permitted this news to get to the press.

Last Sunday morning, John C. Montgomery, a 42-year-old State Department official, took his own life. His nude body, with fragments of a bathrobe cord and a hemp rope, was found in the home he shared with a Washington attorney, A. Marvin Braverman.

Montgomery was in charge of the Finnish desk in the State Department, a confidential position in which he handled classified documents. It may be no more than a coincidence that he worked in a Government agency where Communists, Communist sympathizers, and poor loyalty risks have plagued our security. In view of the fact that Montgomery brought his own life to an end, we should not assume that he was innocent of such associations. For our own sakes, as well as for his, we should know whether or not he was innocent.

There has been entirely too much secrecy surrounding the death of this State Department official. There are stories being bruited about that police have been

told not to talk. There has been protection, it is said, for Montgomery's former associates and their activities. Of course, the innocent should be protected, but protection should not be carried to the point where the public may be injured. If this is a case where a person has destroyed his life for personal reasons, a thorough investigation will establish that fact. If it is not such a case, the public is entitled to know the motive. Mystery and secrecy will not suffice.

It has been hinted that Montgomery was despondent because he was lonely and unmarried. From all appearances, he was very popular and was a bachelor by choice. There are some stories that he was dissatisfied with his pace of promotion in his chosen field; yet it would appear that his promotion was fairly rapid, as he was head of the Finnish desk after about 6 years with the State Department.

We have learned very little about this State Department official from the newspaper accounts of his suicide. As I said before, it was reported that he shared a fashionable Georgetown home with a local attorney. Neither Montgomery nor the Washington attorney had ever married. This is not unusual, but it is not customary. We do know the identity of some of the people with whom these two men spent last Saturday evening, but we do not know who was at their home the evening before.

The name of the Washington attorney had, in times past, been linked romantically with the name of a daughter of a former President, and, on the very evening that tragic death called at his home, he had been escorting the daughter of a governor to a social function. When he arrived home, according to his story, he found the body of his friend.

What did he do? There are many questions that remain unanswered. It has been said that this attorney called a district commissioner at 5 a. m., asking what he should do. Does that sound logical? What law school did he attend? As an attorney, or even as an ordinary citizen, he should have known that the proper thing to do was to call the police, and to do that at once. There is reason to believe that some time elapsed between the discovery of Montgomery's body and the call to a district commissioner. What happened during that time? Did Montgomery leave a note, as suicides generally do? Was such a note destroyed to protect the dead, and perhaps some living?

Now is the time to investigate these matters—not 6 months from now when trails are cold and witnesses may not be available. From past experience we cannot expect that the State Department nor the police authorities will be either anxious or willing to make known to the public all the facts surrounding a case of this kind. If this was just an ordinary suicide, then I would take the position that it would be a case for the police authorities. But this is not such a case. Because it is not such a case I am directing the following letter to the Honorable CLARE E. HOFFMAN, chairman of the Government Operations Committee of the House of Representatives, asking that a

full investigation of this case be made by his committee:

JANUARY 29, 1953.

HON. CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
Chairman, Government Operations
Committee,
House of Representatives.

My Dear COLLEAGUE: I am enclosing a copy of my remarks in the House of Representatives today, and respectfully ask that the Government Operations Committee make a thorough investigation surrounding the death of John C. Montgomery, to the end that the public will be informed as to the facts connected with this case.

Sincerely,

FRED E. BUSBEY,
Member of Congress, Third District, Illinois.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, at the outset I want to thank you as our presiding officer for your kindness in yielding to me sufficient time this afternoon to have the Members of our great body pay their respects to one of the greatest of many great men that our country has produced and who have been Members of the House of Representatives.

About 20 years ago, having long since been convinced that William McKinley was one of the greatest of all Congressmen, I thought it would be very fitting and appropriate if the Members of Congress would spend a few minutes on McKinley's birthday to remind the people of this day and generation what a great statesman William McKinley was. We have continued that practice and I hope we will keep it up.

I think that what the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], just said about this custom that we Ohio Congressmen have followed is very appropriate. But I should like to have it understood that those of us who were responsible for asking this privilege with reference to William McKinley did not do so only because we felt he had been a great President. We did it because we felt that the greatest work that William McKinley did for his country was the work that he did on the floor of this House in a very critical period in the history of our country.

When William McKinley was 18 years of age he left the little country school where he was a teacher and went to Columbus, Ohio, where he enlisted in the United States Army in the great War Between the States. There he met Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then a captain in the Army. A warm friendship developed between these two men, a friendship that lasted throughout their lives. When Rutherford B. Hayes became President his warm personal friend became a Member of Congress—that was the time of the reconstruction period and when the very life of the Nation was at stake from a legislative standpoint, Hayes and McKinley working together, did a magnificent job. Although President Hayes declined to run for a second term, Mr. McKinley continued to serve in Congress for many years.

When William McKinley got further along in the war he distinguished himself very conspicuously as a great soldier

and a great leader of men. But we did not give special consideration to his war career, although it was very outstanding, for many people have done that; but few if any men have been so prominently connected with the Congress of the United States and then gone to the Presidency. So I am glad to see today again how loyally the Members on the other side of the aisle wear the red carnation. The carnation was McKinley's favorite flower and it now is the State flower of Ohio.

When the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] spoke I was reminded of one experience that has come into my life and that is that strong friendships are made here in Congress between men who are nearly always on opposite sides in legislative controversies. For instance, Mr. Nick Longworth and Mr. John Garner waged many a battle on the floor of this House but I never saw a finer friendship develop between any two individuals than developed between Nick Longworth and Jack Garner.

William McKinley sat over here to my left I am told. In those days they had desks. William Tyler Page, who some of you older Members will remember with pride, told me how eloquently Mr. McKinley could present the tariff issues. He told me how on the other side of the aisle there was another man from Texas who did not agree with McKinley and who with great ability presented the other side of the issue. Those two great statesmen, one from Texas and one from Ohio, were the real leaders in their time. There developed a friendship between them which historians say was truly wonderful. I refer to Roger Q. Mills. McKinley fought through the Civil War in the Union Army with great distinction. Mills fought through the War Between the States with great distinction. Both fought each other in Congress with great ability and distinction and each maintained his honor in every conflict.

But, Mr. Speaker, I did not ask for this time to consume it all myself. We have in our membership a man who has the honor of representing part of the territory that McKinley represented when he was a Member of Congress. He is Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. I now yield to Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON such time as he may desire.

Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, today we memorialize the one hundred and tenth birthday of an Ohio son, the twenty-fourth President of the United States, William McKinley. Through the years the leadership in this House has graciously granted the Ohio delegation the courtesy to say a few words in his memory. I thank my distinguished colleague, the dean of our delegation, the Honorable THOMAS A. JENKINS, for giving me the opportunity to add my tribute to those given here today and in the years gone by.

The story of William McKinley's life is known to every schoolboy. His rise from average birth in Niles, Ohio, in 1843, to the Presidency in 1896, his reelection in 1900 and his tragic assassination—these are facts of history well known to all.

In these days of turmoil in the world, however, when once again the threat of total war and of cheap money hangs over

our land, let us honor the character of the man who led this Nation out of similar perils, in the hope, perchance, that by considering his strength we may fortify our own.

From even the briefest consideration of his life, certain facets of William McKinley's character stand out as beacons to guide all who would emulate him. In all of his dealings, and in his thinking, he was fair and courteous. His respect for others and for their rights; his sincerity; and his logic based on a knowledge gained from hard work, won him admiration and respect. Never pugnacious, never profane or vulgar, never self-assertive, he put on no airs and refused to indulge in personalities. And yet, he was ardent in his advocacy of his beliefs and skilled in their presentation and their defense. It was his devotion to his principles and adherence to them for which he is perhaps best known.

The persuasive advocate of the protective tariff, McKinley fought for it because he felt it offered benefits for all the people—for the growth of the entire Nation. He did not believe in class legislation or in classes in America. Thus, he believed that political issues should divide the Nation vertically, not horizontally; that rich and poor, high and low, should be found in both political parties; and that if there was anything intrinsically dangerous to our political system, it was the effort to set class against class. Therefore, he believed in the principle of protection, not for a part of but for all the people, and he fought for it all his life.

But let his own words show the depth of his conviction and his devotion to it. Olcott tells us, that during debate in the Forty-eighth Congress, McKinley was speaking of the hardships that result to labor from free trade, saying "I speak for the workingman of my district, the workingman of Ohio, and of the country," when Springer interrupted with the uncalled-for remark:

They did not speak for you very largely at the last election.

Quickly turning on his opponent, McKinley, with flashing eye, but with no show of anger, replied impressively:

Ah, my friend, my fidelity to my constituents is not measured by the support they give me. [Great applause.] I have convictions upon this subject which I would not surrender or refrain from advocating if 10,000 majority had been entered against me last October.

No partial recital of McKinley's virtues would be proper, however, without attention being drawn to his intense sense of honor and integrity. Perhaps the best illustration of this can be drawn from his remarks on the floor of the Republican National Convention in 1888. McKinley was there as a delegate from Ohio pledged to his friend, John Sherman. On the fourth ballot, it became clear that a dark horse might win but that Sherman could not. Nonetheless, when his name was pressed, and though he knew he might win the nomination, McKinley rose to say, in part:

It has pleased certain delegates to cast their votes for me for President. I am not insensible of the honor they would do me, but in the presence of the duty resting upon

me I cannot remain silent with honor. I cannot consistently with my own views of personal integrity, consent, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. I would not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do so, or permit to be done that which could even be ground for anyone to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or my devotion to the chief of her choice and the chief of mine. I do not request—I demand, that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me.

This same devotion to principle, integrity, and recognition of the rights of others which were so noticeable during his service in Congress were the guideposts of his life. Along with them was a simple humility arising out of his devotion to a cause and to a Being greater than us all, which lent his life a dignity and greatness for all time.

In his last speech before his death, the fineness and beauty of his character shine through his words, which the world would do well to remember today:

Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors and like blessings to all the peoples and the powers of earth.

Mr. Speaker, may I again express my appreciation of the privilege of presenting this view of a great Ohioan, President William McKinley, who made such an outstanding record as a Member of this House as well as a President of the United States.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor now to represent in this House the district that was represented by William McKinley. I appreciate the fact that the dean of our delegation, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], arranges these memorials each year. May I compliment the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OLIVER P. BOLTON] on the fine address he has made today on the life of William McKinley.

The people of the Sixteenth District revere the memory of the great McKinley. They revere him not alone as a great President or a great statesman but as a great friend and neighbor. There are very few there now who still remember him, but the story of William McKinley and his kindness to all of his neighbors and friends will live in the memories of all the people of the Sixteenth District throughout time.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with other Members of the House today in paying tribute to William McKinley, one of this Nation's greatest Presidents, on the occasion of the one hundred and tenth anniversary of his birth.

William McKinley, although he was not born in my Sixteenth Ohio District, did spend most of his life there, and we in the city of Canton, Ohio, and surrounding area are extremely proud of him. We take pride in his record of entering the Union Army as a private and emerging as a major.

We take pride in his service to our community as the prosecuting attorney of Stark County, a position he attained when only 26 years of age. We are

proud of the fact that our forebears had the wisdom to send William McKinley to Congress in 1876, at the age of 33, and to keep him there for seven consecutive terms, for it was in this very House that McKinley laid the ground work for his later elevation to the Presidency.

We take additional pride in the fact that William McKinley's record in the House of Representatives was so outstanding that not only the people of my district but the people of the entire State of Ohio came to recognize him as an exceptionally able leader. For this reason they elected him Governor of Ohio in 1891 for the first of two terms.

While Governor of Ohio, McKinley continued to ably dispatch the duties of office in such a manner as to gain further attention from political leaders throughout the Nation. As a result, when it came time to name a Republican candidate for President in 1896, the name of William McKinley quickly came to the fore.

As every Member of the House will recall from his study of history, McKinley won that election of 1896, and was reelected in 1900. His administrations marked a high tide in the progress of the United States. With the aid of the protective tariffs which had been fostered by McKinley while he was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, American industry prospered and expanded, providing employment for an ever-increasing number of people.

The growth of industry brought increased prosperity and a higher standard of living for all Americans. It brought with it more contact with foreign lands, as is always the case with a growing nation. McKinley handled the foreign policy problems which resulted from our expansion with the same capability as that he displayed in solving domestic problems. As a result of the straightforward, Christian, but firm foreign policy which McKinley fostered, the United States of America had by 1900 finally become recognized throughout the world as a mature and highly respected member of the family of nations.

These are the facets of the life of William McKinley which are best known by the average American. His actions as Member of Congress, Governor of Ohio, and President of the United States are detailed fully and favorably in any standard history book. And, as I mentioned earlier, we in McKinley's home town are proud of his accomplishments along this line.

However, it is for reasons entirely aside from his accomplishments in public office that we retain in our hearts a special niche for William McKinley. Nor are we alone in this recognition of the other special qualities which made William McKinley great.

When one hears members of the opposite political party joining in the eulogy of McKinley, as has so often happened here, it is an indication that McKinley was indeed a very special sort of man.

When one realizes that the McKinley monument in Canton, Ohio, was built not by the Government, nor by the contributions of millionaire friends, but through the gift of pennies by thousands of American school children, there is

further proof that William McKinley held a special place in the hearts of the American people.

What was this special quality? Was it simply the fact that McKinley died from an assassin's bullet? Hardly—Garfield too was assassinated, yet he never was held in the high esteem of McKinley, and I do not wish to demean President Garfield, of whom we in Ohio are also proud.

No, there was something special in the make-up of William McKinley which caused all who knew him to revere him. That something, I am convinced, was an ample supply of the milk of human kindness.

Nearly every reference to McKinley contains some allusion to his love for his fellow man. All who knew him testify to this great quality. In fact, among those still living who knew William McKinley well, there is usually more reference to McKinley's friendliness, the happiness of his home, and his deep love for his wife, Ida Saxton McKinley, than there is to his achievements in public office.

Note the words which appear on his monument in Canton:

In memory of William McKinley. A good citizen, a brave soldier, wise executive, helper and leader of men, exemplar to his people of the virtues that build and conserve the state, society, and the home.

Note again that final phrase, "exemplar to his people of the virtues that build and conserve the state, society, and the home."

That is how the people of William McKinley's home town felt about him. So widespread was this regard and respect for McKinley on the part of his friends and neighbors that today there is hardly a town in our part of Ohio which does not have a McKinley Avenue, a McKinley High School, or some other symbol of the esteem in which he is held. And so it will always be, for William McKinley early in life was marked down as one who loved his fellow men, and who, for that reason, was in turn loved by his fellow men.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who desire to do so may extend their remarks on the life and services of the late William McKinley at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as the last Spanish-American War veteran in this body my comrades of that conflict would not wish me to remain silent when loving tributes are beflowing the memory of William McKinley. On last Memorial Day in a cemetery in Chicago I stood with the members of William McKinley Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans between the rows of gray-white markers over the graves of volunteer soldiers and sailors who in their youth had answered the call of President McKinley. It bespeaks the sentiment of Spanish-American War veterans that one of their largest camps is named in his honor. I have never known a veteran of the war with Spain to mention the name of William McKinley without revealing in the tones of his

voice his deep and abiding affection for the Commander in Chief in the White House when the century was near the turning point and America was starting on the road to world destiny. I think it appropriate on this anniversary occasion to remark the sense of warm personal affection which the volunteers of 1898 felt for the President. In unanimity and in sweeping intensity, I venture to say, it has never been surpassed. The affection and reverence of every Spanish War veteran for William McKinley continues unabated until the end beneath the gray-white marker in a cemetery where on Memorial Days other veterans will come with red carnations and the other flowers of the springtime.

THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES A. EATON

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN].

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of real sadness and of personal loss that I announce to the House the passing, on January 23, 1953, of a distinguished former colleague, the Honorable Charles A. Eaton. Less than 3 weeks previously, Dr. Eaton had retired from public life after completing 28 years of uninterrupted and outstanding service as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New Jersey.

Before discussing Dr. Eaton's achievements in Congress, I should like to mention his active early years, which laid the foundation for his fruitful political career. Born in Nova Scotia on March 29, 1868, he was graduated from grammar school at the age of 8, and became head of the family when his father died 4 years later.

At the age of 16, while working his way through high school, he decided to become a minister. After graduation from Acadia University in Nova Scotia in 1890, he went to the Newton (Mass.) Theological Institution from which he was graduated in 1893.

For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Eaton followed a full and successful career as a Baptist minister. He met his future wife, Miss Winifred Parlin, during his first pastoral appointment at Natick, Mass., and they were married in 1895. In that same year he became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He served also at the Bloor Street Church in Toronto, Canada, at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio, and at the Madison Avenue Church in New York City. In 1919 he formally resigned from the ministry, declaring he could do more good writing than preaching.

During World War I, he served as industrial relations consultant for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and he also headed the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board. This broadening of his horizons led Dr. Eaton, after the war, to work as an industrial consultant for the General Electric Co., and also to travel in Europe to study industrial conditions there.

During his ministry, and afterward, Dr. Eaton served as a correspondent for several newspapers. He also assumed

the editorship of Leslie's Weekly. These manifold activities, all handled capably and energetically, give some indication of his abilities, his versatility and his tremendous vitality.

In 1924 Dr. Eaton was elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress from New Jersey's Fourth District. He served four consecutive terms as representative of that district. When the State was redistricted he was elected as representative from the present fifth district, which he served for 10 additional consecutive terms, until his retirement on January 3 of this year.

In Congress, Dr. Eaton served on the Foreign Affairs Committee, acting as ranking Republican member for many years, and as its chairman during the Eightieth Congress. During World War II, he became a foremost advocate of a bipartisan foreign policy, supplementing the efforts of Senator Arthur Vandenberg. He helped draft the Republican Party's declaration of adherence to the policy of international cooperation enunciated at Mackinac Island in 1943, and was a key figure in the passage of the European recovery legislation enacted in 1948.

In 1945 he served as a United States delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. Later that same year, he went to London as delegate to the United Nations Assembly, serving in the same capacity in New York in 1946.

Besides Dr. Eaton's achievements as an able and conscientious Representative, he had other qualities which endeared him to many friends. He was forthright, candid and outspoken, particularly regarding domestic policies of which he did not approve. He was an experienced leader, moreover, tolerant and wise, eloquent in debate and respected by all who knew him.

His personality was warm and outgoing. Although advancing years finally forced his retirement, his interest never lagged in all sorts and conditions of men and his enthusiasm and vitality sustained him to the end. He was witty and good humored, but also kindly, thoughtful and gentle. His life illustrates the truth of a Psalm which says that "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord, and he delighteth 'n his way."

In his inaugural address, President Eisenhower referred to three qualities which all Americans cherish—love of truth, pride of work, and devotion to country. In his full and varied life, Dr. Eaton provided a vivid demonstration of these basic virtues. At a meeting here in Washington less than a year ago, he confided that the secret force in his life had been service. Strengthened by an unwavering faith in God, and a devotion to certain fundamental ideals, he was truly a public servant of whom the entire country may be proud. His life will be a continuing inspiration to all of us who knew him.

In extending my deepest sympathy to Dr. Eaton's son and to his five daughters, I feel confident I speak also for the thousands of his constituents and his many friends throughout the country who relied on his good judgment, his steadfastness and his unfailing solicitude. I am sure that I can speak also for his many

colleagues who were privileged to serve with him in the service of their country.

In conclusion, I should like to say, as the elected successor to Dr. Eaton, that I shall always seek to measure up to the high standards which he has set. As a new Member, almost half a century the junior of my distinguished predecessor, I feel my responsibilities deeply, and I shall be guided by the lofty principles which shaped his career.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, no one in this Chamber could be more anxious than I to pay full tribute to Charles A. Eaton, Doc Eaton as he was known to all of us.

No one has more reason to mourn the passing of a beloved colleague and friend.

Well do I remember my earliest days in the Congress of the United States. I was a much younger man then, deeply impressed by my surroundings and awed by the magnitude of the responsibilities of office. It is only natural, in such circumstances that one looks to the older and more experienced Members for guidance and counsel. In my eyes Charley Eaton appeared the epitome of the honest, stalwart, and wise public servant.

And may I say in all sincerity that my earliest judgment of his character and ability was to be confirmed, time and again, down through the years.

It has been well said that Doc Eaton was a true friend of his fellowman. I can attest to the justice of that appraisal.

To me he proved everything that one might expect of a good father.

Charles Eaton was under no obligation to spend his time tutoring a freshman Congressman from Indiana in the complexities of service in the House of Representatives. Yet down through the years this kindly man, burdened as he was with his own tremendous responsibilities, went out of his way to give me the benefit of his experience and his wisdom—and to sustain me with encouragement, with tolerance and with understanding.

I have no doubt there are many others who could give similar testimony to his generous and valued help. Tennyson has said, "I am a part of all that I have met."

Certainly, for my part, any success I have achieved, or may achieve in the future, must be shared in great measure with the memory of the beloved friend whose passing we mourn today.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the death of our dear friend and former colleague, Dr. Eaton, is a sad loss to all of us and a great one to our country and to me a personal loss. For between us there existed a close and understanding friendship.

Dr. Eaton was a man of outstanding capacity, extraordinary ability, great courage, all of which he used in the service of God and country.

As a human being he emphasized to the fullest extent humanly possible the two great Commandments: "Love of God," and "Love of Neighbor."

It is unnecessary for me to recount in detail his great achievements as a Member of this body. They are and always will be an important part of the history of our country. Dr. Eaton was a truly great American. While we deeply regret his death and shall miss his presence among us, to those of us who were fortunate enough to know our dear friend Doc Eaton, as we called him, his memory will always remain as an inspiration and a guide. He will always remain as one of our treasured memories.

A poet once said:

Not a soul beneath the sun
But what is precious unto one.

Dr. Eaton was precious to everyone he met, to the countless thousands of persons whom he served, to tens of thousands of others who never met him but who knew of him. He was one of the finest, one of the most striking personalities I have ever met; a man of deep faith, a man of sincere convictions, who gave to society, gave to his country, gave to everyone, of his great capacities which God gave him, contributing to the fullest extent humanly possible everything that represented goodness, refinement, and progress.

To those of us who were blessed in knowing Doc Eaton, we have a memory that we shall never forget and will always carry with us until the end of our time.

To the loved ones Dr. Eaton has left behind, his children and grandchildren, I extend my profound sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey, dean of the New Jersey delegation [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of deep regret and a sense of real loss that we learn that our former colleague, Charles A. Eaton, has departed this life.

Dr. Eaton served the Fourth which subsequently became the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States faithfully and well for a period of 28 years. He was first elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress and afterward to each succeeding Congress, including the Eighty-second Congress which was concluded on January 3 of this present year. The large majorities that he received in each of his elections, from the beginning to the end of his long and eventful service, is an indication of the high esteem in which he was held by the constituency he so ably served.

Dr. Eaton, or "Doc" as he was more affectionately called, won the hearts and had the respect of all who knew him. His kindly manner and plain, but wise, philosophy of life endeared him to every Member of the House, regardless of political affiliation. His passing leaves each with that sense of loss that follows the departure of a true friend, one who in daily contact showed the spirit of a brother to his fellowman.

His service was one that exhibited outstanding ability and rare devotion to duty. His activity was not limited to promoting the interests of the congressional district that he represented, although he did that in a highly satis-

factory manner; but he also had a part, an important part, in advancing the welfare of our Nation in its international affairs.

In the field of foreign affairs he was privileged, by reason of his long service as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs—chairman for a time and ranking Republican member for many years—to exert a great influence in determining the policies of this Nation in relation to the other nations of the world. He was a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945. He was also a member of the American delegation to the United Nations General Assembly at London in 1945, and at New York in 1946. In the work of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on the floor of the House and in the international organizations to which I have referred, his voice was always raised in behalf of those principles that would strengthen the peace and security of all nations throughout the world. His influence in promoting world peace and advancing the cause of freedom and justice has indeed been great.

Dr. Eaton lived a life of great usefulness both in Congress and out of Congress. Few men have had the opportunity of service to their fellowman in so many and varied activities. In every one of such activities he has made a record of achievement that makes him outstanding. Recognizing his obligation to promote the welfare of his fellowman he labored faithfully and well to accomplish those things that would be of lasting benefit to them. He lived a useful life in the highest and truest sense of the word.

To his family we extend our heartfelt sympathy and pray God that each of them may find comfort in the knowledge that their loved one lived continuously in an endeavor to fulfill that which was expected of him by his Lord and Master whom he loved and served.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON].

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday, a small group of us made a pilgrimage to Plainfield to pay our last respects to our friend and colleague, the Honorable Charles A. Eaton. We walked the few blocks from the hotel to the Park Baptist Church where the services were to be held. The church was white, a brilliant white, built on very simple lines. Resting at the foot of the chancel steps was the casket covered with a blanket of smilax with white and red carnations. On either side were wreaths on standards straight across the church, triumphant, simple, exquisitely beautiful. No sadness dimmed their message of love and life.

The service was very simple. Bits of the Old Testament were read that I happen to know meant a great deal to him—a little of the New—hymns sung by a soloist with a lovely voice. The two young ministers read with such feeling, with such understanding, with such meaning. They were very unusual in their realization that this was a service of victory, not a service of sorrow. After all,

Charles Eaton had lived for many many years; he had served his country well; he had shared many years of that life with an exquisite woman who gave him six children, five lovely daughters who are all playing their part in constructive living, and one son, yet the members of the family who were there numbered 49; all sharing in the heritage left them by this stalwart servant of the Most High.

We had a few minutes in the old home—stead that the girls had opened up. For myself I am deeply grateful for the taste it gave me of the background of his living on that farm about which he and I talked many times.

My first knowledge and contacts with Dr. Eaton were when he was Dr. Eaton in the Baptist Church in Cleveland. He left a wonderful influence on all who knew him.

Many years later I had the great privilege of going to Mackinac for a Republican program committee meeting. There I was one of eight who helped draft a foreign-affairs plank for the Republican Party. Dr. Eaton and I represented this House.

To watch him take every word, think it over, give it deeper meaning, was a most marvelous experience. Senator Arthur Vandenberg, too, gave of himself in a most amazing way. And we were all agreed at the end of that long day that something had happened in the chamber where we sat. Something greater than ourselves came there, something that might have been present when the Constitution of this country was written. Such men as Charles Eaton attract such forces.

Every member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on either side of the aisle appreciated greatly his breadth of understanding of human beings, his knowledge of world politics, and, most of all, of world psychology.

Such amazing understanding was his of the human heart and the human mind. Many times a little quip from him would relax the whole committee when we became too tense about something; a little wayward expression, a twinkle in his eye and we were normal again. While he became chairman he handled many of us who were pretty temperamental opera singers with judgment and wisdom and kept us at our task.

I think every member of the committee is grateful that he had those 2 years of authority in the Eightieth Congress. From his example we learned so much of what it means to work with people. And in the years after that when he was ranking minority member of the committee he contributed so much in wisdom and understanding to the conferences that took place at the White House which he attended, as well as those in our own committee and in the conferences with the other body.

Mr. Speaker, it was a great privilege to have served in the Congress of the United States with a man of such breadth of wisdom, such depth of understanding, such high ideals.

My sympathies go to his family because he is no longer with them. Yet at the same time I do rejoice with them that his spirit, so calm in its simple dig-

nity, has been so long with them. I am just as certain as I know they must be that the veil between is very thin and that we have but to reach out toward him to be aware that his presence is miraculously close and will be so always.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN].

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Eaton's life was one of devotion to his ideals. He believed thoroughly in the dignity of man and his importance as an individual, and thus opposed domestic legislation which he felt would in any way impair man's right to make the best out of his life in his own chosen way.

He early saw that the conflict between communism and freemen was one which touched on the very foundations of our Christian philosophy and doctrines, and so based his policies on this fundamental belief.

In his earlier years he gave what to most men would be a lifetime of service to his church. In his latter years he gave what to most men would be a lifetime of service to his country. But always through his long life he worked for the benefit of his fellowmen.

Verily here was a man of God.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS].

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is hard to do justice to the memory of Doc Eaton because his life was such a full one and he brought so much courage and affection to all who knew him. From his earliest days he was interested in human beings and how they lived materially and spiritually. He wanted desperately to improve the human race and the world in which he lived and, in approaching his objective, he displayed a rugged fearlessness coupled with a rare vision. He was afraid of nothing on this earth and was always prepared to meet his Creator, fearless and with head unbowed.

Doc Eaton was endowed with the spirit of friendship and he made friends wherever he went. People trusted him because he trusted them, and they were charmed by his gallantry and ready wit. He had no patience with the faker or demagogue; he gloried in exposing the false and in supporting the truth. His show of righteous indignation against insincerity was devastating and his support of honesty was heartwarming. He was truly a great man, although he never thought so himself.

His belief in God and in the eternal righteousness of things was founded upon the rock of faith. He never doubted the triumph of right and the eventual restoration of peace in the world. When he rose to speak in the House, it was always a treat to his colleagues, and the echo of his admonition can still be heard that if we "have faith in ourselves, have faith in our country, and have faith in our God" the perplexities of the times would, in due time, be resolved. Such doctrine preached by such a man bred courage and determination and hope.

His many friends mourn his passing, but they rejoice in the memory of his friendship and in the knowledge that he

was one of God's noblemen on earth who made the world a better place. The strength and beauty of this gallant soul will linger long to uplift us when we are beset with doubts and fears, and to brighten our path when "the shadows lengthen and our work is done."

Spun like a thread that feeds a weaver's loom,

Until at last the toiler's task is done,
So was his life a splendid tapestry

Of priceless faith and friendship he had won.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I did not realize this morning that we were going to pay tribute to Dr. Eaton or I would have prepared a paper.

I knew Dr. Eaton back in my home town of Cleveland. He was pastor of John D. Rockefeller's church, the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, one of the great churches of our community. For 20 years he worked with my father at the General Electric Co. He was a friend of my family and my father's best friend.

The thing I admired most about Dr. Eaton was his keen sense of humor. You were never sad when you were around Doc Eaton, because he always had some choice story to tell.

I recall two or three instances in the life of Dr. Eaton. On one occasion when in his church on a Sunday morning there were about as many parishioners present as there are Members in the hall here today, Dr. Eaton moved his church service down to the public square, and of course there he had a vast congregation. From that time on there was not an empty pew in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church.

On another occasion I said, "Doc, why did you leave the Christian ministry?" Dr. Eaton said to me, "My boy, I got tired of preaching to a lot of sleeping Christians." Of course, we know Dr. Eaton never left the Christian ministry, because he occupied a greater place in the affairs of men and was always a Christian minister wherever he was.

On another occasion a man in his congregation who loved to tell stories, and whom everybody knew as the best story teller in town, had died. Everybody who knew him turned out for the funeral service for their friend. Instead of Dr. Eaton's reading words of scripture or singing hymns, he spent an hour retelling the stories this man had told, and he had the congregation in stitches, including the close members of this man's family. Everybody loved it. That was Dr. Eaton.

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

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I recall so well the day on which Dr. Eaton was 76 years of age. As I was walking over to the House floor I determined I would make some remarks about that anniversary. Before I did so, I called him on the phone. First I asked him if he was coming to the floor. He said, "No." I said, "Doctor, you are 76 today, and I want to say something about you. Perhaps you can give me a punch line." He thought a moment and said, "All right, Gordon, I

will give you a punch line. You can tell my colleagues in the House that the spirit of '76 is invincible."

Mr. BENDER. There was another fellow in his congregation who loved to sing. He was always singing hymns. They had the funeral of this man, whom they all loved. So Dr. Eaton brought out all the hymn books and they had a regular, old-fashioned hymn sing instead of preaching a tear-jerking sermon. Dr. Eaton had a keen sense of humor. Dr. Eaton was loved by all of us because of his optimism and because of his forthrightness. I am happy to say a word here because if ever there was a man that everybody loved, it was "Doc" Eaton. If the Lord will forgive me for all of my shortcomings and I am permitted to enter the heavenly gates, I hope I am assigned to the precinct over which "Doc" Eaton presides.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to know Dr. Eaton very closely for every year of his 28 years of service on Capitol Hill. In fact, my service on the Hill antedated his service by 1 year. When my beloved chief and predecessor, Mr. Seger, was called away in 1940, and I was privileged to succeed him in office, Dr. Eaton then put his arm around me and became sort of a congressional father. He counseled me. At times he admonished me. During congressional recesses he wrote me lengthy letters in longhand. Oh, what precious treasure those letters are today. I am so glad that the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] has referred to the simple funeral services held for Dr. Eaton in Plainfield, N. J., on last Monday. I was among the Members of Congress who attended those services, and I believe I know what was meant by the pastor in his eulogy when he said, "A saint of God has returned to his heavenly home."

Mr. Speaker, my heart goes out today to members of Dr. Eaton's family and my heart also goes out today to a little self-effacing lady who is listening to our words in the gallery. She was Dr. Eaton's faithful and efficient secretary on Capitol Hill for all but 1 of the 28 years of his service here—Miss Marie A. Texier.

Mr. Speaker, I now ask to have inserted in the RECORD some remarks I made on the floor of the House on July 5, 1952, when I addressed myself to Dr. Eaton's announced retirement:

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, when I was visiting the Marines in Tientsin, China, in January 1946 a young snappy marine came up to me, saluted and said: "Congressman CANFIELD, I am Charles A. Eaton III. I think you know my grandfather."

That grandfather, who is about to leave the House on the completion of 28 years of faithful and effective service has been a congressional father to me during my many years of service on Capitol Hill. When I needed sound advice, he gave it to me; when I was sick he called on me; and when I needed encouragement, he was always close by to accord such. I can hardly remember a legislative day during my membership in this body that he has not put his arm around me in a friendly greeting.

It has been truly stated that Dr. Eaton, as we affectionately call him, is one of the most

important and least publicized men in public life.

Beverly Smith, Washington editor of the Saturday Evening Post, wrote in 1948:

"Dr. Eaton is a character from way back. He has crowded half a dozen lives into one. Forty-five years ago he was a nationally known pulpit orator, and the friend and spiritual adviser of John D. Rockefeller, the elder. Thirty years ago he played a leading role in America's feverish World War I ship-building effort. In his frail and bookish childhood he was regarded as a prodigy. In youth he was a husky farm hand and star football player. He preached his way through college. He has been a reporter, a labor-relations expert, a prosperous dairy farmer and the editor of a national magazine. He is a patriarch with 21 living descendants. He sees his time on earth as a marvelous adventure, and marvels seek him out."

It is Doc Eaton's philosophy that he must take time off in life to ponder the higher strategy. He says: "If a man lets his vision become blurred with minutiae, he gets to playing the flyspecks instead of the notes."

Those who will recall his famous speech on the Marshall plan in which he declared that freedom was the distinctive glory of man will be interested to know that in 1901, when he was 33 years of age he wrote a book and in the first chapter he said:

"The earth has shrunk to a neighborhood * * *. No country or civilization is any longer isolated. * * * The mighty hand of God is pressing the nations together. Henceforth no man can live or die unto himself. * * * Into the political and commercial impulse which has dwarfed the globe * * * we must breathe the spiritual impulse of Christian debtorship, Christian love and brotherhood; else the new propinquity will mean anarchy."

The record will show that it was Doc Eaton who months before Pearl Harbor warned that men's basic freedoms would soon be challenged by war which would appear first in the Pacific. And long before the Western World came to realize the menace of Godless communism, he was warning our people of its dangerous portents. With all our woes, however, he believes that this is still God's world and he says: "My faith is unshaken and undimmed. The human race was not intended by the Divine Creator simply to make its starless and hopeless way from one oblivion to another."

It is my prediction that when the history of these troublesome years is written, the contribution of the distinguished dean of the New Jersey congressional delegation will make up one of its most wholesome chapters.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I am one of the few Members who were here when Charlie Eaton came to the Congress. He impressed everyone here then as always as a man of real and rare courage. He never had the slightest hesitancy to stand up and take it even if he stood alone. He was one of the ablest speakers we have ever had in the House of Representatives. Although he did not on every occasion take advantage of the opportunity to speak upon questions before us, he did on very many occasions come out on the floor of the House and make an outstanding contribution to the deliberations of this body. Seldom have I seen one who could do so well. Seldom have I seen one who was as devoted as he was to the responsibilities which he assumed in this body. I am sure that people throughout the country who had the pleasure of knowing him will appreciate the long and faithful life of real

service to the people that Charlie Eaton gave them.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. MERROW].

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of our former colleague, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of New Jersey, the Nation has sustained a heavy loss. Dr. Eaton was a leader of great stature and during his 28 years of service in this House he demonstrated again and again his farsightedness as one of our leading statesmen.

I first met Dr. Eaton when I came to Congress in 1943. For 8 years it was my privilege to serve with him on the Foreign Affairs Committee. From our earliest acquaintance he was always a staunch friend. His wise counsel and advice based on many years of fruitful experience was most helpful.

During his tenure in the House of Representatives Dr. Eaton made a valuable and an imperishable contribution to the formulation of our foreign policy. His service spanned some of the most trying years in the history of the Republic. As a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and as chairman of the committee during the Eightieth Congress he played a major role in drafting and in putting through many pieces of constructive legislation. Under his leadership the European Recovery Program was enacted.

Dr. Eaton possessed a most unusual grasp and a keen understanding of international affairs. His inimitable and eloquent manner of stating the issues before the country always made a profound impression upon his listeners. He was an accomplished leader, an eloquent orator and a statesman of marked ability.

On innumerable occasions in addressing this House he demonstrated his thorough knowledge of world affairs. He always made an outstanding contribution to the passage of the legislation under consideration.

Dr. Eaton will be greatly missed by all who knew him. His many friends throughout the country will long cherish his memory. I deem it a privilege and an honor to have worked and served with him. We have lost a great and good friend. The Republic in his passing has lost an outstanding statesman.

I join with my colleagues in extending profound sympathy to his beloved ones.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, the body of a great warrior for the Lord has been laid away, but his spirit is still with us. Dr. Eaton's snowy mane, his big strong body, developed as an ox-driver in Nova Scotia, his genial smile, his friendly but piercing brown eyes, will be seen no more. We will never again hear his rich voice, uttering great and noble thoughts, spiced with incisive wit, and humble, gentle humor. But his memory lingers on.

He had a great career, farmer, preacher, business leader, statesman. I served under him for 14 years in the work of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was never one to become enmeshed in the details of legislation, but he often said he had psychic power to sense the broad,

deep, moving currents in the turbulent affairs of life, and he demonstrated this power again and again.

We think today of our loss in his passing, but we should also be thinking of the great gain to us, and to our country, in his life.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD].

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, like so many of us, I was distressed to learn of the death of our former colleague, Dr. Charles A. Eaton. It was only a short time ago that he walked among us, greeting us with that mischievous smile and twinkle under his shock of white hair, that he firmly clasped our hand and encouraged us with cheerful words. These gestures, however small or brief, gave each of us a great sense of comfort.

Few men have had the versatile public life that Dr. Eaton had. He was at various times a minister of the gospel, a newspaperman, a magazine editor, a labor-relations expert, a statesman, and orator. In each of these callings he brought an intellect that was incisive and penetrating. No mark of pettiness or intolerance invaded his mind to blur his vision or dim his judgment.

From the beginning of my membership in this body I was privileged to serve with Dr. Eaton on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Members of both parties recognized his capacity for constructive thinking and sound decision. In the Eightieth Congress he reached new heights of leadership as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He guided through the committee and the House measures that stand as landmarks in postwar foreign policy. When the full history of that period is written, I am convinced that he will be recognized as the real father of a nonpartisan foreign policy.

I shall always count among the privileges of service in this House the friendship Dr. Eaton gave me, the counsel he imparted, and the understanding and courage he showed. The Nation has lost an irreplaceable figure in these trying days.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GORDON].

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of our beloved former colleague, Dr. Charles A. Eaton, our Nation has lost one of its greatest statesmen. Charlie Eaton was first elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress and, after 23 years of outstanding and unselfish devotion to his country's service, retired at the end of the Eighty-second Congress.

One of the great experiences of my career in the Congress has been to serve under Dr. Eaton when he was chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee during the Eightieth Congress. The fairness with which he conducted committee meetings, his strong desire to take as little credit for himself as possible and to give credit to others of the committee; were typical of the man. His vast and varied experience in human affairs, combined with his superb intellect and understanding heart, helped immeasurably in preparing Dr. Eaton to establish with the late Senator Vandenberg the

bipartisan approach to foreign affairs. I believe that this contribution to our Nation's progress entitles our beloved Charlie Eaton to a high place among our Nation's leaders.

His was a rich life—a life of devotion, a life of supreme loyalty to his ideals and his country; a life free of prejudice and petty ideas, a life of understanding, a life of accomplishment rarely equaled in the annals of our country. I shall always consider myself privileged to have served under Dr. Eaton and with him on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Truly his goodness will always be remembered and his service can only be an inspiration to others.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to the House 10 years ago, one of the first Members who sought me out was Congressman Eaton whose passing we mourn and whose memory we honor today. He was the beloved friend of all of us. He had been for many years a prominent Baptist minister. Apparently he heard that this young fellow coming down from Minnesota had been for some years a medical missionary of a sister denomination in China. Naturally he was interested. He was the only preacher in the Congress and I the only missionary. He took me under his wing from the very beginning. He called me, as he did many of you, "My boy." I can say truthfully that I have never known a man of nobler and kindlier spirit.

He had the great essentials for extraordinary success in any field. First, spotless character; courageous, strong, unwavering in his convictions; stern with himself, but always gentle, tolerant, and forgiving with others, perfectly aware of the weakness of most human beings, though he seemed not to have them himself. It was the character of the man that gave content and force to whatever he did.

Second, a fine intellect. He had a mind that went quickly to the heart of things. I never knew him to become confused by the trees. He saw them but he was able to see also the forest. He thought primarily in broad terms. First the principles, then the details. He saw the long-range issues in proper perspective. He never allowed his thinking to get bogged down in immediate difficulties so that he lost sight of the ultimate objectives and the main measures by which they could be achieved.

Third, a winsome and contagious personality, he had the capacity to communicate his ideas to stimulate and inspire; you could not talk with him without being more alert and alive—a better person. I remember a story he once told me about Pearl Harbor one afternoon. He, as the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was called with other congressional leaders down to the White House. There also were Cabinet members, military Chiefs of Staff, and key advisers. Understandably, there was considerable tension, a tendency by some to blame and sharply criticize those who had not foreseen this or prevented that. There was some backbiting, some bitterness, and recrimination over the mistakes that had led to

the awful disaster. Finally, Dr. Eaton stood up and said, in substance—and everyone who knew him will understand why he had to say it: "This is not the moment to argue about how we got here and who may have been responsible. The one fact is that here we are. This is our country; we are at war; our fleet lies at the bottom of Pearl Harbor; hundreds of Americans are dead. What are we going to do now to retrieve the situation?" All of you can see and hear him as he called to higher levels of thinking and resolve. One other who was there has said that his pulling of the threads together was what lifted up their hearts and did more to develop real unity on that tragic afternoon than any other thing. I am sure Dr. Eaton would never have said this in public, but he told me, with a warm glow in his eyes, that when the meeting was ended and the men were to hasten to their posts of duty, President Roosevelt held him back. He pulled the shaggy head of our dear friend down beside his own face, and said: "Thanks, Doc."

That is the sentiment, I am sure, that is in the heart of everyone of us who have been privileged to know and serve with this great, noble servant of God and of our Republic: Thanks, Doc.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to revise and extend their remarks on the life, character, and public service of Dr. Eaton at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Charles A. Eaton there passed from this earthly scene one of God's noble men. A man of brilliant intellect and a fine sense of humor, he won the stout friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

It was my privilege to become intimately associated with him during his 28 years of service in the House of Representatives. We entered Congress together and had many things in common. His first pastorate was in Natick, one of the towns in my district; and several of his relatives and school boy friends were my intimate friends in my native town of North Attleboro. Through the years his warm friendship was to me a great pleasure.

Dr. Eaton shone brilliantly wherever he served: As a preacher of the gospel; as an industrial relations adviser, and as a Member of Congress.

His service in Congress was outstanding. A brilliant speaker with a sparkling wit, his addresses were closely listened to. Attached to the Foreign Affairs Committee, he became a student of our international affairs. As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the Eightieth Congress, he won high honor through his brilliant service.

He lived a rich, full life and left the world better for his having lived. To his family I extend my deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am including as part of my re-

marks a resolution unanimously adopted by our committee out of respect for our late departed colleague, Hon. Charles Aubrey Eaton, who served in this House for 28 years.

Mr. Speaker, Charlie, as he was affectionately called by all of us on our committee, has made an outstanding contribution to the development of foreign policy in the many years that he has been a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was his great honor to serve as chairman of that committee in the Eightieth Congress. He was always ready to help his colleagues, and his ready wit, warm handshake, and genial smile will linger with us as we contemplate the work he did here.

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT AND GRIEF FOR THE HONORABLE CHARLES AUBREY EATON, FORMER CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, UPON THE OCCASION OF HIS DEATH JANUARY 23, 1953

Whereas the death of our beloved colleague of many years, the Honorable Charles Aubrey Eaton, leaves us with a profound sense of loss;

Whereas the Honorable Charles Aubrey Eaton's 28 years in the Congress, as a Representative of the Fifth District of New Jersey and as a member and former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, were characterized by a deep devotion to his country and to the cause of peace and understanding between nations;

Whereas under his kindly and wise guidance as chairman of the committee during the Eightieth Congress he stimulated the analysis of international problems on a non-partisan basis as the result of which there were enacted into law programs of profound significance for the security and welfare of the United States and the peoples of the free world;

Whereas all who knew the Honorable Charles Aubrey Eaton loved him for the tolerance he showed his fellowmen, his sweetness of disposition and the unflinching enthusiasm and devotion he brought to his many public services;

Whereas the passing of the Honorable Charles Aubrey Eaton brings to a close a distinguished career marked by statesmanship and patriotism of the highest order: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs hereby record their respect for, and tribute to, the Honorable Charles Aubrey Eaton as a spiritual leader, wise counselor, public servant, and statesman and their grief on the occasion of the passing of a beloved colleague; and

Resolved further, That his resolution of respect, tribute, and grief be conveyed to the family of the Honorable Charles Aubrey Eaton and be spread upon the RECORD of the House of Representatives.

Robert B. Chipperfield, Chairman; John M. Vorys; Frances P. Bolton; Lawrence H. Smith; Chester E. Morrow; Walter H. Judd; James G. Fulton; Jacob K. Javits; Donald L. Jackson; Karl M. LeCompte; Edmund P. Radwan; Albert P. Morano; Marguerite Stitt Church; E. Ross Adair; Winston L. Prouty; Alvin M. Bentley; James P. Richards; Thomas S. Gordon; Thomas E. Morgan; Laurie C. Battle; A. S. J. Carnahan; Thurmond Chatham; Clement J. Zablocki; Omar Burlison; Brooks Hays; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.; Edna F. Kelly; Henderson L. Lanham; Burr P. Harrison; Boyd Crawford, Staff Administrator.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, we have all been saddened by the news of the passing of our distinguished colleague and friend, Hon. Charles A. Eaton, of New

Jersey. I wish to join with other Members of the House in paying a tribute to him and extending an expression of my sincere sympathy to the members of his family.

Judge Eaton, as he was known to all of us, was a Member of this body for more than a quarter of a century. The years of his service covered a period of the utmost gravity in our Nation's history. His service to our country and the Congress in this critical period was devoted, untiring, and brilliant. He rose to the high position of chairman of the great Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House and was one of the architects of the United Nations. Our Nation was fortunate in having him present at San Francisco and subsequent meetings of this great organization for international peace—his life was devoted to the service of his fellowman and dedicated to the cause of peace.

Judge Eaton went about his great work in a quiet, modest, and unassuming manner. He was an inspiration to me as I know that he has been an inspiration to other Members of the House. He was always kindly and especially helpful to the younger Members of this body. His good will and great heart knew no boundary of aisle, but embraced the entire body of the House. He will be greatly missed.

My sincerest sympathy is extended to the members of his bereaved family.

Mr. CHATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation for the kindness which Dr. Eaton showed to me when I became a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was ever helpful, and his wise counsel was above the line of duty. He was a true Christian, a man beloved by all who knew him, and I revere his memory. I pray that God will comfort and bless his family.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, with a deep sense of personal appreciation, and with sincere admiration of Dr. Charles Aubrey Eaton, I add my tribute with those of his many friends to one of the finest men I have ever known.

Dr. Eaton just about fully exemplified what to me a Member of Congress should be. When I first came to Congress 8 years ago he was one of the first Members to attract my admiration. Serving on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs with him, I soon found myself looking to his grasp of world affairs, and to his diligent search for the correct answer to problems of world peace, for my own guidance when difficult decisions were in the process of being made.

The present generation is always prone to look in the past for men of great stature and even our short national life reveals many outstanding examples. However, Dr. Eaton's friends recognize in him one of the most able, dependable, and devoted patriots of the Republic.

While I am sure Dr. Eaton was loyal to a two-party system of government, I am also sure that no other Member of Congress surpassed him in placing devotion to that which is right above partisan expediency.

In Dr. Eaton's passing, the cause of free men has lost a powerful friend; but he has left a worthy contribution, and

death to such a man is merely a benediction to a good life and an invocation to immortality.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, Charlie Eaton was respected and loved by all his colleagues in this House.

I deeply regret his passing, terminating, as it does, an abiding friendship of more than 24 years.

A minister of the Gospel, an expert in the field of industrial relations, an editor and special correspondent, Charlie Eaton became a Member of the Sixty-ninth Congress in 1925, and served in every succeeding Congress for a period of 28 years, his death occurring only a few days after his retirement.

For many years he was a leading member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. During the Eightieth Congress he served as its chairman.

He was a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco in 1945, and to the United Nations General Assembly in London in 1945, and in New York in 1946.

During his later years he became widely known, both at home and abroad, because of the part which he played in the field of cooperation in the Western World. He was a firm believer in the doctrine "In unity there is strength," and he carried conviction because of his sincerity and strength of character.

In his long and distinguished career he made a great contribution to his State and to the Nation.

He will be greatly missed by all who served with him here. They will remember him for his understanding, for his willingness to lend a hand, for his never-failing sense of humor, and for the courage of his convictions.

I join in heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Dr. Eaton, which came so swiftly after his retirement from Congress, our Nation has suffered a serious loss.

Dr. Eaton will long be remembered by those of us who have been privileged to serve with him on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Through the years filled with some of the most complex and critical problems that mankind had ever faced, Dr. Eaton had rendered distinguished service in shaping our Nation's foreign policy legislative program. His profound knowledge and understanding gave him a seldom-encountered insight into the problems confronting our Nation and the world, which was reflected in his imposing contributions to our legislative acts dealing with our foreign affairs.

Dr. Eaton has always been kind, generous, and sincere, and has given unsparingly of himself to those who called upon him for assistance and service. He will be sorely missed in these Halls.

I want to convey my deep sympathy to the members of his family, and to express my prayer that the good Lord may grant him eternal rest.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep feeling that I speak of our beloved former chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Dr. Charles A. Eaton. His qualities of heart and mind were well

known and highly respected here in the House for many years. But I had personal experience with him as a member of the committee to which it is a privilege to testify on this occasion.

I first came to Congress in the Eightieth Congress when Dr. Eaton was, after many years, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and was assigned to that committee. Dr. Eaton immediately took me in hand as a freshman Member, urged me to participate actively, recognized me in committee on every suitable occasion and even entrusted me with the sponsorship of committee bills. He gave a magnificent example of how a chairman and a wise elder statesman can bring along and encourage new men to do their best work.

Dr. Eaton was eternally young in his outlook, always modern in his conception of events. I will not soon forget either his warm grasp on my arm or his thundering reminder to us all that in the great debates on foreign policy in the House of Representatives we were debating not a bill but the future of mankind and of freedom. His leadership in the writing of the Economic Cooperation Act alone entitles him to a high place in American history. Dr. Eaton leaves us as well as his family a great heritage. He was truly a lion among men, and I for one shall remember him and be influenced by his personality all my life.

EXTENSION 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. RHODES of Arizona.

Mr. NEAL and to include a resolution forwarded by Rev. Norman I. Bromley, Huntington, W. Va., relative to social security for clergymen.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. TOLLEFSON).

Mr. FINO (at the request of Mr. DORN of New York) and to include an article from *Il Progresso* entitled "Our National Shame."

Mr. BENDER in five instances.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. MCGREGOR (at the request of Mr. BETTS) and to include an article by Louis Bromfield.

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota) and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin in two instances and to include extraneous matter in each instance.

Mr. BELCHER and to include a letter from Mr. Arthur C. Butler, secretary of the National PAR Committee.

Mr. WITHROW and to include a letter written to President Dwight D. Eisenhower by Mr. Gross, of Iowa, and to include also a brief report to which the letter refers.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. POFF and to include an editorial.

Mr. JUDD in three instances and to include extraneous matter, one of the inclusions to be a radio address delivered by the new Secretary of State expounding his views on what American foreign policy should be.

Mr. ANGELL in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GOODWIN in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PASSMAN in two instances and to include a newspaper article and a magazine article.

Mr. HAGEN of California and to include an editorial from the *Fresno Bee* of January 18, 1953.

Mr. BENTSEN.

Mr. WILLIS.

Mr. ASPINALL.

Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN (at the request of Mr. ASPINALL).

Mr. WIER in two instances and to include two articles from Minneapolis newspapers.

Mr. ROOSEVELT in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WALTER and to include two resolutions adopted by the International Transport Workers Federation.

Mr. DOLLINGER in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLTZMAN (at the request of Mr. DOLLINGER) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. DOLLINGER) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOGGS.

Mr. FORAND and to include an editorial from the *New York Times*.

Mr. BOLLING in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BROOKS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CELLER.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee and to include an address delivered by Gordon R. Clapp, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two and one-half pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$210.

Mr. THOMAS and to include a resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Texas commending the President on the appointment of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as Federal Security Administrator.

Mr. BATTLE.

Mr. CARNAHAN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MOULDER (at the request of Mr. CARNAHAN) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McCORMACK and to include a very fine address made by the gentlewoman from Idaho [Mrs. Prosl].

Mr. VAN ZANDT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BEAMER and to include a letter.

Mr. JENSEN and to include a letter written to him by former Representative Rich, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. RIVERS and to include an article written by him with regard to America's oldest daily newspaper, the *Charleston News and Courier*, which on the tenth of this month celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

Mr. LOVRE and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. NORBLAD in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. JONES of Alabama (at the request of Mr. RAINS), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

Mr. SELDEN (at the request of Mr. RAINS), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 243. An act to amend Public Law 73, Eighty-first Congress, first session (63 Stat. 111), to provide for an Under Secretary of State (for Administration); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 2, 1953, 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:

388. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to authorize the transfer of certain land located at Cherry Point, N. C., and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

389. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to continue in effect the system of grade distribution provided by the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

390. A letter from the vice president, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting the report made to the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia pursuant to paragraph 14 of the act of March 4, 1913; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

391. A letter from the vice president, the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting the report of receipts and expenditures of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for the year 1952, pursuant to chapter 1628, acts of Congress, 1904; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

392. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, pursuant to the Department of Justice Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1953, approved July 10, 1952; to the Committee on Government Operations.

393. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to make the United States Naval Postgraduate School a depository for Government publications"; to the Committee on House Administration.

394. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting additional copies of certificates of ascertainment of presidential electors, pursuant to section 6 of title 3 of the United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

395. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of the

Archivist of the United States on records proposed for disposal in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 7, 1943 (57 Stat. 380), as amended by the act approved July 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 434); to the Committee on House Administration.

396. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report of conclusion of proceedings with respect to the claim of *The Choctaw Nation, Petitioner, v. The United States of America, Defendant* (Docket No. 51), and the *Sioux Indians of the Santee Reservation in the State of Nebraska, Plaintiffs, v. The United States of America, Defendant* (Docket No. 104), pursuant to provisions of section 21 of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 959; 25 U. S. C. 70); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

397. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Eleventh Annual Report of Operations for the Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 1952, under the provisions of section 13 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774, approved July 19, 1940); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

398. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report and findings on the Sacramento Canals unit of the Central Valley project, California, pursuant to section 5 of the act of September 26, 1950 (H. Doc. 73); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

399. A letter from the Secretary, the American National Theater and Academy, transmitting the Annual Report of the American National Theater and Academy for 1952; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

400. A letter from the United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the Thirteenth Semiannual Report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

401. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting a report of all tort claims paid under section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, for the period January 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

402. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to continue the effectiveness of the provisions of the act of October 31, 1942, as extended, for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

403. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 2673, that no amounts were paid from the appropriation "Claims, Office of the Secretary of Defense" for tort claims arising from the acts or omissions of employees of the Department of Defense, excluding the military departments, during the year ended December 31, 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

404. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to amend sections 371, 372, and 373 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to the resignation and retirement of judges and the appointment of additional judges when permanently disabled judges fail to retire"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

405. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled, "A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, section 456, so as to increase to \$15 per day the limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges while attending court or transacting official business at places other than their official station, and to authorize reimbursement for such travel by privately owned automobiles at a rate of not exceed-

ing 7 cents per mile"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

406. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled, "A bill to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

407. A letter from the Secretary-Treasurer, Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, transmitting the Eleventh Annual Report of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission to the Congress of the United States, pursuant to Public Law 539, Seventy-seventh Congress, second session (56 Stat. 267), as amended by Public Law 721, Eighty-first Congress, approved August 19, 1950; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

408. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 31, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Mobile Harbor and River, Ala., with a view to determining if the existing project should be modified in any way at this time, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on September 27, 1951 (H. Doc. 74); to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

409. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 7, 1952, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Tampa Harbor, Fla., with a view to determining if it is advisable to modify the existing project in any way at this time to meet changes in navigation requirements, requested by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, United States Senate, adopted on July 22, 1950, and the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on August 16, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

410. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled, "A bill to extend to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to narcotics"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

411. A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the Thirty-fourth Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in New York, N. Y., August 1952, pursuant to Public Law 249, Seventy-seventh Congress (H. Doc. No. 76); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Committee on Foreign Affairs. S. 243. An act to amend Public Law 73, Eighty-first Congress, first session (63 Stat. 111), to provide for an Under Secretary of State for Administration; with amendment (Rept. No. 5). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:
H. R. 2215. A bill to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expan-

sion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 2216. A bill to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri:

H. R. 2217. A bill to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BISHOP:

H. R. 2218. A bill to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 2219. A bill to provide for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial at the site of old St. Louis, Mo., in general accordance with the plan approved by the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. R. 2220. A bill to provide for closer supervision of the costs of constructing irrigation and reclamation projects, and projects in the Territories and possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 2221. A bill to provide for closer supervision of the costs of constructing irrigation and reclamation projects, and projects in the Territories and possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 2222. A bill to increase the level of price support for the 1953 and 1954 crops of any basic agricultural commodity; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2223. A bill to retrocede the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ARENDS:

H. R. 2224. A bill to amend the Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 734), as amended, so as to authorize the appointment of a Chief of the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2225. A bill to provide for sundry administrative matters affecting the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2226. 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; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2227. A bill to clarify the status of citizens or nationals of the Republic of the Philippines who are retired members of the uniformed services and who hold offices of profit or trust under the Republic of the Philippines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2228. A bill to amend section 302 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 2229. A bill to increase the maximum amount of Federal funds which may be expended for any one water-facilities project in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BATTLE:

H. R. 2230. A bill to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to remove the monthly limitation on official long-distance telephone calls and official telegrams of Members of the House of Representatives without affecting the annual limitation on such telephone calls and telegrams; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 2231. A bill to authorize the negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians of the Lower Brule and the Crow Creek Reservations in South Dakota for Indian lands and rights acquired by the United States for the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development; and to authorize an appropriation for the removal from the taking area of the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development, and the reestablishment of the Indians of the Yankton Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2232. A bill to authorize the issuance of trust patents in lieu of land-use-exchange assignments issued on the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation and the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation prior to January 1, 1951; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2233. A bill to provide for the acquisition of lands by the United States required for the reservoir created by the construction of Oahe Dam on the Missouri River and for rehabilitation of the Indians of the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S. Dak., and other related purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 2234. A bill to amend the rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the United States and on the western rivers; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. R. 2235. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Santa Maria project, Southern Pacific Basin, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 2236. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Area Problems of the Greater Washington Metropolitan Area; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 2237. A bill to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2238. A bill to implement article I, section 7, of the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2239. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds for the establishment of the Smithsonian Gallery of Art as a part of a national war memorial in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2240. A bill to establish a commission on the legal status of women in the United States, to declare a policy as to distinctions based on sex, in law, and administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 2241. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to make uniform the tax on the liquidation and sale of corporate properties; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska:

H. R. 2242. A bill to amend section 1962 of title 28 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H. R. 2243. A bill to amend section 23 (x) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to remove the limitations on the amount of medical and dental expenses which may be deducted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H. R. 2244. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for the regulation of chemicals in cosmetics; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2245. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for the regulation of chemical additives in foods; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 2246. A bill to provide for an increase in the strength of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia and to increase the pay, retirement benefits, and death benefits of the policemen and firemen of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H. R. 2247. A bill to increase the personal-income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 2248. A bill to restore directory service for letters and parcels sent through the mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2249. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that ministers may elect to receive old-age and survivors insurance coverage by treating service performed in the exercise of their ministry as self-employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2250. 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 25 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 Government Operations.

H. R. 2251. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in the Seventh Congressional District of Alabama; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2252. A bill to increase the personal-income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2253. A bill to authorize and request the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 2254. A bill to permit all civil actions against the United States for recovery of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected to be brought in the district courts with right of trial by jury; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2255. A bill to allow a widow or widower to deduct, for income-tax purposes,

amounts paid in providing for the care of children while the taxpayer is employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2256. A bill to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2257. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the American school teacher; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. R. 2258. A bill relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 2259. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the Santa Maria project, Southern Pacific Basin, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2260. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif., and the joint utilization of a dam and reservoir and other waterwork facilities by the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 2261. A bill to provide for payments to State unemployment funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAGEN of California:

H. R. 2262. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the operation and maintenance of the Central Valley project, California, to the State of California or an agency thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. HAGEN of Minnesota:

H. R. 2263. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation of holders of contracts for the performance of mail-messenger service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2264. A bill to provide automatic annual pay increases for postmasters; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming:

H. R. 2265. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to repeal the \$75 work clause; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2266. A bill to provide that certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with repayment contracts with the Deaver, Willwood, and Belle Fourche irrigation districts shall be nonreimbursable; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2267. A bill to provide for exemption from the land-limitation provisions of the Federal reclamation laws as applied to supplemental water projects; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 2268. A bill to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution consenting to an interstate compact to conserve oil and gas," approved August 28, 1951, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 2269. A bill to provide that Government procurement contracts shall be awarded, wherever practicable, so as to increase employment in areas suffering from unemployment; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 2270. A bill to establish an Office of Government Investigation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 2271. A bill to amend section 40b of the National Defense Act, as amended (41

Stat. 759, 777), to remove the limitation upon the detail of officers on the active list for recruiting service and for duty with ROTC units; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2272. A bill to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to cause to be published official registers for their respective services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2273. A bill to amend section 301, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to further limit the jurisdiction of boards of review established under that section; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2274. A bill to further amend the act of May 26, 1948, entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2275. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 2276. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to permit the earning of \$1,200 in wages in a year without loss of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and to increase from \$900 to \$1,200 the amount of net earnings from self-employment which may be received in a year without loss of such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. R. 2277. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Roosevelt Memorial Association," approved May 31, 1920, so as to change the name of such association to "Theodore Roosevelt Association," and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 2278. A bill to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, and the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. KEE:

H. R. 2279. A bill to provide for the presentation by the United States of a statue of Gen. George Washington to the people of Uruguay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 2280. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to increase from \$75 to \$200 per month the amount which may be earned without loss of old-age or survivors benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2281. A bill to increase the income-tax exemptions, including the additional exemption for old age or blindness from \$600 to \$750, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of California:

H. R. 2282. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving-picture theater; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2283. A bill for the relief of the city of Hawthorne, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 2284. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2285. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2286. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the definitions of wholesale and retail dealers in liquor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H. R. 2287. A bill to make uniform the law of reciprocal enforcement of support in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 2288. A bill to amend section 1701 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to exemptions from the tax on admission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 2289. A bill to preserve the scenic beauty of the Niagara Falls and River, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on that river for power purposes, and to further the interests of national security by authorizing the prompt development of such works of improvement for power purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2290. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Institute for Polio-myelitis; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. R. 2291. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer the operation and maintenance of the Central Valley project, California, to the State of California or an agency thereof; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PASSMAN:

H. R. 2292. A bill to provide for price support at 100 percent of parity for the 1953 and 1954 crops of each basic agricultural commodity; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 2293. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 so as to increase by 10 percent the disability retirement pay paid under section 402 (d) of that act, and to extend the period during which persons retired before the effective date of that act may elect to qualify for pay under that section; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H. R. 2294. A bill for the relief of the County of Riverside, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 2295. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 2296. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 2297. A bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2298. A bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to prescribe circumstances under which the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system may be extended to State and local employees who are covered by retirement systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2299. A bill to extend the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system to farmers and to broaden the coverage of such system in the case of agricultural laborers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2300. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 2301. A bill to repeal the \$75 work clause that applies to old-age and survivors

insurance benefits under title II of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 2302. A bill to create an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2303. A bill to provide that any Federal employee who refuses to answer a question of a committee of the Congress with respect to Communist, Communist-front, or subversive affiliations, shall be removed immediately from the position or office held by him; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 2304. A bill to rescind the order of the Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 2305. A bill to extend to certain naturalized citizens of the United States the benefits of the act of May 29, 1944, entitled "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 2306. A bill to assist States and cities in fostering civil peace through public agencies set up to improve group relations, to provide for the training of State and local law-enforcement officers in the prevention and control of intergroup conflicts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. ST. GEORGE:

H. R. 2307. A bill to amend section 3 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2308. A bill to amend section 7 of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCOTT (by request):

H. R. 2309. A bill to provide for the extension of terms of patents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 2310. A bill to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 2311. A bill to provide for the exchange between the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico of certain lands and interests in lands in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2312. A bill to repeal Public Law 820, Eightieth Congress (62 Stat. 1098), an act to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2313. A bill to continue the effectiveness of the act of March 27, 1942, as extended, relating to the inspection and audit of plants, books, and records of defense contractors, for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2314. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Tarrant County water control and improvement district No. 1 certain parcels of land in exchange for other lands and interests therein at the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2315. A bill to retrocede to the State of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2316. A bill to provide for the restoration and maintenance of the U. S. S. *Constellation* and to authorize the disposition of the U. S. S. *Constellation*, U. S. S. *Hartford*, U. S. S. *Olympia*, and U. S. S. *Oregon*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2317. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain supplies and services to foreign naval vessels on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 2318. A bill to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, so as to authorize civil defense aid between the United States and neighboring countries; to modify the loyalty oath, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2319. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force to reproduce and to sell copies of official records of their respective departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2320. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to proceed with construction at stations of the Alaska communication system; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2321. A bill to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag and service lapel button; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2322. A bill to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical-research facilities and the acquisition of land by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2323. A bill to authorize payment for the transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2324. A bill to provide for the inter-service transfer of commissioned personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2325. A bill to amend the act of May 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 223), as amended, to remove the limitation upon the rank of the director of music, the leader of the Military Academy Band, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2326. A bill to amend the act of August 3, 1950, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions thereof relating to the authorized personnel strengths of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2327. A bill to authorize the Post Office Department to designate enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2328. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2329. A bill to authorize the Army Medical Service Graduate School to award master of science and doctor of science degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and in the biological sciences involved in health services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2330. A bill to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to continue in effect certain of the provisions thereof; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2331. A bill to repeal section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2332. A bill to require an annual review of military personnel requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2333. A bill to authorize the Secretaries of the military departments to provide for the promotion and maintenance of civilian recreation programs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2334. A bill to repeal the authority to purchase discharge from the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois:

H. R. 2335. A bill to increase to five the number of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. UTT:

H. R. 2336. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide annuities for certain widows who were married at least 50 years to employees to whom such act applied; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2337. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif., and the joint utilization of a dam and reservoir and other waterwork facilities by the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H. R. 2338. A bill to provide that pensions shall be extended to the widows and children of deceased World War II veterans on the same conditions as they are now extended to the widows and children of deceased World War I veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2339. A bill to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted United States Government life (converted) insurance or national service life insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 2340. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to increase the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WIER (by request):

H. R. 2341. A bill to protect the public health from the dangers of fluorination of water; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 2342. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 2343. A bill to repeal section 401 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1953; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WITHROW:

H. R. 2344. A bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters, supervisors, and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2345. A bill to amend the act of October 30, 1951, Public Law 233 (82d Cong.), to provide a method of computing annual and sick leave for regular and substitute employees in the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2346. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WOLVERTON (by request):

H. R. 2347. A bill to permit continued exercise, until 6 months after termination of the national emergency proclaimed December 16,

1950, of certain powers, relating to preferences or priorities in the transportation of traffic, under sections 1 (15) and 420 of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 2348. A bill to authorize the construction of a new general medical-surgical hospital at the Veterans' Administration Center, Wood, Wis., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana:

H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution abrogating Executive Order No. 10426, dated January 16, 1953, relating to submerged lands of the Continental Shelf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARRIGG:

H. J. Res. 154. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorating the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first uniformed civilian police department on or about June 19, 1828; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. J. Res. 155. Joint resolution authorizing the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorating the first trial run of a steam locomotive, the Stourbridge Lion, in the Western Hemisphere on August 8, 1829, at Honesdale, Pa.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. J. Res. 156. Joint resolution declaring Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEVEREUX:

H. J. Res. 157. Joint resolution amending the act of July 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 242), as amended; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOLMES:

H. J. Res. 158. Joint resolution designating the lake to be formed by the McNary lock and dam in the Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash., at Lake Wallula; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the selection of the successors of the President, Vice President, or Members of Congress who become unable to perform their duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. J. Res. 160. Joint resolution amending section 2 (a) of the National Housing Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINO:

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the admission of new members to the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution commemorating the three-hundredth anniversary of the formation of Westmoreland County, Va.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. Res. 121. Resolution inquiring as to whether the Korean "Operation Smack" was a military attack or publicity or cold-war operation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. Res. 122. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of Communist activities among merchant seamen and their unions and Communist infiltrations into transportation industries; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. Res. 123. Resolution providing funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 91; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. Res. 124. Resolution providing for the unity of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. Res. 125. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Armed Services to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under clause 3 of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. Res. 126. Resolution directing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate actual and contemplated action affecting production or consumption of newsprint; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 127. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigations and studies with respect to matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 128. Resolution providing funds for the investigations and studies made by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce pursuant to House Resolution 127; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADAIR:

H. R. 2349. A bill for the relief of Luis De La Vega Villarruel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2350. A bill for the relief of Leopoldo Gonzalez-Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 2351. A bill for the relief of Sam Rosenblat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES (by request):

H. R. 2352. A bill for the relief of Rita (Keskula) Vigla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROOKS of Texas:

H. R. 2353. A bill for the relief of Ema Shelome Lawter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRYSON:

H. R. 2354. A bill for the relief of Evogelos Mpompotsis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2355. A bill for the relief of Emille Fingerlin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2356. A bill for the relief of Kim Ull Sunnie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 2357. A bill for the relief of Vitus Johannes De Vries and his wife, Antonie Paula Else De Vries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 2358. A bill for the relief of Dr. Vahram Uluhogian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2359. A bill for the relief of Joseph Veich, also known as Guisepe Veic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H. R. 2360. A bill for the relief of Lenda Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 2361. A bill for the relief of Yee Kee Lam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H. R. 2362. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Harriet Sakayo Hamamoto Dewa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H. R. 2363. A bill for the relief of David H. Andrews and Joseph T. Fetsch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWARD:

H. R. 2364. A bill to terminate restrictions against alienation on land owned by William Lynn Engles and Maureen Edna Engles; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DORN of New York:

H. R. 2365. A bill for the relief of Dwejra Shaffer and daughter, Haya Shaffer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 2366. A bill for the relief of Fred B. Niswonger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 2367. A bill for the relief of Aoun Louis Rachid Habib; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. R. 2368. A bill for the relief of Richard E. Rughaase; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOLDEN:

H. R. 2369. A bill for the relief of Mary Muraki, the adopted daughter of Staff Sgt. and Mrs. Vernon Cornett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. R. 2370. A bill for the relief of Jan Srodulski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. R. 2371. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria M. Broix; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 2372. A bill for the relief of Leib Chaim Perl (Leb Chaim Perl); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2373. A bill for the relief of Joseph Feldinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 2374. A bill for the relief of Casimir Krzyzanowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2375. A bill for the relief of You Soo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 2376. A bill for the relief of Gilbert Hagishima Satchio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLTZMAN:

H. R. 2377. A bill for the relief of Aba Szejnbejm, Mrs. Dvora Szejnbejm, Shlomo Szejnbejm, and Daniel Szejnbejm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 2378. A bill for the relief of John H. Miller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 2379. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert J. Needham, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin:

H. R. 2380. A bill for the relief of Remus Tzinocca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 2381. A bill for the relief of Winifred A. Hunter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H. R. 2382. A bill for the relief of Panagiotis Demetrius Zeras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2383. A bill for the relief of Michio Sasaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 2384. A bill for the relief of Angelo Spinelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2385. A bill for the relief of Guisepe Fruscione; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 2386. A bill for the relief of M. Neil Andrews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANTAFF:

H. R. 2387. A bill for the relief of William M. Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 2388. A bill for the relief of Kazmirz Budzinski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 2389. A bill for the relief of Martha Starke and child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2390. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Ventimiglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2391. A bill for the relief of John Gieraga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H. R. 2392. A bill for the relief of Lee Kwang Nong (George Clifford Roeder); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts:

H. R. 2393. A bill for the relief of Brother Eugene Cumerlato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2394. A bill for the relief of Yoshiko (Clara) Oe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 2395. A bill for the relief of the Marden Construction Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2396. A bill for the relief of Harry Clay Maull, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2397. A bill for the relief of Benedetto Campo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MERRILL:

H. R. 2398. A bill for the relief of Kenneth Cecil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Nebraska:

H. R. 2399. A bill for the relief of Fidel A. Diaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 2400. A bill for the relief of Eliseu Joaquim Boa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2401. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2402. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2403. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2404. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2405. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2406. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2407. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2408. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2409. A bill to adjust the status of a displaced person in the United States who does not meet all the requirements of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2410. A bill to restore and continue in full force and effect patents Nos. 4,750, 16,436, 21,258, 17,679, and 23,984; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2411. A bill for the relief of Rogers Kennedy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2412. A bill for the relief of Josefina V. Guerrero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 2413. A bill for the relief of Matsue Hashimoto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 2414. A bill for the relief of Andrew Vasiliatos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSMERS:

H. R. 2415. A bill for the relief of Nicholas John Manticas, Yvonne Manticas, Mary Manticas, and John Manticas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 2416. A bill to permit Haruko (Yamamoto) Iki to remain and reside permanently in the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 2417. A bill for the relief of Hiromi Kashiwagi Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2418. A bill for the relief of John Abraham and Ann Abraham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 2419. A bill for the relief of Robert J. McGarry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Arizona:

H. R. 2420. A bill for the relief of Ruth D. Crunk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RILEY:

H. R. 2421. A bill for the relief of Frank L. McCartha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. R. 2422. A bill for the relief of the Coosa River Newsprint Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 2423. A bill for the relief of Jaakko Olavi Hursti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 2424. A bill for the relief of Johann August Josefsson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 2425. A bill for the relief of Paul Okon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2426. A bill for the relief of Charles S. Stutzer and Haiya Stutzer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2427. A bill for the relief of Annie Litke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2428. A bill for the relief of Nader Taghnia-Milani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2429. A bill for the relief of Adolf Rubinstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2430. A bill for the relief of Efstathios Aristidou Spathis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2431. A bill for the relief of Renato Ugo Raffaelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2432. A bill for the relief of Li Ming; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMALL:

H. R. 2433. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Raymond Gibson, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kansas:

H. R. 2434. A bill for the relief of Sally Kitterman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 2435. A bill for the relief of the Starr Construction Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 2436. A bill for the relief of Anesti N. Baicousheff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 2437. A bill for the relief of Jean Mae Hopkins (nee Schnurer); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2438. A bill for the relief of Martin F. Kendrigan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 2439. A bill for the relief of Joe G. Washburn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 2440. A bill for the relief of Lidija Cimze; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2441. A bill for the relief of Husnu Atallah Berker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLCOTT:

H. R. 2442. A bill for the relief of Domenico Basilisco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2443. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios Savvas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2444. A bill for the relief of Kocchmidis Nicolas Katsibris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEWART:

H. R. 2445. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Mrs. Vina Coulter Wakan; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens; 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:

30. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolutions concerning the extension of social security, Federal payments in lieu of taxes, and Federal tax on municipal-bond income adopted at the Thirty-seventh Annual Conference of the New Jersey State League of Municipalities, Atlantic City, N. J.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

31. By Mr. FORAND: Petition of the Department of Rhode Island, Italian-American War Veterans of the United States, Inc., urging revision of the Servicemens' Indemnity Act of 1951, to permit veterans of World Wars I and II to reinstate their national service life insurance and United States Government life insurance which may have lapsed; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

32. By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of O. J. Kaschmitter, Paynesville, Minn., and others urging revision of selective-service agricultural-deferment policy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

JANUARY 9, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from

July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John J. Heimbürger	Counsel (P)	\$5,823.00
Altavene Clark	Executive officer (P)	5,823.00
Mabel C. Downey	Clerk (C)	5,823.00
Lydia Vacin	Staff assistant (C)	3,224.94
Alice Baker	do	2,890.32
Lorraine Greenbaum	do	2,428.32
Betty Prezioso	do	2,428.32

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$50,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	18,801.73
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	10,153.13
Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	28,954.86
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952	21,045.14

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
JANUARY 15, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
George Y. Harvey	Clerk and staff director	\$5,823.00
Kenneth Sprinkle	The assistant clerk	5,823.00
William A. Duvall	Second assistant clerk	5,823.00
Corhal D. Orescan	Assistant clerk	5,823.00
Robert E. Lambert	do	5,823.00
Paul M. Wilson	do	5,642.52
Ross P. Pope	do	5,642.52
Jay B. Howe	do	5,642.52
Arthur Orr	do	5,296.92
Robert P. Williams	do	5,158.68
Frank Sanders	do	4,605.66
Carson W. Culp	do	4,605.66
Robert M. Moyer	do	4,398.06
Robert L. Michaels	do	3,663.06
Lawrence C. Miller	Junior assistant clerk	3,145.26
G. Homer Skarin	do	2,826.00
Earl C. Silsby	do	2,826.00
Francis G. Merrill	Clerk-stenographer	2,189.34
Samuel R. Preston	do	2,189.34
Robert M. Lewis	Messenger	1,854.78
Willie Tarrant	Janitor-messenger	1,451.70
John C. Pugh	Consultant	1,216.14
E. L. Eckloff	Clerk to the majority	4,951.26
Robert E. Lee	Clerk to the minority	5,823.00
Ross D. Frith	Clerk-stenographer to the chairman	1,053.78
Lawrence A. Dicenzo	Clerk-stenographer to ranking minority member	2,189.34
Julia M. Elliott	Clerk-stenographer to subcommittee chairman	2,189.34
William J. Neary	do	2,189.34
Norajean Ray	do	2,189.34
Terence J. McGrath	do	2,189.34
Elizabeth H. Pasenau	do	2,189.34
Theodora M. Grant	do	2,189.34
Lena M. Adams	do	729.78
Dorothy M. Vitale	do	2,189.34
Ethel M. Scholl	do	2,189.34
Ann M. Woodward	do	1,909.58
Harve W. Mobley	do	1,459.56

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$302,215.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	None
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	127,101.38
Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	127,101.38
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952	175,113.62

CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, INVESTIGATIVE
FUNCTION
JANUARY 15, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John J. Donnelly	Director of studies and investigations	\$5,823.00
James E. Nugent	Chief investigator	4,712.70
Robert E. Rightmyer	Investigator	4,501.98
Charles G. Haynes	do	4,501.98
John F. Doyle	do	2,800.24
Victor J. Orsinger	do	2,473.54
S. Churchill Elmore	do	2,100.18
Darrell D. Donovan	do	841.10
M. Phyllis Monaghan	Clerk-stenographer	2,141.52
Helen Terry	do	2,069.82

REIMBURSEMENTS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Agriculture:		
John J. Mallen	Investigator	\$1,531.53
Edlow G. Parker	do	1,119.53
Department of the Air Force: Rowland W. Fixel	do	1,843.71
Department of the Army: Charles W. Hart	do	2,826.00
Department of Commerce:		
Bureau of Standards:		
Chester H. Page	do	5,276.32
Lauriston S. Taylor	do	1,786.00
Civil Aeronautics Administration:		
Clifford C. Hulse	do	1,766.67
Defense Transport Administration:		
Henry R. Pellegrino	do	2,076.90
District of Columbia:		
Office of Corporation Counsel:		
John F. Doyle	do	800.80
Oliver Gasch	do	1,118.98
Economic Stabilization Agency: Office of Price Stabilization:		
Alexis P. Bukovsky	do	4,244.88
Federal Bureau of Investigation:		
William M. Alexander	do	2,993.37
Robert G. Aulenbacher	do	1,990.77
Carl L. Bennett	do	3,870.74
William W. Colby	do	3,830.59
Robert J. Deneen	do	1,616.18
Arthur W. Engstrom	do	3,308.13
Erwin P. Hair	do	861.55
Harold H. Hair	do	3,266.19
Marguerite A. Hansen	Clerk-stenographer	123.75
Albert T. Healy	Investigator	3,148.91
John P. Kochenderfer	do	3,215.40
Paul H. Lewis	do	2,872.15

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Albert G. Macdonald	Investigator	\$3,199.41
Margaret E. McDermott	Clerk-stenographer	350.53
Richard A. Miller	Investigator	3,300.32
Thomas M. Mulherin	do	4,016.36
Peter G. Roth, Jr.	do	1,221.85
John A. Ruhl	do	3,215.40
Melvin E. Singleton	do	1,588.62
Richard B. Smith	do	1,382.04
Henry J. Somers	do	1,993.55
Edward T. Steele	do	12.08
Samuel I. Virden	do	12.08
Marcus S. Wallace	do	3,182.58
Federal Civil Defense Administration:		
Stephen J. Grillo	do	4,632.65
Carlton H. Jencks	do	2,242.87
Federal Security Agency: Public Health Service:		
John H. Seruggs	do	1,625.96
General Services Administration:		
Addison S. Bomberger	do	1,349.84
John H. Holmead, Jr.	do	3,503.97
Roland R. Pyne	do	1,476.00
George B. Sheldon, Jr.	do	2,789.20
Allan Stewart Thorn	do	3,145.00
Fred W. Young	do	4,444.56
Department of Justice:		
Francis X. Daly	do	1,669.22
James F. Harahan	do	2,834.60
Department of the Navy:		
Albert W. Buckmaster	do	3,021.56
Ellis M. Kline	do	1,003.44
Richard C. Paul	do	1,636.37
James E. Thomas	Clerk-stenographer	575.87
Office of Defense Mobilization:		
Grace DuPree	do	528.45
John D. Young	Investigator	2,492.34
Securities and Exchange Commission: H. Don Cummings	do	2,186.52
Department of State: Psychological Strategy Board: Wayne G. Althaus	do	4,153.80
Tennessee Valley Authority: James E. Goddard	do	3,284.56
Treasury Department: Bryant D. Hiers	do	1,462.16
Veterans' Administration:		
Sam J. Clark	do	2,013.80
Wilton B. Gundlach	do	1,919.93

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$500,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	None
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	216,685.07
Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	216,685.07
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952	283,314.93
Payment of bills rendered for prior fiscal period	5,485.39

CLARENCE CANNON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
JANUARY 2, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive,

together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Robert W. Smart	Chief counsel	\$5,823.00
John R. Blandford	Counsel	5,823.00
Charles F. Ducander	do.	5,823.00
Philip W. Kelleher	do.	5,823.00
Janice Angell	Clerical staff	2,810.70
L. Louise Ellis	do.	2,810.70
Elizabeth Gilmore	do.	2,810.70
Olga K. Greene	do.	2,810.70
Agnes H. Johnston	do.	3,065.58
Berniece Kalinowski	do.	2,810.70
John J. Courtney	Special counsel (July 1, 1952, through Jan. 3, 1953)	5,920.05
Paul L. Monahan	Assistant to special counsel (July 1, 1952, through Jan. 3, 1953)	4,851.08
Robert N. Tyler	do.	3,116.61
Richard W. Webb	do.	4,752.69
Roemer Kiess	Clerk (Aug. 1, 1952, through Jan. 3, 1953)	1,860.48
Mary E. Morrill	Secretary to special counsel (July 1, 1952, through Jan. 3, 1953) (Office of Special Counsel operating under H. Res. 38, H. Res. 114, and H. Res. 557)	2,857.54
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$150,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		57,979.95
Amount expended from July 1, 1952 to Jan. 3, 1953		24,962.04
Total amount expended from Jan. 1, 1951, to Jan. 3, 1953		82,941.99
Balance unexpended as of Jan. 3, 1953		67,058.01

CARL VINSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY
JANUARY 10, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Orman S. Fink	Technical staff	\$5,380.12
John E. Barriere	do.	4,063.20
William J. Hallahan	Clerk	5,823.00
Elsie L. Gould	Assistant clerk	4,063.92
Helen E. Long	do.	2,858.46
Jeannette M. Devlin	Stenographer	869.05
W. Kenneth Watkins	Consulting architect	11,000.00
Mildred Childers	Stenographer	1,413.05
Oliver E. Meadows	Investigator	12,548.03
Helen A. Wright	Assistant clerk	11,698.85

Amounts paid to employees of Subcommittee on Housing pursuant to H. Res. 436 and H. Res. 437.		
Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$70,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		28,717.70
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952		18,929.44
Total amount expended from Oct. 17, 1951 to Dec. 31, 1952		47,647.14
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952		22,352.86

BRENT SPENCE,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JANUARY 26, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William N. McLeod, Jr.	Clerk	\$5,822.28
Wendell E. Cable	Minority clerk	4,605.66
Ruth Butterworth	Assistant clerk	3,463.92
George R. Stewart	Counsel	5,642.52
Marie E. Hurda	Assistant clerk	2,667.30
Barbara A. Schwartz	Stenographer (July 1 to Sept. 30, 1952)	1,054.83

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$2,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		922.67
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952		3.10
Total amount expended from Feb. 20, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1952		925.77
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952		1,074.23

JNO. L. McMILLAN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR
JANUARY 13, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from June 30, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Fred G. Hussey	Chief clerk	\$5,823.00
John S. Forsythe	General counsel	5,823.00
David N. Henderson	Assistant general counsel	5,823.00
Russell C. Derriekson	Investigator	5,823.00
John O. Graham	Minority clerk	5,823.00
Mary Pauline Smith	Assistant clerk	3,001.66
Barbara Ann Stent	do.	3,001.66
Kathryn Kivett	do.	3,001.66
Frances N. Roberts	do.	3,001.66
Myrtle Locher	Assistant clerk (minority)	3,001.66

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$30,000.00
		687.89
		30,687.89
Amount of expenditures previously reported		8,838.30
Amount expended from June 30 to Dec. 31, 1952		2,075.53
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1952		10,913.83
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952		19,774.06

GRAHAM A. BARDEN,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
JANUARY 6, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Boyd Crawford	Staff administrator and committee clerk	\$5,823.00
Sheldon Z. Kaplan	Staff consultant	5,823.00
Roy J. Bullock	do.	5,823.00
Albert C. F. Westphal	do.	5,823.00
June Nigh	Staff assistant	3,145.25
Winifred G. Osborne	do.	3,384.24
Helen C. Mattas	do.	3,145.25
Myrtle M. Melvin	do.	3,065.35
Helen L. Hashagen	do.	3,000.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures		\$75,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported		17,281.76
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952		3,464.56
Total amount expended from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1952		20,746.32
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952		54,253.68

JAS. P. RICHARDS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
JANUARY 7, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to January 3, 1953, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Unexpended balance, July 1, 1952		\$148,291.72
Expenses from July 1, 1952, to Jan. 3, 1953:		
Full committee		2,125.23
Inter-Governmental Relations Subcommittee, Congressman HERBERT C. BONNER, chairman		13,435.65
Special Subcommittee Making Inquiry Into Home Loan Bank Board and Related Agencies, Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman		2,412.32
Government Operations Subcommittee, Congressman PORTER HARDY, JR., chairman		40,844.86
Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee, Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman		15,027.34
Federal Relations With International Organizations Subcommittee, Congressman HENDERSON LANHAM, chairman		6,914.08
Total spent from July 1, 1952, to Jan. 3, 1953		80,759.48
Total unexpended Jan. 3, 1953		67,532.24

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Thomas A. Kennedy	General counsel	\$5,823.00
William A. Young	Staff director	5,823.00
Christine Ray Davis	Chief clerk	5,823.00
Martha C. Roland	Assistant chief clerk	5,296.92
J. Robert Brown	Research analyst	4,605.66

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Florence Hoffman	Staff member to minority, July 1 to Sept. 10, 1952	\$1,651.22
Annabell Zue	Minority clerk	4,836.06
Dolores Fel'Dotto	Clerk-stenographer	3,463.92
Alice Cravetts	do.	2,667.30

Expenses of full committee:

Stationery supplies for full committee and subcommittees	\$367.61
Periodicals for use of committee	11.55
Mimeographing	5.50
Telephone	95.35
Taxi fares, official business	18.50
Postage and stationery supplies, not available in stationery room	24.26
Plane transportation, full committee and subcommittees	1,423.46
Hotel, mileage, meals, per diem	179.00
Total	2,125.23

Inter-Governmental Relations Subcommittee, Congressman HERBERT C. BONNER, chairman:

John H. W. Small, counsel	2,203.04
Cora Louise Harris, clerk-stenographer	2,424.33
Lillian E. Gray, clerk-stenographer	863.86
Bureau of the Budget, reimbursement for personal services of Ray Ward	6,062.50
Hotel, mileage, meals, per diem	1,656.09
Plane transportation	95.68
Reporter	118.75
Mimeographing	9.00
Stamps	2.40
Total	13,435.65

Special Subcommittee Making Inquiry Into the Home Loan Bank Board and Related Agencies, Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman:

Hyman I. Fischbach, reimbursement for hotel, transportation, meals, cab fares, telephone	2,413.32
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Government Operations Subcommittee, Congressman PORTER HARDY, Jr., chairman:

Michael P. Balwan, staff director	4,893.23
William A. Brewer, counsel	4,541.87
Eugene F. Sullivan, legal assistant, July 1 to Sept. 20, 1952	1,114.63
Thomas G. Fleming, administrative assistant	4,893.23
Lewis J. Lapham, administrative assistant	3,845.56
H. Sander Bell, administrative assistant	2,290.52
John C. Vick, administrative analyst	2,954.51
James R. Morgan, administrative analyst	890.74
Frances G. Hardy, research clerk	3,683.60
Sylvia L. Swartzel, clerk	2,649.74
Mildred Deen, clerk-stenographer	2,357.78
Garnette S. Benton, stenographer	699.98
Gordon P. Peyton, special counsel	1,665.00
Stephen D. Carnes, Jr., special adviser into various activities of VA	672.00
Railroad transportation	25.96
Stamps	4.92
Plane transportation	248.55
Photostating	21.97
Telephone	271.55
Witness expenses	43.60
Expenses, conducting investigations away from Washington, D. C.	3,235.92
Total	40,844.86

Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee, Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, chairman:

Herbert Roback, staff director	5,920.05
Dorothy D. Morrison, clerk	3,521.65
Olive M. Willeroy, assistant clerk	3,521.65
Telephone	123.25
Expenses, conducting investigations away from Washington, D. C.	1,940.74
Total	15,027.34

Federal Relations With International Organizations Subcommittee, Congressman HENDERSON LANHAM, chairman:

Franklin D. Rogers, Jr., clerk	4,316.78
John J. McElwee, administrative assistant	2,544.78
Transportation	52.52
Total	6,914.08

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
DECEMBER 31, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Lea Booth	Clerk	\$4,951.26
Marjorie Savage	Assistant clerk	4,813.02
Jack Watson	do.	4,674.78
Lura Cannon	do.	3,304.56
Ruth Bradley	do.	2,348.64

THOS. B. STANLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
JANUARY 15, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Professional staff:		
Preston E. Peden	Committee counsel	\$5,823.00
James K. Carr	Technical consultant (Irrigation and Reclamation)	5,823.00
James R. Queen	Consultant (Mines and Mining)	5,573.40
William H. Hackett	Consultant (Territories and Insular Affairs)	5,615.00
Clerical staff:		
Virginia McMichael	Assistant to the chairman	5,823.00
Claude E. Ragan	Chief clerk	5,823.00
Nancy J. Arnold	Minority clerk	4,605.66
Geraldine Eaker	Clerk	3,145.26
Ruth I. Timmony	do.	3,065.58
Elizabeth L. Angus	do.	2,866.44

NOTES

- (1) Timothy V. A. Dillon employed as chief counsel on Seaward Boundaries, chargeable special fund. Gross salary \$1,500.
- (2) George H. Soule employed as consultant on mining and minerals, salary chargeable to special fund. Gross salary during 6-month period, \$5,823.
- (3) Jacob N. Wasserman, chief counsel, Bureau of Land Management, on loan from Department of the Interior to aid in the study on revision of public land laws. Salary chargeable to special fund during 6-month period, \$3,315.

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	\$100,000.00
Amount of expenditures previously reported	47,961.49
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	25,901.02
Total amount expended from Feb. 2, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1952	73,862.51
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952	26,137.49

JOHN R. MURDOCK,
Chairman.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
JANUARY 15, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Clerical staff:		
Elton J. Layton	Clerk	\$5,823.00
Harold W. Lincoln	Assistant clerk	3,065.58
Kenneth J. Painter	do.	3,065.58
Georgia G. Glas-mann	Assistant clerk-stenographer	2,826.60
Helen A. Grickis	do.	2,731.02
Roy P. Wilkinson	Assistant clerk	2,189.34
Camille O'R. Agnew	Assistant clerk-stenographer (authorized H. Res. 123 and 516)	2,428.32
Melba J. Coutsonikas	do.	2,707.14
Louis Rosenman	Research assistant (authorized H. Res. 123 and 516)	2,375.21
Margaret P. Hogan	Assistant clerk-stenographer (authorized H. Res. 123 and 516)	2,203.90
Professional staff:		
Arlin E. Stockburger	Aviation and engineering consultant	5,823.00
Andrew Stevenson	Expert	5,823.00
Kurt Borchardt	Professional assistant	5,823.00
Sam G. Spal	Research specialist	5,823.00

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures (funds authorized under H. Res. 123 and H. Res. 516)	\$80,000.00
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Amount of expenditures previously reported	35,326.04
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952	20,362.90

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1952	55,688.94
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Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952	24,311.06
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ROBERT CROSSER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
JANUARY 15, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:
The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Dick, Bess Effrat	Chief clerk	\$5,823.00
Besterman, Walter M.	Legislative assistant	5,823.00
Brickfield, Cyril F.	Committee counsel	5,823.00
Foley, William R.	do.	5,823.00
Lee, Walter R.	Legislative assistant	5,823.00
Smedley, Velma	Assistant chief clerk	5,823.00
Benn, Violet T.	Clerical assistant	3,583.26
Goldsmith, Helen	do.	3,862.20
Berger, Anne J.	Clerk-stenographer	3,424.08
Christy, Frances	do.	3,025.74
Coble, Jeannine S.	do.	3,025.74
Cram, Jane H.	do.	3,025.74
Kastlow, Berta	do.	4,246.02

1. Funds for preparation of United States Code, District of Columbia Code, and Revision of the Laws.

A. Preparation of new edition of United States Code (no year):

Unexpended balance June 30, 1952.....	\$58,913.90
Appropriated—Legislative Appropriation Act 1953.....	100,000.00
	<hr/>
158,913.90	
Expended July 1—Dec. 31, 1952.....	11,866.56
Unexpended balance Dec. 31, 1952.....	147,047.34

B. (1) Revision of the Laws 1952:

Unexpended balance June 30, 1952.....	163.05
Expended.....	41.30
	<hr/>
Balance (to be returned to Treasury).....	121.75

(2) Revision of the Laws 1953:

Appropriated—Legislative Appropriation Act 1953.....	13,700.00
Expended.....	6,193.64
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Balance Dec. 31, 1952.....	7,506.36

C. Preparation of new edition of District of Columbia Code (no year):

Unexpended balance June 30, 1952.....	25,437.72
Expended.....	11,870.68
	<hr/>
Balance Dec. 31, 1952.....	13,567.04

Pursuant to House Resolution 95 (H. Res. 54, H. Res. 487, and H. Res. 628) employees were paid as follows during the period July 1 through December 31, 1952:

Antitrust subcommittee:

Mary Ahern, clerk-stenographer.....	\$1,950.36
Eileen R. Browne, clerk.....	3,463.92
E. Ernest Goldstein, general counsel.....	3,752.59
J. Bruce Hannafor, clerk-typist.....	935.34
Virginia North, clerk-stenographer.....	2,029.98
Veronica Strozak, clerk-stenographer.....	2,428.32
Jerrold L. Walden, assistant counsel.....	4,432.86
John F. Woog, assistant counsel.....	3,463.92
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Total.....	22,457.29

Subcommittee To Investigate the Justice Department:

Stephen A. Mitchell, chief counsel to Aug. 10, 1952.....	\$1,575.00
Daniel G. Kennedy, associate counsel.....	2,976.19
Robert A. Collier, chief counsel.....	9,319.00
Arthur H. Crowl, investigator.....	3,346.92
Morris Best, investigator.....	3,751.65
Thomas J. Connor, investigator-accountant.....	4,501.98
John C. Weigel, research analyst.....	837.03
Kathryn Healey, staff assistant.....	375.50
Louis Sanders, staff assistant.....	1,485.21
Della L. Sayre, staff assistant.....	563.27
Robert Willett, legal clerk.....	670.02
John X. Ward, chief file clerk.....	2,105.70
Elizabeth Jean Morgan, secretary.....	1,852.10
Orville Stewart, messenger.....	1,257.66
Leo N. Nulty, investigator.....	730.33
Mrs. Judith A. Smith, stenographer.....	1,041.08
Carl W. Belcher, legal clerk.....	813.85
Nancy L. O'Rourke.....	1,964.33
Thomas L. Howe, special counsel.....	2,888.23
Jean M. Greene, staff assistant.....	630.77
Bette B. Welch, staff assistant.....	876.16
Charles J. Myrtle, investigator.....	650.28
Murray B. York, investigator.....	4,086.37
Ralph J. Culver, investigator.....	1,771.31
Milton R. Morgan, special consultant.....	2,836.46
Alice L. Kuperman, attorney.....	951.27
Rufus G. King, special counsel.....	1,449.24
FBI reimbursable.....	2,189.83
	<hr/>
Total.....	57,516.94

EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from June 30, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John M. Drewry.....	General counsel.....	\$5,823.00
Thomas F. Flynn, Jr.....	Assistant counsel.....	4,951.26
Reginald S. Losee.....	Chief investigator.....	4,882.14
Gus S. Caras.....	Investigator to the minority.....	1,627.38
Frances Still.....	Chief clerk.....	5,124.00
Madonna Haworth.....	Assistant clerk.....	3,304.56
Leonard P. Pliska.....	Clerk to the minority.....	3,304.56
Lucile P. Lamon.....	Secretary.....	2,667.30
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Total.....		31,684.20

EDWARD J. HART,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
JANUARY 2, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Frederick C. Belen.....	Chief counsel.....	\$5,823.00
Charles E. Johnson.....	Counsel.....	5,435.16
John B. Price.....	Staff assistant.....	3,463.92
Lucy K. Daley.....	Assistant clerk.....	3,224.94
Lillian Hopkins.....	Secretary.....	2,826.60
Ann Hayden.....	Stenographer.....	2,667.30
Donna J. Brannock.....	Stenographer (July 1 to Sept. 30, 1952).....	1,014.99

TOM MURRAY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

JANUARY 2, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles G. Tierney.....	Counsel, professional staff.....	\$5,823.00
Robert F. McConnell.....	Professional staff assistant.....	5,823.00
S. Philip Cohen.....	Professional staff.....	5,823.00
Joseph H. McGann, Sr.....	Chief clerk.....	5,823.00
Mrs. Margaret R. Beiter.....	Clerk.....	4,054.11
Mrs. Alice B. Norton.....	Assistant clerk.....	4,054.11
Joseph H. McGann, Jr.....	do.....	4,054.11
Mrs. Helen Dooley.....	do.....	4,054.11
Mrs. Florence Palmer.....	do.....	3,862.20

EMPLOYEES UNDER AUTHORITY OF H. RES. 415

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charles D. Curran.....	Staff director.....	\$5,642.52
Charles F. Keyser.....	Research assistant.....	1,462.01
Feral Davis.....	Secretary.....	2,348.64
Mary Luszyk.....	do.....	1,733.65
James R. Christiansen.....	Research assistant.....	751.09
Bailey F. Mason.....	do.....	507.44
James W. Hudson.....	do.....	722.57
Dewitt C. Black, Jr.....	do.....	494.38
Paul E. Zahn.....	do.....	1,140.92
	<hr/>	
Total.....		14,803.22

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$95,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported... 36,050.45
Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952... 19,387.15

Total amount expended from May 31, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1952..... 55,437.60

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952..... 39,562.40

CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Humphrey S. Shaw.....	Clerk.....	\$5,822.28
T. Howard Dolan.....	Assistant clerk.....	4,536.54
Frank Klepal.....	Assistant to clerk.....	4,398.06
Elliador M. Libonati.....	Assistant clerk.....	3,463.92
Jane Snader.....	Minority clerk.....	3,463.92

HOWARD W. SMITH,
Ranking Majority Member.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
JANUARY 15, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
William A. Wheeler.....	Investigator.....	\$5,573.40
C. E. Owens.....	do.....	5,296.92
C. E. McKillips.....	do.....	4,674.78
James A. Andrews.....	do.....	4,674.78
W. Jackson Jones.....	do.....	4,743.90
Alvin W. Stokes.....	do.....	4,467.42
Robert W. Barker.....	do.....	4,882.14
Frank Bonora.....	do.....	3,264.72
Fuoss, Earl L.....	do.....	4,743.90

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Raphael I. Nixon	Director of research	\$5,366.04
Lillian E. Howard	Research clerk	3,065.58
Helen I. Mattson	do.	3,224.94
Asselta Poore	Editor	3,304.56
Fearle Gay	Clerk-stenographer	2,746.98
Jane Collins	do.	2,667.30
Barbara Jean O'Neal	do.	2,348.64
Marie Shultz	Clerk-stenographer (terminated services Nov. 1, 1952)	1,957.20
Rose Sanko	Clerk-stenographer	2,746.98
Kathryn Zimmerman	do.	2,746.98
Josephine Sheetz	Telephone operator	1,759.08
Riley Smith	Stoek clerk	1,604.40
Lorraine Nichols	Secretary to director of research	2,786.76
Alice Walker	Information analyst	2,746.98
Gladys Slack	do.	2,687.62
Alyce Gartrell	do.	2,667.30
Anniel Cunningham	do.	1,671.96
Ruth Tansill	do.	2,746.98
Grace O. Hall	Chief file clerk	2,348.64
Virginia Truax	Assistant file clerk	2,348.64
Lena W. Adams	Liaison clerk	1,565.76
Merle Holton	Index clerk	2,348.64
House payroll:		
Frank S. Tavenner, Jr.	Committee counsel	5,823.00
Rosella A. Purdy	Secretary to committee counsel	4,093.92
Thomas W. Beale	Assistant counsel	5,089.56
John W. Carrington	Clerk of committee	5,642.52
Juliette Joray	Secretary to clerk	3,105.42
Louis J. Russell	Chief investigator	5,823.00
Thelma W. Seearce	Secretary to chief investigator	4,017.90
Donald T. Appell	Investigator	5,711.70
Ann Turner	Chief of files	4,467.42
Carolyn Roberts	Assistant chief of files	3,304.56

Balance Jan. 1, 1952, \$75,494.29.
 Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$200,000.00
 Amount of expenditures previously reported 128,611.78
 Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952 136,229.49
 Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952 10,653.02

JOHN S. WOOD,
 Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Karl Standish	Chief clerk ¹	\$5,823.00
Casey M. Jones	Professional aide	5,823.00
Harold A. L. Lawrence	do. ²	970.50
Edwin B. Patterson	do.	5,823.00
Ida Rowan	do. ³	5,823.00
Paul K. Jones	Assistant clerk	4,951.26
Alice V. Matthews	Clerk-stenographer	2,826.60
Frances Montanye	do.	2,826.60
Basil C. Rankin	Assistant clerk ⁴	2,309.28
George J. Turner	do.	2,746.98

¹ Effective Dec. 1, 1952.
² Appointed Dec. 1, 1952.
³ Effective Dec. 1, 1952.
⁴ Appointed Sept. 1, 1952.

J. E. RANKIN,
 Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of

the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Gordon Grand, Jr.	Minority adviser (P.)	\$5,642.52
Thomas A. Martin	Professional assistant (P.)	3,550.17
Leo H. Irwin	Clerk (C)	5,823.00
Susan Alice Taylor	Minority stenographer (C)	2,615.52
Frances C. Russell	Staff assistant (C)	2,428.32
Anne Gorden	Clerk-stenographer (C)	2,332.74
Betty R. Hill	Clerk-stenographer (C) (July 1952)	378.16
Virginia M. Butler	Staff assistant (C) (July 7, 1952, to Dec. 31, 1952)	2,039.32
June A. Kendall	Staff assistant (C) (Aug. 15, 1952, to Dec. 31, 1952)	1,714.32
Hughlon Greene	Messenger	1,575.42
Walter B. Little	do.	1,489.80

JERE COOPER,
 Acting Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

JANUARY 12, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Florence Botta	Typist	\$930.00
Bertha A. Brito	Court reporter	2,149.50
Robert E. Conn	Attorney (Sept. 22 to Oct. 31)	457.09
Beatrice B. Daly	Staff assistant (to July 31)	424.63
Barbara A. Davis	Secretary (to Oct. 3)	1,110.57
Bess J. D'Onofrio	Staff assistant (from Dec. 1)	241.95
James P. Donovan	Chief investigator	5,435.16
Grace Good	Staff assistant	2,396.46
Lola M. Hanson	Staff assistant (from Oct. 3)	928.19
Barbara Z. Heslowitz	Court reporter	2,149.50
William P. Hindman, Jr.	Attorney (from Oct. 27)	1,196.19
Thomas L. Howe	Assistant counsel (to July 15)	401.08
Sadye B. Jacobs	Staff assistant (to Sept. 30)	1,282.30
M. William Krasilovsky	Attorney (from Sept. 8)	1,574.42
Howard D. Levine	Legal clerk (to July 15)	169.15
Charles S. Lyon	Chief counsel (to Sept. 15)	3,125.00
Carl M. Mazzocone	Staff assistant (Oct. 15 to Dec. 7)	188.26
Jack C. Pepper	Investigator (July 16 to Aug. 15)	335.00
James Q. Riordan	Assistant counsel (to Nov. 2)	2,423.32
James M. F. Ryan, Jr.	Attorney (from Aug. 25)	2,111.88
Arthur J. Schissel	Attorney (from Dec. 1)	351.61
William A. Silk	Attorney (to July 15)	185.76

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Joseph Stein	Attorney (from Aug. 27)	\$1,455.31
Lillian Stillman	Staff assistant	2,035.32
Herbert Stoller	Investigator (Aug. 6 to Sept. 30)	614.18
Walter C. Taylor	Assistant counsel (to Aug. 19)	1,225.52
John E. Tobin	Assistant counsel (to Sept. 15), chief counsel (from Sept. 16)	5,864.76
Paul J. Yesawich	Attorney (from Dec. 1)	560.72

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures \$250,000.00
 Amount of expenditures previously reported (represents \$184,283.16 minus refund of \$158.58) 184,124.58
 Amount expended from July 1, 1952, to Dec. 31, 1952 60,242.32
 Total amount expended from Apr. 1, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1952 244,366.90
 Refunds 2,485.83
 Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952 8,118.93

CECIL R. KING,
 Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTS, EVIDENCE, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE KATYN FOREST MASSACRE

JANUARY 15, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
John J. Mitchell	Chief counsel, Katyn Massacre Committee (select)	\$5,823.00
Roman C. Pucinski	Investigator, Katyn Massacre Committee (select)	4,501.98
Barbara R. Booke	Secretary, Katyn Massacre Committee, (select) (resigned Sept. 30, 1952)	1,333.65
Lucile S. Biebighauser	Secretary, Katyn Massacre Committee (select)	2,347.36
Wiley T. Swearingen	Clerk-typist, Katyn Massacre Committee (select)	560.03

TRUE FIGURES ACCORDING TO COMMITTEE RECORDS

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures:
 Authorized September 1951 \$20,000.00
 Authorized March 1952 65,000.00
 Total 85,000.00
 Amount of expenditures from Sept. 27 to Dec. 31, 1951 2,522.29
 Amount of expenditures from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1952 19,629.83
 Total 22,152.12
 Less credits from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1952 166.04
 Total amount expended from Sept. 27, 1951, to June 30, 1952 21,986.08

Amount of expenditures or obligated from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952..... \$41,959.85

Total amount expended from Sept. 27, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1952..... 63,945.93

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952..... 121,054.07

The following items represent the only obligations which will be incurred in 1953. These should be subtracted from the total unexpended balance and will represent the final financial statement of the committee: John J. Mitchell, chief counsel, salary, \$97.05. Wiley T. Swearingen, clerk-typist, salary, \$41.

RAY J. MADDEN,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE EDUCATIONAL, TRAINING, AND LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAMS UNDER THE GI BILL

JANUARY 3, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Oliver E. Meadows.....	Clerk.....	\$1,583.92
Helen A. Wright.....	Stenographer.....	1,056.04

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$75,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 71,014.20

Amount expended from July 1, to Dec. 31, 1952..... 3,835.49

Total amount expended..... 74,849.69

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952..... 150.31

OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE USE OF CHEMICALS IN FOODS AND COSMETICS

DECEMBER 31, 1952.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to January 3, 1953, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Mildred C. Darrow.....	Secretary.....	\$2,225.83
Vincent A. Kleinfeld.....	Chief counsel.....	667.44
Franklin Bing.....	Technical consultant.....	64.69
Alvin L. Gottlieb.....	Associate counsel.....	2,411.57
Total.....		5,369.53

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$75,000.00

Amount expenditures previously reported..... 46,481.38 of

Amount expended from July 1, 1952, to Jan. 3, 1953..... 5,434.10

Total amount expended from Jan. 3, 1951, to Jan. 3, 1953..... 51,915.48

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 3, 1953..... 23,084.52

JAMES J. DELANEY,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
JANUARY 1, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Jean C. Curtis.....	Clerk.....	\$1,512.87
Victor P. Dalmas.....	Executive director.....	5,823.00
Jane M. Deem.....	Clerk.....	3,025.74
Elizabeth H. Feltman.....	Secretary.....	2,504.29
W. G. Gibson.....	Special investigator.....	3,850.33
Charles A. Grefe.....	Research analyst.....	1,500.93
Katherine M. Greene.....	Stenographer.....	153.52
Marion E. Harrison II.....	Investigator.....	1,107.94
James E. Hay.....	do.....	2,428.32
Louise Kauffman.....	Stenographer.....	2,276.94
Arthur F. Lucas.....	Economist.....	3,096.33
Edith Marsh.....	Administrative assistant.....	2,918.22
L. V. Monzel.....	Research analyst.....	3,304.56
Jeremiah T. Riley.....	Assistant counsel.....	3,702.90
Mary Shaw.....	Stenographer.....	2,276.94
Ernest L. Stockton.....	Research analyst.....	4,951.26
Betty R. Thomson.....	Stenographer.....	1,093.08
Mary D. Ward.....	do.....	2,276.94
David E. White.....	Chief investigator.....	3,623.22

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$260,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... 160,282.63

Amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952..... 61,521.40

Total amount expended from Jan. 4, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1952..... 221,804.03

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952..... 38,195.97

WRIGHT PATMAN,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CURRENT PORNOGRAPHIC MATERIALS

JANUARY 14, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1952, to January 3, 1953, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
H. Ralph Burton.....	General counsel.....	\$4,573.46
Clifford Davis, Jr.....	Assistant general counsel.....	3,322.82
Marces E. Hoverson.....	Clerk.....	1,558.90
Leo Cullinane.....	Special investigator, public fee basis (per diem only).....	240.00
John A. Kendrick.....	do.....	59.15
J. Alvin Kugelmass.....	do.....	658.40
Joseph B. McFeely.....	do.....	551.84
Charles O. Pratt.....	do.....	2,195.71
Walter K. Van Olanda.....	do.....	1,920.00
Florence O. Binion.....	Typist, public fee basis (per diem only).....	200.00
Luelle E. Brooks.....	do.....	20.00
Hope Daigneault.....	do.....	40.00
Helen W. Gillian.....	do.....	240.00
George A. Martin.....	do.....	100.00
Virginia L. Noah.....	do.....	70.00
Jewell Y. Seely.....	do.....	50.00

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Charlotte S. Croson.....	Stenographer-typist, public fee basis (per diem only).....	\$450.00
Esamel V. Payne.....	do.....	1,620.00
Freda H. Spencer.....	do.....	90.00
Total.....		17,960.28

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$25,000.00

Amount of expenditures previously reported..... None

Amount expended from July 1952 to Jan. 3, 1953..... 20,266.74

Total amount expended from July 1952 to Jan. 3, 1953..... 20,266.74

Balance unexpended as of Jan. 15, 1953..... 4,733.26

E. C. GATHINGS,
Chairman.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

JANUARY 8, 1953.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from July 1, 1952, to December 31, 1952, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Harold M. Keele.....	General counsel.....	\$11,250.00
Thomas J. Feeney.....	Staff director.....	5,032.14
Edward C. Kennelly.....	Attorney.....	3,514.25
Joseph C. Kiger.....	Director of research.....	4,091.84
Mary E. Searight.....	Clerk.....	3,184.61
Edith M. Knight.....	Administrative assistant.....	2,527.61
Russell M. McFarland.....	Investigator.....	3,468.48
George B. de Huszar.....	Research analyst.....	3,300.84
Roger H. Mudd.....	do.....	914.18
William H. Snape, Jr.....	do.....	1,495.88
Sarah G. Billingsley.....	Clerical assistant.....	910.24
Mary L. Taylor.....	do.....	865.84
Clarence A. McGillen, Jr.....	do.....	772.26
Lucy L. Summers.....	Secretary.....	1,044.97
Marie A. Morris.....	Stenographer.....	449.50
Total.....		42,822.64

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures..... \$75,000.00

Total amount expended from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1952..... 48,269.89

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1952..... 26,730.11

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Payroll:	
July 1952.....	\$3,098.99
August 1952.....	5,181.58
September 1952.....	7,425.78
October 1952.....	8,351.02
November 1952.....	9,158.99
December 1952.....	9,606.28
Total.....	42,822.64
Office supplies and equipment.....	610.65
Telephone.....	494.45
Witness expense.....	251.01
Transportation:	
Airline.....	819.81
Railroad.....	349.32
Expense accounts of members and staff:	
Per diem allowance or subsistence.....	1,339.66
Transportation.....	1,233.92
Miscellaneous (telephone, postage, etc.).....	320.06
Printing.....	28.37
Total.....	48,269.89

BROOKS HAYS,
Acting Chairman.