SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1953

(legislative day of Friday, January 16, 1953)

The Senate met at 11:30 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

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

Our Father God, who hast made and preserved us a nation, on this solemn day of farewell and hail we pray the benefits of Thy grace upon him who, with the approbation of his colleagues and the abiding love of the Nation, goes from this exalted chair of governance in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurice, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 568) to continue until the close of June 30, 1954, the suspension of customs duties on copper, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore, Mr. TAFT, called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken, Griswold
Anderson, Hayden
Barrett, Hendrickson
Beall, Hennings
Benne, Hickenlooper
Bricker, Hill
Bridges, Hoey
Buhl, Holland
Butler, McC., Humphrey
Butler, Nebr., Hui
Byrd, Ives
Byron, Johnson
Capehart, Jordan
Case, Jenner
Clements, Johnston, S. C.
Cooper, Kefauver
Cordon, Kendall
Daniel, Kerr
Dirksen, Kilgore
Douglass, Knowland
Duff, Kubach
Downshak, Langer
Eastland, Leham
Elder, Lincoln
Ferguson, Magnuson
Flinders, Malone
Fres, Manfull
Gillette, Martin
Goldwater, McCracken
Gore, McCarran
Green, McCarthy
Huebner, Millican
Johnson, Monroe
Lugar, Murray
Murray, Neely
Moffit, Pastore
Payne, Purnell
Perkins, Robertson
Russwurm, Russell
Sabin, Simon
S. Smith, John, Smith, J. N.
Smith, N. C.
Spalding, Sparkman
Stennis, Symington
Tate, Taft
Thye, Tydings
Toye, Watkins
Weicker, Williams
Young

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Price] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. George] are necessarily absent.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

CONVENTIONS ON MIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 16, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF JOINT RESOLUTION

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on January 18, 1953, the President had approved and signed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) making January 20, 1953, a holiday for Federal employees, field service postal employees, and employees of the District of Columbia in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 568) to continue until the close of June 30, 1954, the suspension of customs duties on copper, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

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The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

REPORT ON MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Second Report on the Mutual Security Program, covering operations during the first 6 months of 1952 in furtherance of the purposes of the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (Public Law 82). The report reviews the steps that we have taken with other nations to work for peace and security.

The Mutual Security Program is a positive program for peace. It is absolutely essential to the security of the United States. At a time when one nation is bent upon world conquest—as the Soviet Union is today—other nations, large or small, have but two real choices: to pay the ransom of appeasement or to pay the price of building together sufficient strength—military, economic, political, and moral strength—to keep the peace. The United States and other free nations have chosen to build up their strength. That is what the Mutual Security Program is all about.

During the 6-month period reviewed in this report, real progress was made in strengthening the free world. Although much remains to be done, we are realizing this program's purpose. If we keep on, if each of the partners in this joint effort makes every effort to meet problems in a sensible manner, we shall eventually reach our goal of a secure, peaceful, and confident world.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, November 18, 1952.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATER AND RELATED LAND RESOURCES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, relating to development of water and related land resources, which was read, and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Public Works.

(See similar message printed in full in Record of House proceedings of January 19, 1952, pp. 428-441.)

MARITIME SUBSIDY PROGRAMS—COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication from the President of the United States, which was read.
and, with the accompanying documents, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:


The honorable the President of the Senate.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In approving the maritime industry long-range shipping bill, Public Law 546, of the Eighty-second Congress, I expressed my disappointment at its failure to provide a really thorough adjustment of existing maritime subsidy programs. I was particularly disappointed in its failure to deal with those provisions of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 which extend liberal tax privileges—amounting to indefinite tax deferrals—to companies receiving operating subsidies.

The conference committee which handled this legislation recognized that further attention would have to be given to the tax benefits by the Eighty-third Congress, and expressed the view that "the Department of Commerce and the Treasury Department should immediately begin to gather all available information relating to the extent and effect of tax deferral and tax-exemption benefits to the maritime industry." Concurring as I did with the committee on the merits of this problem, I requested the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Treasury to revise and supplement studies which their Departments had prepared in the past, to bring these up to date.

In their present importance. For example, for the above reasons, I feel most strongly that the tax benefits now provided to the Congress in its further consideration of this subject.

After reviewing these reports carefully, I am more firmly convinced than ever that the tax benefits which now are provided to this industry are unsound. As a hidden, indirect and uncontrollable form of assistance, they are basically inconsistent with one of the original purposes of the 1936 act, which was to place maritime aid on an open and direct basis. I feel sure that the Congress in 1936 could not have contemplated that these tax benefits would eventually assume the principal form of maritime aid. I am therefore convinced that the tax benefits should be repealed at the earliest opportunity. In their place, I feel that the Government should undertake to provide direct and open assistance for the fleet replacement problem. A suitable and equitable solution to this problem might be found through a liberalization of the Federal ship mortgages which already provide the primary method for financing the purchase of new ships.

Under present law, mortgages on vessels built with construction subsidy require a minimum down payment of 25 percent, whereas the estimated payment required by the Government for a minimum down payment of only 12-1/2 percent. By amending the law so as to authorize the lower down payment for all vessels, the Government could cut in half the estimated cash requirement for replacement of the presently subsidized fleet, and thereby solve this aspect of the financing problem. The estimated cost of all of the operators. One defect of this solution is that it would increase correspondingly the annual fixed charges for mortgage retirement, which would be relatively high even with a 25 percent down payment. However, the burden could be relieved by adjusting the terms of the mortgages, including possibly a reduction of the interest rate from its present level of 3-1/4 percent to 3 percent.

In the context of a more liberal loan policy of this nature, a more liberal loan policy of this nature would offer a number of advantages in comparison with the tax benefit system. This alternative method of assistance, in comparison with the tax benefit system, would merely increase the size of the future problem. The magnitude of this future problem will depend upon a large number of factors, but it appears to all those who are familiar with this industry that any operator should be able to finance replacement eventually. In their place, I feel that the Government should undertake to provide direct and open assistance for the fleet replacement problem.

By their nature, these benefits furnish the greatest assistance to those companies whose operations are relatively most profitable, and hence which may have the least need for special aid. This basic defect is especially significant in view of the wide variation in profitability between the various routes operated by the subsidized shipping companies. As a result, tax benefits may provide an unfair competitive advantage over operators in a particular trade than they actually require, while at the same time affording little or no relief to other operators.

A further objection is that tax benefits place the Government in the position of providing financial aid for a possible future problem, the scope of which cannot be meaningfully estimated at present. This type of assistance is not in keeping with the original purposes of the 1936 act, which was to place maritime aid on an open and direct basis. In relation to the possible replacement needs that may exist some 10 to 15 years hence. The magnitude of this future problem will depend upon a large number of factors, but it appears to all those who are familiar with this industry that any operator should be able to finance replacement eventually. In their place, I feel that the Government should undertake to provide direct and open assistance for the fleet replacement problem.

Similarly, the tax benefits are not essential in order to permit them to compete effectively. It has not been demonstrated that this is the case. If this Government is prepared to assist directly and in the manner now available, it should not be necessary to retain the existing tax benefits in this country merely because the general tax burden may be lower for companies operating in some foreign countries.

Quite apart from the above considerations, tax relief does not lend itself to the type of flexible adjustment which would be needed if one were to attempt to establish parity with foreign tax treatment. Tax laws in foreign countries vary widely as to rates, deprecation allowances, and other factors. Since tax treatment cannot suitably be paralleled with the treatment of American flag companies, it would be coincidental if the tax situation of any particular American operator approximated parity with the generally favorable tax status of his foreign competitors.

In the process of reviewing maritime subsidy and Foreign Commerce:

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of shipping services which are not covered under the present program. A sound decision on this issue depends upon a more precise definition of the essential requirements which this Nation must satisfy in terms of an active merchant fleet. I believe that the one commodity which now exists for subsidizing an American-flag merchant fleet is the national defense requirement. For this purpose, we cannot reasonably expect to keep in active peacetime operation of ships that would be needed in the event of war. We must instead concentrate upon maintaining a modern and efficient nucleus fleet, capable of rapid expansion in the event of mobilization. We must supplement this active nucleus with a well-maintained reserve fleet of inactive vessels, and with an effective shipbuilding industry. If we satisfy fully such defense requirements for an active fleet, we could at the same time satisfy, in large measure, whatever requirements may exist for an American merchant marine for national economic and national prestige reasons.

The two problems mentioned in the Commerce Department study merit concern. One is the need for developing a more orderly vessel-replacement program in order to avoid block obsolescence of the present fleet, especially since vessels built 1962-66, when the war-built vessels will reach a 20-year age. A solution for this program is needed, not only to simplify the ship-replacement program of the operations themselves, but also to ensure that the Nation can maintain a reasonably steady flow of ship construction activity, and thereby assure the retention of an adequate shipbuilding industry. Such a program now in operation are adequate in size and speed to meet existing competition, the shipping lines have little incentive to incur the higher capital costs of postwar replacements until their present ships reach a normal retirement age of 20 years. This problem could be overcome by a temporary amendment to the 1936 act, authorizing the Maritime Board to provide liberal trade-in allowances as a special incentive for advance replacement of a portion of the present fleet.

Another problem which requires immediate attention is the shortage of tanker capacity in the event of full-scale mobilization. This shortage might develop, despite the present world-wide tanker-construction program, because of the excess of wartime tanker production in relation to the peacetime needs. There is not now in existence any reserve fleet of idle tanker capacity, comparable to the reserve fleet of cargo ships, to supplement normal commercial capacity in the event of war. To develop such a tanker reserve, the Government might provide special financial incentives to tanker operators, encouraging them to trade in their existing ships in advance of normal obsolescence. Careful consideration should be given to the possible need for such a program, as a temporary defense preparedness measure.

I hope that the Congress will give early attention to these important problems affecting our maritime industry and its ability to meet the needs of national security.

Sincerely yours,

Harry S. Truman,

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The Acting President is to present before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION RELATING TO AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3185, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report and recommendation concerning amendment of section 3185, title 18, United States Code, relating to fugitives from justice (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AIR TO CERTAIN AMERICAN NATIONALS

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize aid to needy American nationals in connection with their repatriation from foreign countries, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INCREASE IN CONTRIBUTION TO EUREAU OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION FOR THE PROMOTION OF ARBITRATION

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 28, 1935, entitled "An act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union" (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITION

The Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate the petition of Carmen Vazquez, and sundry other citizens of Puerto Rico, praying for the prompt approval of the constitution for Puerto Rico, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
The bill (H. R. 568) to continue until the close of June 30, 1954, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper, was referred to the appropriate Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore read 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.)

ANNOUNCEMENT AS TO PROCEEDING

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, in a few moments the Senate in a body will proceed to the east front of the Capitol to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, following which the Senate will return to its Chamber and reassemble. I ask that the work of today's session may be quickly completed.

The President-elect, Harry S. Truman, and the Vice President of the United States, Alben W. Barkley, were escorted to the inaugural platform by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and Senator Hayden and Representative Rayburn, members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements. The President and Vice President were seated immediately to the right of the place reserved for the President-elect.

Mrs. Harry S. Truman and Mrs. Alben W. Barkley were escorted to the places assigned to them on the platform.

The President-elect of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, of Kansas, was escorted to the inaugural platform by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and Senator Herman Welker; Senator Carl Hayden; Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr.; Representative Leslie C. Arends; and Representative Sam Rayburn, and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate (J. Mark Trice).

INVOCATION

The Most Reverend Patrick A. O'Boyle, Archbishop of Washington, offered the following invocation:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Our Father, in Thy most Holy Name we pray Thee, to renew Thy gifts in the minds and hearts of those who, today, are entrusted with the high office of governing our beloved country.

Give to those who frame our laws to know clearly the path of rectitude. Urge them by Thy grace to seek to serve Thee best, by serving most unselfishly the citizens of the land.

Let Thy justice be made manifest in our judiciary, and thereby enrich and comfort the world with the vision of equal and impartial justice for all men before the law.

Bless with every needful grace, and abundantly endow the mind and heart and will of every one of them with all the divine gifts and help that make bearable the great burdens of his high office. May Thy Holy Spirit descend upon him with the gift of wisdom, to lead, and understand to know Thy holy will, with knowledge to enlighten him in whatever difficulties he may encounter. Impart to him the divine gift of piety by which he may walk humbly with Thee in the stern way of duty and honor. Fill him with courage to face his gigantic tasks with serenity and force, into his spirit that charity whose first law is, by Thy will, the love of his fellow man.

Amen.

Miss Dorothy Maynor sang 'America, the Beautiful,' accompanied by the United States Marine Band.

PRAYER

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, offered the following prayer:

O God, who art beyond our knowledge but near to Thy people, who are the chosen representatives of our Government, and our people. Help us to preserve our blessed heritage of freedom and to make secure our institutions of law, equality, and justice. May it be given to us to walk always in the dignity of free men secure in our rights and faithful in the obligations of our civilized citizenship. May we all, together as one people, stand as one people. Amen.

May Thy spirit rest upon the Vice President of the United States and upon all the chosen representatives of our Government.

Be gracious, O Lord, unto our land and our people. Help us to preserve our blessed heritage of freedom and to make secure our institutions of law, equality, and justice.

Guide his hands to Thy purpose and his will unfallingly to Thy service. May he be the bringer of good tidings and the comforter, and in his heart, a new hope for our country and for mankind.

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Be gracious, O Lord, unto our land and our people. Help us to preserve our blessed heritage of freedom and to make secure our institutions of law, equality, and justice.
In a quest of understanding, we seek God's guidance. We summon all our knowledge of the past and scan all signs of the future. We bring all our wit and will to meet the question: How fast do we come in man's long pilgrimage from darkness into light? Are we nearing the light—a day of freedom and peace for all mankind? Or are the shadows of another night closing in upon us?

Great as are the preoccupations absorbing us at home, concerned as we are with matters that deeply affect our livelihood today and our vision of the future, each of these problems is dwarfed by, and often even created by, this question that involves all human kind.

This trial comes at a moment when man's power to achieve good or to inflict evil surpasses the brightest hopes and the sharpest fears of all ages. We can turn rivers in their courses, level mountains to the plains. Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from the earth.

At such a time in history, we who are free must proclaim anew our faith. The faith that the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man to be governed by eternal moral and natural laws.

This faith defines our full view of life. It establishes, beyond debate, those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that make all men equal in His sight.

In the light of this equality, we know that the virtues most cherished by free people—love of truth, pride of work, devotion to our homes—shine equally precious in the lives of the most humbled and of the most exalted. The men who mine coal and fire furnaces and balance ledgers and turn lathes and plant cotton and heal the sick and plant and care cities. Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from the earth.

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At such a time in history, we who are free must proclaim anew our faith. The faith that the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man to be governed by eternal moral and natural laws.
of all free men, so it must be the dedication of their leaders, to save humanity from preying upon itself. In the light of this principle, we stand ready to exchange our arms and all others in joint effort to remove the causes of mutual fear and distrust among nations, and so to make possible drastic reduction of armed forces. The sole recourse for what succeeding such effort are that, in their purpose, they be aimed logically and honestly toward securing peace for all; and that, in their result, the wide and modernized participation of each and every participating nation will prove good faith in carrying out its pledge.

(2) Realizing that common sense and common decency all dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. [Applause.] For in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a burden as a prisoner's chains.

(3) Knowing that only a United States that is strong and immensely productive can give freedom to the world we view our Nation's strength and security as a trust upon which rests the hope of free men everywhere. It is the firm duty of each of our free citizens, and the loyal vocation of every leader to place the cause of his country before the comfort of himself.

(4) Honoring the identity and heritage of each nation, we shall recognize the strength to try to impress upon another people our own cherished political and economic institutions. [Applause.]

(5) Assessing realistically the needs and capacities of proven friends of freedom, we shall strive to help them to achieve their own security and well-being. Likewise, we shall count upon them to assume, within the limits of their resources, their full and just burdens in the common defense of freedom. [Applause.]

(6) Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster everywhere, and to practice ourselves, policies that encourage and promote the material and moral resources that the world needs. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples.

(7) Appreciating that economic need, military security, and political wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen and perpetuate the bonds of peace and cooperation the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the Western Hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose.

In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the Western democracies strive with vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitely marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, and win for us, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

(8) Conceiving the defense of freedom, like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another is in any sense inferior or expendable. [Applause.]

(9) Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all peoples' hope for peace, we shall strive to make it the merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By these rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope—this supreme aspiration—must rule the way we live.

We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak and timid. It is the right of nations to aspire to a Good and it is the right of peoples to hope to a Good and to be prepared for the Greatness that God has placed within us.

(10) In the light of this principle, we stand solidly behind the United Nations. For in the United Nations is the instrument of a nation, a moral force, and a moral force that will bring the peoples of the world together in a common bond of brotherhood and freedom.

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The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio that the nomination of Mr. John Foster Dulles be deferred to the immediate consideration of the nomination of John Foster Dulles to be Secretary of State.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, last Thursday afternoon the Committee on Foreign Relations held a public hearing on the proposed nomination of Mr. John Foster Dulles to be Secretary of State. The transcript of the hearing has been printed and is available to all Members of the Senate. At the conclusion of that hearing, the committee met briefly in executive session and unanimously agreed to the following motion: If and when the nomination of John Foster Dulles to be Secretary of State comes to the Senate on January 20, the chairman of this committee is authorized and directed to state to the Senate that this committee recommends the confirmation of Mr. Dulles without further reference to committee.

I am happy to make that recommendation, Mr. President. Few men have come to the Senate as Secretary of State with the training and experience which Mr. Dulles brings with him. His outstanding record and his attainments are well known, not only to the Senate but to the entire country. Almost his entire adult life has been devoted to international affairs. He was a senior adviser to the entire country. He has been intimately associated with the State Department, Mr. President, with respect to the development of foreign policy, and not merely present the decisions of the foreign policy, and not merely present the committees of the Senate, with respect to the development of foreign policy, and not merely present the decisions of the Senate. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio that the nomination of Mr. John Foster Dulles to be Secretary of State be deferred to the immediate consideration of the nomination of Mr. John Foster Dulles to be Secretary of State.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I do not intend to detain the Senate, but I want to call particular attention to a statement which Mr. Dulles made to the Foreign Relations Committee in answer to a question I asked as to his conception of the relationship between the Senate, the President, and the Secretary of State in the formulation and the execution of foreign policy. This is what Mr. Dulles said:

I believe that the Executive should consult with the Congress, both branches of the Congress, with respect to the development of foreign policy, and not merely present the decisions of the Congress as an accomplished fact which the Congress, or the Senate, as the case may be, has to take or leave. • • • I believe in bringing the Congress in, as far as practical, at the formative stage of policies, rather than letting it wait until the policies are consummated, and • • • cannot be any less true of the consequences.

That is a tremendously heartening statement; and I want to assure the Senate that, so far as the Foreign Relations Committee is concerned, we welcome that kind of teamwork, and we will make every effort to be helpful in our criticisms and suggestions.

I hope the nomination will be confirmed unanimously.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, am I correct in my understanding that these nominations may be taken up by motion, for consideration and a vote, but that on the basis of an objection from any Senator they cannot be voted on today?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The understanding of the rule by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have no objection to a discussion and a debate on the nominations, but I shall object to a vote on the nominations today, for the reasons which I shall state.

We have had placed on our desks a few minutes ago the reports of the committees of the Senate which considered the nominations and a copy of the hearings held in connection with the nominations. However, Mr. President, confirming nominations of Cabinet officers places upon each Member of the Senate such a solemn obligation that, speaking for myself and for all, I object to a vote on the nominations until I have had an opportunity to read the reports of the committees and the transcripts of the hearings.

It is my judgment that in all probability, when I do finish reading the committee reports and the transcripts, I shall agree with the decisions of the committees. Nevertheless, I cannot substitute the committee amendments for my own responsibilities. I do not agree that there is any great need for haste in connection with these nominations. The various departments will continue to function under subordinates until the Cabinet officers are confirmed. I believe it to be much more important that we demonstrate to the American people in this democracy of ours that we do not approve of nominations quickly and hastily until each one of us has had at least an adequate opportunity to study the record. I believe such action on our part would not be in keeping with What I am sure is the Senator from Oregon's point of view.

I object to the nomination of John Foster Dulles to be Secretary of State. The parliamentary situation is such that the motion to proceed to the immediate consideration of the nominations, however, is in order and may be passed on today. I shall make similar motions with respect to the other eight Cabinet nominees, and we shall take them up this afternoon, and consideration of them will be in order, and may be passed on today, and I shall make similar motions with respect to the other eight Cabinet nominees, and we shall take them up this afternoon, and consideration of them will be in order and may be passed on today.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I believe the record should be very plain in relation to this particular nomination, as
well as in respect to the other nominations. The record should show plainly that a request has been made by the President of the United States, and I have just listened to an address by him in which he stressed the fact that probably today we are in the most critical period of our Nation's history.

If the fact for weeks that the President of the United States would send the nominations to the Senate today. While, of course, I realize that every Senator has his privilege, and I am sure that if they should exercise them, there has been a custom, as I remember, that with relation to his official family, special consideration should be given to the wishes of the President of the United States. In view of the President's statement that we are now in a critical period in our history, it seems to me that we owe our country the duty of proceeding in these matters with dispatch. I hope that my dear associate from Wisconsin will not object to a vote on the nominations, particularly in view of the fact that he has in front of him the President of the Republic and the testimony relating to the character and ability of the nominees. I say it with no reflection upon the purpose of the objection. However, I believe there cannot be any doubt that the cooperation mean something when we are told by the Chief Executive of this country that we are in a very serious situation.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senate from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin. I am pointing out that the committee reports are in front of me. Certainly he did not imply, I hope; that I simply suggest that I think there is a basis for immediate action.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish only to call the attention of Senators to the fact that I gave full notice of the proceeding to be followed. It was reported in the newspaper that at the last meeting of the Senate, on Friday, I said:

I have asked the chairmen of the committees to endeavor to have the transcript of the hearings prepared for printing, and the printing clerk has undertaken to have the Government Printing Office work overtime in order to have the printed proceedings available at that time. Certainly they will be available on Tuesday morning, and any Senator who wishes to have a copy may obtain it at his office on Tuesday morning. He can send for a copy on Tuesday morning.

There has been no session of the Senate since that time. As a matter of fact, I sent for copies of the hearing on Monday morning. Copies of this hearing, with four others, were available yesterday morning. Copies of the other three were available this morning. So I do not think the distinguished Senator from Ohio has any basis for his objection to the care with which we have tried to obtain expedition in this matter.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President—

Mr. TAFT. I do not suppose the Nation will fall if the confirmation of these nominations is delayed for 1 day. Although, of course, during this period many departments will be without heads, I shall move to take up the other nominations en bloc when they are reached; and if the same objection is interposed, they will be taken up tomorrow under the rule.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senate yield?

Mr. Thomas. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to underscore what the distinguished majority leader has said. The Republican Policy Committee also requested that the printing clerk have the hearings prepared for printing. I believe five or six of them were available yesterday to any Senator who wanted them. Some were available even earlier than that. I understand that some were available even earlier than that. I think it is very unfortunate that the President of the United States, after having sworn in office, should be compelled to present to the Senate a constitutional adviser at a time when a war is going on in Korea, and when there are very dangerous international tensions throughout the world. The President of the United States will not have available to him a single constitutional adviser. The precedents have been exactly the opposite. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt came into office in 1933, the nominations of members of the Cabinet were confirmed on the day he took the oath of office. I think it is a considerable responsibility for a single Senator to undertake to delay confirmation of these nominations.

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

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I assure the Senator from Ohio that the Senate has no intention of failing to assume that responsibility, in keeping with what I think is the preservation of a sound system of checks upon the Executive of our country, which our constitutional fathers clearly intended. I believe that the rule which I have invoked today is but an instrumentality for carrying out such checks.

CONSIDERATION OF OTHER EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Democratic minority and the minority floor leader for the cooperation which they have shown in this matter. I think the attempt to obtain the nominations confirmed immediately.

I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nominations without reference to committee:

George M. Humphrey, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Treasury.
Herbert Brownell, Jr., of New York, to be Attorney General.
Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan, to be Postmaster General.
Douglas McKay, of Oregon, to be Secretary of the Interior.
Ezra Taft Benson, of Utah, to be Secretary of Agriculture.
Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Commerce.
Martin P. Durkin, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Labor.
Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, of Texas, to be Federal Security Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I raise the same objection to a vote today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order has been overruled. This is merely a motion to proceed to the consideration of the nominations.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on behalf of and by authority of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to report that a hearing held yesterday at the committee unanimously approved the nomination of Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr., of New York, to be Attorney General. They made the recommendation that when the nomination is received it be confirmed by the Senate without reference to the committee.

I may add that the report of the committee has been printed and is lying on the desks of Senators.
Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, yesterday an open public hearing was held on the nomination of Mr. Herbert Brownell, Jr., to be Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Brownell was present, and at which every member was present, and at which every member took some part in the questioning. The committee had an opportunity before us in connection with his nomination to become Secretary of the Interior. Rather extensive hearings were conducted, in which every member participated, a copy of which is on the desks of Senators today. The following motion was made by the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Anderson):

I move that the chairman be authorized to make a report that the committee endorses and confirms unanimously the nomination of the distinguished Governor of Oregon and former member of Congress as Secretary of the Interior.

The motion was seconded by the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Malone), and, as I say, was agreed to by the unanimous vote of the committee. It is our desire, speaking for the committee, that no further action be taken by the Senate.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Madam President, yesterday the Senate Finance Committee had an open hearing on the nomination of George M. Humphrey, to be Secretary of the Treasury, and on the nomination of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby to be Federal Security Administrator. I may say the committee hearings were open. All members of the committee participated in the questioning. The committee members present unanimously voted to report both nominations favorably to the Senate, without further hearings. I earnestly urge the Senate to confirm both of these favorably reported nominations.

Mr. CARLSON. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I have been authorized and directed to announce that our committee has unanimously agreed to recommend favorably the confirmation of Arthur E. Summerfield as Postmaster General of the United States, without referring its nomination to the committee.

On January 14 our committee met in executive session and Mr. Summerfield made a statement concerning his background and experience. The committee was impressed by the forthright statement of Mr. Summerfield. I am certain the members were favorably impressed with the career that he has made that has brought him to the Post Office Department as economically and efficiently as possible.

The hearings of our committee in connection with this matter have been placed upon the desks of the Members and I am certain any questions may be answered by referring to these hearings.

For many years, the Postmaster General designate has been engaged in the automobile business in Flint, Grand Rapids, and Clio, Mich. He stated that he has resigned as president of these Chevrolet companies and has divested himself of any interests in connection with them. He also stated that he has resigned his position as chairman of the Republican National Committee, which he so ably filled during the past several months.

Mr. President, I ask that this body unanimously approve the confirmation of the nomination of Arthur E. Summerfield to be Postmaster General of the United States. I believe that he has all the necessary qualifications for the office to which he has been appointed. I can vouch for his loyalty, his honesty, character, and good reputation. He is a great citizen of the United States and will lead the Post Office Department to render greater service to the public at less cost to the taxpayer.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, I understand the Senator from Kansas to urge a unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. Reserving the right to object and, by way of comment, let me say I do not share the view expressed on the floor of the Senate this afternoon that failure to confirm these Cabinet nominees will in any way interfere with their ability to function in the government by the executive branch for any period of time whatever. There is not a department that today does not have a subordinate officer who is going to carry on whether the nomination of the department head is confirmed by the Senate or not. Mr. Hoover is still going to function in the FBI. There are too many subordinate officials in the Department of Justice who are going to carry on the functions of the Department. The same situation exists in every other executive department. I object to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Carlson).

Mr. HENDRICKSON rose.

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, the President of the United States has authority to permit those subordinates to carry on until the nominations of the Cabinet officers are confirmed.

One more point, and I shall yield to the Senator from New Jersey in one moment. In reference to the precedents, Madam President, they have not been uniform. There have been a good many occasions when there have been controversies between the Cabinet and the administration in regard to various Cabinet officers, and Senate debate has gone on in some instances in our history for several days. So, the judgment of the Senate is taking a position that is at all out of line with the history of this country.

The position he is taking is in keeping with what I regard as my obligation to the Senate, and that is not to sit here and vote on a matter so important as confirming the nominations of Cabinet officers until I know what the record shows. The committee records have...
been submitted to me a few brief
minutes ago. I intend to study them be-
tween now and tomorrow, and I shall
be ready to vote tomorrow in accor-
dance with the spirit and intent of the rule.

Now I yield to the Senator from
New Jersey.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Madam Pre-
sident, the junior Senator from New
Jersey would like to ask the junior Sena-
tor from Oregon whether he attended any
of the hearings on any of these nomi-
nees, or whether he participated in
the hearings.

Mr. MORSE. I did not attend any of
the hearings. I was not a member of
any of the committees. I now ask the
distinguished Senator from New
Jersey, is it his position that, because
he did not attend any of these hearings, there-
fore I have no right to exercise my rights
on the floor of the Senate under the
rule?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is par-
tially my position; yes.

Mr. MORSE. I want to say I think
it is a highly fallacious one.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I disagree with
the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator may dis-
gree all he wants to, but what the Sena-
tor is saying to me, a Senator who is not
a member of the junior Senator from
New Jersey that I have the floor, and when I have
completely my remarks I shall then be glad to yield to him.

I may say further to the Senator from
New Jersey that with all these commit-
tee meetings, some of them taking place
at the same time, I could not be in sev-
eral places at once. I had a right as
a Member of the Senate to await the
action of my colleagues on these com-
mitees and then to consider their re-
ports. That is the position of the office set-up
in the Senate. It is not the obligation of a Member of the Senate
to be running from committee to com-
ittee on which he does not serve. I have no reason to think that he should have their
reports; and I got the reports this
noon. I am going to read them tonight.
Our forefathers in their wisdom pro-
vided to Members of the Senate the protec-
tion I am exercising today in order
that time might be afforded to judge the actions of their committees.
These committees do not act with final-
ity, and, in my judgment, we should per-
mit them act in such great haste as is
proposed here today. I object.

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam President,
will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I would like to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Am I to infer that
in the future the Senator from Oregon will insist that
all Senators be given time in advance, in order that he may
have sufficient time to read them, even
though the committees might hold open hearings on each nomination, and upon
other matters?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Mich-
gan is quite mistaken, as I am inclined
to think he knows, in trying to place that
interpretation upon the remarks of the
Senator from Oregon. What is the Congress-
sional Record of today's proceedings will
show that the Senator from Oregon has

only said that he did not see these re-
ports until he arrived on the floor of the
Senate. He has just got through
saying to the Senator from New
Jersey that he had the right to rely upon the
committees to proceed with hearings and
to make a report, at which time he could
pass judgment on the committees' con-
cclusions, once the reports were submit-
ted to the Senate. The reports were
submitted to the Senate today.

The majority leader, in his argument,
to which I replied, and to which I think
the Senator from Michigan was refer-
ing, pointed out that these reports were
available as of Tuesday morning, as I
understood him to say. I simply reply
to that by saying they were not made available
for the junior Senator from Oregon on Tuesday morning. I never
saw them until I came on the floor of the
Senate today.

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam President,
will the Senator yield for another ques-
tion?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does not the Sena-
tor from Oregon feel that responsibility?

Mr. MORSE. Madam President, the
Senator from Oregon feels that he
should be able to rely on the proce-
dures of the Senate, and that is what he
has done. Under the procedure of the
Senate, the reports were placed upon his
desk today, and he has seen them today
for the first time. He is going to read them tonight and vote
tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objec-
tion is heard.

Mr. AIKEN. Madam President, I
should like the Record to show that the
Senator from Oregon feels that he
should be able to rely on the proce-
dures of the Senate, and that is what he
has done. Under the procedure of the
Senate, the reports were placed upon his
desk today, and he has seen them today
for the first time. He is going to read them tonight and vote
tomorrow.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE LEGIS-
LATIVE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following
routine legislative business was trans-
acted:

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee
were submitted:

By Mr. TOBEY, from the Committee on
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

S. Res. 22. Resolution extending the
 time for study by the Committee on
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the
 organization and operations of the Inter-
 state Commerce Commission; without
 amendment; and

S. Res. 23. Resolution extending the
time for investigation by the Committee on
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce of certain
 transportation problems; and, under the rule, referred to the Com-
mitee on Rules and Administration.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN PROB-
LEMS RELATING TO INTERSTATE AND
FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. TOBEY, from the Committee on
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 41),
which was referred to the Committee on
 Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly
 authorized subcommittee thereof, is author-
 ized and directed to make a full and complete
 study and investigation of any and all mat-
 ters pertaining to, or adjourned periods of
 executive session, adjourned until January
 1, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. TOBEY:

S. Res. 1. A bill to amend section 311 of the
 Communications Act; and

S. 380. A bill to authorize the Interstate
 Commerce Commission to make mandatory
 the installation of certain railroad commu-
nication systems; to the Committee on
 Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TAFT. I move that the Senate
adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.
The motion was agreed to, and at 1
 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m. the Senate,
in executive session, adjourned until
Wednesday, January 21, 1953, at 12
 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the
Senate January 20 (legislative day of
January 16, 1953):

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

John Foster Dulles, of New York, to be
 Secretary of State.
James E. Stodge, JAGC, O029103.
George L. Morgan, DC, O122302.
Charles J. Zerzan, Jr., MC, O1402214. Louis Zissis, DC, O988456.

To be second lieutenants
James J. Christopherson, Jr., MSC, O967881.
Mary E. Deyo, MSC, N900176.
Norman E. Eggleston, MSC, O967970.
Catherine R. Fuller, ANC, N900190.
Elmer G. Green, MSC, O906421.
Betty M. Gieldseth, ANC, N792140.
Mitriam K. Ginsberg, ANC, N906627.
Thelma M. Worth, MC, O926649.
Robert A. Hedeen, MSC, O960396.
Robert S. Hiltt, MSC, O988522.
Louise H. SANC, N904670.
William B. Hill, MSC, O969541.
William R. Knowles, MSC, O990423.
Martha L. Leimer, WAC, L1010651.
John J. Litsinger, R0019765.
David W. Marble, MSC, O2202726.
Warner D. McClure, MSC, O1887896.
Norman G. McTague, MSC, O1970661.
Henry C. Mitchell, MSC, O978755.
Gerald G. Morgan, MSC, O970556.
Francis B. Neiwender, MSC, O968251.
Margaret L. Newhart, ANC, N608584.
Ruth W. Faye, WAC, L1010616.
Joan M. Pollard, ANC, N905307.
Kathryn G. Post, WAC, L1010261.
Jennifer K. Ports, MSC, O988063.
Kendrith M. Rowland, MSC, O967821.
Herbert G. Scott, Jr., MC, O975658.
Emil G. Shaw, MSC, O984582.
Jeanne Sherburne, WMSMC, R24615.
William E. Sievers, MSC, O968018.
Elizabeth J. Starkey, ANC, N903140.
Helen V. Suess, ANC, N900522.
Kenneth R. Van Stolk, MSC, O968360.

The following-named person for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Army, in the grade specified, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of title IV, Career Compensation Act of 1949 (Public Law 381, 81st Cong.):

To be colonel
Littleton A. Roberts, O26991.

The following-named person for reappointment to the active list of the Medical Corps, Regular Army, in the grade specified, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of title IV, Career Compensation Act of 1949 (Public Law 351, 81st Cong.):

To be captain
Robert C. Garner, O58733.

The following-named persons for appointment as chaplains of the Regular Army, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of section 505 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

James B. Blunk, O938054.
Arthur H. Hult, O990141.
Harvey M. Smith, O513221.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to physical qualification:

Howard G. Albee, O2020608.
Harvey G. Dickerson, Jr., O948667.
Raul L. Greene, O966606.
Robert G. Jones, O2204610.
John J. Kirchenstein, O555797.
Jode R. Wilson, O2206915.
Langhorne F. Withera, O2210155.
STATEMENT

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to designation as a distinguished graduate, and also subject to physical qualification:

Howard K. Wohlforth, O1888179.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), subject to designation as a distinguished graduate, and also subject to physical qualification:

Charles A. Oliver, A02212064.

Robert B. McElroy, A02212056.

Raymond E. Messier, A02212058.

Lawrence A. Neer, A02212060.

Eldon L. Mansfield, Jr., A01890781.

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Eldon L. Mansfield, Jr., A01890781.

Eldon L. Mansfield, Jr., A01890781.

Eldon L. Mansfield, Jr., A01890781.
To be first lieutenants, United States Air Force (Medical Service)

Joseph E. Hodge, AO1541879.
Harold C. Hodkins, AO1319096.
Eugene K. Lindsay, AO946460.

To be second lieutenants, United States Air Force (Medical Service)

Henry P. Ames, Jr., AO2232018.
James W. Bugg, AO119362.
Emery B. Busch, Jr., AO2234093.
Alexander J. Cardarelli, AO2229063.
Francis P. Chiaramonte, AO1890091.
Frederick J. Diem, Jr., AO2211684.
Hal G. Eiter, AO2213783.
Sheldon L. Freud, AO2213779.

To be second lieutenants, United States Air Force

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

Alton G. Burckle, Jr., A01854113.
William E. Brewer, AO1923697.
Bruce Jones, AO1921099.
Robert L. Little, AO2213642.
Llewellyn B. Griffith, AO1507148.
Raymond O. Has, AO66281.

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

Lionel C. Allard, Jr., AO0338699.
Curtis H. Arrington, Jr., AO1855081.
Albert F. Ashcraft, AO1856093.
Orville R. Baisden, AO2664503.
Gerald W. Bates, AO286916.
Robert H. Butts, AO1792965.
Glen E. Booton, AO1509490.
James E. Braddock, AO689871.
Robert S. Brockett, AO650693.
Stewart Burgin, AO789700.
Harry R. Cattrell, AO0384780.
George A. Covel, AO2076646.
Frederich C. Damm, AO1872455.
Bryce C. Connor, AO9009198.
Alexander C. Czekal, AO0370781.
Lloyd G. Cquality, AO1000747.
Herbert F. Egender, AO733292.
James J. Ford, AO670375.
Earl Furnace, AO111776.

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

Lester R. Loper, AO22238897.
Robert L. Little, AO22213642.
Frederick J. Diedrich, Jr., AO22215164.
Llewellyn B. Griffith, AO1507148.

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

John W. Alexander, AO18565933.
William T. Alexander, AO20867907.
Bernard R. Babcock, AO1859069.

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

William T. Alexander, AO18565933.
William T. Alexander, AO20867907.

To be first lieutenants

Wendal L. Busboom, AO2086772.
John C. Canfield, AO196922.
William E. Compet, AO1655941.
John C. Casey, AO198288.
Fred J. Christman, Jr., AO7297695.
Guy P. Clark, Jr., AO193282.
Lloyd J. Conkey, AO1894605.
Robert P. Coker, AO2087465.
John A. Cotter, AO641426.
Joe J. Cottle, AO89365.
Fred R. Crawford, AO754076.

To be first lieutenants

William F. Cote, AO89365.

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

James A. Hill, AO0768546.
Richard L. Hellwege, AO983197.
Alfred E. Hector, AO1872455.

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

Llewellyn B. Griffith, AO1507148.
Edward A. Hall, AO036157.

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

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To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

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To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:

To be first lieutenants

The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (officer personnel act of 1947), to be first lieutenants, were second lieutenants:
The following-named persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under recess-session provisions during the last recess period of the Eighty-second Congress, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947), and section 301, Public Law 625, Eightieth Congress (Women’s Armed Services Organization Act of 1947):  

To be first lieutenant  

Dorothy L. Neely, AL190812.  

To be second lieutenant  

Veron H. Fink, ALS91456.  

The following-named distinguished officer candidates, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under recess-appointment provisions during the last recess period of the Eighty-second Congress, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):  

To be second lieutenants  


The following-named designated aviation cadets, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under recess-appointment provisions during the last recess period of the Eighty-second Congress, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947):  

To be second lieutenants  

The following-named distinguished officer candidates for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 306, Public Law 381, Eightieth Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947): To be second lieutenants

Robert E. Messerli, AO2223409.
Bobbi J. Meyer, AO2223447.
William R. Mitchell, AO2224452.
Robert B. Moler, AO2225448.
Billy L. Morrow, AO2226446.
Robert C. Nafziger, AO2226714.
James H. Nagel, AO2226717.
Isaac M. Newberry, Jr., AO2226750.
Danice E. Newton, AO2226753.
Ronald G. O'Connor, AO2226554.
Chester J. Payne, AO2224409.
David G. Palmer, AO2224012.
Wallace B. Pennington, AO2224942.
Larry E. Plaster, AO2224950.
William R. Pogue, AO2226267.
Paul A. Renfro, AO2226532.
Don P. Rettberg, AO2226868.
Joseph V. Schramm, AO2225212.
Thomas G. Smith, AO2226675.
Clayton C. Snow, AO2226679.
William P. Stacy, AO2225230.
Theodore M. Stoilk, AO2225618.
Robert E. Stone, Jr., AO2226730.
Lowell M. Strong, AO2225129.
Jack W. Suggs, AO2224800.
Cyrus D. Sweet III, AO2225264.
Herbert B. Tartt, Jr., AO2225436.
Alvin D. Thomas, Jr., AO2224643.
Bruce D. Thompson, AO2224023.
Robert M. Thor, AO2225507.
Thomas A. Varble, AO2225510.
William C. Voss, AO2225912.
Reginald C. Wagner, Jr., AO2225415.
James A. Watkins, AO2224029.
Richard B. Warding, AO2225740.
Benjamin W. Whitten, AO2224292.
Benjamin M. Whiteaker, AO2225013.
Arnold Whitten, AO2224687.
Willard R. Whitted, AO2225844.
Edwin L. Williams, Jr., AO2226090.
Roger E. Wright, AO2226224.
Saul B. Young, Jr., AO2225516.
Donald L. Zaworski, AO2225578.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1953

The House met at 11:15 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., in the Chair, administered the following prayer:

O Thou infinite and eternal God, we acknowledge, gratefully, that Thou hast been our refuge and strength in ages past and art our only help and hope for today and tomorrow; and we now beseech Thee, merciful and penitent that Thou wilt kindle within us a sacred flame of noble idealism and make our minds and hearts the sanctuary of Thy love and light, Thy truth and peace. And grant that on this solemn and sacred day in the calendar of our national life all the citizens of our beloved country may lift their voices in joyful harmony to invoke the blessings of Thy grace and favor upon us, and upon all our chosen representatives, who are to take the oath of office and the pledge of loyalty and service.

We pray that our President, our Vice President, our Speaker, and all who are leaders in the affairs of government may be good men and women ruling in the fear of the Lord. May they be faithful in their trust, and true to their duties; give them that favor and influence with their fellow men which come from following Thee. Inspire us, O God, with a greater desire to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thy Word as we strive to bring in that glorious and blessed day of brotherhood and of peace; and hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION: REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION FOR LEGISLATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. Doc. No. 65)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the obligations of the United States of America as a member of the International Labor Organization, I transmit herewith, for the enactment of legislation or such other action as the Congress may consider appropriate, an authentic text of a convention (No. 87) concerning migration for employment (revised 1949), and an authentic text of a recommendation (No. 86) concerning migration for employment (revised 1949), both of which were adopted on July 1, 1949, by the International Labor Conference at its thirtysixth session, held at Geneva from June 8 to July 2, 1949.

I transmit also the report of the Secretary of Labor and with regard to the convention and recommendation, together with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of State setting forth the coordinated view of the interested departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government with respect to the convention and recommendation. It will be noted that those departments and agencies do not recommend any Federal legislation, as they are of the view that existing Federal legislation is in substantial compliance with the basic intent and purposes of the convention, including Annex III thereof, and in addition conforms to the most important provisions of the recommendation and Annexes I and II of the convention.

For action and advice with respect to American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and for transmission to the governments of Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of any action that those governments may give consideration to the enactment of legislation or other action, I am sending texts of the convention and recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 20, 1953.

(Enclosures: 1. Authentic text of convention. 2. Authentic text of recommendation. 3. Report of the Secretary of State. 4. Letter from the Secretary of Labor (copy).)

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair wishes to announce to the House that we will leave here in a body to go out on the official platform for the inaugural ceremony. In order to get on the platform it will be necessary for each Member to display his official ticket. The seats to be occupied by the Senate and the House of Representatives have no cover, and it is advisable for Members to take with them their overcoats and hats.

The Chair also desires to state that, pursuant to House Resolution 101, on the conclusion of the ceremonies on the east side of the Capitol the Members of the House will stand adjourned until noon on Thursday next.

The Speaker pro tempore, preceded by the Clerk, will head the procession, and the Members of the House will form in double column following them.

Thereupon, at 11 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m., the Members of the House, preceded by the Speaker pro tempore and the Clerk, proceeded to the east front of the Capitol.

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to House Resolution 101, stood in adjournment until Thursday, January 22, 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:

333. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report setting forth the transfer of reassignments and transfers of property within the General Post Office of the Department of Defense at June 30, 1952, and the results of their operation for the year then ended; pursuant to section 405 (c) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

334. A letter from the Administrator, Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act, transmitting the second semianual report on the Operations under the Mutual Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Public Law 213, 82d Cong.) to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

335. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, transmitting the final report for the fiscal year 1952 on the reassignments and transfers of property within executive agencies where such reassignments and transfers are between activities which are financed by Migration Funds or Appropriations under the Federal Security Act of 1947; pursuant to section 202 (f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; to the Committee on Government Operations.

336. A letter from the Director, Executive Office of the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a copy of the semianual reports of the Executive Office of the Secretary of Defense, pursuant to section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.