By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting the recognition and importance of the spruce-timber resources in the State of Idaho, and to initiate an adequate emergency program to control the spruce-bark-beetle epidemic; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memoralizing the President and the Congress of the United States, requesting the enactment of legislation providing for the donation of lands formerly within the Fort Missoula Military Reservation to Missoula County, Mont.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States, to make provision for payment of the exact equivalent of taxes to the States and other lesser political subdivisions whenever the tax base of such taxing units is depleted by withdrawals of lands for the use of Federal agencies; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. R. 3662. A bill for the relief of Eva Ruttkay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3663. A bill for the relief of Hajna Sepsi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 36664. A bill for the relief of Anis Movafagh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE of Missouri:

H. R. 3665. A bill for the relief of Marko Ribic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 3666. A bill for the relief of Rev. Petros Constantine Remoundos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVINS:

H. R. 3667. A bill for the relief of Harry B. Girdley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 3668. A bill for the relief of Samuel Zimmerman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3669. A bill for the relief of Paula Bernstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL:

H. R. 3670. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Julia Gamroth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 3671. A bill for the relief of Walter E. Durham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3672. A bill for the relief of Clyde M. Litton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 3673. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Araxin Jerian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 3674. A bill for the relief of Gerhardt Fassl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 3675. A bill for the relief of Herre van der Veen, Mrs. Marie van der Veen, Helen Winifred van der Veen, and Jan Herre van der Veen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 3676. A bill for the relief of Juanita Kloeden McCormick-Goodhart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 3677. A bill for the relief of Sister Paolina (Angela Di Franco); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 3678. A bill for the relief of George Prokofieff de Seversky and Isabelle Prokofieff de Seversky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 3679. A bill for the relief of Nicola Mastrofilippo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 3680. A bill for the relief of Dora Camalich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. R. 3681. A bill for the relief of Nathan L. Laufman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 3682. A bill for the relief of Tate Gu Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 3683. A bill for the relief of Edmon Burgher; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

75. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of Disabled American Veterans, Department of Pennsylvania, approving resolution by the national convention urging the Congress of the United States to grant a sufficient overall annual appropriation so as to guarantee sufficient funds to operate the Veterans' Administration throughout each fiscal year; to the Committee on Appropriations.

76. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Miami Townsend Club, No. 22, Miami, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, Federal social security for all; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

77. Also, petition of American Medical Association, Washington, D. C., relative to resolutions on international treaties and covenants acted upon by the American Medical Association in session December 1952 at Denver, Colo.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

78. Also, petition of the Chairman, the National Assembly, Republic of Korea, relative to a message requesting economic and military aid; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1953

Bishop W. Earl Ledden, resident in the Syracuse area of the Methodist Church, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, for yet another day of life we bless Thy holy name. Without Thy sustaining grace we could not stand; with Thy help we dare confront the massive duties of this day. Give us, we pray, strength equal to our tasks, integrity equal to all testings.

And grant, O God, that our minds may be so open to Thy truth, our wills so gratefully dedicated to the Power that both made and preserved us a nation, that we, servants of Thine and of the people, may be privileged this day to strengthen the forces of righteousness and justice and good will.

Move Thou upon the hearts of leaders of all lands, to the end that men may yet recognize each other, across all frontiers, as members of one great human family destined by their Creator to dwell in peace upon the face of the earth. In the name of Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. TAFT, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 2, 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 disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3053) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. CLEVENGER, Mr. BUSBEY, Mr. CANNON, Mr. ROONEY, and Mr. FOGARTY had been appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 662. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Furstenberg;

H. R. 720. An act for the relief of Mrs. Muriel J. Shingler, doing business as Shingler's Hatchery;

H. R. 724. An act for the relief of Chester H. Tuck, Mary Elizabeth Fisher, James Thomas Harper, and Mrs. T. W. Bennett;

H. R. 726. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Campion;

H. R. 739. An act for the relief of Alexander A. Senibaldi;

H. R. 759. An act for the relief of Hisami Yoshida;

H. R. 834. An act for the relief of Arthur J. Boucher;

H. R. 861. An act for the relief of Edith Marie Paulsen;

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Agnes Turkett;

H. R. 883. An act for the relief of Leila Park;

H. R. 886. An act for the relief of Aspasia Vezertzi;

H. R. 887. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Levandoski;

H. R. 951. An act for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner;

H. R. 960. An act for the relief of Charles H. Lin (also known as Lin Chao Hsi);

H. R. 969. An act for the relief of Thomas J. Morris;

H. R. 973. An act for the relief of Margaret Celikcan;

H. R. 1133. An act for the relief of the Dason Equipment Corp.;

H. R. 1193. An act for the relief of Mrs. Helga Josefa Wiley;

H. R. 1194. An act for the relief of the A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.;

H. R. 1331. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katherine L. Sewell;

H. R. 1334. An act for the relief of Helmuth Wolf Gruhl;

H. R. 1362. An act for the relief of Rose Martin;

H. R. 1451. An act for the relief of Mrs. James M. Tuten, Jr.;

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H. R. 1452. An act for the relief of Joe Bargas;

H. R. 1460. An act for the relief of Harold Joe Davis;

H. R. 1461. An act for the relief of Kenneth McRight;

H. R. 1525. An act to authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1527. An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the remaining non-Federal lands within Big Bend National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1528. An act to authorize the addition of land to the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va., and for other purposes;

H. R. 1529. An act to facilitate the development of building materials in Alaska through the removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1632. An act for the relief of the estate of Rene Weil;

H. R. 1636. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sylvia Simonson;

H. R. 1794. An act for the relief of Yee Kee Lam;

H. R. 1813. An act to require the recordation of scrip, lieu selection, and similar rights;

H. R. 1816. An act to repeal certain laws relating to timber and stone on the public domain;

H. R. 1883. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor;

H. R. 1895. An act for the relief of Jack Kamal Samhat;

H. R. 2023. An act for the relief of William Kipf and Darold D. Selk;

H. R. 2033. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Columbia Basin Orchard, the Seattle Association of Credit Men, and the Perham Fruit Corp.;

H. R. 2158. An act for the relief of Col. Harry F. Cunningham;

H. R. 2169. An act for the relief of Louis A. Schafer;

H. R. 2366. An act for the relief of Fred B. Niswonger;

H. R. 2381. An act for the relief of Winifred A. Hunter;

H. R. 2386. An act for the relief of M. Neil Andrews;

H. R. 2398. An act for the relief of Kenneth Cecil;

H. R. 2420. An act for the relief of Ruth D. Crunk;

H. R. 2433. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Raymond Gibson, a minor;

H. R. 2466. An act to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (ch. 460, 64 Stat. 336), as amended, which authorizes free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas;

H. R. 2593. An act for the relief of Emmet Wood and Viola Wood;

H. R. 2607. An act for the relief of Clifford Robinson;

H. R. 2615. An act for the relief of Julio Mercado Toledo;

H. R. 2618. An act for the relief of Santos Sanabria Alvarez;

H. R. 2645. An act for the relief of Donald James Darmody;

H. R. 2660. An act for the relief of Mrs. Juan Antonio Rivera, Mrs. Raul Valle Antelo, Mrs. Jorge Diaz Romero, Mrs. Otto Resse, and Mrs. Hugo Soria; and

H. R. 3062. An act to amend section 3841 of the Revised Statutes relating to the schedules of the arrival and departure of the mail, to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to the postal service, and for other purposes.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. MAYBANK, and by unanimous consent, Mr. GREEN was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for the remainder of the week.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. KEFAUVER, and by unanimous consent, the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary considering proposed constitutional amendments was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate today.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report reciting facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of sundry aliens whose deportation has been suspended by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization under authority of the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING OF STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Two letters from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien, and the reason for granting such applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the United States Soldiers' Home, for the fiscal year 1952, together with a copy of the report of Annual Inspection, 1952 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year 1952 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

PUBLICATION ENTITLED "STATISTICS OF ELECTRIC UTILITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1951, PUBLICLY OWNED"

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a copy of the Commission's newly issued publication entitled "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1951, Publicly Owned" (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Joint Memorial 6

"To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Idaho, as assembled in its 32d session, do respectfully represent that—

"Whereas in Idaho a total of 250 million board feet of Engelmann spruce timber has been infested and killed by a violent outbreak of the Engelmann spruce bark beetle during the summer of 1952: and

"Whereas total spruce stands of 2 billion board feet and having a stumpage value of $15 million and whose manufacture would create labor and lumber values amounting to over $175 million on these 5 national forests and adjacent lands in other ownerships are immediately threatened by this insect outbreak: and

"Whereas in addition there are 3 million board feet of spruce in Idaho which may be killed by this insect outbreak unless it is controlled; and

"Whereas a plan to control the epidemic and salvage the spruce has been developed by a joint Forest Service, Bureau of Entomology, the State of Idaho, and Timber Industry Group; and

"Whereas the carrying out of the program will make possible the protection from bark-beetle attack of intermingled species of timber and salvage of all infested timber; and

"Whereas this plan has the objective in Idaho of removing 205 million board feet of infested and salvage spruce in 1953 and 475 million board feet of such spruce in 1954 which will require the construction of 368 miles of access roads during the 2-year period; and

"Whereas it is necessary to supplement the road construction and logging plans with a chemical treatment program to control the spread of the bark beetles in isolated areas; and

"Whereas time is the essence of the success of this program as timber killed by this insect has little value unless salvaged within 2 years: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the 32d Legislative Assembly of Idaho of 1953, now in session (the Senate and House of Representatives concurring), Do most earnestly request that the Congress of the United States recognize the importance of the spruce timber resource in Idaho and to immediately initiate an adequate emergency program to control the spruce bark-beetle epidemic; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho be authorized, and he is hereby directed to forward certified copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, the Senate of the United States, and the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Idaho; to the Committee on Armed Services:

"Senate Joint Memorial 4

"To the Honorable DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; the Honorable CHARLES E. WILSON, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE; the Honorable DOUGLAS MCKAY, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; HOWARD I. YOUNG, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, DEFENSE MATERIALS PROCUREMENT AGENCY; and J. D. SMALL, CHAIRMAN, MUNITIONS BOARD:

"We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Idaho, in legislative session, duly and regularly assembled, most respectfully present the following preamble and resolution, to-wit:

"Whereas our normal peacetime requirements of primary Antimony are about 15,000 tons and in the event of an all-out war these requirements would be increased to about 45,000 tons; and

"Whereas heavy importation of foreign Antimony at depressed prices during 1951 and 1952 forced the Yellow Pine Mine in Valley County, Idaho, to shut down with the result that our total domestic production, since this shutdown, has been at the rate of less than

100 tons annually, or less than 1 percent of our total domestic requirements; and

"Whereas the said Yellow Pine Mine, for years had been supplying over 90 percent of the entire domestic mine output and has a productive capacity equivalent to over 20 percent of our peacetime requirement and about 10 percent of our wartime needs; and

"Whereas formerly our principal source of supply was from China, which source is no longer available to the free world, and another major source has been Bolivia, which source is undependable because of an unstable government and economic disturbance, and all other sources are either far distant, declining, or undependable; and

"Whereas our Government stockpile has been estimated to contain only 20,000 tons of primary Antimony, or approximately 6 months' supply during a wartime demand period; and

"Whereas our major wartime requirements for Antimony cannot be satisfied by scrap or secondary Antimony, but only by primary Antimony; and

"Whereas since February 1952 the total United States consumption of primary Antimony has exceeded the total available supply, including imports; and

"Whereas the United States industrial stocks of primary Antimony have declined during 1952 to the lowest point in many years: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Idaho (the House of Representatives concurring), That we most respectfully urge: that in the interests of national security the new administration carefully examine our Nation's stockpiling program with respect to primary Antimony; and be it further

"Resolved, That we most respectffully urge that since we are now in a war emergency and are currently dependent on foreign sources for over 99 percent of our primary Antimony supplies, we believe that our national stockpile of primary Antimony, estimated to contain only enough Antimony to last 6 months during an all-out war, is dangerously inadequate, and we believe that the Antimony stockpile objective should be raised to a more realistic figure; and be it further

"Resolved, That we most respectfully urge that consideration be given to encouraging or maintaining some productive capacity in this country. We particularly refer to the closed down Antimony mine and smelter at Stibnite, Idaho, and believe it regrettable that these excellent facilities have not been made use of in building up an adequate stockpile; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Idaho, be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to send copies of this joint memorial to the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson; Douglas McKay, Secretary of Interior; Howard I. Young, Deputy Administrator, Defense Materials Procurement Agency; J. D. Small, Chairman, Munitions Board; Hon. Henry C. Dworshak, United States Senate; Hon. Herman Welker, United States Senate; Hon. Hamer H. Budge and Hon. Gracie Pfost, United States House of Representatives; Hon. Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States; Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House; Hon. George W. Malone, chairman, Senate Mines Committee, and Hon. A. L. Miller, chairman of House Internal and Insular Affairs Committee."

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"House Memorial 5

"To the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America; the Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior of the United States; and the Congress of the United States:

"Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, in 21st session assembled, respectfully submits that—

"Whereas an appointment to fill the office of Governor of the Territory of Alaska under the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower is imminent; and

"Whereas the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, has repeatedly stated that he would prefer to appoint an Alaskan to the Office of Governor of the Territory of Alaska; and

"Whereas the people of the Territory of Alaska are desirous of having an Alaskan appointed Governor of Alaska until such time as enabling legislation is enacted so that they may elect an Alaskan to this office; and

"Whereas there are residents of the Territory of Alaska who are able and fully qualified to fill the office of Governor: Now, therefore,

"Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully urges that a bona fide resident and inhabitant of the Territory of Alaska be forthwith appointed to the office of Governor.

"And your memorialist will ever pray.

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska, That the text of this memorial be telegraphed to the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower and the Honorable Douglas McKay immediately upon its adoption.

"Passed by the house February 16, 1953.

"GEORGE J. MISCOVICH,
"Speaker of the House.

"Attest:

"MARGARET GRISHAM,
"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Approved by the Governor February 19, 1953.

"ERNEST GRUENING,
"Governor of Alaska."

A letter in the nature of a petition from the Cuba Marble & Granite Works, Cuba, Mo., signed by Mr. and Mrs. James I. Dodd, owners, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 622, to authorize the Secretary of Defense to make a monetary allowance in lieu of headstones or markers for certain graves; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MUNDT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 14

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to make provision for payment of the exact equivalent of taxes to the States and other lesser political subdivisions whenever the tax base of such taxing units is depleted by withdrawals of lands for the use of Federal agencies

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the House concurring therein):

"Whereas the Federal Government and agencies thereof from time to time have withdrawn from the State and its political subdivision areas such as the ammunition depot at Provo; the Angostura irrigation project in Fall River and Custer Counties; the Belle Fourche irrigation project in Butte and Meade Counties; submarginal land utilization areas principally located in Stanley, Lyman, Jones, Jackson, Pennington, and Perkins Counties; airbases at Rapid City and at Sioux Falls, the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; the Crow Creek Indian Reservation; the Cheyenne Indian Reservation; Rosebud Indian Reservation; the Standing Rock Indian Reservation; the Lower Brule Indian Reservation; the Sisseton Indian Reservation; the Black Hills National Forest; the Harney National Forest; Wind Cave National Park; Jewel Cave National Park; the Bad Lands National Monument; the Rushmore National Monument; the East and West Short Pine National Forests; veterans' facility hospitals at Sioux Falls and at Ft. Meade; the bombing range in Shannon County; the experiment station at Newell; the various Indian schools; the Indian hospital at Rapid City; the Federal sanatorium at Hot Springs, and the other lesser withdrawals; and

"Whereas in the development of the Missouri River project it will be necessary for the Federal Government to acquire extensive areas in South Dakota such as dam sites, areas to be inundated and marginal lands, rights-of-way for canals and ditches, townsites, and areas for administrative facilities; and

"Whereas the State of South Dakota has for a period of 12 years paid on school and endowment lands held in trust by the State, the exact equivalent of school district and county levies: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senate of the State of South Dakota, the House of Representatives concurring therein, do memorialize the Congress of the United States to take steps to provide for the payment of the exact equivalent of taxes which would otherwise be levied on lands in the State and its political subdivisions were such lands not acquired by the Federal Government and its agencies; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this concurrent resolution be forwarded to His Excellency, the President of the United States, the United States Senator KARL MUNDT, United States Senator FRANCIS CASE, Congressman HAROLD O. LOVRE, and to Congressman E. Y. BERRY, and to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress."

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.)

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Memorial 2

"Memorial requesting the formulation of a plan for cooperation in the development of ground-water supplies on Indian reservations in central and southern Arizona

"To the President of the United States, the Department of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indan Affairs:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"Of the estimated total of 1,200,000 irrigated acres under cultivation in Arizona in 1952, over 800,000 acres, or almost 70 percent, derive their principal source of water from ground water supplies.

"Of Arizona's 72 million acres only about 2 percent is agricultural land, one-half of which is privately owned. Almost 20 million acres, or 27 percent, are Indian-reservation lands.

"Most of the irrigated lands deriving their principal source of water from ground water supplies are situated in the great central valley of Arizona in Maricopa, Pinal, and Pima Counties.

"A survey made by the Phoenix area office of the Office of Indian Affairs shows a possibility of developing approximately 400,000 acres of Indian reservation lands in the central valley of Arizona through the installation of pumps and the use of ground water supplies. Much of this land is near or adjacent to the presently developed irrigated acreage and in the same geological basin.

"Studies made by the United States Geological Survey and the State of Arizona establish that the water tables in the central

valley of Arizona are lowering and in most instances the declines in the water table are steady and persistent.

"Proposals have been made by the Indian tribes involved and the Phoenix area office of the Office of Indian Affairs to develop considerable additional acreage on the reservations in the central valley of Arizona through the medium of development leases to non-Indian lessees. Additional withdrawls from the ground water basin supplying this area on the scale proposed would constitute a serious threat to the existing agricultural economy of the State, would not be a permanent development of Indian reservation lands, by reason of the resultant competition for existing limited ground water supplies and would not, therefore, add materially to the permanent economic welfare of the Indian nor enable the Indian to immediately farm the land himself. So long as the possibility of this type of development of reservation lands exists, it will be impossible to secure passage of adequate legislation regulating the withdrawal of ground water in the affected areas. It is recognized, however, that the normal development of land by the Indians themselves would not seriously interfere with any policy of water control.

"The State of Arizona has just completed a study of the underground water resources of the State, and legislation designed to control further development in a large part of the central valley will undoubtedly be introduced as soon as a decision by the State Supreme Court in a pending case is announced.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, urgently requests:

"1. That those agencies of the United States Government directly concerned with this problem recognize its significance by adoption of a statement of policy for the guidance and assistance of the legislature in its future deliberations, and indicate their willingness to cooperate with the State of Arizona in effecting an orderly withdrawal of existing ground-water supplies."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Memorial 1

"Memorial relating to Indians and requesting the elimination of existing Federal laws which discriminate against Indians

"*To the Congress of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior:*

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"The Indians of Arizona are entitled to the benefits of all fundamental American rights enjoyed by their fellow citizens of other races.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the Senate of the State of Arizona, prays:

"1. That the Congress eliminate all existing Federal laws which discriminate against Indians."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution of the Senate of the State of Arizona, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RENT CONTROLS—RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF MEDFORD, MASS.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Medford, Mass., relating to rent controls.

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

Be it resolved, That this council, having decided as a result of a conference of the committee of the whole, under date of February 14, 1953, on the matter of rent control insofar as concerns the city of Medford, that rent controls should be retained; and therefore

Resolved, That the Federal Government at Washington should be memorialized to either extend the Government control of rents or prepare legislation that would pass on to the State governments the power to set up controls in the various States; and further

Resolved, That the Massachusetts State Legislature be requested to make preparations for rent controls within the State in the event that the Federal Government fails to extend the period of rent control. It being the considered opinion of this council that controls should be statewide rather than individual community control; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted upon passage to the Members of Congress and the State legislature for their consideration and action thereon.

OIL BENEATH COASTAL WATERS—RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, KANABEC COUNTY COOPERATIVE OIL ASSOCIATION, MORA, OGILVIE, ISLE, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Kanabec County Cooperative Oil Association, Mora, Ogilvie, Isle, Minn., at its meeting on February 27, be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred. The resolution urges the retention of the offshore oil deposits under the protection of the Federal Government.

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

KANABEC COUNTY COOPERATIVE OIL ASSOCIATION,
Mora, Minn., February 28, 1953.

Senator H. H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HUMPHREY: The board of directors of our association in their monthly meeting yesterday, February 27, passed the following resolution which they instructed me to send to you:

"Whereas the vast deposits of oil valued at upwards of $50 billion, which lie far out beneath the coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, rightfully belong to all of the people of the United States as the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held; and

"Because it would be unjust to surrender the ownership of these vast natural resources to the States of Texas, California, and Louisiana since they lie outside of the recognized tide lands which belong to these States.

"Therefore, you are respectfully urged to use your influence to retain the ownership of these resources under the control of all of the States as they are at present."

We hope that you will give this important matter your careful attention as it is of vital importance to all of the people of the U. S. A. If the oil lobby succeeds in their efforts to take this oil from all of the States in favor of three States, it may someday greatly embarrass our Republican administration.

Respectfully yours,

CARL J. JOHNSON,
Secretary.
JOHN B. VANDERMYER,
Acting Manager.

EXCISE TAXES — RESOLUTION OF MINNESOTA TELEPHONE ASSOCIATION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a resolution unanimously adopted in convention by the Minnesota Telephone Association on February 19, 1953, relating to excise taxes.

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

Whereas the member companies of the Minnesota Telephone Association are vitally concerned with the tax burden on telephone service; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has recognized the special burden created by excise taxes on public utility services generally, by the recent elimination of such tax on electrical energy and reduction of tax on telegraph communications; and

Whereas the excise tax paid by telephone subscribers is rightly considered by the subscribers as an integral part of the cost of telephone service; and

Whereas other comparable public utilities generally are not currently subject to a Federal excise levy of any kind; and

Whereas there has been a widespread reaction against excise taxes on telephone service from both resident and business telephone subscribers; and

Whereas excise taxes on this service have been resorted to in the past only in cases of emergency, and repealed when the emergency was over; and

Whereas with nearly 50 million telephones in use in the United States and more than 160 million local exchange conversations and 7 million long-distance calls every day in the year, it should be obvious to anyone that more people are affected by the taxes on phone calls than could possibly be affected by the taxes on any other thing or service; and

Whereas telephone service is not a luxury but is a business and social necessity and an essential service like water, gas, and electricity, and, in case of illness, fire, accident, or other emergency, far from being a luxury, it is a vital necessity; yet this essential and vital service is nevertheless taxed at rates higher than the tax on jewelry, furs, and admissions to theaters, and is the same as the tax on cabarets and roofgardens; and

Whereas water, gas, electrical energy, and certain short-haul transportation are exempt from excise taxes, and telephone service is the only utility service which is subject to an excise tax, the tax on telephone service is rank discrimination; and

Whereas the elimination of excise taxes on telephone service would assist telephone companies in their program for extending telephone service to rural areas; and

Whereas telephone companies, at substantial expense to themselves, serve as tax collectors for the Federal Government in connection with these taxes, and collection of the tax has been done without compensation or even reimbursement of expenses incurred, thus imposing a genuine hardship upon some of the member companies of this association: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by this convention assembled, That the Minnesota Telephone Association and its member companies are of the opinion that the present excise tax on communication service makes it impossible to maintain a reasonably priced and nondiscriminatory public communication service, and that, accordingly, the excise tax on communication service should be repealed or greatly reduced; and

Resolved further, That the officers of this association are hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this resolution

to each of the Minnesota Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and said officers are further authorized and directed to urge said Senators and Representatives to support any legislation looking toward a repeal or reduction in the highly discriminatory excise tax now imposed on telephone service.

PARITY PRICES ON DAIRY PRODUCTS—RESOLUTION OF UNION GROVE FARMERS UNION, LOCAL 282, PAYNESVILLE, MINN.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a resolution adopted by the Union Grove Farmers Union, Local 282, Paynesville, Minn., regarding parity on dairy products, be printed in the RECORD, and appropriately referred.

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

FEBRUARY 25, 1953.

Hon. HUBERT HUMPHREY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: The members of Union Grove Farmers Union, Local 282, of Meeker County, State of Minnesota, consisting of 79 paid members, offer the following resolution to you that was drawn up at our last meeting:

"Whereas the support price of dairy products is due to expire March 31 and as the sale of dairy products is the major portion of not only our income, but the entire State of Minnesota, and if not supported of at least 90 percent of parity our income will certainly be lowered to a dangerous level, and any further reduction in farm income will have a strong tendency to upset the economy of the entire United States of America: Therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That the signers of the accompanied resolution respectfully request that dairy products be supported at 90 percent of parity."

This resolution was signed by members present at the local meeting, to support dairy products at 90 percent of parity. Dated February 18, 1953.

STABILIZATION OF FARM PRICES—RESOLUTION OF NORTH DAKOTA STATE SENATE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a letter signed by five members of the North Dakota State Senate, the 33d legislative assembly, dated February 24, 1953, transmitting resolution 10, adopted by the North Dakota State Senate, memorializing the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps to stabilize farm prices. I ask unanimous consent that the letter and resolution be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

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

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
33D LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Bismarck, February 24, 1953.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Enclosed herewith is a copy of Senate Resolution 10, which has been adopted unanimously by the North Dakota Senate. The undersigned sponsors of the resolution are deeply concerned about the present uncertain status of farm prices and the urgent necessity of immediate corrective measures.

It is our sincere hope that effective steps will be taken at once to stabilize farm prices and that the agricultural economy of North Dakota and the Nation as a whole will be fully protected by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Congress of the United States.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT J. SANDNESS,
ERNEST C. LIVINGSTON,
REINHART KRENZ,
HARRY W. WADESON,
PHILIP J. SAUER,
Senators.

Senate Resolution 10

Resolution memorializing the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps to stabilize farm prices

Whereas the economic welfare of all the people of the State of North Dakota is entirely dependent on a prosperous agricultural economy; and

Whereas after a dozen years of abundant production of farm crops through favorable weather conditions there is evidence of a natural decline in that production cycle; and

Whereas this decline, together with falling agricultural prices, and an increased cost of operation has already resulted in an increase in farm and chattel mortgages, and a general tightening of credits, thus bringing about a decrease in the buying power of our people; and

Whereas the support price and the cash price of grain is far below the 1910 to 1914 parity price; for example, such per bushel parity price on wheat is $2.44, on oats $1.10, on barley $1.71, and on flax $4.66, while cash prices on these products today in Bismarck are as follows: wheat, $2.08, oats $0.56, barley $0.91, and flax $3.52; and

Whereas importation of farm commodities exceeds exportation by over a billion dollars and the continued dumping of the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks would further depress the market; and

Whereas we are unalterably opposed to going back to a program of subsidy payments and Government control of agricultural operations in lieu of fair market prices or a sound price support program; and

Whereas we recognize that "parity" is a price determined by the Government to be fair to producer and consumer alike and present price supports are necessary to provide a fair price for farm products: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, That we urge the Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate steps to halt the ruinous drop in farm prices, and that a program designed to stabilize all farm commodity prices at full parity be put into effect at the earliest possible moment; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture let it be known in unmistakable terms that this administration is not going to let the farmers be pushed to the edge of disaster before coming vigorously to their aid; be it further

Resolved, That the Government of the United States take action immediately under section 22 of the Agricultural Act to curtail heavy imports of agricultural commodities of which we have abundant supplies and which imports are seriously affecting the operation of our price support program; be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture desist dumping of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks on our markets when prices are below established support levels; be it further

Resolved, That the renewal of the International Wheat Agreement is necessary in order to continue adequate foreign exports; be it further

Resolved, That we commend and support Senator MILTON YOUNG for his untiring efforts to obtain economic equality for Agriculture, and that we endorse his stand on international trade agreements, farm price supports, and fair import and export programs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 873. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Credit Unions Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 74).

By Mr. BARRETT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 697. A bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives; with amendments (Rept. No. 75).

By Mr. CASE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. J. Res. 52. Joint resolution to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide for administrative expenses of the Office of Administrator of Rent Control for the period ending April 30, 1953; without amendment (Rept. No. 79).

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

S. 709. A bill to give proper recognition to the distinguished service of Col. J. Claude Kimbrough; with an amendment (Rept. No. 78); and

H. R. 2332. A bill to place temporary limitations on the number of officers serving on active duty in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 77).

CONTINUANCE IN EFFECT OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably an original bill to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, to continue in effect certain of the provisions thereof, and I submit a report (No. 76) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The bill (S. 1188) to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to continue in effect certain of the provisions thereof, reported by Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services, was read twice by its title and placed on the calendar.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF DOCUMENT RELATING TO POSITIONS NOT UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 87, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 87) was read as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed additional copies of Senate Document No. 18 of the 83d Congress, 1st session, entitled "Positions Not Under the Civil Service," as provided for

by existing law, for the use of the Senate document room.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the resolution?

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, the resolution authorizes $1,200 for additional copies of Senate Document 18. The cost of printing these copies under this resolution would be about $500 per thousand, so the resolution will give the Senate two more thousand for distribution. This resolution, however, must be adopted in time to catch the run of this document or it will be of no use. To have to put the document back on the press, once it has been run the first time, will cost about $1,500 for the first thousand copies. Since that figure is in excess of $1,200, the resolution must be agreed to now, or it will come too late to be of any value in increasing the number of these copies to the Senate.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I inquire if the resolution is on the calendar?

Mr. JENNER. No; I am reporting the resolution from the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 87) submitted by Mr. CARLSON on March 2, 1953, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, was considered and agreed to.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 1159. A bill to provide mandatory price supports through 1957 for dairy products, hogs, cattle, poultry and eggs, oats, soybeans, rye, flaxseed, barley, grain sorghums, and other commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

By Mr. GOLDWATER:

S. 1160. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Tucson, Ariz., and to accept other land in exchange therefor; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1161. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, by adding a new subsection to section 14 relating to State authority to regulate the right to strike and picket; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 1162. A bill for the relief of Angelo Giuseppe Grassi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 1163. A bill to increase the salaries of judges of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 1164. A bill to amend section 218 (d) of the Social Security Act so as to permit the coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program of State employees covered under a State retirement system, if the State by which such retirement system was established had in effect on January 1, 1951, a statute providing for making such retirement system supplementary to the old-age and survivors insurance system; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. TAFT:

S. 1165. A bill for the relief of Paul E. Rocke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 1166. A bill for the relief of Henry William Brady; and

S. 1167. A bill for the relief of John Nicholas Christodoulias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 1168. A bill for the relief of settlers on the International Strip at Nogales, Ariz.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENNINGS:

S. 1169. A bill for the relief of Tamiko Nagae;

S. 1170. A bill for the relief of Chie Adachi; and

S. 1171. A bill for the relief of Ivo Markulin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENNINGS (for himself and Mr. SYMINGTON):

S. 1172. A bill for the relief of Eugene Ctibor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 1173. A bill to facilitate the development, management, and use of public use areas and facilities and improvement of wildlife habitat on the national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska:

S. 1174. A bill to provide for the relief of certain Reserve officers formerly in the Regular Army and Navy and who were appointed prior to August 24, 1912, and March 4, 1913, respectively; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. THYE (for himself, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. DUFF, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. HUNT, Mr. LONG, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. SMATHERS, and Mr. TOBEY):

S. 1175. A bill to amend and extend until June 30, 1954, the provision of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941, as amended, and to prescribe standards for the implementation of such provisions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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

By Mr. IVES:

S. 1176. A bill for the relief of Peter Hoskins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUCHEL:

S. 1177. A bill for the relief of David Satoshi Phillips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1178. 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 Finance.

S. 1179. A bill for the relief of certain employees of the Department of the Treasury who, while in the course of their official duties, suffered losses for personal property by reason of war conditions and whose claims for such losses have been considered and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of a Treasury Claim Board;

S. 1180. A bill to further amend the act of May 29, 1945, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims of military personnel and civilian employees of the War Department or of the Army for damage to or loss, destruction, capture, or abandonment of personal property occurring incident to their service" by extending the time for filing certain claims thereunder;

S. 1181. A bill to amend section 3185 of title 18, United States Code;

S. 1182. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lennie P. Riggs, James A. Carson, and Vernon L. Ransom;

S. 1183. A bill for the relief of John L. DeMontigny;

S. 1184. A bill to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers from exceptions taken to payments pertaining to terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of State;

S. 1185. A bill to amend further the Federal Register Act, as amended; and

S. 1186. A bill to authorize the issuance of 328,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to certain refugees, German expellees, and natives of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1187. A bill to provide for the construction and maintenance of a high school for Indian pupils within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Berthold Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 1188. A bill to amend the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to continue in effect certain of the provisions thereof; placed on the calendar.

(See the remarks of Mr. SALTONSTALL when he reported the above bill from the Committee on Armed Services, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. J. Res. 54. Joint resolution designating March 3, 1954, as General Pulaski Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRICE SUPPORTS FOR CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide mandatory price supports through 1957 for dairy products, hogs, cattle, poultry and eggs, oats, soybeans, rye, flaxseed, barley, grain sorghums, and other commodities. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared 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. 1159) to provide mandatory price supports through 1957 for dairy products, hogs, cattle, poultry and eggs, oats, soybeans, rye, flaxseed, barley, grain sorghums, and other commodities, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The statement by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

Confusion and uncertainty over the future agricultural policies of the new administration seriously threatens to undermine the farm economy of our Nation.

Farm prices are already on the skids, at a time when costs of farming are increasing. Farm income is declining dangerously in relation to the income of other segments of our economy.

The current issue of the U. S. News & World Report agrees that farmers are caught in a squeeze—getting less for what they sell and paying almost as much for what they have to buy. It backs up its conclusion that a farm recession is now under way with figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showing that the farm share of national income has fallen below 1932.

In that depressed year, farmers' share of the national income was 7.3 percent. By 1946, that share had risen to 10.8 percent.

For 1953, it is now officially estimated to be only 6.5 percent.

Other economic indicators of the farm situation—the parity position of farmers, the farmers' share of the food dollar, and what farmers keep from gross income—are also all sharply down, according to the U. S. News & World Report.

These are warnings that must be heeded, if we are to avert the kind of collapse that has plunged us into past depressions.

Immediate, positive, constructive action is needed to bolster the economic climate for American agriculture.

Action is needed to clarify the conflicting philosophies now so apparent within the ranks of the administration in regard to agriculture.

Action is needed to make good the repeated assurances of the leaders and platforms of both political parties that economic protection for agriculture would be continued.

Action is needed to establish such economic protection as a basic public policy, fully accepted as in the public's interest, beyond the realm of political controversy.

The bill which I have introduced will accomplish that purpose.

It will assure American farmers fair returns for answering the Nation's call to greater production. It will eliminate the threat of economic penalty for producing in the abundance the Nation now requires to meet fully its domestic and international needs.

I am proposing that the farm price support level be at 90–100 percent of the parity fair return standard for all basic and other designated storable commodities—the parity level pledged to the American farmer by President Eisenhower during the campaign.

I am proposing to make mandatory the support of a number of commodities which are now subject to the discretion—or indiscretion—of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The bill would add flaxseeds, soybeans, oats, rye, barley, and grain sorghums to the list of commodities supported by mandatory 90–100 percent price supports.

It would also make mandatory the support of dairy products, cattle, hogs, and poultry and eggs at not less than 90 percent of parity.

I am further proposing to extend the period of firm, mandatory farm price supports through 1957, a year after the new administration takes office.

I am asking that the present dual parity formula be continued for that same period, instead of requiring the so-called "new formula" to go into effect at the end of next year.

In the bill, I am purposely not limiting the Secretary of Agriculture to any one method of support for perishables, recommending instead that he consider the use of any or all of several alternative methods.

We must accomplish price support to the farmers without penalizing consumers by withholding such perishable products from useful, human consumption.

American farmers were told by President Eisenhower in a campaign speech at Brookings, S. Dak., on October 4, 1952, that—

"The Republican Party is pledged to the sustaining of the 90 percent of parity price supports, and it is pledged even more than that to helping the farmer obtain his full parity, 100 percent of parity, with a guaranty in price supports at 90 percent."

Earlier at Kasson, Minn., on September 6, President Eisenhower said:

"I firmly believe that agriculture is entitled to a fair, full share of the national income * * * and a fair share is not merely 90 percent of parity, but full parity."

He aded, and again I quote:

"As provided in the Republican platform, the nonperishable crops so important to the diversified farmer, crops such as oats, barley, rye, and soybeans should be given the same protection as available to the major cash crops."

He also said, in the same talk:

"We must find sound methods of obtaining greater protection for our diversified farms, our producers of perishable foods. They yield the rich variety of meat, milk, eggs, fruits, and vegetables, that support our nutritious national diet * * * we can and will find a sound way to do the job."

With those views I most heartily agree.

I have accepted the President's pledge to American farmers in good faith, as I am sure our farmers have done.

I welcomed President Eisenhower's views as consistent with the constructive farm philosophy of the Democratic administrations under which agriculture had been guided out of the depth of depression into its period of greatest progress and prosperity. He seemed to agree with many of us that our farm-price-support laws needed to be strengthened and expanded to cover more commodities and not weakened or scuttled.

As an expression of my agreement, I am placing before the Senate in bill form the means of carrying out President Eisenhower's pledges to American farmers. It is designed to firm up our entire agricultural economy by ending the doubt and uncertainty that now hangs over the head of every farmer risking his investment in the production of food and fiber for the Nation's needs.

There is urgent need for such action without delay.

Day after day farmers in my State of Minnesota and in other States are tumbling to the brink of financial ruin over the "Niagara" of falling farm prices.

I have received letters, telegrams, a memorial from the State Legislature of Minnesota, and other appeals for action from farmers without precedent since the 1920's, when agriculture was permitted to sink into a decline that ended in mass bankruptcy.

We can never permit such a decline again.

On the contrary, we urgently need the utmost strength in our agricultural economy at this very time.

Agriculture's job has not changed overnight. Farmers of this country still have the tremendous responsibility of producing abundantly to meet all the expanding needs of a growing population, and of contributing their utmost to the economic strength of our country at a time when we must be—and remain—economically strong.

Food requirements of the future will be much greater than now, and ways must be found to make further strides in production.

The problems confronting farmers trying to accomplish their job of production haven't changed overnight either. They are still there and must be faced squarely regardless of changes in the country's political leadership.

Foremost among them is the problem of insuring continued food abundance by providing some assurance of reasonable returns for the farmer producing it.

Everyone has a stake in maintaining such abundant production, not just the farmer.

Our population has been increasing at the rate of about 2½ million a year—2½ million more mouths to be fed each year—7,400 a day, 300 an hour, 5 every minute.

In the face of that population trend consumers have a vital stake in maintaining a strong and productive agricultural economy. Abundant agricultural production is the consumer's only safeguard against soaring retail prices now that price controls are being scuttled.

But can farmers be expected to go on producing in abundance if it means they must take less and less? To protect the interests of both farmers and consumers, we must maintain the incentive of fair prices to achieve abundance. We must then find ways to use that abundance wisely without penalizing the producer.

Both presidential candidates recognized and accepted that public policy as in the best interest of the entire Nation.

Unfortunately, farmers are learning that a sharply conflicting philosophy is coming out from hiding from within the ranks high in the councils of the Republican Party.

The discredited starve-out theory of lowering prices to force compulsory adjustments is being brushed off and hauled into public light again.

Farmers have a right to know the real intentions of the Republican administration.

They know what President Eisenhower promised them.

They know what Secretary of Agriculture Benson is saying.

They know the two views are in sharp conflict.

The Secretary of Agriculture is undoubtedly a sincere, earnest, and deeply religious man. Nevertheless, his principles are obviously opposed to the campaign promises of President Eisenhower.

Secretary Benson expounded his farm philosophy in an address at St. Paul, in which he declared that "price supports should provide insurance against disaster." He apparently doesn't believe price supports should be used to provide farmers some insurance of fair prices.

Farmers have every right to be alarmed at what looks like the beginning of a sellout—a repudiation of what had been pledged to them, not once but repeatedly, during the campaign.

They will be even more alarmed if they read the remarks of the President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. BRIDGES, given in this Chamber Friday, apparently setting the stage for turning back the clock to a survival-of-the-fittest squeeze-out-the-little-fellow farm philosophy.

Such a course would be a direct repudiation of the President's pledge to the farmers of this country and a dangerous tampering with the Nation's future food supply.

It is clear to me, on the basis of Secretary Benson's speech at St. Paul, that if there is to be any action to strengthen farm markets and halt price declines that action must be clearly initiated by the Congress.

And it appears clear to me, on the basis of the Senator from New Hampshire's policy statement on Friday, that if anything is going to be done to make good President Eisenhower's campaign pledges to farmers it will have to be supported from this side of the aisle instead of depending upon the President's own majority party.

That's all I have done in this bill—to ask the Senate to make good on the pledges to American farmers by both political parties.

We cannot leave these vital problems to be solved at the discretion—or indiscretion—of the Secretary of Agriculture. However sincere he may be, his basic philosophy does not agree with the necessity of maintaining high-level farm price supports.

Fortunately, he rose above his own principles long enough to extend at least temporarily the existing 90-percent support for dairy products.

His decision is certainly welcome, but it holds little assurance for the future—for either dairy products or other commodities.

In granting the 90-percent support dairy extension, the Secretary still made clear he was opposed to it in principle. And he certainly gave a gloomy outlook of what his ideas are toward reducing price supports in the future.

Let me quote from a Washington Post article explaining Secretary Benson's position:

"In temporary justification, he (Benson) pointed out, however, that dairymen pay high prices for feed. Corn and wheat, which go into it, will be supported at 90 percent of parity, at least until 1954. It would not be fair to drop dairy prices, he felt, until corn and wheat come down in price."

Could it be any clearer what his intentions are toward support of all basic commodities after 1954?

Can farmers be asked to keep on producing in abundance with such a threat hanging over their heads?

The American farmer needs to be told and wants to be told as quickly as possible where he stands. It is important that the farmer, the agricultural tradesmen, the boards of trade, the mercantile exchanges, and those who deal in farm commodities know and know promptly that the Congress of the United States does not propose to stand by and do nothing while agricultural prices break and drag our whole economy into a sharp recession or a depression.

They need to be assured that the American people want continued abundant production, and that we recognize a public obligation to protect the producers of that abundance.

Both Secretary Benson and Senator BRIDGES have recently been making disturbing statements about unmanageable surpluses, indicating they are thinking in terms of scarcity, rather than welcoming abundance and seeking to make good use of it.

What's behind the smokescreen suddenly being created about unmanageable surpluses, at a time when every study shows the world's food production is not even keeping pace with its population growth?

How can there be talk about huge surpluses of corn, when we have been using up more feed grains than we have produced the last few years? We have been drawing upon our reserves until we should be more concerned about maintaining them at safe levels than talking about surplus.

Let's not be hoodwinked into turning backward toward any scarcity philosophy for agriculture. We reject the notion of squeezing the little fellow out of business until production can be so restricted as to demand—and get—artificially high prices from the consumer.

I'm afraid too many spokesmen for the majority party can't get over the habit of looking back 20 years or so. In all sincerity, I ask them to turn around and look ahead, instead. They have a new responsibility and a new obligation to look ahead, and to act constructively for the future.

How much food are we going to need from American farmers? Let me give you some examples:

To supply each person in 1975 with the same standards of diet as we have been getting will require about 5½ billion more pounds of red meat than were produced in 1950.

Such a requirement for meat means that by 1975 we will need annual increases equivalent to the 1950 pig crop of Iowa and Nebraska, plus the 1950 cow numbers of Minnesota, Texas, and Oklahoma, plus the 1950 lamb crops of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada.

We will need 10 billion more quarts of milk—equal to the 1950 milk production of Michigan, Wisconsin, and New York.

We will need an additional 1¼ billion dozen eggs—equal to the 1950 egg production of California, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

These figures don't allow for better diets. They provide just for holding our own. And yet all of us hope that by 1975 our standard of diet can be improved.

The American farm is the production plant that must meet these growing requirements for American consumers.

Is this any time to start dismantling that plant, cutting down its productive capacity, telling the farmer if he can't cope with the hazards of our complex economy he just better get out of business?

That's just what these folks mean who talk so glibly about natural adjustments, free markets, and less Government interference.

Nobody raised such howls about huge Government outlays to expand our great industrial productive facilities, to make sure we could meet the stepped-up demands of defense production. Nobody said we ought to let free markets take care of such expansion. Nobody said that we let our industry risk its own investment without any assurance of orders and tax benefits from the Government.

Why isn't there just as much a public stake in making sure our agricultural plant can meet its future demands?

I'm proud of the American farmer, and his record of meeting the Nation's needs in the face of a struggle to survive. I think he can meet the huge needs ahead. But I think we all have a vital stake in helping him meet those needs.

It can't be done by limiting our research activities. It can't be done by weakening our conversation efforts. It can't be done by tightening our credit facilities. It can't be done by restricting fertilizer production. And it certainly can't be done by weakening our price-support structure, and thereby telling farmers that if they go ahead on a long-range development program of this nature they do so at their own risk.

Yet all those threats hang over the head of American agriculture today.

Let's remove those threats and give agriculture a green light to go on producing with confidence. As a Nation which requires that production, we are willing to assure farmers fair returns for producing it.

We must prepare for the day when it will be clearly demonstrated for all to see that we in the United States are not an agricultural surplus Nation. We may soon need incentives to increase the production of wheat, flax, corn, sugar beets, and other farm commodities.

My bill would also extend the provision of section 402 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, which would allow a further increase in price-support levels above the mandatory levels if production incentives are needed for the national welfare and national security.

In fact, an intelligent agricultural policy must recognize that there is a great, untapped, potential demand for our agricultural commodities.

All of us want to see food used, not wasted.

Both the Democrat and Republican Parties, during the campaign, promised to find new ways to support perishables. I hope we can do so. My bill would fulfill the Democratic and Republican pledges to extend supports to such perishables, but I'm willing to leave the way open to find a better way to do it.

I don't want to tie the Secretary of Agriculture's hands. I don't want to see any waste of foods when need exists for it in the world.

We know that our loan-and-storage programs that work so well for storable commodities are not practical for perishables without risking huge waste and economic loss. But there certainly are other alternative methods available for supporting such perishables.

Among them, I'd like to suggest further consideration of—

1. The use of compensatory payments, such as previously included in the 1948 Agricultural Act authored by Senator AIKEN, and similar to those still successfully used in the Sugar Act. I understand Secretary Benson has just recently testified in support of continuing the present Sugar Act that includes such payments, so perhaps he may decide they have merit for support of other commodities.

2. Expanding distribution of perishables through our school-lunch programs, charitable institutions and military procurement.

3. New methods of more liberal credit for livestock producers that will encourage and permit more orderly marketing.

4. A domestic food allotment plan similar to that previously proposed by Senator AIKEN for low-income families.

5. Development of international programs for making such food supplies available where they are most needed in the world.

6. Use of our abundant production to fight communism, by improving the diets of South Korean and other allied troops.

Through wise use of such methods, I am sure, the proven benefits of price support can be achieved for producers of these important perishables without penalizing the consumer and risking huge waste and heavy economic loss—a loss that in the past has often been far greater than the costs of these alternative methods would be.

It is to our own interest as a Nation, and it is in the interest of freedom and humanitarianism all over the world, that we begin to raise our sights and use some imagination so that our agricultural products can be effectively utilized, and our agricultural economy protected.

We should enter into international negotiations through the United Nations to extend the principles of the international wheat agreement, not only for wheat, but for other agricultural commodities. Millions in the world are undernourished and underfed, and can use the health-giving strength and life which American farmers produce in their fields.

Furthermore, as the distinguished senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] has urged, we should ship our beef to Korea where South Korean soldiers are suffering from serious malnutrition. Meat, too, can be used as a weapon in the struggle against Communist imperialism. Hunger among South Korean troops is reducing the effectiveness of their combat units.

All of these potential outlets offer new opportunities for agriculture, and new challenges for this administration to serve agriculture—if it will.

But the need for positive action is now. There has been a need for firm action on farm prices for many weeks.

A month ago, Mr. Benson asked for time to study the problem before declaring his position on price supports. Today the problem is no longer one of giving him time to study the problem. The Secretary has announced his policy, and it is a policy which runs counter to the pledges made by President Eisenhower to the farmers of the United States during his campaign.

Today the need is to eliminate confusion and indecision and move on to protect the economic stability of rural America.

The situation in agriculture is too serious to quibble about political credit. The necessity is to get something done.

That is why I have introduced this bill, and why I am sure many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support such an effort to make good on what our farmers have been led to expect—and to thereby serve the best interests of the entire Nation.

INTEGRATION OF WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM FUND WITH FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE SYSTEM

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing for integration of the Wisconsin retirement system fund with the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes in explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the Senator from Wisconsin may proceed.

The bill (S. 1164) to amend section 218 (d) of the Social Security Act so as to permit the coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program of State employees covered under a State

retirement system, if the State by which such retirement system was established had in effect on January 1, 1951, a statute providing for making such retirement system supplementary to the old-age and survivors insurance system, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the bill which I have introduced provides for the integration of the Wisconsin retirement fund with the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system. The bill is identical to legislation I have offered previously in the Congress.

For several years I have been endeavoring to achieve this objective in the interest of some 30,000 workers covered under the Wisconsin system. They are, I feel, entitled to have their modest State pension supplemented by Federal coverage, just as workers in private companies have their industrial pension supplemented by Federal coverage.

The amendment pertains exclusively to the State of Wisconsin, the only State which made provision prior to January 1, 1951, for such integration.

The able past chairman of the Senate Finance Committee [Mr. GEORGE] had kindly assured me last year of his acceptance of this amendment. All that is awaited therefore is the passage of a new social-security bill.

I earnestly hope that this can occur this year rather than wait until next year, as some reports from the House of Representatives have indicated.

I recognize the need for careful study for comprehensive improvement of the social-security system. But I feel that relatively minor and noncontroversial amendments of this nature should not have to wait until, let us say, July 1954—the end of the 2d session of the 83d Congress, but should be enacted promptly. Elderly people on State pensions can barely keep body and soul together on their pittance of pensions in these inflationary times. They are entitled to speedy action.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (d) of section 218 of the Social Security Act (relating to voluntary agreements for coverage of State and local employees) is amended by striking out "Exclusion of" in the heading, by inserting "(1)" after "(d)", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), an agreement with a State may be made applicable (either in the original agreement or by any modification thereof) to service performed by employees in positions covered by a retirement system (excluding positions specified in paragraph (3)) if there were in effect on January 1, 1951, in a State or local law, provisions relating to the coordination of such retirement system with the insurance system established by this title.

"(3) Nothing in the preceding paragraph of this subsection shall authorize the extension of the insurance system established by this title to service in any of the following positions covered by a retirement system—

"(A) any policeman's or fireman's position or any elementary or secondary school teacher's position; or

"(B) any position covered by a retirement system applicable exclusively to positions in one or more law-enforcement or fire-fighting units, agencies, or departments.

For the purposes of this paragraph, any individual in the educational system of the State or any political subdivision thereof supervising elementary or secondary instruction in such system or in any elementary or secondary school therein shall be deemed to be an elementary or secondary school teacher."

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF TITLE II OF FIRST WAR POWERS ACT OF 1941

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], my colleague, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT,] the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend and extend until June 30, 1954, the provision of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941, as amended, and to prescribe standards for the implementation of such provisions.

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

The bill (S. 1175) to amend and extend until June 30, 1954, the provision of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941, as amended, and to prescribe standards for the implementation of such provisions, introduced by Mr. THYE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Government Operations.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes in explanation of the bill which I have introduced.

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

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I have today introduced a bill to amend and extend the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941 giving authority to the defense agencies to adjust contract prices. Ten of my associates on the Small Business Committee have joined me in sponsoring the bill.

The bill represents the culmination of over a year's study of a problem which has been found to be of serious consequence to numerous small concerns engaged in defense production. In February of last year the Small Business Committee conducted hearings which disclosed that many small companies had suffered or were suffering extreme financial hardship as a result of price increases and material shortages which occurred after the Korean invasion. We were aware of the fact that Public Law 921 of the 81st Congress had amended and extended title II of the First War Powers Act of 1941 to allow the defense agencies to amend contracts to meet such contingencies.

Our study of the legislative history and administration of Public Law 921 indicated that Congress in extending the law expressed a twofold intent; namely, to protect military sources of supply by keeping defense suppliers in business and to afford relief to suppliers suffering heavy losses on fixed-price contracts. We found that the defense agencies were administering the law under regulations which allowed relief only where a contractor was found to be "essential"; that is, a sole source of supply or one of a very few sources of supply, and that those agencies were refusing to afford relief to businesses incurring heavy losses except where they could meet the stringent requirement with regard to "essentiality."

In a report setting forth the results of its study, the Small Business Committee concluded that the effect of the regulations issued by the defense agencies had been to destroy almost entirely both the utility of the law and the intent of Congress in enacting the legislation. It is significant that the Committee on Government Operations, which reported the present legislation on title II powers and which will consider this bill, endorsed the conclusions of the Small Business Committee.

In our judgment the administration of title II powers has been inequitable and has resulted in many small businesses suffering extreme financial hardship. The bill which I have introduced today amends existing law to make it clear that title II powers are to be utilized to afford relief to contractors incurring extreme financial hardship on fixed-price contracts due to factors beyond their anticipation or control without regard to the number of sources that may be available elsewhere to supply defense needs.

The bill contains a provision that companies which have incurred such hardships since June 24, 1950, may be entitled to relief regardless of the fact that final payment on a contract has been received or that relief has been previously denied.

Title II powers are now in effect under Public Law 426 of the 82d Congress, but by the terms of that law the powers are due to expire June 30, 1953. This bill would extend the operation of title II powers, as amended, until June 30, 1954.

In brief, the bill is designed to render practical justice to small business, and the sponsors therefore believe it merits the support of the Senate.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Alabama may proceed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I wish to express my concurrence in the remarks just made by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] with respect to the bill to amend and extend title II of the First War Powers Act.

The members of the Small Business Committee who considered this matter in the previous session of Congress were of the firm belief that a simple amendment of the military regulations on title II powers would achieve the objectives of the bill introduced today. The committee recommended to the military that it amend its regulations but it was not

until the closing days of the 82d Congress that the Department of Defense advised that it was reluctant to do so in the absence of new legislation.

It is encouraging to me to note the support which the members of the present Small Business Committee have given to the bill. I think that support expresses the concern of the members on both sides of the aisle in a matter which is of critical importance to many small businesses.

GENERAL PULASKI DAY

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution which would designate March 3 of next year as General Pulaski Day, in memory of the 206th anniversary of Gen. Casimir Pulaski. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) designating March 3, 1954, as General Pulaski Day, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas March 3, 1954, marks the 206th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Casimir Pulaski; and

Whereas it is fitting to recall the contributions and sacrifices which he made that this Nation might be born in freedom; and

Whereas today the country of his birth is enslaved under the hand of a totalitarian dictatorship unequaled in human history; and

Whereas all Americans at this moment in history hold out the hand of friendship to the people of the Polish nation and offer continued hope to them for freedom from the oppression they now live under: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That March 3, 1954, the 206th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Casimir Pulaski, be observed as General Pulaski Day, and the Congress recommends that encouragement be given to appropriate ceremonies throughout the Nation.

STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution providing for a study of juvenile delinquency in the United States. I ask unanimous consent to speak for 2 minutes on the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the Senator from Tennessee may proceed.

The resolution (S. Res. 88), submitted by Mr. KEFAUVER, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study of juvenile delinquency in the United States. In the conduct of such investigation, special attention shall be given to (1) determining the extent and character of juvenile delinquency in the United States and its causes and contributing factors, (2) the adequacy of existing provisions of law, including chapters 402 and 403 of title 18 of the United States Code, in dealing with youthful offenders of Federal laws, (3) sentences imposed on, or other correctional action taken with respect to, youthful offenders by Federal courts, and (4) the extent to which juveniles are violating laws relating to the sale or use of narcotics.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest date practicable but not later than March 1, 1954.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, one of the very serious problems with which we are faced today is that of juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Children in scores of cities are committing more crimes and worse crimes than at any time since World War II, a national survey shows.

While it is important to protect the public from the confirmed criminal, it is even more important to prevent the juvenile delinquent of today from becoming the confirmed criminal of tomorrow.

There is little that can be done to reform a hardened criminal, who has spent a lifetime in crime. If society has the knowledge and the tools, however, there is much that can be done to prevent a youth from turning to crime.

This is a nonpartisan matter. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] and I are sponsoring a resolution proposing that the Committee on the Judiciary, or a duly authorized subcommittee of the judiciary, shall conduct a full and complete study of juvenile delinquency in the United States.

In the course of this study, we ask for special attention to be given the following matters:

First. Determining the extent and character of juvenile delinquency in the United States and its causes and contributing factors;

Second. The adequacy of existing provisions of law, including chapters 402 and 403 of title 18 of the United States Code, in dealing with youthful offenders of Federal laws;

Third. Sentences imposed on, or other correctional action taken with respect to, youthful offenders by Federal courts; and

Fourth. The extent to which juveniles are violating laws relating to the sale or use of narcotics.

We hope that this study will give us the knowledge that we need to legislate effectively in those fields of Federal jurisdiction dealing with juvenile delinquency.

We hope that it will lead us to the root causes of crime—the social conditions which breed crime. It is within our power to eradicate many of these conditions.

We need only the knowledge—and the will to do so.

Mr. HENDRICKSON subsequently said: Mr. President, if there is a single problem which plagues our homefront, and which touches many a forgotten family, it is what I choose to call the fifth horseman of doom, the growing problem of crime among our youth.

A recent poll of cities throughout the Nation tells us the grim, dangerous facts.

Juvenile delinquency is at its highest peak since World War II, and the crimes being committed by the young of our Nation are harder, fiercer, more shocking than ever before in our Nation's history.

The senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] this morning submitted a resolution identical to the one which I shall shortly submit to the Senate.

It is submitted in the hope that it may afford a solution to this national problem and disgrace.

Either of these resolutions would authorize the Judiciary Committee, or a subcommittee thereof, to examine the nationwide extent and character of juvenile delinquency, its causes and contributing factors.

It calls for a review of present Federal statutes dealing with youthful offenders, correctional action taken with respect to youthful delinquents by Federal courts, and a study of the extent to which juveniles are violating the narcotics laws.

Mr. President, by submitting separate but identical resolutions, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and I are attempting to emphasize in this instance the essential nonpartisanship of our aims and of our objectives.

Our examination of juvenile crime leads us to believe that a comprehensive call should be made to the local levels of law enforcement and the social agencies living with this disaster of the young in body, but the old and warped in spirit.

But it is more than merely a call to the policeman and the social worker. It is a summons to the parents, the very heart of the family, who live with the problem and must in so many instances unwillingly abide by it, but who so frequently do not understand how to combat it.

Federal laws and the Federal courts are involved in addition to the spotlight we hope to throw on the whole, ugly spectacle for the mutual benefit of our social workers and the mothers and fathers of the country.

It is the genius of our people to accept whatever challenge comes along and to find ways to meet it.

Let us do something, I say today, about this problem. Let us find out what is wrong and then correct what is wrong.

I think the time has come to take up this cross, which weighs heavily upon us, in a really comprehensive and diligent manner not only because of the billions of dollars wasted because of the toll crime takes but, more important, because we are engaged in the saving of our children's lives.

I now submit for appropriate reference the resolution to which I have referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 89), submitted by Mr. HENDRICKSON, was received and

referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study of juvenile delinquency in the United States. In the conduct of such investigation special attention shall be given to (1) determining the extent and character of juvenile delinquency in the United States and its causes and contributing factors, (2) the adequacy of existing provisions of law, including chapters 402 and 403 of title 18 of the United States Code, in dealing with youthful offenders of Federal laws, (3) sentences imposed on, or other correctional action taken with respect to, youthful offenders by Federal courts, and (4) the extent to which juveniles are violating laws relating to the sale or use of narcotics.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest date practicable, but not later than March 1, 1954.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $50,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 662. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Furstenberg;

H. R. 720. An act for the relief of Mrs. Muriel J. Shingler, doing business as Shingler's Hatchery;

H. R. 724. An act for the relief of Chester H. Tuck, Mary Elizabeth Fisher, James Thomas Harper, and Mrs. T. W. Bennett;

H. R. 726. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Campion;

H. R. 739. An act for the relief of Alexander A. Senibaldi;

H. R. 759. An act for the relief of Hisami Yoshida;

H. R. 834. An act for the relief of Arthur J. Boucher;

H. R. 861. An act for the relief of Edith Marie Paulsen;

H. R. 873. An act for the relief of Mrs. Agnes Turkett;

H. R. 883. An act for the relief of Leila Park;

H. R. 886. An act for the relief of Aspasia Vezertzi;

H. R. 887. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Levandoski;

H. R. 951. An act for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner;

H. R. 960. An act for the relief of Charles H. Lin (also known as Lin Chao Hsi);

H. R. 969. An act for the relief of Thomas J. Morris;

H. R. 973. An act for the relief of Margaret Celikcan;

H. R. 1133. An act for the relief of the Dason Equipment Corp.;

H. R. 1193. An act for the relief of Mrs. Helga Josefa Wiley;

H. R. 1194. An act for the relief of the A. C. Israel Commodity Co., Inc.;

H. R. 1331. An act for the relief of Mrs. Katherine L. Sewell;

H. R. 1362. An act for the relief of Rose Martin;

H. R. 1451. An act for the relief of Mrs. James M. Tuten, Jr.;

H. R. 1452. An act for the relief of Joe Bargas;

H. R. 1460. An act for the relief of Harold Joe Davis;

H. R. 1461. An act for the relief of Kenneth McRight;

H. R. 1632. An act for the relief of the estate of Rene Weil;

H. R. 1636. An act for the relief of Mrs. Sylvia Simonson;

H. R. 1794. An act for the relief of Yee Kee Lam;

H. R. 1883. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, a minor;

H. R. 1895. An act for the relief of Jack Kamal Samhat;

H. R. 2023. An act for the relief of William Kipf and Darold D. Selk;

H. R. 2033. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Columbia Basin Orchard, the Seattle Association of Credit Men, and the Perham Fruit Corporation;

H. R. 2158. An act for the relief of Col. Harry F. Cunningham;

H. R. 2169. An act for the relief of Louis A. Schafer;

H. R. 2366. An act for the relief of Fred B. Niswonger;

H. R. 2381. An act for the relief of Winifred A. Hunter;

H. R. 2386. An act for the relief of M. Neil Andrews;

H. R. 2398. An act for the relief of Kenneth Cecil;

H. R. 2420. An act for the relief of Ruth D. Crunk;

H. R. 2433. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Raymond Gibson, a minor;

H. R. 2593. An act for the relief of Emmet Wood and Viola Wood;

H. R. 2607. An act for the relief of Clifford Robinson;

H. R. 2615. An act for the relief of Julio Mercado Toledo;

H. R. 2618. An act for the relief of Santos Sanabria Alvarez;

H. R. 2645. An act for the relief of Donald James Darmody; and

H. R. 2660. An act for the relief of Mrs. Juan Antonio Rivera, Mrs. Raul Valle Antelo, Mrs. Jorge Diaz Romero, Mrs. Otto Resse, and Mrs. Hugo Soria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1334. An act for the relief of Helmuth Wolf Gruhl; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 1525. An act to authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1527. An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of the remaining non-Federal lands within Big Bend National Park, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1528. An act to authorize the addition of land to the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va., and for other purposes;

H. R. 1529. An act to facilitate the development of building materials in Alaska through the removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1813. An act to require the recordation of scrip, lieu selection, and similar rights; and

H. R. 1816. An act to repeal certain laws relating to timber and stone on the public domain; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2466. An act to amend the act of July 12, 1950 (ch. 460, 64 Stat. 336), as amended, which authorizes free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas; and

H. R. 3062. An act to amend section 3841 of the Revised Statutes relating to the schedules of the arrival and departure of the mail, to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

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:

Senior day address delivered by Governor McKeldin, of Maryland, at Johns Hopkins University, February 27, 1953.

By Mr. BRICKER:

Editorial entitled "Back It Up," published in a recent issue of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel; editorial entitled "Treaties and the Constitution," published in the Christian Science Monitor of March 2, 1953; and editorial entitled "BRICKER's Amendment," published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of February 25, 1953.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

Editorial entitled "Truth About Yalta Emerges," published in the Louisville Courier-Journal of recent date.

By Mr. THYE:

Letter dated February 26, 1953, addressed to him by Mr. and Mrs. John Lentz, Sauk Centre, Minn.

By Mr. HENNINGS:

Editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of January 27, 1953, commenting on the report of the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections on proposed amendments to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Brief history of the First Baptist Church of Holden, Mo., written by Dr. George S. Reuter, Jr., in connection with the celebration of the church's 75th anniversary.

Washington's Birthday address, delivered by Col. John Griffin, of St. Louis, Mo., on February 23, 1953.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

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

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Harry N. Routzohn, of Ohio, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor.

By Mr. BARRETT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Richard R. Atkinson, as a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency.

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

Col. Claude Monroe McQuarrie and sundry officers for temporary appointment as brigadier generals in the Army of the United States.

NOTICE OF HEARING—GENERAL VAN FLEET

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to say that the Senate Committee on Armed Services is going to hear General Van Fleet tomorrow morning in

room 212, Senate Office Building, at 10 o'clock, and that any Senators who wish to be present at the meeting will be welcome to attend and hear what he has to say.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION PERMITTING COMPELLING OF TESTIMONY AND TO GRANT IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION IN CONNECTION THEREWITH

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the standing Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Tuesday, March 10, 1953, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, on S. 565, permitting compelling of testimony and to grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. Persons desiring to be heard should notify the committee so that a schedule can be prepared for those who wish to appear and testify. The subcommittee consists of myself, chairman, the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER].

NOTICE OF HEARING ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION PROVIDING GENERAL RULES OF PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE BEFORE FEDERAL AGENCIES

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the standing Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Thursday, March 12, 1953, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, on S. 17, providing general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies. Persons desiring to be heard should notify the committee so that a schedule can be prepared for those who wish to appear and testify. The subcommittee consists of myself, chairman, the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER].

REMOVAL OF LIMITATIONS ON OFFICIAL LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS AND TELEGRAMS OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 2230) to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to remove the monthly limitations 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, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, this is a House bill, and covers purely a House matter, and in such matters the Senate never interferes. I ask that its passage be expedited at this time.

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

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 63, which is Calendar No. 45.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the concurrent resolution.

The legislative clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 25,000 additional copies of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Public Law 414, 82d Congress, 2d session, of which 20,000 copies shall be for the House document room, 3,000 copies for the Senate document room, 1,000 copies for the Senate Committee on Judiciary, and 1,000 copies for the House Committee on the Judiciary.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have a brief explanation?

Mr. JENNER. The resolution would authorize the printing of additional copies of the Immigration and Nationality Act, known as the McCarran-Walter Act. The committee's supply of copies is completely exhausted. The demand for copies is great. The cost of the printing is estimated at $2,694.44.

Mr. ELLENDER. I have no objection.

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

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

NOMINATION OF DOUGLAS MacARTHUR II

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the White House sent to the Senate today the nomination of Douglas MacArthur II, of the District of Columbia, to be counselor of the Department of State. Notice is hereby given that the nomination will be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations after 6 days have expired, under the rule adopted by the committee at this session.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, so far as I know, the only business before the Senate today is the transaction of routine business in the morning hour. After the morning hour is concluded, and Senators have had an opportunity to make such remarks as they desire to make, I shall propose, for the good of the order, that the Senate adjourn until Friday.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST INAUGURATION OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for not more than a minute and a half.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York asks unanimous consent to speak for not more than a minute and a half. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New York may proceed.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, 20 years ago today, shortly after the hour of noon, the late Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes administered the oath of office to Franklin D. Roosevelt as the 32d President of the United States. A few minutes later, President Roosevelt delivered one of the greatest inaugural addresses in the history of the American presidency, and brought to a distressed and depression-ridden Nation a thrill of hope and confidence unfelt in many previous years.

From that point on, a new era opened for America. Under the leadership of President Roosevelt, revolutionary changes were made in this country which will never be unmade. Under President Roosevelt, America came of age and assumed the leadership of the free world.

I think it well, on this anniversary day, to look back upon those 20 years, and to give thanks to the memory of the great man whom New York gave to this country and to the world.

I may say that one of the greatest privileges and one of the greatest honors that has ever come to me—or indeed that will ever come to me—was that while President Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York, during his two terms in that office, I served under him as his lieutenant governor. I was proud in those days to be called—as he did me the honor to call me—his "right arm." And when he went from Albany to Washington, to serve his country as President and to serve all mankind, I was elected to succeed him as Governor. His removal to Washington did not cut the ties between us. During all his years as President, I was privileged to enjoy his confidence and his friendship. I was proud to yield him my deep loyalty and support.

I do not wish today to comment at any length on the memory of Franklin Roosevelt the man, or of Franklin Roosevelt the leader of this Nation and of the free nations. But I do think it appropriate that we look back upon the era which will, I believe, be known in history as the Rooseveltian era—the era which saw America rescued from economic ruin and grown to the greatest world stature and world responsibility this country or any country has ever known.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, following this part of my remarks, a memorandum entitled "Two Decades of Democratic Progress: The GOP Inheritance," which sets forth very clearly the progress that has been made by the United States since 1932, a period of just 20 years.

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

TWO DECADES OF DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS—THE GOP INHERITANCE

On March 4, 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt took office as President of the United States in the midst of a terrible depression. Millions were unemployed. Corporation profits

were nonexistent. Home and farm foreclosures were commonplace.

Twenty years later Dwight D. Eisenhower became President under very different conditions. He took over an economy which was thriving, thanks to 20 years of Democratic policies.

What will Dwight Eisenhower and the Republican Party do with the heritage left them by the Democratic Party? Will they learn the lessons taught by the Democrats and lead us to still greater prosperity? Or will they, now that the campaign is over, forget their promises to support the policies which are vital to our prosperity?

	Then: 1932	Now: 1952	Future: 1954–56
THE WHOLE NATIONAL ECONOMY HAS PROSPERED			
Total national production (billions)	*$122.1	$346.3	(?)
Total personal income after all taxes (billions)	*$97.6	$234.3	(?)
Private investment at home (billions)	*$3	$52.1	(?)
Consumer expenditures for goods and services (billions)	*$100.5	$216.3	(?)
Sales of all retail stores (billions)	$25	$163.8	(?)
Savings of all individuals (billions)	$1.4	$18.0	(?)
New private construction (billions)	*$5.6	$23.5	(?)
Number of new nonfarm houses started (thousands)	134	1,131	(?)
BUSINESS IS GOOD—BETTER THAN EVER			
Corporation profits after taxes (billions)	−$3.4	$17.1	(?)
Plant and equipment expansion (billions)	$2.6	$26.9	(?)
Total business sales (billions)	[1] $129.6	$546.5	(?)
Business failures	31,822	7,723	(?)
Bank failures	1,453	[2] 5	(?)
LIFE IS BETTER AND RICHER			
More jobs—higher real wages—greater security			
Men and women in the civilian labor force (thousands)	51,000	63,000	(?)
Unemployment (thousands)	12,100	1,700	(?)
Percent unemployed	23.6	2.7	(?)
Total wages and salaries (billions)	$30.5	$181.1	(?)
Per capita personal income after all taxes	*$782	$1,496	(?)
Weekly earnings of factory wage workers	*$33.15	$68.18	(?)
Union membership (thousands)	3,226	[3] 16,000	(?)
Workers insured by unemployment compensation (thousands)	None	37,000	(?)
Persons insured by Federal old-age and survivors insurance (000)	None	66,500	(?)
Folks are living better			
Families owning their own homes (thousands)	[3] 14,000	[4] 24,000	(?)
Percent of all homes:			
With toilet and bathing facilities	[5] 61	[4] 70	(?)
With mechanical refrigeration	[5] 44	[4] 80	(?)
With radio or TV	[5] 83	[4] 96	(?)
FARMERS ARE IN BETTER SHAPE—WELL ABOVE PAR			
Crop and livestock production at peak levels			
Crop production per acre of cropland (index: 1923–32 equals 100)	99.9	150	(?)
Wheat production (millions of bushels)	756	1,291	(?)
Corn production (millions of tons)	76	93	(?)
Number of cattle on farms (millions of heads)	66	[6] 94	(?)
Income for farmers kept pace			
Farmers' net income (billions)	*$4.9	$14.3	(?)
Farm prices have strengthened			
Prices received: All commodities (index: 1910–14 equals 100)	65	[7] 267	(?)
Prices paid: All commodities (index: 1910–14 equals 100)	112	[7] 282	(?)
Parity ratio (index: 1910–14 equals 100)	58	[7] 95	(?)
Selected commodity prices:			
Hogs (per hundredweight)	$3.34	[7] $17.80	(?)
Corn (per bushel)	$0.292	[7] $1.48	(?)
Tobacco (per pound)	$0.105	[7] $0.462	(?)
Cotton (per pound)	$0.065	[7] $0.298	(?)
Life on the farm—not so bad			
Percent of all farms electrified	10	[8] 90	(?)
Farm mortgage debt (billions)	$9.1	$6.3	(?)

[1] 1939. [2] 1951. [3] 1930. [4] 1950. [5] 1940. [6] Jan. 1, 1953. [7] Jan. 15, 1953. [8] Jan. 1, 1952.

*Denotes dollar figures adjusted upward to 1952 price levels.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS MASARYK

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for a minute and a half.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and a half. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Iowa is recognized for a minute and a half.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, as the one hundred and third anniversary of the birth of Thomas Masaryk, who was born on March 7, 1850, is almost at hand, I am honored to join in rendering tribute to one of the greatest men of our century, the liberator of the Czech nation, founder of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and President of his country for 17 fruitful years.

The life of this far-sighted patriot is an inspiration to all men today who yearn for freedom and independence for captive peoples. In the span of his lifetime, Thomas Masaryk conceived and, by both his writings and his works, brought about the liberation of his people. He crowned his success by serving as President of the newly founded Republic with wisdom, patience, and tolerance until age forced his retirement in 1935. His death in 1937 came in time to prevent his seeing the tragedies that overtook his people—the infamy of Munich, the savage onslaught of the Nazi stormtroopers, the hell of wartime occupation, followed by the redoubled tragedy of a liberation betrayed by the Red terror.

Men who love liberty stand in admiration before the magnificent contribution to that timeless cause made by Thomas Masaryk. A people who could produce such a man will surely once again free itself from oppression and rejoin the world of freemen. We pray that this day will come soon, and that the Czech people themselves on March 7 will be able once more to join in public celebration of the birthday of their greatest leader, Thomas Masaryk.

ELBERT D. THOMAS, FORMER SENATOR FROM UTAH

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, unfortunately I was absent when tributes were paid on the floor of the Senate to the late Elbert D. Thomas, who for some time was a colleague of ours in the Senate. I ask unanimous consent to speak for a minute and a half.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed for a minute and a half.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, Elbert Thomas was a colleague of mine, and when he passed away I felt a pang of regret and sorrow, because I had come to have a very high regard for his personality, for his character, and for his fine qualities as a man. I saw him last in Honolulu and Tokyo in 1951, when he was discharging his responsibilities as head of the trusteeship of certain Pacific islands.

Many fine statements have been made in tribute to the distinguished career of Elbert Thomas. I wish to confine my remarks to the man himself as I knew him.

Elbert Thomas and I served together on both the Foreign Relations Committee and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, of which he was chairman. In addition I was a member of a special subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committeee of which he was chairman and which held hearings on various plans and proposals for amending and strengthening the United Nations.

In all my associations with Elbert Thomas I was continually impressed by his deep religious and spiritual faith. This faith formed the basis of his warm humanitarianism. It was the motivating force behind a life dedicated to serving God and his fellow men.

But Elbert Thomas possessed more than a great soul. He also possessed a brilliant and well-disciplined mind. He was a philosopher-statesman in the best sense of the word.

It was perhaps in the field of foreign relations that Senator Thomas and I were closest to one another. Both of us were strong supporters of the League of Nations, the United Nations and various other collective security measures. He was a leader in educating our citizens to their Nation's responsibilities as a great world power. I shall always cherish especially my association with him in that capacity.

Elbert Thomas was a man of faith, a man of learning, and a man of character. He was the type of man all of us, regardless of political viewpoint, were proud

to have in the Senate. He set a high standard for each of us to follow.

CHEST X-RAYS

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to make an announcement.

During the next 2 weeks, March 11 through March 20, there will be an opportunity for all Members of the Senate and their staffs to get a chest X-ray. The X-ray unit will be set up in the Senate Office Building in room 154.

There is no charge for this service, which is being provided by the District Health Department, the District Tuberculosis Association, and the United States Public Health Service as a part of their joint effort to eradicate tuberculosis in the District of Columbia.

It will only take a few minutes for each one of us to get an X-ray, and I urge that we all participate in this effort, and that we encourage all of our personnel to do likewise.

Detailed information regarding this survey should already have been sent to Senators individually. If any Senator has not received such a notice, I ask that he please contact the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

TRIBUTES TO MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

HARRY F. BYRD, OF VIRGINIA

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 minutes under the heading suggested by the distinguished majority leader "For the Good of the Order."

Mr. President, it is not generally known that only three Members of this distinguished body were Members of the Senate prior to the 73d Congress. They are "the noblest Roman of them all," the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]; the able and beloved Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]; and the leader of us young Democrats, the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. President, today marks the twentieth anniversary of the freshman class of the 73d Congress. Of the Senate Members of that class, only two are still with us—the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] and the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

In his memorable address at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument 50 years after the end of the Revolutionary War, Daniel Webster turned first to the veterans in his audience, saying: "Venerable men, you come down to us from a former generation." After describing the outstanding accomplishments of that former generation, Webster referred to the first settlements at Jamestown in 1607 and at Plymouth in 1620, saying:

> We shall not stand unmoved on the shore of Plymouth, while the sea continues to wash it; nor will our brethren in another early and ancient colony forget the place of its first establishment, till their river shall cease to flow by it. No vigor of youth, no maturity of manhood, will lead the Nation to forget the spots where its infancy was cradled and defended.

Even had our generation been inclined to forget those first spots that cradled and defended the infancy of our Republic, the qualities of the men who descended from those colonial ancestors would have kept that memory alive.

Not far from Jamestown, in the county of Westmoreland, which this year will celebrate its 300th anniversary, was born the first President of the United States; and not far from Plymouth was born John Adams, the second President. The third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, was born in Albemarle County, Va., about 125 miles from Jamestown; but the fourth and fifth Presidents, Madison and Monroe, were born in the same county in which Washington was born. In that county likewise were born Light Horse Harry Lee and his famous son, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Among the early settlers on the James River, near Jamestown, was William Byrd. He was the builder of that lovely James River home, Westover; the founder of Richmond, Virginia's capital city; and one of the ablest businessmen of the early colonial period. He accompanied Gov. Alexander Spotswood on his historic trip across the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1716, when for the first time a white man saw the fertile area now known as the Shenandoah Valley, in which his descendant, HARRY FLOOD BYRD, was born.

Last summer, when BYRD was a candidate in the Democratic primary for reelection to the Senate, I addressed my friends of Staunton and Augusta, on July 8, in behalf of his nomination, saying I could testify "not on the basis of hearsay, but as an eyewitness of the public career of a friend who has become not only a leader in the greatest legislative body in the world but a national figure of whom every Virginian may justly be proud."

I concluded that address by urging "every Virginia Democrat who believes in honesty and integrity of government, in free enterprise and in those principles of constitutional democracy for which Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Woodrow Wilson stood to rally now to the support of HARRY FLOOD BYRD as their logical champion."

A few days later I renewed that plea over the radio and television, at Norfolk.

While I was not an eyewitness to his birth, as I was born just 13 days before he was, HARRY BYRD and I were born on the same street and in the same town. Our friendship and first public service commenced in January 1916, when we were deskmates in the State senate in Richmond. For 6 years we served together in that body. In 1925, BYRD was elected Governor of Virginia; and during the 4 years of his term as Governor, I served in his cabinet, so to speak, as chairman of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries.

In the fall of 1932, I was elected to the House of Representatives; and in the spring of 1933, when Senator Claude A. Swanson resigned to become Secretary of the Navy, BYRD was appointed a Senator from Virginia. On March 4, 1933, we both took the same oath of office as Members of the Congress, he in the Senate and I in the House. In November 1946, I was elected to succeed the late Carter Glass, and again joined HARRY BYRD as a Senate colleague.

During our service of 20 years in the Congress, BYRD has continued to exhibit the qualities of ability and integrity which attracted national attention to him as Governor and made him a serious contender for the Presidency in 1932. On the comparatively few occasions during our congressional service when we have found ourselves on opposite sides of an issue, I have given him the same credit for sincerity of motives which I expected and received from him.

Since the outstanding character of BYRD's record in the Senate is so well known to his Senate colleagues, I shall use this occasion to bear eyewitness, as I said at Staunton, to his contributions to good government in our home State of Virginia.

In 1908, when he was only 21 years of age, but already had demonstrated his business ability, BYRD was elected president of the Valley Turnpike Co., which had built 90 miles of hard-surfaced road from Winchester to Staunton, financing it by the collection of tolls. Consequently, when BYRD entered the State Senate in 1916—a period of transition from "horse-and-buggy days" to motor transport—he not only was aware of the value of improved roads, but also was imbued with an ambition to lift the Virginia farmers out of the mud. In realizing that ambition, future generations can say of him:

> Careless of the monument by the grave, he built in the world a monument by which men might be taught to remember not where he died, but where he lived.

Virginians, I frankly admit, have a weakness for boasting of the glory of their past. I trust, however, that I am indulging in no idle boast when I say that I regard Virginia's highway system as equal to any in the Nation. Certainly future generations will consider that highway system as an enduring monument to where BYRD lived, because under his pay-as-you-go policy we built that highway system without a State debt.

In 1916, State Senator O'Connor Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, Senator BYRD, and I became joint patrons of a resolution to lay out a State highway system. The resolution called for the appointment by the Governor of a commission from the General Assembly, of which Goolrick, BYRD, and I were members, with Goolrick serving as chairman. In January 1918, we submitted our report to Gov. Henry Carter Stuart. At that time I was a first lieutenant, assigned to the 318th Infantry of the 80th Division; but Governor Stuart prevailed upon the Adjutant General of the Army to give me a brief leave of absence so that I could assist in securing the adoption of a bill to create a State highway system.

As soon as that bill had been passed, the issue, of course, arose as to how so ambitious a road program would be financed. Senator BYRD assumed the leadership of those who favored a pay-as-you-go policy; and largely out of his own funds, he financed the campaign which resulted in the defeat of a State bond issue.

It was not surprising, therefore, that in the spring of 1925, Virginians, who favored a pay-as-you-go policy not only

for roads, but in all other governmental actions, regarded BYRD as their logical candidate for the governorship. He was elected in 1925, and assumed office the following January.

During the next 4 years, BYRD gave our State an administration which was outstanding in two respects: It was definitely progressive in its objectives, while conservative in its method of financing those objectives. We embarked upon an ambitious State highway building program, to be financed by a gasoline tax and license fees from motor vehicles, all strictly segregated for highway purposes. Appropriations for public education were increased, while the State land tax was being abolished. Additional State revenue was secured by increasing the franchise tax on railroads and all other public utilities. Meanwhile, economies were brought about by a reorganization and consolidation of State bureaus. In subsequent years more than one State government has studied Byrd's Virginia reorganization plan.

Commencing with World War II in Europe, when we furnished our allies large supplies, and later became an active participant, we have been operating at a relatively high level of prosperity; at times it might properly be called a boom. But during the early 1930's agriculture was never more depressed. Virginia still is to a large extent an agricultural State. During that depression period the State had assumed responsibility only for the roads that were included in the State highway system. All other public roads were called county highways, and each county was responsible for the construction and maintenance of its own county roads. The county road tax was the heaviest tax our farmers had to pay. Realizing that the State, with its better engineering facilities and more adequate supply of heavy road machinery, could build and maintain county roads more efficiently than could the local boards of supervisors, and that assumption by the State of the construction and maintenance of county roads would lift a heavy tax burden from our farmers, BYRD proposed that the State assume responsibility for all public roads. The legislature adopted that suggestion; and, although he was not a member of the legislature at the time, that law is now known in Virginia as the Byrd road law.

Extensions of the State system were delayed temporarily by that program, but immediate progress was noticeable in all the rural areas of Virginia; and before long the increase in the use of motor vehicles and the increase of tourist traffic in Virginia produced sufficient additional revenue from the gasoline tax to finance successfully the enlarged undertaking.

When BYRD was elected to the State senate in 1916 he was a farmer; and he has been a farmer all his life. In fact, solely through his own efforts, not only has he become the largest individual orchardist in Virginia, but with an annual production now of about 1½ million bushels of apples a year, he is no doubt the largest apple producer in the world. But BYRD also was a businessman; and, as such, he fully realized that the average farmer did not enjoy a pro rata share of the national income, and that any State largely dependent for its revenue upon agriculture would fall behind in an industrial age, in which man's productivity could be increased tenfold by power machinery. Therefore, as Governor of Virginia, one of his major undertakings was to bring new industry into Virginia. He accomplished this through giving assurance of a fair and just tax rate and of adequate protection against illegal actions of any kind. The revenue the Federal Government now collects from Virginia is testimony to how well BYRD worked to balance agriculture with industry in Virginia.

Near his home, at Front Royal, is the rayon plant of the American Viscose Co., the largest single plant of its kind in the world. At Newport News we have the largest privately owned shipbuilding and drydock company in the world. At Fredericksburg there is located a cellophane plant which puts out each year enough cellophane to pave a one-lane highway from Fredericksburg to the moon. At Danville we have a cotton mill whose daily capacity of cotton cloth, 1 yard wide, would stretch from Danville to New York, wrap around the Empire State Building, and come back to Philadelphia. At Bassett we have the largest single-unit furniture plant in the world; and at Suffolk, the largest peanut factory in the world. In all types of textiles—woolens, cotton goods, rayon, and nylon—Virginia has become a major producer. The Du Pont Co., for instance, has large textile plants at Ampthill, near Richmond; at Martinsville; and at Waynesboro.

In my opinion, the best test of a man's worth to his day and generation is what endures after he is dead and gone. Future generations will be able to look back upon two enduring monuments to HARRY BYRD'S ability and interest in the development of his native State: A highway system that has greatly promoted the commerce of the State, as well as being a joy and a delight to all tourists; and an industrial empire which has greatly improved the lot of industrial workers, given employment to many submarginal farm operators, and assured the State of dependable revenue for the support of such major undertakings as public schools, colleges, eleemosynary institutions, and the conservation and development of natural resources.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the inefficiency and wastefulness of our Federal Government during recent years have weighed so heavily upon the heart of a man like HARRY BYRD, who would like to see duplicated on a national scale what has been accomplished—if, with all due deference, I may say so—in Virginia.

PATRICK A. M'CARRAN, OF NEVADA

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I want to take this occasion to congratulate the senior Senator from my State of Nevada upon his 20 years of service in this body. He is a great American and an eminent citizen of our State of Nevada. Before coming to the Senate he served as chief justice of our State supreme court. Prior to that time he had attained the reputation of being one of the finest criminal lawyers in Nevada or in any other State. He was elected to the Senate by the people of the State of Nevada four times consecutively, covering a total of 24 years. He is a fighter, and on the floor of the Senate he has always stood for what he believed to be right. Mr. President, it is not necessary to agree always with a fighter in order to admire him. I admire the distinguished senior Senator from my State and I wish for him many more years of service to our country and to our State of Nevada.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the eloquent remarks of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE].

When on August 9, 1951, the senior Senator from Nevada, the Honorable PATRICK A. MCCARRAN, reached his 75th milestone, his colleagues in the Senate paid him well-deserved tributes on his long and useful life of service to his fellow man. Today, we are celebrating another memorable anniversary. On March 4, 1933, this distinguished lawyer, powerful orator, brilliant scholar, resourceful legislator, outstanding statesman, courageous American, and champion of the West took his oath of office as a United States Senator in this Chamber.

He is a member of the bar in Nevada, California, Utah, and Arizona. He has been president of the Bar Association of Nevada and vice president of the American Bar Association. At the age of 41, he became the chief justice of the supreme court of his beloved State.

He is the author of numerous history-making legal opinions on water, mining, corporation, and criminal law. He is the author of many acts, including the all-important Administrative Procedure and the Internal Security Acts.

For many years, Senator MCCARRAN has been the chairman of a conference of Senators known as Senators from the Western States. From time to time, he has suggested that we select someone else as chairman. This, the western Senators will never do. We want PAT.

Whenever trouble arises in the West, the West's great leader, PAT MCCARRAN, calls a conference of western Senators, and he invites officials of the executive departments to meet with us to discuss the particular problem troubling our section of the country. Sometimes the problem is mining; at other times it is livestock, or grazing, reclamation, power development, agriculture, the noxious weed Halogeton, or any other matter of peculiar interest to the West. These conferences are not blocs. Men of all parties attend, primarily to get the cold facts, to guide them in meeting their legislative responsibilities.

Senator MCCARRAN is an indefatigable worker. Prior to the Reorganization Act, he was a member of Committees on Appropriations, District of Columbia, Irrigation and Reclamation, Public Lands and Surveys, Commerce, Special Committees on Conservation and Wild Life Resources, Silver, Committee Investigating the Effects of Centralization of Heavy Industry, and the Committee Investigating Receivership and Bankruptcy Proceedings and Administration of Justice in the United States Courts. Since the advent of the Reorganization Act which has reduced considerably the number of standing committees of the Senate, Senator MCCARRAN retained his

membership on the Appropriations and Judiciary Committees because of their importance to the people of the United States. He was chairman for many years of the Judiciary Committee, having jurisdiction over more bills which were considered and passed by the Senate during the past few years than all of the other standing committees combined.

Indeed, I would be remiss if I should fail to emphasize the deep-rooted convictions of Senator McCarran with respect to monetary economics. He is particularly well versed in the monetary theories of hard money and the overwhelming need of commerce for a sound money system. He believes in it with all his heart, just as did Washington, Jefferson, and their contemporaries, who breathed into the Constitution the concept that the best money is that which is coined from gold and silver. It would be unthinkable for this vital subject to be considered in the Senate of the United States without finding Pat McCarran in the thick of the fight against a manipulated currency.

Mr. President, during the past 20 years the State of Nevada, yes, our entire country, has been fortunate to have as their outstanding representative in this body this great man from the Far West and Harry Byrd from the Old Dominion. They came here together and together they have labored for their country. Their leadership and their achievements will be recorded and recited many years after those now within the range of my voice have departed from this world. It is my fervent wish that this Nation may have the services of these patriots for many, many years.

Indeed it is a great privilege to serve in this body with the Senate twins, Pat McCarran and Harry Byrd. These nationally and internationally famous statesmen have much in common. Both are men of unusual moral courage and moral courage above all else is the need of these tragic times. Both are passionately independent. Both are uncompromising on their moral convictions. Neither of them fears to stand alone when they believe they are in the right. Brutal criticism and calumny does not sway either of them one iota from the path of righteousness as they see it. Each of them has but one test for his stand on questions before the Senate: "Is it in the best interest of the people?"

SENATOR M'CARRAN AND SENATOR BYRD

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I desire to join in what has been said about the two distinguished Americans, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCarran] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd]. These gentlemen have left their imprint upon American history. They are not Democrats, they are not Republicans—they are both Americans, and, indeed, great Americans, Mr. President.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, OF GEORGIA

The year 1933 was a notable year in American history. The Nation was in the midst of a great depression. The economic and monetary systems were in chaos and the people had changed political administrations as a result of the economic catastrophe which was engulfing the Nation and the world.

The same year was notable likewise for critical developments in other nations—the emergence of personalities and factors that were to lead to the great world catastrophe of 1939 which marked the beginning of World War II. These intervening 20 years from 1933 to 1953 have been among the most historic years of mankind.

The year 1933 was likewise marked by the arrival in the United States Senate of American personalities who were destined to leave their imprint on those historic years. Among those who came to the Senate for the first time that year was the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. Russell], fresh from a fine career in the public affairs of his native State, which had seen him as a youth elected to the State legislature, thence speaker of the house of representatives, and on his 30th birthday elected governor of a great State—the youngest man on the political scene in the history of America.

Mr. President, let me say in passing that it has been my observation in the 10 years during which I have been a Member of the Senate that the State of Georgia has been and is one of the best represented States in the American Union.

The administration of Governor Russell was so successful in attuning the State government with the needs of that era through consolidation of bureaus and the streamlining of government that his State offered a pattern to other States of the Union who were encountering great difficulty in making their governmental machinery responsive to the needs of that time. It was only natural that Governor Russell should be sent by the people of Georgia to serve them in the Senate of the United States.

On January 12, 1933, 2 months prior to the inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt, the new Democratic President, Senator Russell was sworn in as a Member of the United States Senate. Since that day, he has been part and parcel of the history of his time. It is not necessary to attempt to enumerate the achievements that have resulted from his vision and humanitarianism. School children all over America are today receiving wolesome, health-building diets through the school-lunch program inaugurated by the junior Senator from Georgia. The farmers of America have always known him as one of their greatest champions. He served on the Committee on Agriculture during the years when the great farm programs were being worked out for the benefit of the American economy and the toiling millions on the farms of the Nation. At the same time he was serving as the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of the Senate Appropriations Committee, where he continued his service to the American farmers.

On this committee his work has continued on an ever-widening horizon, benefiting the rural life of the Nation. Soil conservation, drainage, flood control, rural electrical power—all have been guided by the hand of Senator Russell, and it can truly be said that the agrarian life of his Nation has been blessed by his services.

When the war clouds hovered during the latter part of the 1930's and the safety of the Nation was menaced by foreign forces, Senator Russell was one of those who sounded the clarion cry and from his position on the Naval Affairs Committee contributed so much to preparing the defenses of the Nation. He was a leader on the Naval Affairs Committee when the fleet was expanded to serve its historic mission in the time of peril. It was this fleet which he helped bring into being that enabled the Nation to fight on two oceans at the same time.

Mr. President, other accomplishments of the Senator from Georgia could be enumerated, including his great parliamentary skill, but I think one of the finest attributes of the man has been his loyalty and devotion to his own section. Although he is in no sense a sectionalist, he, however, has always manifested great pride in his heritage and throughout the country he is honored for it and is known everywhere as one of the best apostles of the South and its institutions. Serving that great area, he has greatly served the interest of his Nation.

No statement concerning Senator Russell would be complete without taking note of the fact that he is only one of a great family. He has 12 brothers and sisters, each of whom has become distinguished in his selected vocation—on the farm, on the judiciary, in the pulpit, and other avenues which opportunity has afforded them. His father was chief justice of the supreme court of his State, and he had the distinction of swearing his son in as Governor of that great Commonwealth. His mother, now 85, must derive great comfort as she looks back over her motherhood knowing that each of her children has served so faithfully and well and that each of them has contributed greatly to the world.

It was no happenstance that in 1952 a large section of the Democratic Party, north, south, east, and west, acclaiming the virtues of this man, tried to place into his hands the banner of the Democratic Party.

Mr. President, history does not pay off on hindsight, but it is easy now for all to see that the debacle of the Democratic Party in 1952 would not have occurred in so great a measure had Dick Russell been the nominee of his party. It does not speak in derogation of others to acclaim the attributes of leadership possessed by Senator Russell which would have characterized him as a candidate and which would further have marked him as a great President. He is still young; the horizon is continuing to unfold before him. His greatest days of service to his State and Nation are still in front of him. I know I bespeak the good will and affection and esteem of the entire Senate when I specifically join other Senators in acclaiming his 20 years of service in this body and wish him Godspeed in the years which lie ahead of him.

SENATOR BYRD AND SENATOR M'CARRAN

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, the year 1933 was a great year for America, especially for the United States Senate.

There is very little, if anything, that I can add to the remarks made by my colleagues about the careers and lives of the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia, HARRY FLOOD BYRD; the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada, PAT MCCARRAN; and the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia, RICHARD RUSSELL. In particular, I wish to address my few remarks to HARRY FLOOD BYRD and to PAT MCCARRAN.

Addressing myself first to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], let me say that he is truly a statesman in the tradition of Thomas Jefferson. He has been rightly called Virginia's man of the midcentury, and he is today making his greatest contribution to the entire Nation.

HARRY FLOOD BYRD had a humble beginning. At the age of 15 he took over a newspaper that had failed as a result of a depression, and since that time he has known what it means to make a living in the free-enterprise way. He has been skilled in politics, but above all he has been skilled and learned as an American. His record since coming to the United States Senate is one that is consistent with statesmanship, that is primarily interested in the general welfare of the Nation, and rises far above party attitudes.

Senator BYRD has fought consistently for economy in Government. He has warned that the free world cannot remain free if the United States should become insolvent, and if private enterprise should disappear under Government regulation.

Mr. President, I know HARRY FLOOD BYRD personally, and to know him is indeed an honor. That I have his respect and confidence is one of the greatest things I can say about my public life. He is a man of high personal integrity, a personal integrity which has guided him throughout his entire career. He is truly representative of the finest traditions of the great State of Virginia and of the South. Certainly he is one of the stanchest defenders of the free institutions of our Nation.

Mr. President, in going hurriedly over some of Senator BYRD's speeches, I found three quotations which I should like to repeat publicly, so that we may think about them again. I first quote his famous remark when he said:

I am for peace without appeasement, international machinery to preserve it, and a strong, efficient, and vigilant military estabment at home and abroad to enforce it.

I am for fullest freedom and flexibility in foreign trade and commerce, but I am against subsidizing foreign trade deficits and subsidizing repugnant foreign political ideologies.

I am against international dole, boondoggle and waste, but I have never cast a vote against relief of human suffering in time of distress or emergency.

Next, I like his famous remarks at Chattanooga, Tenn., on January 18, 1952, when he stated:

When does democracy become insolvent? In a system such as ours, when and how does national insolvency manifest itself?

There probably will be no milestone to mark the crossroad, but it seems to me that a democracy is approaching insolvency when—

(1) We are unable to pay current costs of Government over a prolonged period with taxes short of confiscation and diminishing returns; and

(2) When the constant cheapening of the dollar is a result of those operations.

Then, I like Senator BYRD's words delivered on April 24, 1952, before the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York City, when he said:

When I entered the Senate on March 4, 1933, the title of the first bill I was required to vote upon was: "A bill to preserve the credit of the United States Government." The national debt was about $20 billion, and the tax collections $4 billion annually. This legislation was advocated by President Roosevelt, who then indicated great concern for the solvency of our country. It provided for a reduction of 15 percent in the Federal expenditures. Within a few months Mr. Roosevelt's alarm subsided, and the law was repealed. Our Government then began an orgy of Federal spending and waste which was intensified after Mr. Truman came into office. It is a period, I think, that can be properly labeled "20 years of fiscal irresponsibility."

Mr. President, my State of Idaho joins with the other States in congratulating the great State of Virginia on the service of its senior Senator. We wish him many more happy returns of this anniversary, and pray that he may be here to guide and lead us for many years to come.

Mr. President, directing my remarks now to the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada, PAT A. MCCARRAN. He was born of Irish immigrant parentage in 1876. He was a poor boy who knew the hardships of the West. PAT MCCARRAN did everything possible to become educated. As a boy, he herded sheep on the deserts and prairies of Nevada, and later rose to become Nevada's greatest statesman, public servant, and judge. I think it is significant that all the great men to whom we are paying tribute today worked their way from the bottom up. PAT MCCARRAN left college in his senior year to operate a stock ranch for the family and he became as skilled in the field of ranching and farming as he was later to become in the field of law.

PAT MCCARRAN started his legislative experience in the State legislature at the age of 26. He was admitted to the practice of law in the year 1905, and early demonstrated his great ability, for which I can vouch, because his name is known all over the West to all young lawyers. He was elected to the Nevada Supreme Court at the age of 36, and from 1917 to 1918 served as Chief Justice thereof.

It is highly interesting to note, and it is a great tribute to my friend from Nevada, as well, that not one of the many judicial decisions which this great man rendered has ever been reversed by a higher court.

PAT MCCARRAN entered the national scene in 1933, when he came to the United States Senate, following a most brilliant campaign. As has been testified here, he is the author of famous pieces of legislation—among others, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the Internal Security Act. I should call attention to the fact that he is the father of the Civil Aeronautics Act. He is an eminent jurist, legislator, and statesman.

In going back over his career and reading many of his noteworthy statements, I have found a couple to which I wish to invite special attention.

In a speech on the floor of the Senate on July 10, 1937, the senior Senator from Nevada had this to say:

I would rather serve one term in the Senate of the United States, have that honor, and go back into the humble walks of private life, where Mr. Farley says he will consign me, than to be here all the remainder of my days and say that I did not exercise my own judgment.

In a letter to a constituent dated March 3, 1941, my distinguished friend had this to say—and I commend it to all Senators, whether they be young or old in point of service:

I took an oath, when I became a Member of the Senate of the United States, to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, either foreign or domestic. I did not take an oath to uphold or defend any man or group of men. My obligation, imposed by the oath, was that I would uphold and defend the organic law of this country. That obligation I will carry out.

The matter of my being reelected is so trivial and inconsequential in the great emergency that prevails here, that it is as nothing compared to the country's welfare. My name may be on, or may pass off, the roll of the Senate, but the Constitution of the United States and the welfare of my country must go on forever."

In offering congratulations to my friend from our neighboring State of Nevada, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks some excerpts from speeches and publications which he has written, to show the world what a great statesman the State of Nevada proudly sent to the halls of Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, my good friend the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] has ably reviewed the career of the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], but I should like to conclude my remarks at this time by paying tribute to this great statesman and dynamic spokesman for the people of his State and party. He is known to all of us for his truly impressive ability, for his never-failing courtesy, and for his polished skill as a great orator and master of parliamentary procedure. It is a pleasure to know and work with DICK RUSSELL, of Georgia, and it is always highly worthwhile to hear his views on the legislative problems before the Senate. I wish him many more years of activity in this body, and I am certain they will be as productive and stimulating as have been those he has known thus far.

EXHIBIT 1

ADDRESS AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 10, 1937

A government, whatever its form may be, depends primarily and fundamentally upon the confidence given to it by the people who submit to its orderly direction. For this 150 years our growing population has lent the strength of its confidence to the mandate of the courts established by the Constitution of the United States.

That the constitutional court and the courts permitted by the Constitution should be independent of the will or dictate or dominance of any other authority, is the spirit of the organic law. * * *

The law is not the people. The people is not the law. The law is the spirit of justice governing the people, and its application to individuals, to associations, to every form of civil life must be so hedged around with reverence and security that the civil courts established by and with the consent of the Constitution may, in an hour of popular passion, protect all the people from the tyranny of what might be a lawless majority. * * *

If any authority, however much admired, can hold at its beck and call, or effect even to the least jot or tittle, the judgment of that court, then to that extent individual liberty is jeopardized, the spirit of the Constitution is adulterated, and our form of Government is challenged.

SPEECH ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE, JULY 10, 1937

I would rather serve one term in the Senate of the United States, have that honor, and go back into the humble walks of private life, where Mr. Farley says he will consign me, than to be here all the remainder of my days and say that I did not exercise my own judgment.

FROM A LETTER TO HIS OLD GRAMMAR-SCHOOL TEACHER, SEPTEMBER 13, 1937

In this hour when a troubled and torn world is searching about for a safe form of government, it is my view that those of us who love constitutional democracy and who have faith, safety, and security by this form of government, must cling tenaciously to the fundamental principles embraced within our Constitution that have so safely guided us through many troublesome periods. The peoples of the world are looking for a leadership to guide them out of conditions of slaughter and confusion. Our Government, the United States of America, must assume that great leadership and hold on high the torch of individual human liberty.

STATEMENT BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN SUPPORT OF HIS BILL TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAFETY AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF CIVIL AVIATION AND AIR TRANSPORT, APRIL 6, 1938

I have this faith: I have said publicly and I say to this committee now that I believe that America can become the mistress of the air, just as Britannia has been the mistress of the seas in centuries past, if we will but look progressively upon this subject, if we will, first of all, give all the encouragement we can to our own domestic lines and every encouragement possible to those lines that fly our flag into foreign countries.

FROM A LETTER TO A CONSTITUENT, MARCH 3, 1941

I took an oath, when I became a Member of the Senate of the United States, to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, either foreign or domestic. I did not take an oath to uphold or defend any man or group of men. My obligation, imposed by the oath, was that I would uphold and defend the organic law of this country. That obligation I will carry out.

The matter of my being reelected is so trivial and inconsequential in the great emergency that prevails here, that it is as nothing compared to the country's welfare. My name may be on, or may pass off, the roll of the Senate, but the Constitution of the United States and the welfare of my country must go on forever.

FROM A LETTER TO A NEWSPAPER EDITOR, AUGUST 12, 1941

The farmers of America deserve, because of conditions through which they have passed in the last 3 years and will pass now, to be seriously considered for an opportunity to get the cost of production—and enough over and above that to retain the interest of the American people in the industry of agriculture.

If we fail in this respect or if we refuse to recognize the rights of the farmers for cost of production plus, we will primarily drive the American out of agriculture, and we will secondarily have in America a great agrarian population breathing discontent and forever rebellious against a Government that fails to render justice to them.

FROM STATEMENT ON SENATE FLOOR, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941, DURING DEBATE ON EXTENSION OF LEND-LEASE TO RUSSIA

After all is said and done, it remains a question of whether we shall encourage within this country those who for 23 years have avowedly come here for the purpose of destroying this country or whether we shall stand for this country against that movement. * * *

The leader, the Executive, is now saying that we are going to sponsor Russia—communistic Russia, if you please. Communism * * * was implanted here when we recognized Soviet Russia. * * * It is here, right with us, and we are going now to say that we will give a sponsorship to it by aiding, by lending, by giving. * * *

There are those of us who, until God takes us out of this realm, will go down the line for the Constitution of the United States. * * * But if we espouse the principles of the Constitution of the United States, we will not lend support to those who would destroy this Government and who are now here attempting to destroy it.

I despise Hitler and all he stands for, and equally I despise Stalin and all he stands for. I want those two dogs to come together and destroy each other. It would be well for democracy. But I would not lend a word to either one of them, because neither of them is a friend of this country. If Stalin succeeds, then God help democracy and God help Christianity.

TELEGRAM TO RENO EVENING GAZETTE, DECEMBER 9, 1941

The people of America did not want war. The American people would have gone to any honorable end to avoid war, but while we love and crave peace for ourselves and all the peoples of the world we will not retreat when unprovoked and uninvited attack is forced upon us. The declaration of war made by Congress is our answer to all who would violate honor and decency by bringing war upon a peace-loving people. A united people will teach a lesson to all aggressors everywhere and remind them that decency still prevails among honorable men. Our country is confronted by its greatest trial. It cannot flinch, it must not falter, it will not fail.

FROM SIGNED ARTICLE IN THE EXCHANGITE (OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE CLUB), AUGUST 1942

Untold possibilities lie undeveloped within the sphere of cargo planes * * * the flying merchantmen, the freight carriers of the air, are possible, are certain, and must receive the encouragement and the support of a progressive people.

FROM A LETTER TO A CONSTITUENT, AUGUST 20, 1942

My observation is that whenever a bureau tackles a difficult problem it branches out with a new bureau; and when that new bureau is faced with another difficult problem, it in turn branches out into another bureau. Hence we have a multiplicity of these so-called bureaus.

Then we have a switching around or two, or a reorganization or two, and a re-coordination or two, and in the interim, there are those in control in the Army and the Navy who refuse to listen to anything that does not come from under a brass hat. Anything worth while originating outside of the sacred precincts does not get far, and no one inside the circle dares do anything on his own initiative.

However, my dear friend, American people and American products and American determination will win the war. * * * I always believe in America, its power, and its possibilities to bring the light into the view of the great masses. America gets results. This is my consolation.

FROM A LETTER TO NEVADA REPORTING SERVICE, AUGUST 27, 1942

To the inquiry, "Why should a man be compelled to pay * * * labor unions in order to be permitted to work at a war production plant * * *?" one answer is this:

All that has ever been accomplished for the toiler, the man who works for a living, has been accomplished by the toiler, the worker himself, in union with his fellow workers. No statute was ever enacted for the welfare, promotion, health, or security of the worker that was not first put forward and demanded by the worker himself, speaking in unison with his fellow workers.

For the last century in this country working people have joined together in what they choose to term unions, and out of these unions has come legislation, rules, and regulations constituting practices for the uplift of the worker. Sanitary surroundings, freedom from danger, safe places in which to work, reasonable living conditions, reasonable pay per year, day, or week, have all been accomplished, and each of these by the demand of united workers.

This activity for the welfare of the toiler in his various pursuits has been crystallized in each instance into statutes, but in every case it has been accomplished by the united effort of the workers themselves. * * *

The reason for charging * * * for a man to belong to the union before he could get employment is because the wage that man would receive in his employment is a wage that was effected and brought about by the action of the union which he is required to join and by the efforts of that union extending over long years of trial. During that time many men lost their lives and many lost their standing in the community in order that the standard of wage for which they were fighting might be accomplished, and in order that the labor conditions surrounding the employment might be bettered and improved. This is the justification for the imposition of the fee.

FROM A SPEECH AT TOLEDO, OHIO, FEBRUARY 21, 1943

Were this war to end tomorrow, the fields of France could not be planted unless the seed came from America; if this war were over tomorrow, even Germany, though enemy she is today, could not progress unless some helping hand from the world that is now her enemy brought her people into a realization that they live for something more than war. If this war were to end tomorrow, the British people, the British Empire, with all of its power, would be calling upon us as she is today, for assistance in time of peace, as we have assisted her in time of war.

How are we going to do it? By maintaining at home a national strength; by doing away with difficulties regarding these new ideologies and isms that are being preached from one end of the land to the other, by those that would say to us, "We will tear down American strength and American in-

tegrity and throw our strength promiscuously throughout the world."

The world will be safer, more secure, and more happy, if we maintain a nation so strong, so secure within itself, so independent, that it can give to a recovering world the things that a recovering world will need when this is over.

FROM A LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AUGUST 20, 1943

Food may write the peace, but air power will win the war.

One of our most important problems today is what to do with our growing air strength; how to control and direct our military aviation so as to unleash its maximum potential force against the enemy, while at the same time preserving the necessary cooperation between the air arm and our other Armed Forces. This is a problem which, I know, you recognize; one in which you are vitally interested and to which you have given much thought.

In recent months, achievements of our Air Force have been so great that I know it must have been hard for you to continue to deny those forces the autonomy which they seek, and the recognition which they so richly deserve. But you have been hampered by lack of unanimity among your advisers, both as to the end to be achieved and the course to be pursued; and serious questions have been raised as to how far you, as Chief Executive, might go in giving this Nation an independent and autonomous Air Force.

Involved are legal questions, on which I do not presume to advise you. Involved likewise are practical questions concerning aviation and administration, and as to these questions, also, I offer no advice. This is not intended as a letter of advice. It is a call for action.

* * * * *

The petition is this: Take action now which will give us the unified, coordinated, autonomous Air Force that can make most effective use of the air power with which we must win the war.

Take action along the lines recommended by the ablest of your advisers, or by a majority of them; take action to the limit of the powers which your legal advisers tell you you possess; take such action as you can, and if you deem it not enough, ask the Congress to take further action; but take action now.

Every hour we spend winning this war the slow way, when we could be winning it twice as fast, is half an hour of defeat.

FROM COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1943

Public administration is never so difficult, and good public administration is never so important, as in time of war. In wartime it becomes the appropriate function of Congress to vote vast lump-sum appropriations, and to make the broad delegations of power which the Executive needs. But the fact that we are engaged in a war does not mean that we must revise our form of government. We are making war as an organized Nation, and one of the purposes for which we fight is the preservation of our constitutional liberties and our constitutional form of government. We must not let that essential truth escape us.

* * * * *

Nothing could be more violative of the principle of government by consent of the governed than a system under which laws are made by appointive officials, interpreted by the same or other appointive officials, and administered by the same or still other appointive officials. It is no fallacy * * * to say that a large body of our law today is so made, so interpreted, and so administered. * * *

When a man rises to an important position it is customary to suppose that his advancement has been due, at least in part, to some special merit; but this is not always true, even in private business and industry, and certainly it is not always true in government. Still, most people are likely to believe it. Usually, the one who believes it most strongly is the man himself. As a result of this rather common failing, most of the men who write our administrative law, and who interpret it and administer it, have come to regard themselves as rather superior beings. In some cases they are. In many cases they are not. This feeling of superiority is manifested in a great many ways, ranging all the way from the petty dilatory tactics with which sundry petty bureaucrats seek to bolster their own petty egos, to the complete disregard of ordinary civil rights and established democratic processes and procedures which every now and then is evidenced by some new Executive promulgation or administrative interpretation.

* * * * *

Fully centralized control of all governmental functions, in a bureaucracy founded upon administrative law, is the very antithesis of that democracy in which all our rights are rooted; the democracy from which spring all our hopes, not only for a better future, but even for a maintenance of the unnumbered freedoms which we as a nation have enjoyed since the foundation of our Republic.

* * * * *

Dictatorship is not always a creature of war; sometimes it comes tiptoeing stealthily upon an unsuspecting people in time of peace; and sometimes it is builded secretly by the people themselves, unknowing the potentialities of what they create; until like Frankenstein's monster, similarly builded, it is unleashed to accomplish the enslavement or destruction of its creator.

It has been said that true statesmanship must know a higher purpose than vote-getting. We cannot argue with that thesis. But we say to you that if every Member of both Houses of Congress guided his every action by the criterion of whether what he did would win him votes or lose him votes at the next election, the body of law enacted by such a Congress would be vastly preferable to a body of law created by men owing no allegiance to any group of voters, and giving no particular thought or weight to public opinion, either in the country as a whole or within any particular section of it.

* * * * *

Government by administrative law breeds opportunity for personal arrogance, evades the courts, sneers at the rule of stare decisis, affords no precedents, and fortifies itself by pointing ridicule at Congress and other lawmaking bodies of our Nation.

* * * * *

The growth of legislation by administrative directive is the step between democracy, with constitutional guaranties protecting the body of the law in the people, and a Government by men with their back to the wall, hurling defiance at constitutional and substantial changes prompted by progress and founded on the spirit of the law.

FROM OPENING REMARKS AT JOINT MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE, CALLED BY SENATOR MCCARRAN ON OCTOBER 4, 1943, TO DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL DECENTRALIZATION

Early last July, shortly before the summer recess of the Congress, I addressed a letter to a number of my colleagues in the Senate, calling attention to * * * the desirability of decentralizing heavy industry (perhaps I should say recentralizing heavy industry), especially through establishment of new or expanded facilities for production of iron and steel, in areas outside the few acknowledged steel centers of this country.

* * * * *

We must realize that in dedicating ourselves to work for the establishment of facilities for the production of iron and steel, in sections of the country which do not have such facilities, we are charting a course which, if we sail it truly, will mean substantial changes in the economic set-up of this Nation. The importance of these changes will be, perhaps, far beyond our present capacity for visualization. I believe these changes, if made, will greatly benefit the country as a whole, as well as benefiting the individual States which we as Members of Congress represent. I want to see those changes made. But I do not believe we should embark upon the course through which these changes may be produced, without a realization of the broad scope of the results which our actions may have.

We should understand clearly that the course to which we propose to commit ourselves is not one which may be run in a day, or a week, or a month, or a year. There are many things which we can accomplish almost immediately, through concerted action. There are many other things which can be accomplished, if at all, only as a result of long and arduous effort. I believe we should pledge ourselves to continue that effort until our ends have been achieved. And one of those ends should be that, in the final analysis, there shall be no great section of this country which shall not have emerged into economic self-sufficiency.

FROM A LETTER TO A CONSTITUENT, OCTOBER 9, 1943

I fear that this war will not end when the last gun is fired. I can see signs that indicate that this is to be a war with an indefinite ending. No one can say positively that there will be such a thing as a peace term, and no one can conjecture whether or not there will be a peace treaty.

It is admittedly a plan on foot to have international arrangements fixed by international agreements rather than by treaties. This is one of the movements of the times and one of the things that hurl themselves squarely into the face of our Constitution and form of government.

FROM SPEECH AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., JUNE 9, 1944

In addition to the question of our national security, the question of a better balanced and less centralized economy also demands the development of the West. A larger urban population in the West would open new prospects to the agricultural States of the Middle West, would prove a boon to eastern industries too.

Finally, no other single propect has so much to offer for the solution of the total postwar economic problem. The West offers new prospects and new opportunities to millions of people who have reached the zenith of their hopes and possibilities in the overcrowded and overdeveloped East. A pronounced westward movement of population would set the industries of the East humming by creating a maximum demand for durable goods, producers' goods and consumers' goods.

FROM SPEECH BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL JOINT SESSION, JUNE 9, 1944

War, even among democratic peoples, is a totalitarian interlude. It is a necessity of limited duration, a hateful but necessary job that demands and justifies the suspension of individual planning, of many individual liberties, and raises maximum individual sacrifice, rather than individual liberty and well-being, to the heights of the greatest social ideal. War has the effect of creating the psychological mood essential for its success—the mood that has for its motive the suspension of all but the military considerations.

This necessary mood, this heroic but collectivist mood, is not the normal mood of

this Nation. It is not the mood in which this Nation has achieved its strength, its greatness, and its wealth. We cannot regard it as more than a necessary interlude.

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We must guard against this mood, which will tempt us strongly because the problems of reconversion, of reconstruction, will be so complex and so trying, and we must be on guard against the men who advocate that we turn to the building of the peace in this mood. These men would cost us the peace.

RADIO ADDRESS, AUGUST 17, 1944 (4 DAYS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON)

It is not for this country to attempt to police the world; nor for England to do so, nor any other country. The job must be done cooperatively by all the nations which are fitted by their ideals and principles, and their strength of arms, to join in the effort; just as in the early days of the West, all upright and straight-shooting citizens were expected to join together in a posse to combat some outlaw band. In those early days, whenever it became known that there were more citizens available for the posse than there were outlaws, and that they could ride faster and throw more lead, outlawry died out on the range. That same principle will work out internationally.

FROM RADIO SPEECH, OCTOBER 10, 1944

We face the problem of taking emphatic action, in concert with the other peace-loving nations, to make certain that when this mighty conflict is over, war shall never again be allowed to spread desolation and destruction across the face of the earth.

Twice now in half a century the old world has called upon our people to give their blood, their strength, and their wealth to quench the conflagration of war arising out of old greeds for power.

If this country is thus to be called upon to give its blood to win wars, it should not hesitate to give its brain and courage to prevent war before the flame is lighted.

FROM RADIO SPEECH, NOVEMBER 4, 1944

I am satisfied that this country, along with the other great powers of the world, should bind itself never to commit an act of aggression. I do not believe my country will ever desire to commit an act of aggression. And I believe we can and should agree to do our part in making armed force available to deal swiftly and effectively with any nation which dares to start a war. * * *

We must plan for the prompt use of overwhelming force against any aggressor nation. If we make such force available and bind ourselves to use it, the occasion may never arise when we shall have to do so; but just as surely as we fail to make such force available, sooner or later some outlaw nation will take advantage of that failure to throw the world once more in the hell of war.

FROM HEARINGS, SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL CENTRALIZATION, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1944

It is my conviction that the function of democratic government is not to plan for business but to plan with business; that it is not the function of democratic government to supplant business in any of its vital functions, but to assist business in maintaining its full initiative and the fullest confidence both in itself and the Government.

FROM LETTER TO SECRETARY-TREASURER, NEVADA STATE FARM BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 15, 1945

I am deeply concerned about the philosophy of Government, which apparently still persists in the minds of many here in Washington, that we can continue to spend our way to prosperity.

During the war years this country has produced hugely; but much of what we produced has been or will be destroyed. Therefore, it does not represent permanent wealth. We have not paid our way as we went. If we do not make a serious and effective effort to curtail Government expenditures and to at least move toward a balanced budget, I fear that we may wake up some morning to find that the savings of our people, a substantial portion of which are invested in Government obligations, have depreciated sharply.

FROM TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE, OCTOBER 9, 1945

Free enterprise has made this country the greatest industrial Nation in the world. But remember, free enterprise does not mean the rule of the jungle, where the lion and the tiger are free to meet the competition of smaller animals by having them for breakfast. Enterprise which is truly free—and I mean enterprise which is free alike from Government control and direction, from artificial economic obstacles, and from the hampering influence of monopoly—is our best bet to solve the problems which lie ahead of us.

FROM A LETTER TO A PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, NOVEMBER 27, 1945

I have never been able to understand why we should coddle any group or party or foreign government which is dedicated to the overthrow of that democracy which is the foundation of this Nation.

Sometimes I grow discouraged about the situation, for I have found that a man can hew to the line over a period of years, and for part of the time he will be called an isolationist, for part of the time he will be called a warmonger, and for most of the time he will be called a meddler, a crackpot, or worse. However, I shall never change my views on this question, for I feel it too deeply. I shall continue to do my best to combat at all times the forces which I know are this instant undermining the foundations of our national integrity.

FROM A SPEECH ON SENATE FLOOR, NOVEMBER 29, 1945, ON THE OCCASION OF INTRODUCING A BILL TO CREATE A NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY AND PROVIDE FOR A NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

No one really knows how much we have depleted our natural resources in our war efforts.

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I do not go as far as others have gone in painting the picture black. I do not agree that we have become a "have not" nation. But we do not know the facts. And we need to know the facts. We need to know what our natural resources are, where they are, and how they may best be used in the national interest.

A nation is a business. The United States is the biggest business in the world. For us to continue in business without knowing our potential assets is insane from an economic standpoint.

FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 1946

Where law ends, arbitrary power begins. If the laws may be bent to the preferences of any official agent or tribunal, they cease to be laws, and become merely advisory declarations of the legislature. But this Nation was founded upon the premise, enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, that all arbitrary executive power is to be avoided. It is therefore unsound and unwise to divide government into matters of law and matters of discretion, because such a division implies that the one is as proper as the other. Although we may never wholly achieve it in all details, the whole theory and cast of our Government is that it is a government of law, rather than a government of men. Discretion is merely the inescapable or unintentional residue.

FROM STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1947

One of the factors working toward constantly greater and greater centralization of industrial power in the United States is the inability of small businesses to grow in the traditional American fashion.

It is important, in a capitalistic democracy such as ours, to have a constant infusion of new blood at the bottom of the business ladder, in all fields of endeavor; and to give those who start new enterprises every reasonable opportunity and inducement to grow.

FROM SPEECH ON SENATE FLOOR, APRIL 24, 1947

Americans already have come a long way toward looking to their Government instead of to themselves, in small things as well as big. Small business is being liquidated. Big business is being regulated. Agriculture demands Government support. The demands of labor operate on a national scale with legal sanctions. The soul of the individual is being smothered in the struggle of these giants. But these things are well enough known. Indeed, they are so well known that we are in danger of accepting them as commonplace and inevitable. One can hardly speak of them without being viewed as an historical throwback, or as desiring the restoration of days beyond recall. We are in danger of finding that the evil of big government has been converted into a virtue. We are face to face with an era in which men, as persons of human dignity, are paled into insignificance beside the modern state and superstate.

FROM A LETTER TO WALLY BOREN, MAY 4, 1948

Certainly, you are right about the fact that a Senator's mail often includes some letters which are unduly or unfairly critical. However, it has been my experience that usually one of these letters is written simply because the man who wrote it didn't know all the facts. After all, one of the great privileges of being an American is the right to go off half-cocked every now and then, to express an honest opinion even if it is half-baked, and to do a right-about-face without shame when increased knowledge sheds more light on the subject.

A lot of folks who probably never read Emerson's statement that a foolish consistency is the bugaboo of little minds are constantly proving the truth of this statement in their daily lives, and are proving at the same time that by Emerson's standards their own minds are not little.

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Your method of putting the good in one pile and the bad in another would be the worst possible way for a Congressman to evaluate his mail. That is too much like trial by compurgation. One letter may be infinitely more important than another, not because of whom it's from, but because of the thought behind it.

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Most of the Senators I know—and I know most of them rather intimately—don't want cheers. Their goal is simply to know each night that they are still doing the best job they can of representing the folks who elected them; knowing that, they can sleep with their consciences. Constructive criticism doesn't bother them, because they can do something about it; it helps them do a better job. Captious or irresponsible criticism is sometimes irritating but doesn't get under your skin if you recognize it for what it is, because there's nothing you can do

about it. And most of the Senators I know are pretty good at separating the wheat from the chaff.

FROM A LETTER TO A CONSTITUENT, AUGUST 9, 1948

It has always been my own personal belief that the policy which has made this country great, a policy of producing to the maximum and then finding or developing markets, is the soundest policy for us to pursue. Such a policy shuns artificial controls, permits basic economic laws to operate unhampered, and is bound to result, in my opinion, in the greatest ultimate good for the largest number. There are too many in Washington who are prone to overlook the basic economic truth that our standard of living is measured by what we produce, plus what we import, minus what we export. Perhaps that is oversimplification for it takes no account of the problem of distribution; but if what we face is a distribution problem solely, it hardly seems pertinent to attempt to solve this problem by attempting to control production.

FROM ADDRESS BEFORE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, SEATTLE, WASH., SEPTEMBER 7, 1948

For years the Supreme Court has been holding that, because similar powers have been conferred upon some Federal agency, this or that function of State or local governments has by the very silence of Congress been impliedly rendered null and void. Now that Federal functions have grown with the expanded scope of the commerce clause, blind legislation of that kind must ultimately come close to obliterating effective State or local government. The very fact that in recent years it has become established that almost every serious activity of the people of this land may be the subject of Federal regulation, and that in the same time much has been brought into Federal control that previously had not been, requires two things: First, there is need for us to look back over legislation of this generation and make due provision that it shall not supersede State regulation where the latter does the job. Second, when new or expanded authority is proposed for any Federal agency, Members of Congress should ask themselves: "If this is done, will and should all State and local jurisdiction to the same effect automatically cease to be valid?"

The first of those things has not been done, the second rarely. As a result, our unwritten constitution now in effect provides that every time we add Federal regulatory authority, by the same token and without saying so, we diminish the authority of all the States. In many, perhaps most, such situations that result is unnecessary and may be unwise. In any event, whether or not necessary or wise, that effect comes about silently and thoughtlessly. Thus, moreover, have we blindly ignored Thomas Jefferson's admonition that State governments are the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against antidemocratic tendencies.

FROM RADIO SPEECH, OCTOBER 4, 1948

Communism is the biggest boobytrap in human history. It is a boobytrap that no sane and clear-thinking man or woman who has ever known the God-given freedom of America would ever walk into with open eyes. But you can drift into it if you refuse to think, if you are too lazy to take action to avoid it, if you shut your eyes to realities, if you give ear to the voices that are constantly trying to create and foster dissatisfaction and prejudice and hatred and unrest and uncertainty.

FROM STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, JANUARY 28, 1949 (IN CONNECTION WITH INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO GIVE AID TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA)

With regard to China, the United States faces a decision which may determine its position in the world of the future. We cannot defer this decision, for to accept delay is to decide against action. It is time to stop drifting on a sea of rhetoric and good intentions and examine the facts.

We must decide anew whether our system of free institutions, free enterprise, and the dignity of the individual human being, is going to accept the challenge of communism in its announced determination to destroy all that we and our forbears have builded. If we reaffirm our decision to accept that challenge, we cannot stand still; we either go forward or we retreat. We must face the issues squarely.

* * * * *

We cannot afford to debate and delay this decision. While we bemoan the failures and shortcomings of our former ally across the Pacific, our enemies are taking over China and laughing at our efforts to straddle the fence. The time is here for us to take our position against communism in Asia, as we have in Europe.

SPEECH ON SENATE FLOOR, FEBRUARY 25, 1949

Events in Asia are daily emphasizing the cold hard truth of the motivating power behind the Chinese Communists. No longer can even the most optimistic believe that the war in China is a mere revolt of an oppressed people. The tenacity with which the Communists hold on to the olive branch they claim to have extended is indicative of Moscow's determination to exercise its complete control over this prostrate nation, not by a peaceful settlement, but by complete surrender of those forces who would, if given the opportunity, oppose the international expansion of communism.

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Flushed with recent victories, the real hand behind the Chinese Communists is making itself known in Asia today. Korea is a powder keg, ready to explode in our face if we are pushed out of China as a force in opposition to communism. Reports already indicate the situation approaches outright war between the southern portion, which we recognize, and the northern or Communist portion, which the Soviets recognize.

Make no mistake, if the Communists are not stopped in China, the next step will be Korea and do not forget that in Korea we still maintain occupation troops and if trouble becomes serious in that country our boys must fight or get out and admit to the world that we are losing our battle for the survival of freedom.

FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE GEORGETOWN LAW JOURNAL, MAY 1950

So long as Government lawyers appear to regard the application of legislation as a sort of chessboard on which they may play games with private interests, the effect of statutes is bound to be at least deferred.

FROM SPEECH IN SENATE, JULY 12, 1950

Mr. President, the Government of the United States should immediately sever diplomatic relations with the Government of Soviet Russia and with the governments of the countries which are satellites of Soviet Russia. May I hasten to add that the severance of diplomatic relations is not a step toward war but is a last hope to marshal the free people of the world in the cause of peace and to quarantine those who are courting war by spreading their tentacles to all corners of the world.

FROM RADIO INTERVIEW ON NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY PROGRAM, THE REVIEWING STAND, WEEK OF DECEMBER 1, 1950

At the start, we must understand that the fight is not against subversive ideas but against subversive acts. Mere advocacy of radical economic and social doctrines, by Communists or anyone else, constitutes no real menace to the United States. Unsound doctrines will not endure when exposed to the light of truth in a free society. Laws suppressing free expression of any economic and social doctrines, no matter who advocates them, would be unwise, and would strike at the roots of our constitutional guaranties of free speech.

The real danger to our freedoms, from the Communists, is not in what they say or think but in what they are trying to do.

The economic and social doctrines of communism are only window dressing behind which a conspiratorial fifth column operates in the United States, under the absolute discipline of the Kremlin. This foreign-controlled conspiracy is working fanatically to undermine or overthrow the Government of the United States by overt acts.

FROM SPEECH IN SENATE, JANUARY 16, 1951

This is a queer kind of war in Korea.

We are trying to fight it without admitting that we are in it. That makes it a tough war to fight and an easy war to lose. In that kind of war, if the enemy loses, we don't win; but if the enemy wins, we lose. So, if we are going to go on fighting this war, we're suckers if we don't use every weapon available to us.

FROM SPEECH IN SENATE, AUGUST 6, 1951, DISCUSSING THE GLOBAL PROPAGANDA WAR

I think we should abandon the superior, almost patronizing tone of a rich and moral uncle addressing poor relatives. No statement by Americans about how well off and free they are will carry weight behind the Iron Curtain. We must learn to look through the eyes of our audience, whether in Odessa or Shanghai or Timbuctoo. Our propaganda must be directed to their interests, their self-esteem, their hopes for the future. They must be made to feel that we need their help, not merely that they need ours. We must flatter, rather than derogate, their national and racial experience.

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In a global propaganda war, a miss is as good as a mile. Close doesn't count. Nothing short of an all-out offensive will do the job. We have every moral and political right to use the same weapons of subversion, infiltration, and thought warfare that have been used for 30 years against us. The Soviet rulers have not been seeking just to irritate us—or simply to embarrass us; they have been aiming to destroy us. They have exploited our every weakness and social contradiction. There are no fewer weaknesses and contradictions at their end, for us to exploit.

We need a fighting policy, aiming at the soonest possible collapse of the Red hierarchy, and we need techniques of psychological warfare to match such a policy.

FROM ADDRESS DELIVERED AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY, MEMORIAL DAY 1934

The array that may threaten the security of our Nation's foundation is not a uniformed army. If it were, we might recognize our foe. The force of reform against our institutions may come from afar and may challenge without a declaration of war. It sends the emissary of propaganda to tell us that the strength of democracy is disintegrating, that the principles for which our patriots struggled and died belong to an age of the past, that the doctrine of popular government fails to meet demands

of the present day, and that the instrument written by Jefferson and Hamilton and expounded by Marshall no longer is possessed of the spirit and the profoundness that caused men to give their lives for its preservation.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, I desire to add my words to the tributes which have been paid today to our distinguished colleagues on the floor of the Senate, especially the distinguished Senator from Virginia, HARRY FLOOD BYRD, and the distinguished Senator from Nevada, PAT MCCARRAN. The senior Senator from Kansas has a high regard and a profound respect for the statesmanlike views, the courage, and the industry of these great Senators. Thousands of Kansans share my view. May their fine abilities and services be available to this body for many years to come.

Mr. MCCLELLAN. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with those who have preceded me in paying tribute to our distinguished colleagues. I congratulate the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] upon their 20 years of distinguished service in this legislative body. I share the sentiments which have been expressed by other Senators. Their abilities and capacities as statesmen and legislators have long been recognized and acknowledged throughout the Nation.

Aside from their great abilities, they each have one characteristic which most impresses me, and which commands the admiration and esteem of the American people. It is, Mr. President, their frequently demonstrated willingness to rise above merely partisan considerations and place their services upon the basis of the best interests and welfare of this Nation.

While they symbolize to me the true traditions and principles of the Democratic Party as founded by Thomas Jefferson, they rise above and beyond that, in that they further symbolize the true traditions and principles of real Americanism. During my 10 years of service in the Senate I have been privileged and honored to enjoy their personal friendship. I have profound respect for their opinions and judgment. I have often looked to them for counsel and guidance, and have deferred to their wisdom and followed their leadership on many issues associated with legislation over which their respective committees have jurisdiction.

I am happy to join my colleagues in congratulating them, and I wish for each of them many more anniversaries of distinguished and fruitful service in this body.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I desire to take this opportunity to associate myself with the many able, fitting, and well-earned tributes which have been paid today to the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN].

Ever since Senator BYRD entered upon his duties in this Chamber some 20 years ago, I have followed his career with a great deal of interest. I have not only followed it with interest, but I have been thrilled on occasions by his courage and his fine approach to the issues which have confronted our country from time to time. We should all be proud to be in this body with one who possesses the talents and the ability of HARRY FLOOD BYRD, the distinguished senior Senator from Virginia.

As to the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], it has been my privilege, indeed my high privilege, to serve under his leadership on the vital and important Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. He, too, on many occasions, has been an inspiration to the junior Senator from New Jersey. He possesses great courage and fine legal ability. He is a great American.

So, Mr. President, it gives me a great deal of happiness and pleasure to associate myself with the deserved tributes we have heard paid to these outstanding Americans.

SENATOR HAYDEN, SENATOR BYRD, SENATOR M'CARRAN, AND SENATOR RUSSELL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, our session today marks an anniversary for three of our most distinguished and able Members.

It was just 26 years ago that the senior Senator from Arizona, CARL HAYDEN, was first sworn in as a Member of the Senate. It was just 20 years ago that the senior Senator from Virginia, HARRY F. BYRD, and the senior Senator from Nevada, PAT MCCARRAN, first took the oath.

For two decades and more, these able men have served their States and their Nation. They have risen to positions of national stature through the exercise of ability, loyalty, and devotion to principle.

Like our good friend Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL, of Georgia, whose 20th anniversary as a Senator was last January 12, their names are already a part of the history of the Senate.

As have so many others of the junior Members of the Senate, I have learned to lean heavily on the wise counsel and the long experience of these senior statesmen. I have found them to be towers of strength in the days when the road is rough.

I express to them the hope that there are ahead of them many more years of service in which their experience and their ability will play the same vital role in American life that they are now playing and have played in the past.

SAM RAYBURN, OF TEXAS

Mr. President, I wish now to pay tribute to another great American. Texas takes great pride in the fact that the beloved former Speaker of the House of Representatives, SAM RAYBURN, today marks the 40th anniversary of his being sworn in as a Member of that great public body. Mr. President, no man in public life today commands a higher degree of respect, devotion, and affection from those who know him than does SAM RAYBURN.

Mr. President, I now wish to refer to another most important anniversary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas has the floor.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, today marks one of the great events of American history. It was on March 4—just 20 years ago—that the late Franklin D. Roosevelt took the oath of office as the President of the United States.

In these times, we tend to forget the bleak mood of the country at the time he took office. The United States was clutched tightly in the grip of a terrible depression. Millions were unemployed, and walked the streets in an aimless search for jobs that did not exist. Corporation profits were nonexistent, and the ledgers showed few entries that were not in red ink. On farm after farm, the knock-knock of the sheriff's hammer symbolized the wave of mortgage foreclosures.

Few of us can forget the feeling of confidence that swept the Nation when President Franklin D. Roosevelt took over the reins. He trusted the people, and the people trusted him. Together—acting as Americans in a common enterprise—we proceeded to pull ourselves out of the mire of economic despond.

It has been two decades, Mr. President, since that great day. America has gone far and has lived through some of the most important chapters of history. Together, we have risen to the highest standard of living in history—to the position of the mightiest of the free nations of the world.

We are still close to the administration of our late President. Many of the acts of that administration were and still are controversial, as are all events of the recent past.

But there can be no doubt of the position of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the hearts of the American people. He will always be the man who appeared in our darkest hour of depression and voiced the true soul of these United States.

The only thing we have to fear is fear itself—

He said on March 4, 1933. Those are the words of hope which carried us through the depression. Those are the words of hope which can carry us through the days ahead.

BEEF AND CATTLE PRICES

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I should like to address a few remarks to the Senate on the subject of the gloom which seems to pervade this body, and which has unfortunately spread across the land, concerning the cattle-price situation.

Mr. President, I come from a State relatively small from the standpoint of population, but large from the standpoint of land. Within its borders there are numerous animals classified as cattle, so we are very much interested in this subject.

I have been greatly grieved to hear the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] speak of his concern over the distress which is felt in his State because of declining cattle prices.

I have sat here a long time waiting to hear some Senator from a cattle-producing State express confidence in the men who made this industry great, and express the feeling that the same faith and determination which caused those men to move to the West and to create the great cattle industry might enable them to solve their own problems.

Agriculture and cattle comprise more than one-fourth of the entire economy of my State, so I speak with deep concern on this subject. I had hoped that the light which the cattle and sheep producers of my State of Arizona would cast in this Chamber today might dispel some of the gloom and serve as a second sun to rise on this day and make plain the fact that a State small in population but great in area has a keen determination to solve this problem in the old-fashioned American way.

I wish to read a telegram which I received this morning from the Arizona Wool Growers Association. We have not talked much about sheep, but those little animals also give us concern. The telegram reads as follows:

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *February 28, 1953.*

HON. BARRY GOLDWATER,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.:

In view of the fact that today there is a general public discussion and some criticism of the United States Department of Agriculture in the new administration, we feel that it is time for the sheep-raising industry to restate our long-established belief and announce our whole-hearted support for the principles enunciated by Secretary Ezra Benson calling for less Government support, less Government controls, and more opportunity for the development of agriculture under private enterprise. We believe agriculture can, and we know the wool-growing industry can, develop the production of food and fiber needed for our own uses and the assistance of our allies in today's battle to maintain a free world and we can take our place in a free and strong domestic economy which is required if this Nation is to continue its leadership. We can do this best without Government controls and without cost to the taxpayers. We only ask that we get the right to first place in a free American market, with the American farmer and American worker protected from cheap foreign imports which are destroying the American standard of living and which for several years forced domestic producers to accept more and more Government aid.

ARIZONA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION,
ROBERT W. LOCKETT,
President.
H. B. EMBACH,
Secretary.

To further dispel the note of anxiety which we find in some places throughout the country, I should like to read to the Senate a few excerpts from an article published in the Arizona-Republic of February 28, in reporting the proceedings of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, held in Bisbee, Ariz. The excerpts show how vitally these people are concerned with governmental support and the extreme importance they place on this subject, which we have heard so ably discussed in this body. The subject has been of paramount concern to the cattle growers of Oklahoma. I know that Oklahoma raises far more cattle than does Arizona. However, Mr. President, I call attention to what Mr. Ralph Cowan, the president of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, referred to as the first problem confronting the association. It may be hard to believe in this day and age, but that problem is cattle rustling, or the stealing of cattle. It is what we see on the Hopalong Cassidy and other television programs. That was the first problem to which the president of the association referred, not Government support of prices. Then he went on to make an excellent statement, from which I should like to read, and I suggest that Senators from other cattle-producing States could pass this word along. I read from the article:

"We did not expect the abrupt drop without a comparable decline in cattle feed prices," Cowan asserted.

"Our big trouble," he added, "is that we often look at the price received per pound of beef without regard to the cost of producing that pound of beef.

"I would say that one of our aims should be that we take cognizance of the cost of producing this pound of beef in relation to the price we get."

Later in the convention, F. E. Molin, secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, asked the delegates to the convention to write to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and to their Representatives in Congress, requesting that support prices not be placed on the cattle industry.

Mr. President, in closing I should like to read a letter which I received this morning from Mr. Carlos Ronstadt, president of the Baboquivari Cattle Co. He writes:

BABOQUIVARI CATTLE CO.,
Amado, Ariz., March 1, 1953.

DEAR BARRY: It was an inspiration to me, as it would have been to you, to attend the Arizona cattle growers' convention in Bisbee this past weekend. The group asked that no controls, no subsidies, no price floor, nor any help other than buy American and long-term loans be given for cattle. They think that old law of supply and demand should be allowed to operate, and that if prices drop that soon other things will come into line, but that we will maintain our freedom and independence. I know that this is what you stand for, and it would have given you confidence in yourself, as it did for the rest of us. There was only one speaker in opposition out of several hundred present. Incidentally, he is not a leader in Arizona of our industry.

Mr. President, I have made these few remarks only to show the American people that in this great land of ours, within the State from which I proudly come and which I call my home, there are those who today are not afraid to stand up on their own feet, as they did in days when they struggled to get the cattle industry to the point where it is today. That was done by strong men who had faith and hope and were willing to fight and suffer for their principles. All they ask for today is to have us in Washington get out of their hair.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HENDRICKSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Arizona yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I gladly yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MALONE. I am acquainted with Mr. Carlos Ronstadt, and I derive a great deal of pleasure from the fact that we have the same type of citizen in the State of Nevada, as I am sure other States have. Men of this type have made their investments, and all they ask is that Congress do nothing which will destroy their investments.

I should like to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from Arizona. I should like to ask him what in his opinion will happen to the cattle industry if we continue to import cattle from Mexico and Canada and frozen meat from New Zealand and Australia, as well as canned meat from all areas in which it is available? If we were to continue that policy, what in the opinion of the Senator from Arizona would be the future of the cattle business in this country?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I should like to read a portion of a telegram which I read in full before the Senator from Nevada entered the Chamber. I believe my reading of the excerpt will answer the Senator's question. It not only expresses my feeling but also the feeling of a large segment of the population of my State. It reads:

We only ask that we get the right to first place in a free American market, with the American farmer and the American worker protected from cheap foreign exports, which are destroying the American standard of living and which for several years forced domestic producers to accept more and more Government aid.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I think that statement does answer my question. I should like to ask a further question of the distinguished Senator from Arizona.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona yield further to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. MALONE. I should like to say that what the Senator has stated meets with the general approval of the people of my State and the people of many other States. It is the reason why we need the protection of the buy-American policy which was mentioned. A former Representative in Congress at one time proposed a 25-percent leeway in prices. That is to say, the Government in its purchases could favor the domestic producer to the extent of 25 percent in the price paid. Is not the reason why producers need the benefit of the differential because in the other producing countries, such as Mexico, New Zealand, and other areas of the world, the wages are—I was going to say one-third, but actually they are one-tenth of what the wages are in this country?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I believe the problem to which the Senator from Nevada refers is wrapped up in the situation in which we find ourselves in relation to the cattle industry. It is a subject which has been discussed brilliantly on the floor of the Senate. We have a cattle population of approximately 94 million, and we must work off approximately a million of that population before we can expect to find cattle prices solidifying and starting to rise again.

To answer specifically the question of the Senator from Nevada, I would say that naturally when we find ourselves in a condition of overproduction, the introduction of any outside sources of supply tends to keep prices down. The Senator from Nevada comes from a State, as I do also, which produces copper. In the case of copper the situation is such that our country cannot produce sufficient copper for our own domestic needs and therefore we feel it is proper to import foreign copper to supply the demands of our armed services.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President——

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask one more question.

Mr. LANGER. Are we still in the morning hour?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. AIKEN in the chair). The morning hour has not been concluded.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota permit me to ask one more question of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. LANGER. Certainly.

Mr. MALONE. The junior Senator from Nevada is fully aware of the fact that the American wool industry, for example, does not produce as much wool as is used in this country. That is the direct result of the free-trade policy of the executive department. The responsibility of fixing that policy has been placed in the hands of the executive department by the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, by which the constitutional responsibility of Congress was transferred directly to the executive department and allowed to be administered by a State Department which had very little, if any, knowledge of domestic or foreign industry. The supply of wool produced in this country is not adequate for the American market. When wool is allowed to come into this country without the payment of any import fee or duty in the form of a differential, as the Constitution calls for, it means that no investor in the wool business or sheep business in the United States is safe. In other words, no man in his right mind would put any money in the sheep business, because at least one-half of his production could be overwhelmed by foreign importation. Does not the Senator from Arizona agree with that statement?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I addressed my remarks to the cattle situation. We could become involved here in a long discussion of the advisability of free trade, as against tariffs. I would suggest that we might postpone our remarks until that particular subject comes to the floor.

I think the Senator's question is answered amply by the telegram I read.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I think that specific question was answered.

In closing, I wish to say that the cattle business, the sheep business, the copper business, the textile business, the crockery business, and practically all other businesses in the United States are seriously affected. Recently three crockery plants in Ohio were closed. Imports are coming from Japan, Germany, England, and elsewhere. The principle or policy involved is clear. A nation which wishes to maintain its high standard of living is faced with two alternatives. It can pay subsidies, and thus can subsidize, for all practical purposes, the output of other nations. In that way prices are held up when the market cannot absorb any more of the particular products, and such products will have the protection of a Buy American program, under which a subsidy of 25 percent, or whatever amount Congress determines, will be provided, in order to afford sufficient leeway to favor American producers. Or Congress can proceed as is provided in the Constitution, namely, by levying duties, imposts, or excises to make up the differential or difference between the standard of living in our country and the standards of living in other countries. When that difference or differential is paid into the United States Treasury a few times, it will not be long before the foreign countries concerned raise their standards of living, so that they will equal ours.

On the other hand, the present policy encourages the maintenance of the very great difference now existing between the standard of living in the United States and the standards of living in other countries.

THE WATCHMAKING INDUSTRY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, there was recently released by the White House a highly significant report concerning the national-defense importance of our domestic jeweled-watch industry. This subject is particularly interesting to me because there has recently been established in my State, at the suggestion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the only existing domestic plant for the manufacture of jewel bearings, which are tiny but indispensable to the operation of timepieces and similar precision instruments that are so vital to our national security program.

Because of both the immediate and the long-range significance of this report, which is entitled "The Watchmaking Industry and National Security", I request the unanimous consent of the Senate to insert in the RECORD the press release issued by the National Security Resources Board summarizing this report, together with certain unclassified excerpts from the report itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). Is there objection?

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1953.

Jack Gorrie, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board, released today the results of a specialized manpower study important to the security of the Nation.

At the request of the President, the National Security Resources Board chaired a committee composed of representatives from the Department of Defense, Commerce, and Labor. This committe was directed to determine (1) the nature of the skilled manpower requirements which would be placed on the watchmaking industry in the event of full mobilization, and (2) the necessity for and practicability of measures to maintain and develop an adequate supply base of skilled workers in this industry. They embodied their findings in a classified report submitted to the President.

The committee's analysis made it clear that precision jeweled movements are essential to the security of the Nation in wartime. These are produced uniquely by the jeweled watch segment of the watch and clock industry.

The nature of the skills and the long training time required for the development of key skills in manufacturing jeweled watch movements make it necessary to keep workers continuously producing these products. This makes the usual standby facilities approach to the problem of maintaining a mobilization base unsuited to the requirements of this situation.

The committee therefore specified a minimum production range sufficient to maintain the required base of skilled workers for mobilization requirements.

The present annual level of domestic production of jeweled movements is above this minimum and therefore adequate to preserve a sufficient base of skilled workers for mobilization needs. The committee concluded that no Government action is necessary at this time.

The committee recommended, however, that the production levels of this industry be kept under review by the National Security Resources Board and that the Government take action if production falls below the safety level.

The committee further considered the relative merits of seven measures which might be taken if necessary to maintain production at the minimum level. These measures, some of which would require legislation, might be applied singly or in combination:

1. Advanced procurement of watches and chronographs for military use under conditions of full mobilization.
2. Preferential procurement.
3. Increase in the tariff.
4. Import quotas.
5. Direct subsidy.
6. Removal of excise tax on jeweled clocks and watches.
7. Accelerated amortization of capital equipment.

UNCLASSIFIED EXCERPTS FROM MEMORANDUM, JACK GORRIE, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD, TO JOHN R. STEELMAN, THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, JANUARY 12, 1953

Subject: The watchmaking industry and national security.

You will recall that the President, in a letter of September 26, requested me to establish an interdepartmental committee with representation from the Departments of Defense, Labor, and Commerce. This committee was to (1) determine the nature of the skilled manpower requirements which would be placed on the watchmaking industry in the event of full mobilization, and (2) determine the necessity for and practicability of measures to maintain and develop an adequate supply base of skilled workers in this industry.

The committee has completed its report, which was transmitted to the President today. In the course of the development of this report the committee consulted also with the Department of State, the Tariff Commission, and the Treasury Department. Representative firms in the industry participated extensively in preparing the basic data on which some of the major findings rest.

The study makes it clear that precision jeweled movements are essential to the security of the Nation in wartime. It was further determined by the committee that the products of the jeweled watch industry, namely jeweled clocks, jeweled watches, chronographs, and chronometers, have a very high essentiality rating and are uniquely produced by the firms in this branch of the watch and clock industry.

It was also determined that the usual standby-facilities approach to the problem of maintaining mobilization base is unsuited to the requirements of this situation. The nature of the skills and the long training time required for key skills in producing jeweled watch movements make it necessary to keep workers actually producing products directly and continuously using these skills.

It is generally agreed that skills developed in producing precision jeweled movements can be utilized on other products and for other industries. However, it is only after long training periods that workers from other industries become qualified to make jeweled movements.

Dissipation of the skills presently employed either by curtailment below a minimum production level of jeweled movements or by transfer to alternative activity not

requiring the same order of skills clearly would not be in the interest of national security. Such skill attrition, of course, is not a serious problem in the short run when skilled workers are temporarily transferred to less exacting work in the same plant. But, if prolonged, such transfer results in loss of skill, workers leaving the plant, and cessation of training. Therefore, it is not sufficient for national security purposes merely to maintain the facilities on a stand-by basis. It is the skills that must be maintained. This can only be done by actual put-through of watch and clock movements or the parts of such movements.

The committee therefore concluded that in view of the critical and unique nature of the skills involved, a minimum number of jeweled clocks and watches should be continuously produced by this industry in order to preserve a base of skilled workers upon which expansion could be built in the event of full mobilization. A minimum production range was specified by the committee and is contained in the classified report.

The committee was of the opinion that the present level of production was adequate to preserve this base of skilled workers but suggested that the production levels of this industry be kept under review by the National Security Resources Board and that the Government take specific action if production falls below the safety level.

The committee further considered the relative merits of seven alternate measures which might be taken to maintain production at the minimum level. For some of these measures legislation would be required. The measures are:

1. Advanced procurement of watches and chronographs for military use under conditions of full mobilization.
2. Preferential procurement from the jeweled watch industry for jeweled watch and clock movements.
3. Increase in the tariff.
4. The establishment of import quotas.
5. Direct subsidies.
6. The removal of the excise tax on jeweled clocks and watches.
7. Accelerated amortization of capital equipment.

The advantages and disadvantages of the several alternatives are discussed in the report.

COLLECTION OF LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS FOR ACCUMULATED ANNUAL LEAVE BY EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE OF RENT STABILIZATION

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on February 4, 1953, I called to the attention of the Senate the highly questionable procedure whereby 49 employees of the Economic Stabilization Agency, Office of Rent Stabilization, had devised a scheme whereby they were collecting lump-sum payments for accumulated annual—terminal—leave.

At that time I pointed out that these lump-sum payments were made on the false assumption that the employees were being separated from the service when actually there was no break in their service record nor any change in their job requirements.

On that same date I incorporated in the RECORD a letter purportedly signed by Mr. William G. Barr defending this transaction on the basis that the 30-day separation notices of May 26, 1950, were given in contemplation of a closing of that agency on June 30, 1950.

The following day, Mr. Barr appeared at my office and repudiated any part in the preparation or signing of this letter attributed to him, and claimed that the letter defending this highly questionable procedure had been prepared in his absence and his name affixed by another official of the agency.

To clarify Mr. Barr's true position on this question, at this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD a portion of a letter dated February 5, 1953, explaining how he had not only refused to defend the transaction but actually condemned the practice when it was authorized. Mr. Barr made this same report to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Government Operations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER in the chair). Is there objection?

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

As you know, the present Office of Rent Stabilization is the successor agency to the Office of the Housing Expediter. I have acted as Deputy to the Housing Expediter and as Deputy Director of Rent Stabilization throughout this period.

In all candor, I must inform you that the device for cash settlement of annual leave credits was conceived without my knowledge. When I was informed of the device I considered it to be clearly unethical and contrary to the responsibility which all Federal employees owe their Government.

In spite of my strenuous objections, the device was carried into effect. However, my views as to the impropriety of the procedure were so strong that I informed all of the employees under my immediate supervision that I would demand the resignation of any of them who took advantage of the device.

Had I been in a position to do so, my views of the ethical standards required of Federal employees would have prompted me to insist, likewise, upon the resignation of the two officials who were responsible for conceiving and executing the device.

On January 30, 1953, I was appointed Acting Director of Rent Stabilization. This appointment will become effective at the opening of business February 9, 1953. Accordingly, I have this day notified the two responsible officials that they will be suspended from employment at the opening of business February 9.

I can well understand that your committee will be interested in the complete details of this matter, and I am most anxious to make these details available to it. Accordingly, I will welcome the opportunity to appear before the committee to explain my position regarding this occurrence.

I am writing a similar letter to Representative JOHN PHILLIPS, of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. BARR,
Acting Director.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the facts are Congress, on June 23, 1950, extended this agency 1 year, or until June 30, 1951, and the extension law was signed by the President on June 23—3 days prior to the separation payments.

Following this exposure on February 4, 1953, the case was called to the attention of the Honorable Lindsay C. Warren, Comptroller General of the United States, for an opinion as to its legality. Under date of February 20, 1953, Mr. Warren submitted his report—a copy of which has been forwarded to the chairmen of the appropriate Senate and House committees.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the conclusions reached by the Comptroller General.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

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

Investigation has been made into the circumstances surrounding the action of certain officials of the Economic Stabilization Agency, Office of Rent Stabilization, in "terminating" 49 employees of the Agency from permanent appointments on June 26, 1950, immediately rehiring them under temporary appointments, paying them for accumulated annual (terminal) leave, and transferring them back to permanent status upon the expiration of the period paid for as leave. Further payments were made to them for the leave accrued for the service in the temporary status. Four additional employees were treated in like manner at later dates.

The 53 employees were thus paid a total of $111,421.34 (gross) upon transfer to temporary status and $12,545.17 when transferred back to a permanent status. The reinstatements were dated soon after the expiration of the period for which leave was paid; in other words, as soon as the restoration could technically have been accomplished without creating a requirement for refund of any part of the leave payment received.[1] Forty-seven of the employees in question were on duty in the Washington office. Four were attached to San Francisco and two to the Atlanta office.

BASIS CLAIMED FOR THE ACTION

Responsible officials of the Agency, queried as to the motive behind the action, assert that inasmuch as the life of the Agency was due to expire unless extended by the Congress some means had to be found to carry on the work of the Agency and at the same time provide for liquidation of the enormous liability for accumulated annual leave to the credit of all of the employees of the Agency. It is reported that three plans were discussed—first, to terminate immediately enough of the personnel to allow payment of salary to the balance of the personnel through June 30; second, to request every employee to volunteer to take 1 week of leave without pay; and, third, to solicit the consent of permanent status employees with sizable leave balances to be placed on leave without pay for a sufficient period to save enough of their salaries to cover 1 week of salary needed for the balance of the staff, these particular employees to be terminated in accordance with the terms of reduction-in-force notices issued and receive lump-sum payments (which would be paid from funds made available for terminal leave) then to be rehired on a strictly temporary basis until it was determined which positions could be retained under new staffing patterns. It is reported that plan 3 was first considered the most logical and it was decided upon. However, a few days later the Housing Expediter indicated that this plan (which was proposed by Mr. John J. Madigan, the Deputy Director) seem complicated, that there was insufficient time to explain it, and that it would not be adopted generally. It is further reported that as information concerning this plan had come to the attention of many of the employees of the Office, the

[1] One case was exceptional. C. O. Plummer was returned to permanent duty prior to expiration of the temporary leave date as he expected to be recalled to military service and desired to retain a permanent status when he returned from the service. He refunded $355.12 by check dated August 28, 1950.

director of personnel (Mrs. Linda A. Matteo) inquired of the Housing Expediter whether he objected to use of the plan by any desiring it. Since he had no objection, it was taken advantage of by employees located at the central office and a few from the field who happened to be in Washington on official visits or were told of the plan by telephone upon the occasion of a call from the field.

All employees of the Agency, except a few who were on extended sick leave, took 1 week's leave without pay between June 11 and 24, 1950, though many of them, knowing their services could not be spared, contributed their time without compensation. The 49 employees participating in the plan were continued on limited appointments while all other employees of the Agency continued to receive extensions of their reduction-in-force notices every 30 days. This situation prevailed from June through September of 1950.

The explanations are numerous, conflicting, and only partly related to the known problems and their rational solution. It is true the 1950 salary fund was running short (apart from the balance usable only for terminal leave). But the action then considered and finally taken in the last few days had only a faintly negligible effect on the 1950 salary appropriation. The payment for accumulated leave did not have any effect on the 1950 operating fund for salaries and expenses inasmuch as such payments were charged against the fund earmarked for terminal leave. Also, in view of the fact that the employees were actually never off the payroll there was no saving involved except for the 1 week's leave without pay taken by each employee of the Agency.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

During the fiscal year 1950 the Office of Housing Expediter (Office of Rent Stabilization as of July 31, 1951) was operating under the Housing and Rent Act of 1949 (Public Law 31, 81st Cong.) approved March 30, 1949. The basic legislation covered the period through June 30, 1950. The President recommended in the budget for the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950, the sum of $26,750,000 to cover the program during the fiscal year 1950. The budget item was finally approved in the amount of $17,500,000 or $9,250,000 less than estimated requirements. In discussions on the floor of the Senate, when consideration was being given to raising the figure of $17,500,000 it was indicated that consideration might be given a supplemental request in January, when the actual needs would be known. Late in January the President submitted a supplemental estimate of $3,600,000 to enable the Housing Expediter to administer rent control through June 30, 1950.

At that time there was considerable agitation for the termination of rent control on June 30, 1950, and in view thereof there was appropriated in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950, approved March 27, 1950, 64 Stat. 37, the sum of $4,000,000 (an increase of $400,000 over the estimate) "of which $2,600,000 shall be available for the payment of treminal leave only."

Additional funds in the amount of $800,000 were requested for salaries and expenses, but only $600,000 was made available in the Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950, approved June 29, 1950, 64 Stat. 286. As of April 21, 1950, there was an unused balance of $1,358,496 of the amount of $2,600,000 earmarked for terminal leave pay by the act approved March 27, 1950.

As a net result, therefore, there was an appropriation deficiency for the fiscal year 1950, but it is emphasized that this deficiency is not an acceptable explanation for the solution finally arrived at, since the conversions to temporary and payments for leave did not effect any savings to the 1950 salary fund. What was accomplished was the use of some of the 1950 terminal leave fund which otherwise (and unless reappropriated) would have reverted to the Treasury.

By a law approved June 23, 1950, the life of the agency was extended to June 30, 1951 (Housing and Rent Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 255). As of the date (June 26, 1950) when the personnel changes were made to temporary status, the Agency's basic law thus had been extended, but no appropriation for the new fiscal year had been provided. This Agency—in common with most others—operated for several months on the basis of continuing joint resolutions, which permitted salary payments but which did not settle what amount would be available for the entire fiscal year 1951. The status of the appropriation for 1951 thus obviously was uncertain on June 26, 1950, but it is emphasized the uncertainty is not a reason, much less a warrant, for converting permanent employees to temporary, since as temporaries their cost continued as a charge against the expected appropriation.

By Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, approved September 27, 1950, 64 Stat. 1044, there was appropriated for salaries and expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, the sum of $10,615,500 together with not exceeding $1,600,000 of the unobligated balances of funds appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal year of 1950, of which not less than $2 million was available only for payment of terminal leave.

REASON GIVEN FOR FAILURE TO CANCEL THE MOVE FOR PAYMENT OF TERMINAL LEAVE TO 49 EMPLOYEES

In view of the fact that the life of the Agency was extended to June 30, 1951, by the act of June 23, 1950, an explanation was requested from responsible officials of the Agency as to why, immediately after that time, steps were not taken to cancel the plan to make the payment for terminal leave to the 49 employees in question. The only explanation offered was that it was not known how much money the Agency would receive and it was thought advisable to pay for as much of the accumulated leave as the employees had asked for.

NOTICES TO EMPLOYEES

All employees of the Agency were given reduction in force notices on May 26, 1950, effective June 30, 1950. These notices were later amended, changing the date to June 25, 1950, and the 49 employees in question were given temporary appointments effective June 26, 1950. These employees were continued in a temporary status long enough for the leave which they were paid a lump sum for to expire. Shortly thereafter, and usually at the beginning of the next pay period, they were reconverted to a permanent status and again paid a lump sum for leave accrued during their status as temporary employees. (Exception in the case of C. O. Plummer previously explained.)

The separation of the four employees was at a later date and obviously for different reasons. Statements of various employees were to the effect that payments made to two of these employees, namely, John T. O'Brien and Donald K. Martin, were at their oral request and for personal reasons. The files do not contain evidence of such requests. It was further reported that these two payments were made at the direction of William G. Barr (former General Manager of Rent Stabilization) now Acting Director of Rent Stabilization. Form 52, "Request for Personnel Action," was actually signed by Mr. Barr in the case of Mr. O'Brien.

There is attached Mr. Barr's statement to the effect that he disfavored, and regarded as unethical, the payments to the 49 employees. The statement does not advert to his formal request for like action in the O'Brien case.

During hearings before the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations on February 10, 1953, it was indicated that Mr. Edwin D. Dupree, Jr., General Counsel of the Office of Rent Stabilization, desired to participate in the plan in order to make a down payment on a home. Records of the corporation court of the city of Alexandria, Va., disclose that on October 23, 1950, a deed was recorded showing the purchase by him of a house in Alexandria on which there was recorded a first trust in the amount of $10,600, a second trust of $3,500, and a third trust of $2,717.90. Computation from the amount of revenue stamps on the document discloses that the house cost approximately $20,400, which leaves a balance of $3,512.10, apparently paid in cash. Mr. Dupree received a net payment for accumulated annual leave in July 1950 of $3,654.75.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, particular attention is called to that portion of the report which explains how Mr. Edwin D. Dupree, Jr., the General Counsel of the Office of Rent Stabilization, participated in the plan in order to make a down payment on a home. Records of the corporation court of the city of Alexandria, Va., disclose that on October 23, 1950, a deed was recorded showing the purchase by him of a house in Alexandria on which there was recorded a first trust in the amount of $10,600, a second trust of $3,500, and a third trust of $2,717.90. Computation from the amount of revenue stamps on the document discloses that the house cost approximately $20,400, which leaves a balance of $3,512.10, apparently paid in cash. Mr. Dupree received a net payment for accumulated annual leave, in July 1950, of $3,654.75.

There were four other employees who on a different occasion followed this same practice and brought the total gross payments to $111,421.34. All payments were made by merely transferring the employees from permanent to temporary status without any change being made in their official duties or salaries and without the loss of a day or hour in service.

Mr. Warren also called attention to a fact which makes the whole transaction even more questionable in that when these employees were transferred back to permanent status again, without the formality of being separated for even a day, they received additional lump-sum payments as temporary employees totaling $12,544.17.

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD a breakdown of these second lump-sum payments.

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

Office of Rent Stabilization, temporary employees converted to reinstatements (Washington, D. C., unless otherwise noted)

Name	Salary	Hours of leave	Net amount paid
Bloomberg, Florence	$3,725	40	$60.70
Borjes, Harry A	3,850	81	126.60
Boucher, Mae D	5,400	60	126.30
Campbell, Kenneth A.[1]	10,750	20	84.79
Clarke, Clarke W	7,600	80	239.93

[1] Atlanta, Ga.

Office of Rent Stabilization, temporary employees converted to reinstatements (Washington, D. C., unless otherwise noted)—Continued

Name	Salary	Hours of leave	Net amount paid
Comfort, G. William	$9,000	76	270.54
Comrey, Halley S	3,700	40	60.30
Crilley, Raymond E	9,000	100	338.53
Davis, Milton B	9,600	64	242.60
Diggle, Burnham W	10,750	100	423.94
Donine, Sophie	4,700	40	76.50
Dupree, Edwin D., Jr	10,750	74	313.72
Edwards, Adolph M., Jr	9,200	59	213.15
Engel, Anna M	4,850	80	153.30
Fishbein, David M	5,350	64	134.78
Goldbaum, William [1]	9,000	60	523.02
Green, Edna S	3,825	40	59.40
Hale, Golda M	5,350	100	210.61
Hanback, Hazel S	6,600	60	156.18
Happ, Howell C	8,600	100	338.53
Hardiman, Raymond	4,975	81	157.59
Hoffman, Charles W	7,600	91	272.85
Hoffman, Laura E	3,355	40	52.97
Hoyle, Earl	6,600	126	350.25
Hurley, James W	5,600	80	176.40
McCarthy, John T	10,750	100	423.94
McLeod, John A., Jr	7,800	71	220.13
Madigan, John J	10,750	80	339.15
Martin, Donald K	6,800	80	214.47
Matteo, Linda A	8,800	80	275.97
Milam, Luther M	7,800	100	309.30
Mills, Juanita N	4,725	20	39.00
Mills, Louise W	7,400	100	306.80
Moore, James R	8,400	80	266.27
Morrell, R. Coy	7,600	100	99.79
Ninde, Virginia L	3,355	79	104.69
O'Brien, John T	10,000	72	515.10
Pierce, Dorothy (nee Kennedy) [1]	6,800	56	150.78
Plummer, Charles O	3,825	40	73.60
Pohling, Joseph A	5,400	80	170.08
Propps, Arch L	8,200	80	257.50
Recknor, Myra I	3,115	32	41.00
Reimers, Leora	4,200	110	164.50
Siegel, Nathan	8,800	48	164.97
Sparks, Donna [1]	3,355	75	100.05
Taylor, Jessie K	3,195	60	61.60
Tompkins, Evelyn D	4,575	54	122.92
Watts, Alexander H	7,800	80	247.80
Weed, Katherine L	3,950	64	99.10
Weed, William H	7,600	78	233.94
Weissenberger, Mary L	5,600	20	44.80
Wolcott, Wilmo O	3,475	40	54.00
Workmaster, William E	6,400	80	201.85

[1] San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I now ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD a copy of a letter dated February 9, 1953, signed by Mr. William G. Barr, Acting Director of the Rent Stabilization Office, and addressed to Mr. Norman E. Simpson, of the General Accounting Office, placing the responsibility for this practice upon the top officials who engineered and approved the plan. I commend him for his prompt action in firing the three top officials who, in conjunction with the Housing Administrator, Tighe Woods, authorized this scheme.

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

OFFICE OF RENT STABILIZATION,
Washington, D. C., February 9, 1953.

NORMAN E. SIMPSON,
Chief, Washington Field Office, Office of Investigations, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SIMPSON: You have requested a statement from me, explaining in summary form my position on the lump-sum payments for terminal leave made in 1950, with respect to which you are conducting an examination of the records of this Agency, and its predecessor Agency, the Office of the Housing Expediter.

When these payments were first proposed, I voiced objection to their being made. These objections were not directed toward the legality of the payments, since our General Counsel and our Deputy Director (Administration) who were in a position to ascertain their legality, proposed to accept lump-sum payments. At that time I felt as I still feel, that it was unethical to make such payments.

The determination of questions of ethics with respect to the actions of Government officials in policy-making positions always leaves room for a difference of opinion on specific issues. As to the ethics of the action in question, I concede that an individual may sincerely believe that these payments were ethical as well as legal. However, my own opinion as to the question is so strong that I today suspended John J. Madigan, Deputy Director (Administration), Edwin D. Dupree, Jr., General Counsel, and Linda A. Matteo, Director of Personnel of this Agency. These three persons in 1950 were in positions which should have led them, in my opinion, to register strong objection against these lump-sum payments. They not only failed to object but took such payments themselves. This fact endowed the procedure with such an air of respectability that I am not inclined to blame any of the 50 subordinate employees who applied for payments and, at the present time, no disciplinary action is planned against them.

I shall appreciate being informed by your office of any conclusions of fact or of law which result from your study so that I may adopt an appropriate course of action.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM G. BARR, *Acting Director.*

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have attempted to find out to what extent this practice has been followed in the past by other Government agencies and to date I have found but one other instance; namely, the case where the Department of the Army in 1947 notified approximately 3,000 civilian employees of the Antilles Command—West Indies—that those who desired to resign voluntarily and receive lump-sum payments for their leave would be immediately thereafter given temporary appointments for not to exceed 1 year, and at the expiration of the lump-sum leave period (after which no refund would be required if reemployed in permanent or indefinite positions) would be given schedule A–1–vii appointments without time limitations.

I find that this case had been called to the attention of the Comptroller General in 1949, and at this point I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD as a part of my remarks correspondence dated March 28, 1949, and April 20, 1949, between the Comptroller General, Lindsay C. Warren, and the President of the Civil Service Commission, Harry B. Mitchell.

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

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 28, 1949.

PRESIDENT,
United States Civil Service Commission.

MY DEAR MR. MITCHELL: In the audit of 1947 Individual Earnings Records for the Antilles Department, Civilian Personnel Branch, APO 854, Miami, Fla., a question arises as to the propriety or legality of lump-sum leave payments made to approximately 3,000 employees who, during the latter part of the fiscal year 1947, were requested to resign voluntarily and simultaneously to accept temporary appointments for the purpose of reducing the high liability caused by accumulated and accrued annual leave in view of an anticipated reduction of funds for the fiscal year 1948.

For example, in the case of Albert Laster, Fire Chief, CAF–6, $4,716.75 per annum, including 25 percent overseas differential, Individual Earnings Record 162 indicated "Resignation WOP (VOL)" March 29, 1947, and a lump-sum payment of $1,452.81 for 961 hours annual leave, covering the period March 31, 1947, through 1 hour July 23, 1947. On March 30, 1947, Albert Laster received a temporary appointment at the same grade and rate of pay in the same position. This appointment continued in force through July 23, 1947, covering the same period of time as covered by the above 961 hours of annual leave. On July 24, 1947, Albert Laster's temporary appointment was converted to schedule A–1–7, an appointment without time limitation, and he was paid $58.05 for 30 hours annual leave accrued while a temporary employee from March 30 through July 23, 1947. This last change of status returned the employee to the same type of appointment and the same leave system held prior to his "voluntary" resignation March 29, 1947.

This Office, in letter dated April 21, 1948, requested the administrative office to furnish the authority for the questioned personnel actions, and in reply of May 7, 1948, it was stated that said actions were taken under authority of Radio ANTD 32, dated April 1, 1947, issued by the Commanding General, Antilles Department. A copy of that document is enclosed herewith.

Generally, this Office in auditing payroll accounts does not question the validity of personnel actions such as appointments (see 5 Comp. Dec. 649; 26 id. 804; 17 Comp. Gen. 786) presuming them to have been made in accordance with civil-service rules and regulations. However, the facts as disclosed here of wholesale resignations—approximately 3,000—and of the immediate or simultaneous reappointments under schedule A–1–7 are such as to require inquiry by this Office. Accordingly, it will be appreciated if you will inform this Office as to whether the action of the Department of the Army in making the temporary appointments and subsequent permanent indefinite appointments under schedule A–1–7 in lieu of continuing the same employees in their permanent classified status is, under the circumstances above disclosed, considered to have been in accordance with the civil-service rules and regulations, or otherwise has the approval of your Commission.

Respectfully,
LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1949.

HON. LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General of the United States.

DEAR MR. WARREN: Reference is made to your letter of March 28, 1949, concerning lump-sum leave payments made to approximately 3,000 employees of the Antilles Department, Department of the Army, during the latter part of the fiscal year 1947. It appears that the Department notified employees that those who desired to resign voluntarily and receive lump-sum payment for their leave would be immediately thereafter given temporary appointments for not to exceed 1 year, and at the expiration of the lump-sum leave period (after which no refund would be required if reemployed in permanent or indefinite positions) would be given scredule A–1–vii appointments without time limitation; and that this procedure was carried out. You ask whether the action is considered to have been in accordance with civil-service rules and regulations, or otherwise has the approval of the Commission.

Paragraph vii of section 1, schedule A of the civil-service rules for a number of years prior to May 1, 1947 (the date the new rules became effective) read:

"Any person employed in a foreign country or in the Virgin Islands, or in Puerto Rico when public exigency warrants, or in any island possession of the United States in the Pacific Ocean (except the Hawaiian Islands), or in the Philippine Islands, when in the opinion of the Commission it is not practicable to treat the position as in the competitive classified service; * * *."

For several years the Commission ruled that because of defense and war needs it was not practicable to treat the position as in the competitive classified service.

Positions listed in schedule A of the civil-service rules are not in the competitive civil service of the United States, and the incumbents of such positions are therefore subject to the administrative direction of the respective departments or agencies. So far as concerns the subject matter of your letter the Commission has no jurisdiction or control over the action taken by the War Department in 1947 and subsequent thereto with respect to the occupants of these excepted positions.

By direction of the Commission.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY B. MITCHELL, *President.*

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I made a request to the Comptroller General that he prepare a memorandum on the legality of these transactions. In this recent memorandum, which I shall incorporate in the RECORD, it is found that the Comptroller General in 1949 had decided that "while the payments were irregular no further action would be taken."

Since in 1949 the Comptroller General and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, while not actually ruling the payments illegal, did describe them as highly improper and unethical, I fail to understand why this scheme was not promptly reported to the Congress.

It is noted that in August 1951 the General Accounting auditors had discovered the second case of lump sum separation payments in the Office of Rent Stabilization; however, while at that time the auditors had criticized the transaction, it was decided at a conference that in view of the 1946 and 1949 decisions of the Comptroller General, in reference to the Army payments, no report would be made to the Comptroller General's office. Likewise, again Congress was not notified.

The memorandum dated February 20, 1953, which I am incorporating in the RECORD later, signed by Frank L. Yates, the Acting Comptroller General, has this to say in reference to this decision by their auditors:

With reference to the decision made by the audit personnel not to report the payments made by the Office of Rent Stabilization to the Comptroller General, I can see the reasoning for such a decision but I emphatically disagree with it. This was a matter involving 53 employees receiving payments aggregating in excess of $100,000, and a transaction that was highly questionable both from a legal and moral standpoint. Notwithstanding the action directed in the Army case, which had no general application and was not intended as a precedent, the case of the Office of Rent Stabilization should have been promptly brought to the attention of the Comptroller General.

I now ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD at this point the report to which I have just referred and which embodies the decisions of the Comptroller General regarding the annual leave act.

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

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL INTERPRETING THE ACT

The Comptroller General in decision of April 7, 1945 (24 Comp. Gen. 726), stated that the act of December 21, 1944, providing for lump-sum payments for leave upon transfer of employees between different leave systems did not apply to an employee who transferred from a permanent position to a temporary position even though under the annual and sick leave regulations issued by the Civil Service Commission it was not mandatory that the leave credit be transferred.

In 1946 the question of payment for accrued leave to employees upon transfer from permanent positions to temporary positions was again submitted to the Comptroller General. Several cases were pointed out where employees holding permanent positions with substantial annual leave accumulations had been transferred or reemployed in temporary positions in different agencies and were not given any credit for the annual leave in the new agency. As indicated above, the leave regulations issued by the Civil Service Commission provided that the credit of annual leave to an employee under these circumstances was left to the discretion of the agency to which the employee transferred. As a practical matter, very few agencies ever permitted employees to transfer the annual leave they had earned in permanent positions to their temporary positions because the agency did not want to assume liability for payment of the leave at a later date. As a result the accrued leave merely remained to the credit of the employee in the permanent position he had left to be picked up in the event of subsequent reemployment in another permanent position. In consideration of the matter, question arose as to whether after termination of temporary appointments, some of which were held for periods up to 1 year, lump-sum payments could be made for leave accrued in prior permanent positions or whether the leave was forfeited unless the employee was able to again obtain a permanent position.

In reviewing the matter the provisions of the Annual Leave Act of March 14, 1936 (49 Stat. 1161) were reexamined to ascertain whether the leave provided for in the act for temporary and permanent employees in fact constituted the same leave system. The Comptroller General, in decision of October 24, 1946, 26 Comptroller General 259, concluded that the 1936 act did in fact set up two different systems of leave for temporary and permanent employees in that the annual leave for permanent employees was earned on the basis of 26 days per year, whereas temporary employees earned leave on the basis of 2½ days for each month of service. Another consideration was the different treatment accorded to temporary employees by the leave regulations which, as previously indicated, did not require the transfer of annual leave when an employee transferred from a permanent position to a temporary position. This situation, under certain circumstances, could cause the forfeiture of the annual-leave credit. It was pionted out in the decision that the Congress in enacting the 1944 act apparently intended to authorize a lump-sum leave payment in every situation in which an employee otherwise might be compelled to forfeit the leave which had accrued to his credit.

After decision of October 26, 1946, until the enactment of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 (65 Stat. 679), the departments and agencies were authorized to make lump-sum leave payments to employees without any liability on the part of the employees to refund any portion of the payments upon bona fide transfers between permanent and temporary positions. However, the decision was never intended as authorizing the transfer of an employee from a permanent position to a so-called temporary position for the sole purpose of paying the employee for accrued leave to his credit, or liquidating a liability of the agency.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE IN 1949 WITH RESPECT TO A CASE INVOLVING 3,000 EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The first case of any wholesale transfers of employees from permanent position to temporary positions with a subsequent return to permanent positions for the specific purpose of liquidating the agency's liability for lump-sum payments for accrued annual leave came to the attention of the Comptroller General in 1949. Audit of civilian pay records of employees of the Department of the Army Antilles Command (West Indies), showed that in 1947 approximately 3,000 employees of that command had received lump-sum payments for annual leave under such circumstances. The Audit Division of the General Accounting Office addressed a letter to the Army installation requesting that the authority be furnished for the action taken. The reply stated that such action was taken under authority of a telegram dated April 1, 1947, issued by the commanding general, Antilles Department. That telegram revealed that the primary purpose of the action was to pay off annual-leave liability from excess funds of the 1947 appropriation of that command, it being anticipated that a reduction in funds would be made for the fiscal year 1948. The matter was brought to the attention of the Comptroller General and the information concerning this situation was sent to the Civil Service Commission by letter of the Comptroller General dated March 28, 1949, with the request that advice be furnished as to whether the action of the Department of the Army in converting permanent employees to temporary and then back to permanent was in accordance with the Commissioner's regulations, or otherwise had the approval of the Commission. The Civil Service Commission replied under date of April 20, 1949, and stated that the Commission had no jurisdiction with respect to the positions in question since they were schedule A positions outside of the United States.

Thereafter it was decided that while the payments were irregular no further action would be taken. If collections were required from the employees involved the annual leave represented thereby would have to be recredited to the employees' accounts, and payment again made for the accrued annual leave when the employees were finally separated from the service. It was thought that the Government possibly would have had to pay more for the leave if this action had been insisted upon because of promotions and other pay changes affecting many employees. Further, it was realized that many of the employees, in all probability, had been separated from the service in the 2-year period which had elapsed between 1947 and 1949 because of the reduction of civilian personnel by the Army in 1948. Because of these factors and the cost of examining some 3,000 leave records, attempting to effect collection of the payments, and making adjustments for the recredit of annual leave, the Audit Division was instructed that credit could be allowed for the payment made.

The employees of the General Accounting Office who worked on this case in 1949 do not recall that it was thought a proper case to report to the Congress. They believed the case was an isolated one, no others having come to their attention at that time.

PRIOR ACTION OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE CONCERNING THE PAYMENTS MADE BY THE OFFICE OF RENT STABILIZATION

In August 1951 General Accounting Office auditors made an on-the-site audit of the payrolls of the Office of Rent Stabilization—then Office of the Housing Expediter. This audit was conducted by Mr. J. E. McManus (not presently employed by the General Accounting Office). During the course of the audit, it was discovered by Mr. McManus that in June 1950 a number of employees of the office who held permanent appointments were terminated and immediately given temporary appointments in the same positions. By reason of the termination of the permanent appointment the employees were paid for all annual leave accrued to their credit as of the date of termination. The employees were allowed to remain as temporary employees until such time as the period covered by the leave payment expired and then were given permanent appointments and paid for all leave accrued to their credit during the period of temporary appointments.

Mr. McManus prepared a memorandum of the facts addressed to Mr. H. H. Sasscer, auditor in charge, dated August 29, 1951. This memorandum was prepared for the signature of Mr. L. C. Tredway, who was the immediate supervisor of Mr. McManus. Mr. Tredway (not presently employed by the General Accounting Office), was interviewed in the past week. He believes, to the best of his knowledge, that the memorandum was taken to the office of Mr. H. H. Sasscer and discussed with him and Mr. Wineberg, zone audit chief, on September 3, 1951. Mr. Tredway believes it was decided at the conference that in view of the 1946 and 1949 decisions of the Comptroller General no report would be made to the Comptroller General's office at that time, but an informal exceptions would issue to see what explanation the administrative office could offer. On September 12, 1951, Mr. McManus issued an informal exception, which is used by the General Accounting Office to raise a question with an agency under audit and request an explanation of a particular payment made. The informal exception was taken against the lump-sum leave payment made to Mr. Edwin Dupree, Jr. Mr. Tredway further stated that before any reply was made the 1951 Annual and Sick Leave Act was approved and since the practice to which exception was taken could no longer occur he advised Miss Sophie Donine, payroll supervisor of the Office of Rent Stabilization, in response to a telephone call from her, that no reply to the informal exception was necessary.

Upon examination of the audit files of this case, since the matter has been reopened, a copy of the memorandum of August 29, 1951, was found. However, neither the original of the memorandum nor the copy of the informal exception dated September 12, 1951, was with the file. A thorough search has been made for these documents without result. In reviewing this matter, I do not believe that the documents were withheld from the files with any improper intent or purpose. Certainly anyone removing a document in an attempt at concealment would not be likely to leave a copy of the document removed, as in the case of the August 29, 1951, memorandum. In any event, in the light of the facts now disclosed, the absence of these documents from the files has had no bearing upon the action taken in the case.

Mr. McManus reviewed the audit files on February 17, 1953, and he has furnished a statement that to the best of his knowledge the files are complete except for the two documents mentioned. A similar statement has been obtained from two employees of the General Accounting Office who reviewed the files in July 1952 in connection with the 1952 payroll audit of the Office of Rent Stabilization.

Neither the Comptroller General nor I take lightly the responsibility for the proper safeguarding of papers. In my experience with the General Accounting Office since creation of the Office in 1921, it has been an extremely rare occasion when official papers could not be located immediately.

With reference to the decision made by the audit personnel not to report the payments made by the Office of Rent Stabilization to the Comptroller General. I can see the reasoning for such a decision but I emphatically disagree with it. This was a matter involving 53 employees receiving payments aggregating in excess of $100,000, and a transaction that was highly questionable both from a legal and moral standpoint. Notwithstanding the action directed in the Army case, which had no general application and was not intended as a precedent, the case of the Office of Rent Stabilization should have been promptly brought to the attention of the Comptroller General.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE CONCERNING THE PAYMENTS MADE BY THE OFFICE OF RENT STABILIZATION

Upon review of all of the facts now disclosed in connection with the payments made for accrued leave by the Office of Rent Stabilization, there is no doubt that the shifting of employees from permanent to temporary positions and then back to permanent positions was done for the sole purpose of making payments for accrued annual leave. The appointments were not in fact bona fide. Therefore, the payments made for accrued leave as a result of the transactions were not proper. However, the full monetary result has not been completely developed at this time. If a flat position is taken that all employees should repay the amounts received in lump-sum leave payments there would necessarily have to be recredits to the employees' leave accounts. The Government would make a collection with one hand and assume a liability with the other. In some cases the liability would have to be paid off in the near future. In the case of the Office of Rent Stabilization there is no statutory authority for its continuance beyond April 30, 1953. In some circumstances, it could result in increased cost to the Government to require a collection of the amounts paid in 1950 and 1951 and recredit an employee's leave account and then pay for accrued leave to the employee's credit in 60 days time, consideration being given to the fact that all Federal employees have received a pay increase since 1950. On the other hand, where employees were carrying close to the maximum allowable leave accumulation in 1950, it is possible that an employee would have received or be in a position to receive a larger payment for leave than he would be entitled to if the 1950 device had not been used.

The General Accounting Office is presently reconstructing the leave accounts of each of the 53 employees involved. In any case where the transaction in 1950 or 1951 resulted in an additional cost or liability to the Government, adjustment will be made (1) by collection of overpayments where employees have left the service: (2) by reduction of terminal leave payments upon separation of those employees still employed by the Office of Rent Stabilization; or (3) in cases of employees who have transferred or may transfer to other agencies by notifying the agencies to which transferred to adjust the employee's leave account.

To that end, a letter was addressed to the Acting Director, Office of Rent Stabilization, on February 13, 1953, requesting him to transmit to the General Accounting Office for settlement any proposed lump-sum leave payments to employees of the agency who were involved. By the same letter, the Office of Rent Stabilization was requested to furnish complete leave information with respect to those employees who have been separated from the service, or who have transferred to other agencies. The Acting Director has agreed to this request.

Also, the General Accounting Office will examine into the propriety of the cases mentioned in the report of the Office of Investigations wherein leave payments were made to employees of the Office of Rent Stabilization as far back as 1947, as well as any other cases of a similar nature that come to our attention.

EFFECT OF THE ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE ACT OF 1951

The Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, which became effective January 6, 1952, eliminated any difference between the earning of leave by temporary and permanent employees. Consequently, the chance of any recurrence of manipulations such as practiced by the Office of Rent Stabilization has been virtually eliminated. However, there is one exception under the 1951 act as construed in the Comptroller General's decision of December 14, 1951 (31 Comp. Gen. 215 at p. 222). The 1951 Leave Act provides for a 90-day period of continuous employment before an employee may earn annual leave and that after the 90-day period is served the employee may then be credited with annual leave for such period. In decision of December 14, 1951, it was held that a break in service of one or more days requires an employee to begin a new qualifying period of 90 days. It was further held that if an employee is separated for one or more days from a permanent position and receives a lump-sum leave payment for his accrued annual leave and is then reemployed in a temporary position for less than 90 days he is not required to make refund of the lump-sum leave payment.

The reason underlying that conclusion was that employees appointed for less than 90 days, after a break in service, had no annual leave potential and thus were considered to be under no leave system. This was regarded in the same light as a transfer to a different leave system within the meaning of the act of December 21, 1944. If the temporary appointment is extended to 90 days or more or converted to a permanent basis the employee becomes liable under the decision for refund of the lump-sum payment and upon making that refund must be credited with the leave represented thereby. That ruling permits agencies to hire employees for a short period of time, after they have been separated from permanent positions, without the agencies becoming liable for a large accumulation of annual leave which would be transferable or credited in the temporary positions if refund of the lump-sum payment was necessary. However, a request recently has been received from Senator JOHNSTON of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee for a review of the position of the Comptroller General as to that particular phase of the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951. The ruling of December 14, 1951, is now being reviewed and I will advise you of the results.

FRANK L. YATES,
Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], in his speech on this subject on February 6, 1953, when discussing my statement of February 4, pointed out how the Civil Service Committee had sponsored legislation, which was adopted by the Congress, correcting this loophole whereby an employee could obtain a lump-sum payment of his annual leave accumulations by merely separating from the Government for 1 or more days. I call attention, however, to the fact that even that former ruling would not be applicable in this instance in that there was no separation for even

1 day or 1 hour. This was clearly a scheme of a few bureaucrats who felt the Federal Treasury was their private playground.

The Comptroller General is assembling information to determine the actual amount involved in the case of the Antilles Command, where 3,000 employees used this same device in 1947, and a further report with that information along with the names of the responsible officials will be rendered at a later date.

In the meantime I am glad to note that the General Accounting Office is presently reconstructing the leave accounts of each of the 53 employees involved in the Office of Rent Stabilization Agency, and states that in any case where the transaction in 1950 or 1951 resulted in an additional cost or liability to the Government, adjustment will be made, first, by collection of overpayments where employees have left the service; second, by reduction of terminal-leave payments upon separation of those employees still employed by the Office of Rent Stabilization; or, third, in cases of employees who have transferred or may transfer to other agencies by notifying the agencies to which transferred to adjust the employee's leave account.

The Comptroller General has promised to check the other Government agencies to see if this dubious scheme has been adopted elsewhere. If it has, I think it should be immediately stopped.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I move that the Senate adjourn until Friday next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, March 6, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 4, 1953:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Douglas MacArthur 2d, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Counselor of the Department of State.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Albert J. Robertson, of Iowa, to be an Assistant Postmaster General.

Ormonde A. Kieb, of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Postmaster General.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Edward F. Howrey, of Virginia, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the unexpired term of 7 years, from September 26, 1952, vice John Carson, term expired.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force, to the grades indicated, under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Roger Maxwell Ramey, 91A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Francis Hopkins Griswold, 94A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. George Warren Mundy, 358A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Walter Edwin Todd, 361A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Frank Fort Everest, 366A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Frederic Harrison Smith, Jr., 461A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William Fulton McKee, 467A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Emery Scott Wetzel, 464A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Edward Wharton Anderson, 514A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert Whitney Burns, 527A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. John Morris Hargreaves, 233A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, Medical.

Maj. Gen. Lucas Victor Beau, 174A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Byron Elihu Gates, 186A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Edward Higgins White, 238A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Colby Maxwell Myers, 246A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Henry Johnson, 270A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John Stewart Mills, 357A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Homer LeRoy Sanders, 411A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton McDonald, 469A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John Walker Sessums, Jr., 489A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Lewis R. Parker, 438A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Jarred Vincent Crabb, 535A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Oliver Stanton Picher, 540A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Mark Edward Bradley, Jr., 552A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William Dole Eckert, 560A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Edward Julius Timberlake, 603A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Archie Jordan Old, Jr., 605A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Herbert Bishop Thatcher, 634A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Dan Clark Ogle, 602A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force, Medical.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of section 515, Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Haywood Shepherd Hansell, Jr., AO17468, Regular Air Force, retired, on active duty.

Brig. Gen. Edmund Clarence Langmead, 207A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert Lynn Copsey, AO104024, Air Force Reserve.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Randall Rampy, AO922780, Air Force Reserve.

Brig. Gen. John Morris Hargreaves, 233A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Edward Higgins White, 238A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Homer LeRoy Sanders, 411A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Lewis R. Parker, 438A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton McDonald, 469A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Harold Hicks, 227A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Paul Ernest Ruestow, 548A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. David Hodge Baker, 557A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. David William Hutchison, 601A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John Raymond Gilchrist, 836A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Kingston Eric Tibbetts, 436A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Jarred Vincent Crabb, 535A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Harlan Clyde Parks, 472A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Morris John Lee, 556A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Robert Edward Lee Eaton, 594A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Gabriel Poillon Disosway, 654A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Albert Boyd, 424A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Leigh Wade AO403535, Air Force Reserve.

Brig. Gen. Delmar Taft Spivey, 385A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John Koehler Gerhart, 525A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Elmer Blair Garland, 322A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles Raeburne Landon, 712A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Lee Bird Washbourne, 810A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. James McCormack, Jr., 17981A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Auby Casey Strickland, 134A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Ray Henry Clark, 212A, Regular Air Force.

Col. John Phillips Kirkendall, 234A, Regular Air Force.

Col. James William Andrew, 289A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Joseph Gerard Hopkins, 339A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Edward Harold Porter, 346A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Joseph Arthur Bulger, 379A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Edwin Lee Tucker, 420A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Benjamin Scovill Kelsey, 433A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Raymond Lloyd Winn, 435A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Harold Huntley Bassett, 445A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Thomas Jefferson Dubose, 470A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Harold Winfield Grant, 497A, Regular Air Force.

Col. James Leroy Jackson, 503A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Stoyte Ogleby Ross, 531A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Frederick Earl Calhoun, 545A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Royden Eugene Beebe, Jr., 587A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Richard Tide Coiner, Jr., 619A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Edward Willis Suarez, 633A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Sidney Francis Giffin, 649A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Marvin Edward Kennebeck, 18819A, Regular Air Force, Dental.
Col. Russell Keillor, 798A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Loyd Engene Griffis, 19047A, Regular Air Force, Medical.
Col. William Jeffers Kennard, 19048A, Regular Air Force, Medical.
Col. Richard Mattern Montgomery, 1025A, Regular Air Force.
Col Richard Elmer Ellsworth, 1115A, Regular Air Force.
Col. James Howard Walsh, 1120A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Chester Witten Cecil, Jr., 1298A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Augustus Maine Minton, 1301A, Regular Air Force.
Col. William Porter Farnsworth, AO922626 (colonel, Air Force Reserve), United States Air Force.
Col. Edgar Eugene Glenn, 160A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Herbert Leonard Grills, 432A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Robert Shuter Macrum, 519A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Llewellyn Owen Ryan, 521A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Daniel Webster Jenkins, 528A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Stanley Tanner Wray, 608A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Thomas Samuel Moorman, Jr., 644A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Claude Edward Duncan, 686A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Millard Chester Young, 934A, Regular Air Force.
Col. William Sebastian Stone, 1059A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Raymond Judson Reeves, 1082A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Thomas Cebern Musgrave, Jr., 1129A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Russell Lee Waldron, 1164A, Regular Air Force.
Col. John Dale Ryan, 1418A, Regular Air Force.
Col. William Hugh Blanchard, 1445A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Clifford Harcourt Rees, 630A, Regular Air Force.
Col. William Edward Rentz, 918A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Charles Wesley Schott, 949A, Regular Air Force.
Col. William Monte Canterbury, 1071A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Charles Pratt Brown, 1185A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Major Samuel White, 19056A, Regular Air Force, Medical.
Col. James Oscar Guthrie, 1266A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Henry Russell Spicer, 1487A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Thomas Patrick Gerrity, 1613A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Ralph Emanuel Fisher, 240A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Woodbury Megrew Burgess, 323A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Alvord Van Pattern Anderson, Jr., 371A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Glynne Morgan Jones, 398A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Alfred Frederick Kalberer, 607A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Ethelred Lundy Sykes, 914A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Benjamin Jepson Webster, 974A, Regular Air Force.
Col. George Stewart Cassady, 994A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Karl Truesdell, Jr., 1023A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Joseph D. Croft Caldara, 1048A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Albert Theodore Wilson, Jr., 1086A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Ira David Snyder, 854A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Howell Marion Estes, Jr., 1211A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Joseph James Nazzaro, 1241A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Joseph Stanley Holtoner, 1283A, Regular Air Force.
Col. John Dudley Stevenson, 1320A, Regular Air Force.
Col. Thomas Alan Bennett, 1513A, Regular Air Force.

The officers named herein for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. James Harold Doolittle, AO271855, Air Force Reserve.

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Victor Emile Bertrandias, AO267231, Air Force Reserve.
Maj. Gen. Edward Peck Curtis, AO146277, Air Force Reserve.
Maj. Gen. Cyrus Rowlett Smith, AO902787, Air Force Reserve.

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Walter Gelvin Bain, AO290604, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. John Marza Bennett, Jr., AO403621, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Thomas Donald Campbell, AO900263, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Robert Emmet Condon, AO228877, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Merian Coldwell Cooper, AO163054, Air Force Reserve.
Maj. Gen. Robert Lynn Copsey, AO104024 (brigadier general, Air Force Reserve), United States Air Force.
Brig. Gen. Frederick Trubee Davison, AO245451, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Lawrence George Fritz, AO191234, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Joseph Johnson George, AO284578, Air Force Reserve.
Maj. Gen. Wallace Harry Graham, AO343889 (brigadier general, Air Force Reserve), United States Air Force.
Brig. Gen. Pierpont Morgan Hamilton, AO900788, Air Force Reserve.
Maj. Gen. Thomas Oates Hardin, AO170727 (brigadier general, Air Force Reserve), United States Air Force.
Brig. Gen. Harold Ross Harris, AO231186, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. John Philip Henebry, AO406548, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Theron Baldwin Herndon, AO238180, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. James Howell Howard, AO511937, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Ray Willis Ireland, AO909835, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Bruce Johnson, AO504391, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Douglas Keeney, AO114138, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Henry Christopher Kristofferson, AO252676, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Walter Barton Leach, AO907234, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Timothy James Manning, AO901542, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Charles Maylon, AO109296, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Chester Earl McCarty, AO235959, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Arthur Lee McCullough, AO257728, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Joseph Fenton McManmon, AO919209, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Richard Lewis Meiling, AO370824, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Henry Terry Morrison, AO168027, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Lacey Van Buren Murrow, AO230184, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Will Faust Nicholson, AO426283, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Charles Freeman Nielsen, AO924980, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Russell Isaac Oppenheim, AO300863, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Dick Royal Petty, AO263968, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. William Leroy Plummer, AO114537, Air Force Reserve.
Maj. Gen. Thomas Randall Rampy, AO927780 (brigadier general, Air Force Reserve), United States Air Force.
Brig. Gen. Franklin Rose, AO166159, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Howard Archibald Rusk, AO166916, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Peter Constant Sandretto, AO908471, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Robert James Smith, AO903591, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Ray James Stecker, AO319899, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Luther Wallace Sweetser, Jr., AO270360, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Joseph Lafeton Whitney, AO102007, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Walter Wallace Wood, AO229786, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. Albert McIver Woody, AO178850, Air Force Reserve.
Brig. Gen. William Tandy Young, Jr., AO449164, Air Force Reserve.

The officers named herein for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the United States Air Force, for service as members of the Air National Guard of the United States, under the provisions of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Leonard Ewing Thomas, AO179089, California Air National Guard, to date from September 12, 1952.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Joseph Peter Gentile, AO384460, Massachusetts Air National Guard, to date from September 12, 1952.
Col. Rollin Bascom Moore, Jr., AO397579, California Air National Guard, to date from September 12, 1952.
Col. George Robert Stanley, AO289148, Connecticut Air National Guard, to date from September 12, 1952.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps:

Norgren E. Allen	Ludwig C. Bohler
Richard J. Allen	Arthur H. Bourne
Paul F. Amos	James T. Bowen
Ernest J. Andersen	James M. Bowers
Andrew E. Anderson, Jr.	Daniel Z. Boyd
	Frank M. Boyd
Leo Angros, Jr.	Richard C. Brackett
Donald J. Atha	Dean B. C. Brady
Thomas J. Ayers	John K. Brigden, Jr.
Clarence M. Baker	James J. Briody
Thomas J. Ballew	Thomas D. Brooks
John B. Bany, Jr.	Joseph E. Browne
Peter A. Bauer	Horace W. Burgess
Freddie P. Bayless	William A. Burns
Glen T. Beauchamp	Peter J. Byrnes
Charles D. Beaumont	John J. Cahill
Leslie R. Becker	Thomas L. Cain
William G. Beckham, Jr.	John T. Caldwell
	Irvin D. Califf
Guy W. Belleman	Harold R. Callison
James M. Belling	Donald C. Carroll
Robert P. Beschel	Steve N. Cavros
Joseph P. Billera	James W. Chambers
Daniel S. Bitner	Burr T. Chambless
Ronald J. Boccieri	William M. Champion

Frederick Chase, Jr.
Robert A. Christy
Francis X. Cianci
Bernard E. Clark
Simon L. Coatman
Arthur B. Colbert
Charles W. Colson
Richard J. Conroy
William H. Conway
Gary D. Cooper
Thomas J. Coyle
Duane D. Crews, Jr.
George C. Cusick
Joseph P. Daly III
Donald W. Darby, Jr.
Robert R. Darron
Joseph B. David III
Ed R. Davies
John E. Decoursey
George W. Desmet
Orval E. Donovan
John W. Dresely
Paul E. Dufendach
William B. Duncan
William J. Dunham
Randall W. Duphiney
Hugh C. Durbin
Arthur J. Eagan
Charles H. Egger, Jr.
William R. Eleazer
William D. Elzea
Charles D. Emmons
Louis O. Erwin
John R. Esther
John E. Fant
Philip S. Fenton
Bruce S. Fleming
David W. Florence, Jr.
Benjamin F. Fow, Jr.
James V. Fowler
Quentin I. Franklin
Henry C. Fry
Patrick E. Gallagher
Albert T. Gamon
Kenneth M. Giles
Ronald R. Gilliam
Willis H. Gilmore, Jr.
David L. Giuntoli
Thomas T. Glidden
Robert L. Goodall
James C. Goodin
Bruce E. Graham
Roger W. Greer
John E. Grenier
Sammy L. Grimes
Paul E. Grimm
Edward J. Gulas
John A. Hamilton
Ralph D. Hamilton
Richard T. Hannegan
Richard J. Hanscom
James M. Hart
Harold D. Haviland
Clyde C. Helmer
Meredith Hemphill, Jr.
William R. Henley
Gaylord L. Henry
Gordon L. Hillyard
Michael J. Hiza, Jr.
Eamon P. Holly
Frank K. Hoornbeek
David E. Horlacher
John R. Hosty
William E. House
Stanley S. Houston
Bradley W. Howe
Robert C. Hyland, Jr.
Claude S. Jackson
Thomas Jackson
Erich W. James
Harry E. Jenks II
James T. Jordan
Paul R. Judy
Richard J. Kemper
Thomas D. Kennedy
Thomas L. Kennedy
Erich Kilmer
John P. Kinney
James K. Kneussl, Jr.
Bruce E. Knox
Henry R. Kroeger
Clayton E. Ladd
Daniel H. Laidman
Homer A. Lamotte
James H. Landers, Jr.
Kenneth F. Lange
Robert W. Lee
Tony G. Lee
Harry L. Lefever
Paul A. Lesser, Jr.
Earle D. Litzenberger
Luther A. Lono
Dan W. Lufkin
Thomas A. Lynch
Eldridge J. Macewan
Byron E. Madden
Edward A. Mahlin
Doyle B. Manhart
Austin M. Marts
Donald G. Massen
Gilbert B. Mattson, Jr.
Donald F. Mayer
Jack D. McCreight
Gary A. McDaniel
Arthur T. McDermott
Richard P. McDermott
Daniel V. McDonald
Duard R. McDonald
Thomas D. McDowell
Rolland S. McGinnis
James J. McMonagle
Edward H. Mergens
Allen H. Michelet
Richard C. Mies
Walter L. Molineux, Jr.
Clark S. Morris
Robert F. Morriss
Stephen Mostardi
"J" Robert Mueller
Burt A. Murdock
Albert G. Murphy
Maurice M. Murphy
Robert D. Myers
Ronald E. Nelson
Bernard J. Newton
Jerome L. Norton
Robert D. Nosum
William T. Nyland
William J. O'Connell
James M. Olander
Paul L. Oshirak
John L. O'Toole
William D. Owens
Kenneth P. Palmer
Robert P. Palmer
Robert A. Papetti
Francis M. Parsons
George L. Patrick
Richard E. Patterson
Charles M. Perrott
Robert J. Peters
James S. Phillips
Bert R. Pitcher, Jr.
Walter T. Porter
Sherwood P. Prawel, Jr.
Donald E. Priest
Robert L. Pryatel
Douglas R. Purdy
George J. Radich
William A. Rankin, Jr.
Dale Ratliff
Stephen G. Reich
Harry R. Richards
Jack K. Ringler
Barry H. Rizzo
Gene P. Robinson
Tomas Rocha, Jr.
Donald B. Romans
John C. Rowett
Roy A. Rumbough
Andrew W. Rush II
Philip J. Ryan
Frederick P. Salzman, Jr.
Donald H. Sayce
William M. Scaife
Charles C. Scheirman
Emil R. Schnell
Donald P. Shildneck
Helmuth Siemer, Jr.
Donald R. Simpson
Joseph N. Smith
Thomas P. Stanton
Donald I. Starr
Thomas R. Stringfield
Daly Thompson, Jr.
Robert H. Tomlinson III
Lee H. Toole
Joseph E. Tracey
"J" "B" Troxel
Bruce A. Truesdale
John B. Tuchek
William A. Tyksinski
Thomas B. Urbanske
Roy L. Van Winkle
James H. Walker
John B. Walker, Jr.
Robert P. Walling
Gerard J. Walsh
Joel S. Watkins, Jr.
William W. Wehr
Ullie C. Wells
Lewis E. Westbrooke
Jack L. Williams
Robert G. Williams
Tren A. Williamson
Garrett J. Wimpey
Preston D. Woods
Harold G. Young
Rex J. Young

William L. Jones, Jr. (civilian college graduate), to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Chaplain Corps in the Navy.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to the grades indicated in the Dental Corps in the Navy:

LIEUTENANT

Clyde R. Parks

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

"J" Vernon Scott
"J" Vinton Scott

Charles F. Tedford to be ensign in the Medical Service Corps in the Navy.

The following-named personnel to the grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Marine Corps pursuant to the provisions of title 34, United States Code, section 1020e (b), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Allen H. Bloom
William P. Boyle
Billy J. Bradley
Floyd S. Breckenridge, Jr.
Roland F. Cinciarelli
Edward W. Foster, Jr.
Gordon G. Green, Jr.
Donald M. Higbie
Allard H. Lennon
Edward V. Mannix
Will A. Merrill
Ernest L. Moglia
Gerald S. Pate
Harry J. Sievers
William G. Smalley
Charles R. Stiffler
John B. Wolf
Zachary Whaley

The following-named personnel to the grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Marine Corps pursuant to the provisions of title 34, United States Code, section 1020e (b), or title 34 United States Code, section 634, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

George F. Altman
Frankie E. Allgood
Wilburn C. Anderson, Jr.
John W. Andrews
Kermit W. Andrus
Frank A. Applegate
James R. Armentrout
Richard B. Arneson
Glen H. Barlow
William H. Bates
William E. Binnion
James H. Bird, Jr.
Tom R. Birdwell
Stanley G. Borjesson
Clifford J. Brenner
William E. Bucher
Owen J. Butler
Richard A. Cash
Edward J. Chesla, Jr.
James W. Christopherson
William H. Clark III
Daniel C. Coleman
Andrew G. Comer
James F. Conlon
Gerald B. Cornwall
Gregory A. Corliss
John V. Cox
Jack W. Davis
George R. Deaux
Rufino De La Cruz
Louis De Laine, Jr.
Joseph De Prima
Victor R. De Schuytner
Jack F. Dorman
Robert Drovedahl
Daniel M. Duffield, Jr.
Paul J. Ermatinger
Samuel G. Faulk
Louis I. Fein
Edward F. Fernandes
Wells L. Field III
Edward F. Fitzgerald
Charles A. Folsom
James S. Francis
John R. Gale
Luther E. Gartin
James E. Gillis
Theodor M. Glendrange
Marcus J. Gravel
Bernard D. Grooms
Harry H. Grunwald, Jr.
John A. Haley, Jr.
Walter W. Hargadine
John B. Harris
Richard F. Harrison
James G. Higgins
Rollin E. Hippler
Ervin E. Hodges
Robert E. Hofstetter
John F. Holden
John S. Hollis
David W. Howell
Ernest A. Huerlimann
Maurice Hunter
Harold H. Hutter, Jr.
Richard L. Hyland
Harvey G. Illg
John W. Irion, Jr.
Samuel L. Jenkins
Howell J. Johnson
Peter G. Johnson
Paul M. Johnston
Robert I. Jones
George N. Jorgensen
Floyd A. Karker
William M. Keenan
Louis J. Kelsh
Robert C. Knee, Jr.
William K. Kramer
Richard A. Kuci
Henry J. La Tempa, Jr.
Pierce A. Law
James E. Lebherz
Thomas J. Lee
Jimmie D. Lester
Moritz Lhevinne
William H. Lightfoot, Jr.
Charles H. Lindsley, Jr.
Ronald E. Luley
Barry E. Lynch
Ronald J. Lynch
Joseph A. MacInnis
Mack E. Madzinski
Gerald P. Mahoney, Jr.
John H. Maloney
Paul Massanopoli
William L. McBrayer
Don A. Mickle
Paul A. Monahan
William J. Montgomery
Stuart Moore, Jr.
Thomas R. Morgan
Charles F. Moser
Edward A. Mullin
Monte L. Munn
James D. Munson
John A. O'Brien
William J. O'Brien
Harold F. O'Donnell
James D. O'Neil
Herbert M. Page, Jr.
Horacio E. Perea
Aydlette H. Perry, Jr.
Victor A. Perry
Russell G. Phillips
Bayard S. Pickett
Rollin R. Powell, Jr.
Paul G. Radtke
Lesley L. Raison
Cleveland N. Reddick, Jr.
Alan R. Rehbock
John H. Ricketson
William E. Rudolph
Anthony S. G. Russo
Constatine Sangalis
Richard E. Schuberg
Joseph Scoppa, Jr.
Bruce J. Shore
Joseph W. Stevens, Jr.
Spencer F. Thomas
Alva F. Thompson, Jr.
James P. Thompson
William M. Toller
Herbert W. Tomlinson
Raymond L. Tryon
Leland W. Tucker
Frank P. Turner
Leonard S. Van Gaasbeek
Solomon L. Van Meter
George F. Vorhauer
Dallas R. Walker
Elwood J. Watts
William Weise
Lawrence Weisser
Michael E. White
John W. Wiita
Milton D. Williford
Donald W. Wilson
Lewis C. Witt
Neal B. Wynn

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Nurse Corps in the Navy:

LIEUTENANTS

Eleanor M. Antoine
Eleanor M. Hahn

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

June MacK. Bartlem

The following-named personnel of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of lieutenant colonel for limited duty:

Frederick Benton
John C. Johnson

The following-named personnel of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major for limited duty:

Richard Burgess
Frederick M. Steinhauser
John Webber
Lloyd C. Williams
William L. Woodruff

The following-named personnel of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of captain for limited duty:

Eugene Anderson
Roy H. Bley
Cecil T. Carraway
George R. Eargle
Robert H. Fore
George J. Hanft
Alexis A. Jedenoff
Douglas K. Morton
Stephen K. Pawloski
Albert F. Rinehart
Anthony J. Roscoe
Richard W. Sinclair
Donald L. Shenaut
George W. Torbert
Joseph W. Utz
Russell C. White
Elmer R. Wirta

The following-named personnel of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of first lieutenant for limited duty:

Wilburn C. Allen
Ray H. Bishop
Sidney W. Cooley
Harley L. Grant
Haldon W. Lindfelt
Alfred E. Montrief
Harold G. Schrier
James G. G. Taylor
Robert J. Vroegindewey