

feasible; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make provision in any treaty, pact, or agreement with Japan for the preservation and the safeguarding of the fishing interests of this State and Nation in the ocean waters off the Territory of Alaska, Pacific coast, and of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Atomic Energy Act, etc.; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BENDER:

H. R. 5315. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jalal Elahi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 5316. A bill for the relief of Cornelius Koll; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5317. A bill for the relief of Ciro Amore; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5318. A bill for the relief of Szlama Blimbaum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5319. A bill for the relief of Henry (also known as Heinrich) Schor, Sally (also known as Sali) Schor, and Gita (also known as Gitta Aviva) Schor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 5320. A bill for the relief of the Kennedy Deaconess Hospital; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 5321. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Chiodo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 5322. A bill for the relief of Maria Crocitto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 5323. A bill for the relief of Anakaletto Maria de Oliveira or Joseph Oliveira or Anacleto Oliver; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 5324. A bill for the relief of Menachem Hersz Kalisz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TABER:

H. R. 5325. A bill for the relief of Robert Brown and Morna Doris Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. R. 5326. A bill for the relief of Peter Zywko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 5327. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Almira Gilbreath Ramser; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

273. By Mr. BEAMER: Petition of 12 names supporting agricultural conservation program payments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

274. Also, petition of 26 names supporting agricultural conservation program payments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

275. Also, petition of 12 names in support of agricultural conservation program payments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

276. Also, resolution of Fraternal Order of Eagles, Portland, Ind.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

277. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Frederick W. Phoenix and others, St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447 social security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

278. Also, petition of A. E. Riddell and others, Tampa, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social security legislation known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1953

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

O Lord our God, who hast cast our lot in pleasant places, we praise Thee for our goodly heritage in this land of the free and the home of the brave. In this forum of the people's will we remember with gratitude those gifts of heart and mind and spirit that have fashioned this Republic, the wisdom of the fathers who founded a society conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal, the consecration of good men and women who established this Nation upon the enduring foundation of religion. By Thy grace Thou hast led us from perilous beginnings to this day of testing and destiny.

Give wisdom, we pray Thee, to those who plan the Nation's program, clarity of thought to those who fashion the ideals of the people, and strength of purpose to those who seek to lift the spiritual levels of the Republic. Divinely guide our President and all those into whose hands have been entrusted the affairs of state. And facing a world in commotion, where so many are groping in the darkness of tyranny, may our America united in spirit do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before Thee. We ask it in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 20, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States 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. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, having been appointed a delegate to the forth-

coming International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, I ask the consent of the Senate to be excused from attendance at sessions of the Senate commencing at 3 p. m. on Friday, May 22, 1953, and continuing until my return to Washington sometime in early July 1953.

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

ORDER FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that following the usual proceedings of the morning hour, the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning at the end of the last call of the calendar.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

LAWS ENACTED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. CROIX, AND ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of laws enacted by the Municipal Councils of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, and the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRESENTMENT OF ADDITIONAL GRAND JURY, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

A letter from the deputy attorney general, Department of Law and Public Safety, State of New Jersey, transmitting, pursuant to the order of the assignment judge of the Superior Court of Hudson County, N. J., a copy of the presentment of the additional grand jury of that county (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GASOLINE TAXATION—JOINT RESOLUTION OF DELAWARE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I present House Joint Resolution No. 5, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation providing for the withdrawal of the Federal Government from the field of gasoline taxation.

I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance for consideration.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

(See joint resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the President pro tempore on May 20, 1953, p. 5182, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

EMERGENCY IMMIGRATION VISAS—LETTER AND RESOLUTION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received this morning from Father Alloysius J. Wycislo, assistant executive

director for war relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, a very gracious letter with regard to the introduction of S. 1917, to carry out President Eisenhower's program for emergency immigration visas.

The letter transmitted a resolution signed by representatives of various organizations deeply interested in that matter.

It is my earnest hope that the hearings which are to be conducted on this legislation will be carried through and, although it is rather late in the session, that definitive action will be taken.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter and resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD, and be thereafter appropriately referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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

WAR RELIEF SERVICES, NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE,
New York, N. Y., May 20, 1953.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: In the name of the members of the American Committee on Special Migration and the National Catholic Resettlement Council, I want to take this opportunity to convey their sincere appreciation and gratitude for your joining with 17 other Senators in the introduction of S. 1917, to provide special immigration quota visas for certain escapees and expellees in Europe.

Our agencies have been deeply concerned with the problems created in certain areas due to the plight of many thousands of persons who have been made homeless by Communist persecution and special economic conditions. We want to commend you at this time for this demonstration of your concern about the problem and the desire to find a solution to it, together with the other nations of the free world.

At a meeting of the national, regional, and State representatives of the American Committee on Special Migration and the National Catholic Resettlement Council, held in New York on May 19, 1953, a resolution supporting President Eisenhower's recommendation to Congress and S. 1917 was unanimously adopted. A copy of this resolution is enclosed for your information.

With sincere appreciation and with the assurance of our wholehearted support in bringing about passage of this important bill and its successful implementation, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Rev. ALOYSIUS J. WYCISLO,
Assistant Executive Director.

RESOLUTION

The members of the National Catholic Resettlement Council and the American Committee on Special Migration at a joint meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the severe religious and political persecution engaged in by the Communists in all the nations and areas under their cruel control and domination has caused the flight of great numbers of escapees to the free world; and

"Whereas the nations of the free world affording first asylum to these innocent victims of Red tyranny are not able to assimilate or otherwise care for all these victims of tyranny; and

"Whereas the problems caused by mass expulsions, escape and special economic conditions relate directly to the ability of the

member nations of NATO, individually and collectively, to prevent further aggression by the forces of Red tyranny; and

"Whereas President Eisenhower, in his role as leader of the forces of freedom and peace has recommended to the Congress that emergency legislation be enacted which will permit our Nation to play a vigorous and vital role in reducing these grave human problems to manageable proportions: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the undersigned organizations express their gratitude for the initiative and leadership taken by Senator ARTHUR WATKINS in introducing S. 1917 and to Senators WILEY, HENBRICKSON, DIRKSEN, TAFT, BRIDGES, LANGER, AIKEN, FERGUSON, IVES, SALTONSTALL, FLANDERS, CARLSON, BENNETT, BUSH, PAYNE, YOUNG, and SMITH of New Jersey, for their support of this bill and pledge their constructive support for the passage of this law in the present session of Congress; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to President Eisenhower, Senator WATKINS, and his colleagues who have indicated support of S. 1917.

"American Aid Society; American Ban-ater Relief Society of Chicago; American Relief for Poland; American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association; American Committee on Italian Migration; Bishop's Resettlement Committee of Chicago; Diocesan Resettlement Council of Brooklyn; Catholic Committee for Refugees; Croatian Refugee Committee; Estonian Aid, Inc.; Gottscheer Relief Association; Hungarian Catholic League of America; Hungarian National Council; Iuliu Manui American Rumania Relief Foundation, Inc.; League of Catholic Slovenians of America; Missionaries of St. Charles for Immigration; National Alliance of Czech Catholics; National Catholic Rural Life Conference; National Catholic Welfare Conference; National Council of Catholic Men; New York Diocesan Resettlement Committee; Polish Immigration Committee; United Friends of Needy and Displaced People of Yugoslavia; United Lithuanian Relief; American Federation of International Institutes; Byelorussian Congress; National Council of Catholic Women; Evangelical Reform Church, Hungarian Synod; War Relief Services, National Catholic Welfare Conference."

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, May 21, 1953, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 166. An act for the relief of Sister Louise Marie Josephine Belloir;

S. 167. An act for the relief of Sister Jeanne Maria Henneth Langlo;

S. 193. An act for the relief of Toni Anne Simmons (Hitomi Urasaki);

S. 207. An act for the relief of Jimmy Okuda;

S. 371. An act for the relief of Georgia Andrews;

S. 709. An act to give proper recognition to the distinguished service of Col. J. Claude Kimbrough;

S. 837. An act for the relief of Eugene Ri-voche and Marie Barsky;

S. 1524. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain supplies and services to foreign naval vessels on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes;

S. 1525. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 certain parcels of land in exchange for other lands and interests therein at the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex.;

S. 1527. An act to amend section 40b of the National Defense Act, as amended (41 Stat. 759, 777), to remove the limitation upon the detail of officers on the active list for recruiting service and for duty with ROTC units;

S. 1528. An act to continue in effect certain appointments as officers and as warrant officers of the Army and of the Air Force;

S. 1530. An act to amend the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947 to authorize the appointment in the grade of first lieutenant of nurses and medical specialists in the Regular Army and Regular Air Force, and appointment with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) of nurses in the Regular Navy;

S. 1546. An act to amend the act authorizing the Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag and service lapel button;

S. 1547. An act to authorize payment for the transportation of household effects of certain naval personnel;

S. 1549. An act to retrocede to the State of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va.; and

S. 1641. An act to retrocede to the State of Oklahoma concurrent jurisdiction over the right-of-way for United States Highways 62 and 277 within the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. BUSH:

S. 1953. A bill for the relief of Menga Meretey; and

S. 1954. A bill for the relief of Anthony N. Goraleb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENNER:

S. 1955. A bill for the relief of Giorgio Salvini Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER:

S. 1956. A bill for the relief of Marie Louise C. Parker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1957. A bill to repeal the act of September 30, 1950, authorizing the transfer to the State of Iowa of Fort Des Moines, Iowa; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 1958. A bill for the relief of Alberto Ralph Sotto; and

S. 1959. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Anne-marie Namias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. 1960. A bill for the relief of Thomas Edward Lloyd (Masaaki Tamura); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (for himself and Mr. MILLIKIN):

S. 1961. A bill to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. POTTER:

S. 1962. A bill to require the marking of the containers of American goods exported with the words "United States of America," and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. HENNINGS (by request):

S. 1963. A bill to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MARKING CONTAINERS OF GOODS EXPORTED WITH THE WORDS "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA"

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill requiring that the containers of all American goods exported be clearly labeled with the words: "United States of America."

There is no statute which requires exporters of American goods to stamp, stencil, or otherwise mark all containers in which such goods are exported to foreign lands. We do mark some containers "Made in U. S. A." because import regulations in some foreign countries compel it, but usually this is a small and insignificant marking that can be made to read "Made in U. S. S. R." with a stencil and two strokes of a brush.

For more than a decade we have given away or sold billions of dollars in food and material to Europe and the Orient and in most cases we have not marked in large, bold letters that its origin is the United States of America. We do not ship inferior goods; on the contrary, almost without exception, our merchandise is the finest in the world. Why, then, should we not label all containers with the words: "United States of America"?

In addition to advertising and good will, it would assure the recipients of the origin of these goods. We have every reason to be proud of our achievements in this field and it would be appropriate for this Congress to enact the necessary legislation as contained in this bill requiring this designation on our export goods.

It can be accomplished with little cost by the simple expedient of exporters and Governmental agencies requesting the inclusion of the words "United States of America" on containers of all goods procured for overseas shipment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1962) to require the marking of the containers of American goods exported with the words "United States of America," and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. POTTER, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRINTING OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR YEARBOOK NO. II, ENTITLED "THE WORKERS' STORY, 1913-1953"

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, at the request of the Department of Labor, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], I submit for appropriate reference a resolution providing for the printing of the Department of Labor Yearbook No. II, entitled "The Workers' Story, 1913-1953."

The resolution (S. Res. 113) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Department of Labor Yearbook No. II, entitled "The Workers' Story, 1913-1953," be printed as a Senate document.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 5227) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS ON IMMIGRATION BILL, S. 1917

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Committee on the Judiciary, I announce that public hearings will be held on the bill (S. 1917) to authorize the issuance of 240,000 special quota immigrant visas to certain escapees, German expellees, and nationals of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands, and for other purposes, beginning at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, May 26, 1953, in the Old Supreme Court room, Capitol Building.

All persons who desire to appear and testify at the public hearings are requested to register as soon as possible with the staff of the Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee, room 449 B, Senate Office Building, phone NATIONAL 8-3120, extension 32.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON CERTAIN NOMINATIONS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the Senate received today the nominations of R. Douglas Stuart, of Illinois, to be Ambassador of the United States to Canada; Michael J. McDermott, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador of the United States to El Salvador; and William T. Pfeiffer, of New York, to be Ambassador of the United States to the Dominican Republic, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I give notice that the nominations will be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations after 6 days have expired, under the committee rule.

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. YOUNG:

Personal report by him to the people of North Dakota, dated May 20, 1953.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

Article entitled "Customer Loses Another Round," written by Thomas L. Stokes, and published in the Washington Evening Star of May 20, 1953.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

Statement on Pan American Day, including reference to Dr. Joseph Francis Thorning, associate editor of World Affairs, who delivered the prayer in the Senate on Wednesday, May 20, 1953.

By Mr. JACKSON (for Mr. MAGNUSON):

Address entitled "Washington and Manifest Destiny," delivered by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas at ceremonies in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1953, commemorating the centennial of the Territory of Washington.

Address entitled "Accelerated Amortization: Biggest Bonanza That Ever Came Down the Government Pike," delivered by

Gus Norwood, executive secretary of the Northwest Public Power Association, at the annual convention of the American Public Power Association in Boston, Mass., on May 14, 1953.

COLD WAR OR HOT WAR IN THE FAR EAST—LECTURE BY MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM J. DONOVAN

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, on May 7, 1953, at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan delivered a lecture which covered some of the most pressing problems before the world today. I have read his address with a great deal of interest, and I feel that it is a very important document which it would be well for us all to read. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of the pending debate on foreign affairs.

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

One of the most ruthless despots in the history of the world has been dead for several weeks. The debate continues to rage as to whether the "cold war" which he initiated will slow down or turn into a "hot war." "Hot" or "cold," everyone agrees that it is a war. Whether it is fought on the battlefield of Korea or in the ballot boxes of Italy, it remains a war which involves the survival of the kind of life we want to live.

We are now confronted by a new tactic in this struggle—a new offensive called a "peace offensive." I can only pray that we shall not be deluded by our own hopes. To avoid such a delusion, there are three things we should remember:

One is that the goal of the Communists has not changed. Have they disavowed their aim of violent revolution? Have they withdrawn their political paratroops from behind our lines? They have not. If there is one constant in Communist dogma it is that the ultimate goal must always be world domination.

A second thing to remember is that while tactics may change, Communist methods do not disappear. Conspiracy, subversion, and lies remain the weapons in their arsenal and they will continue to be used wherever they can be most effectively employed.

And thirdly, let us not fool ourselves into thinking that Malenkov stands ready to throw out 30 years of Communist education so as to embrace the West in sympathetic understanding. If he is anything, he is a trained and loyal disciple of Stalin. Malenkov did not accept control of the Soviet regime to destroy it.

Let us also remember this: Whatever the Soviet motives, their peace offensive is well timed not only to jeopardize the whole fabric of our European defense but also to upset our efforts in the Far East. Our own Government is under severe pressure to reduce military and foreign spending, and, if this happens, our material and mental preparedness will be reduced accordingly. The power struggle continues and this new offensive can be even more dangerous to our goals than a full-fledged military campaign.

The terms that President Eisenhower has set down as the only basis on which he would conclude a political settlement are terms which it is unlikely the Communists will accept. They are terms dictated from a position of strength. Terms demanding that the Soviet octopus draw back its arms on all sides—in Asia, and in Europe. The President has made it plain that the peace he seeks is not the peace of weakness, appeasement, or surrender.

Let us look first at the problem of Asia. The seizure of China was for communism a major victory. The full consequences of that triumph have yet to unfold, not alone in China but throughout Asia and the rest of the world.

In China we see an economic and social revolution of those who sought to escape from their wretchedness. The Kremlin through the Chinese Communist Army has exploited this upsurge.

Even at the time of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, the Soviets had their eye on China. Stalin nurtured and increased the Chinese Red Army from 25,000 in 1937 to a force of 300,000 in 1945. In the conquest of China that was the heart of his strategy.

Once China is consolidated, Stalin's conquest will be extended throughout southeast Asia, down the same path the Japanese followed through Indochina, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, and Burma—all the way to India.

India is a country of great economic potential. It has a reservoir of high-class military manpower. With Ceylon it dominates the Indian Ocean and the vital sea lanes between Europe, Asia, and the Far East. Once Asia is secured, the Communist forces can be turned against Europe and the United States.

How can we prevent the Kremlin from consolidating its gains in the Far East?

Let us try to answer this question in terms of a cold war: the war we are already in, and let us appraise the weapons we have—apart from those of a conventional shooting war. The manpower can come from those countries whose leaders recognize the common interest we share with them. We ask in Asia the same questions that we asked in Europe: "Are you prepared to fight for your own liberties? Are you ready to resist your conqueror?"

Propaganda properly used can be a very important stimulus in arousing resistance movements on the mainland—whether by radios, pamphlets, or leaflets.

The world should know that while much must still be done, a well-conducted economic and military aid program has been set up to improve conditions in Formosa and reorganize the Chinese Nationalist forces.

It should be stressed also that under direction of American officers the Chinese troops on Formosa are being supplied with modern arms and equipment and that Chinese guerrilla forces are active on the mainland of China.

Operational nuclei can be organized, small well-trained, well-screened cadres of men to train and activate a resistance force which in turn could organize the countryside. The active support of the people is the first aim. Also, as was done by General Chennault in the last war in setting up the Flying Tigers, a volunteer international air force could be established in Formosa.

There are many regions in China which offer ideal areas for resistance organization due to their topography, tradition, and the independence of their people.

China will not fall into our hands like a ripe pear. Were we to make public evidence of our belief that this could happen it would be viewed by the Chinese Communists as weakness on our part.

With Communist China as with the Soviet Union, we should harbor no hopes as to the chance of winning it as a friend or ally—our aim should be to halt and prevent Mao's expansionism.

Unconventional methods alone cannot overcome Communist China. We, as a people, are inclined to rely upon some single gadget for victory. Some think guerrilla warfare alone could do it, others think propaganda is the one effective device. No single measure is enough. But if we make a fist of all our resources, propaganda, deception, ideology, sabotage, guerrilla tactics, and the threat of military support—then

every blow would carry a real impact. Such a program would at least delay the consolidation of Communist power; slow up the advance of Communists in southeast Asia; provide safe areas in the interior for Nationalist units; bring constant headaches to Red authority; and breed chaos and confusion.

With that our objective, our immediate job is to bolster the countries on China's rim, to reveal the Kremlin's aims for what they are, and to show them that their real and present danger is Soviet imperialism. Our task is not only to provide the weapons of war where that can be done, but also the constructive, humanitarian aid that no one else in the world—certainly not Mao—can give them: medicines for example, and education in the cure of tropical diseases.

The villages of Asia cannot be defended or liberated by military means alone.

Chiang Kai-shek's failure to carry out the land reform which Sun Yat-sen considered imperative was a decisive factor in swinging peasant sympathy to the Communists. When the Communists conquered China, they immediately distributed the land. The Communists implemented a land reform in North Korea as early as March 1946, while in South Korea the reform of 1948 affected only former Japanese property. The more comprehensive general reform of June 1949, passed after considerable American prodding of a prolandlord government, was not yet put into force when the war began.

A policy of radical agrarian change need be no monopoly of the Kremlin-dominated world. We can do as much; indeed we can do better! In postwar Japan, a comprehensive land reform which satisfied the peasants was carried in October 1946 almost as early as the North Korean reform. Such a program, extended to other lands and implemented by technical assistance, is point 4, not in lofty aspirations for the future, but in terms of the present practical need for a pair of pants, a bowl of rice, and a chance for a healthy body. As an example, read the reports of the effect of newfound drugs in arresting tuberculosis in Korea, where there has always been a high incidence of that disease.

And while we instruct them in the cure of their ills, we can teach them to defend themselves. We can bring them tough guerrilla fighters to teach them tough guerrilla fighting. We can provide the equipment, the arms, the radios, the printing presses, the teachers of new methods in industry, farming and schooling. Without these, plans and blueprints will be wasted.

You don't measure the success of irregular warfare in terms of battles won and cities destroyed. You don't hope to meet and defeat a powerful enemy in the field. In irregular war the object is delay, the tactic hit-and-run again and again, the targets the small enemy forces, the weak convoy—to breed in the mind of the individual enemy the sense of isolation and the fear of capture. It was that kind of war that defeated Napoleon in Spain and knocked him out in Russia.

Let me give you a few examples of what I have in mind. During World War II in every trouble spot the details of our problem were different. The Japanese, for instance, had overrun Siam. Because of Siam's central strategic position in Southeast Asia, it was essential for us to establish information sources there. At the request of the Siamese Government we had trained 40 Siamese in America in the various techniques of guerrilla warfare, dropped them with 40 Americans behind the Japanese lines into Siam and from them gathered priceless information of enemy intentions. The Siamese Prime Minister was skilled in this kind of warfare. In his own palace he gave shelter and protection for OSS men and set up a radio transmitter by which daily reports were sent to Washington by way of Ceylon.

In China, at the request of Chiang Kai-shek, we trained commando units based on the operations of Lawrence of Arabia. But where Lawrence used horses and camels, we used jeeps and parachutes.

We armed and equipped Kachine and Karen tribes in North Burma to fight, harass, and delay Japanese troops of occupation. These tribes were trained by Americans skilled in communications, sabotage and secret intelligence. In that area a volunteer native force of 12,000 fighting men were loyal to us throughout the war.

We also were in contact with Chinese pirates and guerrillas in the mountainous coastal regions on each side of the Fukien Kwangtung border north of Swatow and south of Foochow. These pirates had been operating for years in defiance of local, provincial, and national Chinese authorities. They were eager and willing to carry out attacks on the Japanese with our help. As a result we were able to post radios aboard their junks. We gave them limpets which were used to blow up Japanese ships in their ports. With imaginative leadership, they would be as willing to help us now as they were then.

Asia is one strategic theater of which Korea, Indochina, Malaya, and the Philippines are as integral a part as are Siam, Indonesia, Burma, and India.

A Pacific pact is as essential in our overall defense as is a NATO pact in the Atlantic. Urgency requires we take the initiative in obtaining the cooperation of other nations to make such a pact effective.

Asia is one problem, pressing and immediate, but Asia is not all. The unorthodox war must be fought simultaneously in Europe in three distinct areas:

1. Inside the Soviet Union itself;
2. In the satellite countries already enslaved; and
3. In the countries of Western Europe which stand in the Kremlin's path of expansion.

In each area, though the methods vary, the goal is the same; to prevent Soviet expansion and consolidation; to give moral and physical support to our allies and to keep the enemy off balance until the free nations are strong.

This kind of war is a brave man's war and a poor man's war. It doesn't cost billions and it doesn't fill large cemeteries, but its results can be incalculable. We can put our people into countries behind the Iron Curtain, not to arouse the population to premature and futile revolt when they have no weapons, but to foment unrest and discontent, and sustain hope.

Within the area of the Soviet Union, the Soviet's concern as to their peoples' unity discloses a weakness ripe for exploitation.

The jugular vein in this war is the Russian people. For the past few years disaffected elements within the population of the Soviet Union and its satellites have run great risks to escape into the American zone. They have taken these risks even though they were uncertain as to their reception by Americans or that they would be turned back by them to the Soviet authorities.

At the end of the war, the United States had discouraged and largely dissipated the potential of the Soviet emigration. As a result of the exchange agreement concluded at Yalta, the great mass of Soviet PW's and forced laborers in Western Europe, numbering more than 2 million, were sent back to the U. S. S. R., in many cases over their violent objections. It is only within the past 2 years that the principle of political asylum has gradually reasserted itself, at first clandestinely and recently more openly. But let us not forget that if political asylum is to be meaningful, it must be accomplished by the food, the clothing, and medical supplies necessary to enable the escapees to undertake the reconstruction of shattered

lives. Let me tell you what a group of Americans are doing in this respect:

The American friends of Russian freedom is a voluntary nongovernmental American committee working on behalf of postwar Soviet escapees in Germany. No other agency could do this job because no other agency has the political, psychological and moral assets accruing to the independent operation of a private American committee concerned exclusively with Russians seeking their freedom. Their confidence in the ability and good faith of American citizens is of great importance. Especially so, after the rejection and indifference which has marked our policy toward the Russian people.

Apart from the humanitarian aspect, it is a psychological weapon in our hands to be able to establish housing projects, employment opportunities, agricultural training schools, and permanent resettlements on individual farms.

The French Government has already encouraged refugee resettlement projects. France is said to have thousands of abandoned farms, a large percentage of which were given up only because there were no male children left in the remaining family to work the farm. About 50 percent of the postwar Russian escapees are of peasant origin, born and brought up in agricultural areas, usually on collective farms. Most of these men have escaped from the Soviet Army where they had been taken into military service with no training other than farming.

And more than this—the Moslems of south central Asia differ from the Russians in religion, family history, language, customs, and way of life, and have a long tradition of open opposition to their Russian conquerors.

After 30 years of pressure the Soviets have failed to remodel these peoples of central Asia. The Soviets still encounter opposition there which can be used against them.

This program of inducement organized in depth in the countries of the West, propagandized in truth, could be a heavy blow to the Soviets. It would intensify their continuing fear of their own people, a fear of revolt, a fear inherent in all power that is founded on force.

In the satellite area the same effort should be made to encourage escapees. It is easier to reach and help people in an occupied country when they have been conscripted into the enemy army than it is to reach those who have gone underground. If a patriot is drafted into the army of an invader he is a patriot still. He is, therefore, not only a source of information but also a means of carrying word of hope to those in the underground. The possibilities are exemplified in the instance of the young Polish flyer who recently escaped in a jet plane to Denmark.

Also, on the Continent of Europe, we can help those who have escaped imprisonment and who are prepared to build up in the free West an international volunteer legion.

The final area of the unorthodox war in Europe embraces the western European nations. Western Europe is second only to the United States among the world centers of industrial production. There we must continue to support the newly created and ever growing united Europe movement. This is the bastion across the path of Soviet expansion. Its security is of major importance in strategic planning, both for what it gives to western strength, and what it could give to the strength of any hostile power which made it captive. Were this bastion to fall it would enable the Soviets to come to the Atlantic, and the Atlantic to the Soviet Air Force would be port of entry to the United States.

The unification of Europe has proceeded along two lines. Beginning in early 1948 close cooperation in economic, political, and military matters has developed among the majority of the western European nations

through intergovernmental organizations. Help was given by the European movement—a volunteer organization of citizens of the various countries of Europe concerned—and by the encouragement and support of the American committee on united Europe—a group of American citizens.

In addition, since 1950, a smaller "hard core" of European states—Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands have advanced beyond cooperation and are establishing federal institutions having the power to make decisions for the common membership in specific economic, military, and political fields.

The Schuman plan is now a going concern, and provides for a rapid expansion of coal and steel production necessary to meet defense needs and an increasing standard of living.

In August 1950, 2 months after the assault on Korea, the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe responded to a motion by Winston Churchill and endorsed a resolution calling for: " * * * the immediate creation under the authority of a European minister of defense of a European army * * * ." And on October 24, 1950, France came forward with the Pleven plan, which became the basis for negotiations that led to the signing of the European Defense Community Treaty in May 1952.

On last March 10 after 6 months of work by the Assembly and its constitutional committee, the finished draft of a constitution was submitted to the six governments—France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg. If approved by the foreign ministers of these countries, it will be placed before the national parliaments for ratification.

With every concrete step toward the union of Europe, the opposition from left- and right-wing extremes becomes more intense and more determined. We must recognize for instance that the French-German dispute over the Saar and the strength of the Social Democrats in Western Germany can block the completion of the six-nation European army project and the peace contract between the Federal Government and the Big Three Western Powers. France had made it plain that the Saar dispute must be settled before the National Assembly can be asked to ratify the EDC.

Were the parliaments of these two countries to refuse ratification, it would seriously delay the realization of a United Europe and greatly impair the prestige, the influence, and the leadership of our own country.

Across the Atlantic the European movement is seeking to rally public opinion. Now more than ever European leaders in this fight need the encouragement and support of free citizens everywhere.

On our part, we Americans must recognize that the center of gravity in the world has moved to the United States. Thus, history has forced upon us a position of leadership—a responsibility we are reluctant to accept.

We are a people that want to be liked. We forget that the search for popularity has led other men and other nations down many bitter paths. As we move deeper into this great struggle, our friendship will be questioned, our sincerity challenged, our integrity traduced, and our power despised.

Our aim must be to abide by the truth as we know it, by our principles as we hold them, so that we shall deserve the confidence of other nations in the wisdom and dependability of our leadership.

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed.

Under the unanimous-consent order, the clerk will proceed to call the calendar, beginning at the point where the last call of the calendar was concluded,

HELMUTH WOLF GRUHL

The bill (H. R. 1334) for the relief of Helmuth Wolf Gruhl was announced as first in order.

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Hendrickson	McClellan
Barrett	Hennings	Millikin
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Morse
Bricker	Hill	Mundt
Bush	Hoey	Neely
Byrd	Holland	Payne
Capehart	Humphrey	Potter
Carlson	Hunt	Purtell
Chavez	Ives	Robertson
Clements	Jackson	Russell
Cooper	Jenner	Saltonstall
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Daniel	Johnson, Tex.	Smathers
Douglas	Johnson, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Duff	Kefauver	Smith, N. J.
Dworshak	Kennedy	Smith, N. C.
Ellender	Knowland	Sparkman
Ferguson	Kuchel	Stennis
Frear	Langer	Symington
Fulbright	Lehman	Thye
George	Long	Watkins
Gillette	Magnuson	Wiley
Gore	Malone	Williams
Green	Mansfield	Young
Griswold	Martin	
Hayden	Maybank	

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

Mr. CLEMENTS. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senators from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR and Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 1334, for the relief of Helmuth Wolf Gruhl?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I should like to offer an amendment on behalf of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN].

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Colorado

[Mr. MILLIKIN] I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 12, it is proposed to strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, this amendment is the standard limitation on attorney's fees in connection with private bills.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] for the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 10 OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to ask a question of the acting minority leader [Mr. GORE] with regard to Calendar No. 227, Senate bill 1631, to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes. This is the bill immediately preceding Calendar 228, House bill 1334, which was announced as first in order on today's call of the calendar. I think objection was made last week to Senate bill 1631, and I wonder if the objection has been withdrawn.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Tennessee raised the objection. The only reason for the objection was that the calendar on which the minority Members were working was the calendar of the previous day, and this particular bill had not been printed on the calendar on which we were working.

I have already discussed the subject with the distinguished senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. After completion of the call of the calendar today, which begins with order No. 228, I shall ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider Calendar 227, Senate bill 1631. There will be no objection from this side of the aisle.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 227, Senate bill 1631, may be reverted to at this time, if there is no objection. If there were objection, I would not make the request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am not minded to object. However, I would prefer first to complete the call

of the calendar. There may be additional requests of a similar nature. We have agreed with the calendar committee upon a certain procedure.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I am compelled to leave the Chamber shortly. The House has already passed a companion bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. BRICKER. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. The majority calendar committee has no objection to reverting to the consideration of the bill at this time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. In view of the fact that neither the majority calendar committee nor the minority calendar committee objects, I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1631) to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may I ask whether the Morse formula has been complied with in connection with the bill? If it has been complied with I do not object.

Mr. GORE. The Morse formula does not apply to the pending bill. It proposes an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, the House has passed House bill 4605, a bill identical to Senate bill 1631. The House bill is now before the Committee on Banking and Currency. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 4605, and that the Senate proceed to its consideration at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4605) to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BRICKER. I thank the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 1631 is indefinitely postponed.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

The bill (S. 1151) authorizing the transfer to the State of Tennessee of certain lands in the Veterans' Administration Center, Mountain Home, Tenn., was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, there is a House bill on the calendar, H. R. 1561, which is a counterpart of Senate bill 1151.

I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1561) authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration in Johnson City, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee, and that its consideration be proceeded with at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire whether the Morse formula has been applied to this bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Will the Senator from North Dakota explain what he means by the Morse formula?

Mr. LANGER. The Senator from New Jersey is familiar with it, I am sure.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. No; I am not particularly familiar with it. I have heard it applied many times to many situations.

Mr. LANGER. Does the State make any payments?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I can assure the Senator that in this instance there would be no payments by the State.

Mr. LANGER. The land is being used entirely for State purposes?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. That is my understanding.

Mr. LANGER. I have no objection. The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1561) authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration in Johnson City, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, Senate bill 1151 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. HENDRICKSON subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago the Senate passed House bill 1561, authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration in Johnson City, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, in order that I may offer an amendment to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote is reconsidered and the Senator from New Jersey may offer his amendment.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may I ask the calendar number of the bill to which the Senator from New Jersey is referring?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Calendar No. 229.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a House bill which corresponds to Calendar No. 229; Senate bill 1151.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I ask that the language in the amendment which I now send to the desk be incorporated in the bill at the appropriate place.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That the State of Tennessee shall perpetuate and provide for the maintenance of the cemetery located on the property."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON].

The amendment was agreed to. The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 1561) was read the third time and passed.

PAYMENT OF UNNEGOTIATED CHECKS AS ACCRUED BENEFITS

The bill (H. R. 1563) to amend Veterans Regulation No. 2 (a), as amended, to provide that the amount of certain un-negotiated checks shall be paid as accrued benefits upon the death of the beneficiary payee, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

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

The bill (S. 731) to authorize the transfer of certain land located at Cherry Point, N. C., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer to the jurisdiction and control of the Department of the Navy, without exchange of funds and for such period as it shall be used for military purposes, a parcel of land at Cherry Point, N. C., consisting of 37 $\frac{1}{10}$ acres, more or less, a metes-and-bounds description of which is on file in the Department of the Navy, for use in connection with the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF OFFICIALS OF THE KLAMATH TRIBE

The bill (H. R. 3406) to authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of the Klamath Tribe was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

APPROVAL OF CONNECTICUT RIVER FLOOD CONTROL COMPACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 261) granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Connecticut River Flood Control Compact, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with amendments, on page 2, line 22, after the word "East", to strike out "Hartford" and insert "Hartford"; on page 3, line 20, after "twenty-five", to insert "(25)"; and on page 10, line 20, after the word "At", to strike out "Swift Water" and insert "Swiftwater", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent and approval of Congress is given to the Connecticut River Flood Control Compact between the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Such compact reads as follows:

"CONNECTICUT RIVER FLOOD CONTROL COMPACT"

"Whereas the Federal Government exercises jurisdiction over the Nation's navigable rivers and their tributaries through passage of the Flood Control Act of 1936 and various other acts amendatory thereto; and

"Whereas these acts provide for construction by the United States of dams for flood control and, where feasible, in addition to flood control for storage of water to be used for irrigation, recreation, or hydroelectric power or for any of these purposes; and

"Whereas the Connecticut is an interstate river and control of major floods on it can be obtained only by the construction of dams by the United States under authorization of the above mentioned acts; and

"Whereas the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont recognize that it is in the interest of their general welfare that the United States construct in the Connecticut River Valley a comprehensive system of local protection works and dams and reservoirs to control floods and prevent loss of life and property, the disruption of orderly processes and the impairment of commerce between the aforesaid States; and

"Whereas the United States has constructed dikes, flood walls, and other local protection works at Hartford and East Hartford in the State of Connecticut, and at Springfield, Riverdale, West Springfield, Chicopee, Northampton, Holyoke, and Springdale, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and dams and reservoirs for the storage of flood waters at Knightville, Birch Hill, and Tully in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at Surry Mountain in the State of New Hampshire, and at Union Village in the State of Vermont and has reached agreements with the State wherein located for construction of dams and reservoirs for the storage of flood waters at Barre Falls in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and at Ball Mountain and at Townshend in the State of Vermont; and

"Whereas the Congress has at various times authorized construction by the United States of other dams and reservoirs for the storage of flood waters in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the States of New Hampshire and Vermont and has more recently instructed the Corps of Engineers to determine what additional local protection works and dams and reservoirs are required for a comprehensive system to control floods in the Connecticut River and its tributaries; and

"Whereas it is believed that such a comprehensive flood-control system should include dams and reservoirs controlling flood run-off from approximately twenty-five (25) percent of the total drainage area of the Connecticut River above Hartford, Conn., and strategically located in reference to characteristics of tributaries and to damage centers; and

"Whereas construction by the United States of additional dams and reservoirs in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and in the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, to complete such a comprehensive flood-control system, will remove from the tax rolls of local governments of those States such property as is acquired by the United States and may work other hardships against the people of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; and

"Whereas it is highly desirable that any flood-control dam and reservoir constructed by the United States in the Connecticut River Valley have the approval of the State wherein it is located and that States benefiting from construction of such dam and reservoir make reimbursement for such loss of taxes and for such hardships; and

"Whereas a comprehensive system for the prevention of destructive floods and for water-resources utilization in the Connecticut River Valley can best be accomplished by cooperation between the several States in the valley and by and through a common and joint agency of said several States;

"Now, therefore, the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts and States of Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont do hereby enter into the following compact, to wit:

"ARTICLE I

"The principal purposes of this compact are: (a) to promote interstate comity among and between the signatory States; (b) to assure adequate storage capacity for impounding the waters of the Connecticut River and its tributaries for the protection of life and property from floods; (c) to provide a joint or common agency through which the signatory States, while promoting, protecting, and preserving to each the local inter-

est and sovereignty of the respective signatory States, may more effectively cooperate in accomplishing the object of flood control and water-resources utilization in the basin of the Connecticut River and its tributaries.

"ARTICLE II

"There is hereby created 'the Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Commission,' hereinafter referred to as the 'commission,' which shall consist of 12 members, 3 of whom shall be residents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; 3 of whom shall be residents of the State of Connecticut; 3 of whom shall be residents of the State of New Hampshire; and 3 of whom shall be residents of the State of Vermont.

"The members of the commission shall be chosen by their respective States in such manner and for such term as may be fixed and determined from time to time by the law of each of said States, respectively, by which they are appointed. A member of the commission may be removed or suspended from office as provided by the law of the State for which he shall be appointed, and any vacancy occurring in the commission shall be filled in accordance with the laws of the State wherein such vacancy exists.

"A majority of the members from each State shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, the exercise of any of its powers or the performance of any of its duties, but no action of the commission shall be binding unless at least two of the members from each State shall vote in favor thereof.

"The compensation of members of the commission shall be fixed, determined, and paid by the State which they respectively represent. All necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties shall be paid from the funds of the commission.

"The commission shall elect from its members a chairman, vice chairman, clerk, and treasurer. Such treasurer shall furnish to the commission, at its expense, a bond with corporate surety, to be approved by the commission, in such amount as the commission may determine, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties.

"The commission shall adopt suitable by-laws and shall make such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable not inconsistent with laws of the United States, of the signatory States or with any rules or regulations lawfully promulgated thereunder.

"The commission shall make an annual report to the governor and legislature of each of the signatory States, setting forth in detail the operations and transactions conducted by it pursuant to this compact.

"The commission shall keep a record of all its meetings and proceedings, contracts and accounts, and shall maintain a suitable office, where its maps, plans, documents, records and accounts shall be kept, subject to public inspection at such times and under such regulations as the commission shall determine.

"ARTICLE III

"The commission shall constitute a body, both corporate and politic, with full power and authority: (1) to sue and be sued; (2) to have a seal and alter the same at pleasure; (3) to appoint and employ such agents and employees as may be required in the proper performance of the duties hereby committed to it and to fix and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation; (4) to enter into such contracts and agreements and to do and perform any and all other acts, matters and things as may be necessary and essential to the full and complete performance of the powers and duties hereby committed to and imposed upon it and as may be incidental thereto; (5) to have such additional power and duties as may hereafter be delegated to or imposed upon it from time to time by the action of the legislature of any of said States, concurred in by the legislatures of the other States and by the Congress of the United States.

"The commission shall make, or cause to be made, such studies as it may deem necessary, in cooperation with the Corps of Engineers and other Federal agencies, for the development of a comprehensive plan for flood control and for utilization of the water resources of the Connecticut River Valley.

"The commission shall not pledge the credit of the signatory States or any of them.

"ARTICLE IV

"The signatory State wherein is located the site of each of the following dams and reservoirs agrees to the construction by the United States of each such dam and reservoir in accordance with authorization by the Congress:

"In the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (1) At Barre Falls on the Ware River controlling a drainage area of approximately fifty-seven (57) square miles and providing flood storage of approximately eight (8) inches of run-off from said drainage area.

"In the State of Vermont, (1) At West Townshend on the West River controlling a net drainage area of approximately one hundred six (106) square miles and providing flood control storage of approximately six (6) inches of run-off from said drainage area.

"(2) At Ball Mountain on the West River controlling a net drainage area of approximately one hundred thirty-two (132) square miles and providing flood control storage of approximately six (6) inches of run-off from said drainage area.

"(3) At North Hartland on the Ottauquechee River controlling a drainage area of approximately two hundred twenty-two (222) square miles and providing flood control storage for approximately six (6) inches of run-off from said drainage area.

"(4) At Groton Pond on the Wells River controlling a drainage area of approximately seventeen and three-tenths (17.3) square miles and providing flood control storage for approximately eight (8) inches of run-off from said drainage area.

"(5) At Victory on the Moose River controlling a drainage area of approximately sixty-six (66) square miles and providing flood control storage for approximately seven (7) inches of run-off from said drainage area.

"(6) In Bloomfield on the Nulhegan River controlling a drainage area of approximately seventy (70) square miles and providing flood-control storage for approximately nine (9) inches of runoff from said drainage area.

"In the State of New Hampshire, (1) At South Keene on the Otter Brook, tributary of the Ashuelot River, controlling a drainage area of approximately forty-seven (47) square miles and providing flood-control storage for approximately seven (7) inches of runoff from said drainage area.

"(2) At Walpole on the Cold River controlling a drainage area of approximately one hundred one (101) square miles and providing flood-control storage for approximately eight (8) inches of runoff from said drainage area.

"(3) At Bethlehem Junction on the Ammonoosuc River controlling a drainage area of approximately ninety (90) square miles and providing flood-control storage for approximately six (6) inches of runoff from said drainage area.

"(4) At Franconia on the Ammonoosuc River controlling a drainage area of approximately thirty (30) square miles and providing flood-control storage for approximately eight (8) inches of runoff from said drainage area.

"(5) At Swiftwater on the Wild Ammonoosuc River controlling a drainage area of approximately fifty-seven (57) square miles and providing flood-control storage for approximately ten (10) inches of runoff from said drainage area.

"ARTICLE V

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts agrees to reimburse the State of New Hampshire fifty (50) percent of the amount of

Vermont fifty (50) percent of the amount of taxes lost to their political subdivisions by reason of ownership by the United States of lands, rights or other property therein for the flood-control dams and reservoirs at Surry Mountain in New Hampshire and at Union Village in Vermont.

"The State of Connecticut agrees to reimburse the Commonwealth of Massachusetts forty (40) percent, the State of New Hampshire forty (40) percent, and the State of Vermont forty (40) percent of the amount of taxes lost to their political subdivisions by reason of ownership by the United States of lands, rights, or other property therein for the flood-control dams and reservoirs at Tully, at Knightville, and at Birch Hill in Massachusetts, at Surry Mountain in New Hampshire, and at Union Village in Vermont.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts agrees to reimburse the State of New Hampshire fifty (50) percent and the State of Vermont fifty (50) percent of the amount of taxes lost to their political subdivisions by reason of acquisition and ownership by the United States of lands, rights, or other property therein for construction in the future of any flood-control dam and reservoir specified in article IV and also for any other flood-control dam and reservoir hereafter constructed by the United States in the Connecticut River Valley.

"The State of Connecticut agrees to reimburse the Commonwealth of Massachusetts forty (40) percent, the State of New Hampshire forty (40) percent, and the State of Vermont forty (40) percent of the amount of taxes lost to their political subdivisions by reason of acquisition and ownership by the United States of lands, rights, or other property therein for construction in the future of any flood-control dam and reservoir specified in article IV and also for any other flood-control dam and reservoir hereafter constructed by the United States in the Connecticut River Valley.

"Annually, not later than November 1 of each year, the commission shall determine the loss of taxes resulting to political subdivisions of each signatory State by reason of acquisition and ownership therein by the United States of lands, rights, or other property in connection with each flood-control dam and reservoir for which provision for tax reimbursement has been made in the four paragraphs next above. Such losses of taxes as determined by the commission shall be based on the tax rate then current in each such political subdivision and on the average assessed valuation for a period of 5 years prior to the acquisition by the United States of such property, provided that whenever a political subdivision wherein a flood-control dam and reservoir or portion thereof is located shall have made a general revaluation of property subject to the annual municipal taxes of such subdivision, the commission may use such revaluation for the purpose of determining the amount of taxes for which reimbursement shall be made. Using the percentage of payment agreed to in said four paragraphs, the commission shall then compute the sum, if any, due from each signatory State to each other signatory State and shall send a notice to the treasurer of each signatory State setting forth in detail the sums, if any, each is to pay to and to receive from each other signatory State in reimbursement of tax losses.

"Each signatory State on receipt of formal notification from the commission of the sum which it is to pay in reimbursement for tax losses, shall, not later than July 1 of the following year, make its payment for such tax losses to the signatory State wherein such loss or losses occur, except that in case of the first annual payment for tax losses at any dam or reservoir such payment shall be made by payor States not later than July 1 of the year in which the next regular session of its legislature is held.

"Payment by a signatory State of its share of reimbursement for taxes in accordance

with formal notification received from the commission shall be a complete and final discharge of all liability by the payor State to the payee State for each flood-control dam and reservoir within the payee State for the time specified in such formal notification. Each payee signatory State shall have full responsibility for distributing or expending all such sums received, and no agency or political subdivision shall have any claim against any signatory State other than the payee State, nor against the commission relative to tax losses covered by such payments.

"Whenever a State which makes reimbursement for tax losses and a State which receives such reimbursement from it shall agree, through the commission, on a lump-sum payment in lieu of annual payments and such lump-sum payment has been made and received, the requirement that the commission annually shall determine the tax losses, compute sums due from each State and send notice thereof to the treasurer of each State shall no longer apply to the aforesaid States with respect to any flood-control dam and reservoir for which lump-sum payment has been made and received.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut each agrees to pay its respective share in reimbursement, as determined by the commission under the procedure following, for economic losses and damages occurring by reason of ownership of property by the United States for construction and operation of a flood-control dam and reservoir at any site specified in article IV, and for any other flood-control dam and reservoir constructed hereafter by the United States in the Connecticut River Valley: *Provided, however,* That no reimbursement shall be made for speculative losses and damages or losses or damages for which the United States is liable.

"On receipt of information from the Chief of Engineers that request is to be made for funds for the purpose of preparing detailed plans and specifications for any flood-control dam and reservoir proposed to be constructed in the Connecticut River Valley, including those specified in article IV, the commission shall make an estimate of the amount of taxes which would be lost to and of economic losses and damages which would occur in political subdivisions of the signatory State wherein such dam and reservoir would be located, wholly or in part, by reason of acquisition and ownership by the United States of lands, rights, or other property for the construction and operation of such flood-control dam and reservoir and shall decide whether the flood-control benefits to be derived in the signatory States from such flood-control dam and reservoir, both by itself and as a unit of a comprehensive flood-control plan, justifies, in the opinion of the commission, the assumption by signatory States of the obligation to make reimbursement for loss of taxes and for economic losses and damages. Such estimate and decision shall thereafter be reviewed by the commission at 5-year intervals until such time as the United States shall have acquired title to the site of such flood-control dam or plans for its construction are abandoned. The commission shall notify the governor, the Members of the United States Senate and the Members of the United States House of Representatives from each signatory State and the Chief of Engineers as to the commission's decision and as to any change in such decision.

"On receipt of information from the Chief of Engineers that any flood-control dam and reservoir is to be constructed, reconstructed, altered, or used for any purpose in addition to flood control, including those flood-control dams and reservoirs heretofore constructed and those specified in article IV, the commission shall make a separate estimate of the amount of taxes which would

be lost to and of economic losses and damages which would occur in political subdivisions of the signatory State wherein such dam and reservoir would be located, wholly or in part, by reason of acquisition and ownership by the United States of lands, rights, or other property for the construction and operation of such dam and reservoir in excess of the estimated amount of taxes which would be lost and of the economic losses and damages which would occur if the dam were constructed and operated for flood control only and the commission shall decide the extent to which, in its opinion, the signatory States would be justified in making reimbursement for loss of taxes and for economic losses and damages in addition to reimbursement for such dam and reservoir if constructed and used for flood control only. Such estimate and decision shall thereafter be reviewed by the commission at 5-year intervals until such time as such dam and reservoir shall be so constructed, reconstructed, altered or used, or plans for such construction, reconstruction, alteration, or use are abandoned. The commission shall notify the governor, the Members of the United States Senate and the Members of the United States House of Representatives from each signatory State as to the commission's decision and as to any change in such decision.

"Within 30 days after the acquisition by the United States of the site of any flood-control dam the commission shall proceed to make a final determination of economic losses and damages occasioned by such dam and reservoir. The commission shall not include in such determination either speculative losses and damages or losses and damages for which the United States is liable.

"The commission shall compute the share the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut shall each pay to the State wherein such dam and reservoir is located by multiplying the sum of such losses and damages, as previously determined, by the percentage of flood-control benefits which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut each receives, in the allocation by States, of the flood-control benefits resulting from the dam and reservoir.

"The commission shall send a notice to the treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and to the treasurer of the State of Connecticut setting forth in detail the sum, if any, each is to pay to the State wherein such dam and reservoir is located in reimbursement for economic losses and damages and shall also send such notice to the treasurer of the State wherein such dam and reservoir is located.

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut on receipt of such formal notification by the commission shall each pay its share of such economic losses or damages to the signatory States wherein such losses or damages occur. Full payment by either State of the sum specified in such formal notification from the commission as to the amount of economic losses and damages for which such State is to make reimbursement shall be a complete and final discharge of all liability by the payor State to the payee State for economic losses and damages for each flood-control dam and reservoir within the payee State designated in such formal notification. Each payee signatory State shall have full responsibility for distributing or expending all such sums received and no agency, political subdivision, private person, partnership, firm, association, or corporation shall have any claim against any signatory State other than the payee State, nor against the commission relative to such economic losses and damages.

"A signatory State may, in agreement with the commission and the Chief of Engineers, acquire title or option to acquire title to any or all lands, rights, or other property required for any flood-control dam and res-

ervoir within its boundaries and transfer such titles or options to the United States. Whenever the fair cost to said signatory State for such titles or options, as determined by the commission, is greater than the amount received therefor from the United States, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Connecticut shall each pay its share of such excess cost to said signatory State, such share to be determined by the commission in accordance with procedure herein contained for determining reimbursement for economic losses and damages.

"Whenever the commission shall not agree, within a reasonable time or within 60 days after a formal request from the governor of any signatory State, concerning reimbursement for loss of taxes or for economic losses and damages at any flood-control dam and reservoir heretofore or hereafter constructed by the United States in the Connecticut River Valley, or concerning the extent, if any, to which reimbursement shall be made for additional loss of taxes and for additional economic losses and damages caused by construction, reconstruction, alteration, or use of any such dam for purposes other than flood control, the governor of each signatory State shall designate a person from his State as a member of a board of arbitration, hereinafter called the board, and the members so designated shall choose one additional member who shall be chairman of such board. Whenever the members appointed by the governors to such board shall not agree within 60 days on such additional member of the board, the governors of such signatory States shall jointly designate the additional member. The board shall by majority vote decide the question referred to it and shall do so in accordance with the provisions of this compact concerning such reimbursement. The decision of the board on each question referred to it concerning reimbursement for loss of taxes and for economic losses and damages shall be binding on the commission and on each signatory State, notwithstanding any other provision of this compact.

"ARTICLE VI

"Nothing contained in this compact shall be construed as a limitation upon the authority of the United States.

"ARTICLE VII

"The signatory States agree to appropriate for compensation of agents and employees of the commission and for office, administrative, travel, and other expenses on recommendation of the commission subject to limitations as follows: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts obligates itself to not more than seventy-five hundred (7500) dollars in any one year, the State of New Hampshire obligates itself to not more than one thousand (1000) dollars in any one year, the State of Vermont obligates itself to not more than one thousand (1000) dollars in any one year, and the State of Connecticut obligates itself to not more than sixty-five hundred (6500) dollars in any one year.

"ARTICLE VIII

"Should any part of this compact be held to be contrary to the constitution of any signatory State or of the United States, all other parts thereof shall continue to be in full force and effect.

"ARTICLE IX

"This compact shall become operative and effective when ratified by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut and approved by the Congress of the United States. Notice of ratification shall be given by the Governor of each State to the governors of the other States and to the President of the United States, and the President of the United States is requested to give notice to the governors of each of the signatory States of approval by the Congress of the United States.

"SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HOMESTEAD ALLOTMENT ON BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION

The bill (H. R. 1243) to amend the act of June 30, 1949 (41 Stat. 16), was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, Calendar No. 234, House bill 1243, was reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The bill gives authority to the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to issue patents in fee to members of the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians on their allotted lands held in trust when he believes that the Indians are competent to handle their own affairs without any further supervision of the Government.

It would give the Secretary of the Interior the same authority with respect to the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians which he now has for substantially all the other tribes of Indians, with some exceptions. The Blackfeet Tribe is now deemed to be sufficiently advanced that such authority might well be given to the Secretary of the Interior. The bill has no other purpose.

The VICE PRESIDENT. 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.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS OF THE CROW TRIBE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL FUNDS

The bill (H. R. 1244) to amend section 13 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes," was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I do not rise to object, but I desire to offer an amendment.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CORDON. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, in line 6, after the word "sold", it is proposed to insert a comma and the following: "or patents in fee may be issued therefor."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to give to the Secretary of the Interior power, in the case of the Crow Tribe of Indians, either to grant patents in fee or to provide for the sale of the allotted tracts. Thus, there will be provided additional authority for immediate sale.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. WATKINS subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD following the passage of House bill 1244, Calendar 235, a report from the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary.

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

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1953.

HON. HUGH BUTLER,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: Reference is made to the oral request from your committee for a report on H. R. 1244, a bill "To amend section 13 of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds and other purposes,'" as passed by the House of Representatives on April 20, 1953.

I recommend that H. R. 1244 be enacted, with the amendment hereinafter set forth. Section 13 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751, 756), provides:

"That every member of the Crow Tribe shall designate as a homestead 640 acres, already allotted or to be allotted hereunder, which homestead shall remain inalienable for a period of 25 years from the date of issuance of patent therefor, or until the death of the allottee: *Provided*, That the trust period on such homestead allotments of incompetent Indians may be extended in accordance with the provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any Crow Indian allottee may sell not to exceed 320 acres of his homestead, upon his application in writing and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: *And provided further*, That said land to be sold by said Indian allottee shall not exceed more than one-half of his irrigable nor more than one-half of his agricultural land and shall not include the improvements consisting of his home."

The restrictions in this section have prevented many Crow Indians from disposing of land of which they were not making use and of which disposition would have been made for the benefit of the Indians if the above-quoted restrictions had not prevented such disposition.

The act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. 3, 16), imposes a somewhat similar limitation on the disposition by sale, or through the issuance of a patent in fee, of certain homestead lands on the Blackfeet Reservation. With minor exceptions, the Crow and the Blackfeet Tribes are the only Indian tribes subject to this type of restrictive legislation. We believe that the Crow Indians should be released from these restraints, thereby placing them in this respect in the same status as the other Indian tribes. For like reasons we are also recommending

the enactment of H. R. 1243, a bill designed to accomplish a similar purpose with reference to the homestead allotments on the Blackfeet Reservation.

Numerous requests for the sale of lands or the issuance of patents in fee have been made by competent Crow Indians who are either unable to use their land or have moved away from the reservation. As a result, in the past large numbers of bills have been introduced in each Congress to authorize individual sales or the issuance of individual patents in fee. For example, during the 82d Congress, 75 such bills were introduced with respect to lands on the Crow Reservation, and in this Congress several such bills have already been introduced.

The provisions of H. R. 1244, as passed by the House of Representatives, would permit a Crow Indian, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to sell any of his homestead, irrigable or agricultural land on the Crow Reservation, notwithstanding the restrictions quoted above. The bill, however, fails to include any provision whereby a competent Indian could obtain, when appropriate, a patent in fee for lands subject to these restrictions which he does not desire to sell. In order to remedy this omission it is recommended that H. R. 1244 be amended as follows:

At page 1, line 6, after the word "sold", insert a comma and the words "or patents in fee may be issued therefor,".

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

F. E. WORMSER,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

ISSUANCE OF PATENTS IN FEE TO WILLIAM LYNN ENGLS AND MAUREEN EDNA ENGLS

The bill (H. R. 2364) to terminate restrictions against alienation on land owned by William Lynn Engles and Maureen Edna Engles, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN SCHOOL PROPERTIES TO LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS—BILL PLACED AT FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (H. R. 1242) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, or his authorized representative, to convey certain school properties to local school districts or public agencies, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether the objection the Senator from New Mexico originally had to the bill has been satisfied.

Mr. CORDON. I cannot answer the question because I do not know the answer.

As I recall, the Senator from New Mexico had in mind that there should be a limitation with respect to whether the bill would provide for exclusion of boarding schools, as I recall; but he was not certain what action he would take.

Certainly I have no objection to having the bill go over until that matter is determined.

Mr. SMATHERS. Then, Mr. President, I ask that the bill be placed at the foot of the calendar, in the hope that

the situation may be cleared up by the time the bill is reached.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

INCORPORATION OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CITIZENSHIP

The bill (S. 677) to incorporate the National Conference on Citizenship, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons: Robert N. Anderson, Arlington, Va.; Emma Mae Brotze, Marshall, Tex.; Leo M. Cadison, Asheville, N. C.; Thomas F. Clear, Stamford, Conn.; Earle T. Hawkins, Towson, Md.; Carl B. Hyatt, Rockville, Md.; Richard B. Kennan, Chevy Chase, Md.; and Justin Miller, Pacific Palisades, Calif., are created a body corporate by the name of the National Conference on Citizenship (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this act.

COMPLETION OF ORGANIZATION

SEC. 2. The persons named in the first section of this act are authorized to complete the organization of the corporation by the selection of officers and employees, the adoption of regulations and bylaws, and the doing of such other acts as may be necessary for such purpose.

OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF CORPORATION

SEC. 3. The object and purposes of the corporation shall be—

- (1) to hold annually a national conference on citizenship on or about "Citizenship Day," September 17;
- (2) to assist in the development of more dynamic procedures for making citizenship more effective, including the promotion and encouragement of local, State, and regional citizenship conferences; and
- (3) to indicate the ways and means by which various organizations may contribute concretely to the development of a more active, alert, enlightened, conscientious, and progressive citizenry in our country.

CORPORATE POWERS

SEC. 4. The corporation shall have power—

- (1) to sue and be sued, complain, and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;
- (2) to adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal;

- (3) to choose such officers, managers, agents, and employees as the business of the corporation may require;

- (4) to adopt, amend, and alter bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which such corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs, including the establishment and maintenance of local and State conferences on citizenship;

- (5) to contract and be contracted with;

- (6) to take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and accomplishing the purposes of the corporation, subject to applicable provisions of law of any State (a) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (b) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by a corporation operating in such State;

- (7) to transfer and convey real or personal property;

- (8) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject to all applicable provisions of Federal or State law;

- (9) to use the corporate funds to give prizes, or awards, to citizens for outstanding

contributions toward the achievement of the purposes of the corporation;

(10) to publish a magazine or other publication consistent with its corporate purposes;

(11) to use and display such emblems and badges as it may adopt; and

(12) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation.

HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES; STATES AND TERRITORIAL SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AGENT

SEC. 5. (a) The headquarters and principal offices of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, or in the States of Maryland or Virginia, but the activities of the corporation shall not be confined to these places but may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.

(b) The corporation shall maintain at all times in the District of Columbia a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the corporation, such designation to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed sufficient notice or service upon the corporation.

MEMBERSHIP; VOTING RIGHTS

SEC. 6. Membership in the corporation shall be confined to agencies and organizations and the rights and privileges of membership shall, except as otherwise provided in this act, be prescribed by the bylaws of the corporation. In the conduct of the business of the annual national conference on citizenship each agency or organization sending delegates to, and participating in such conference shall have one vote.

NATIONAL OFFICERS; ELECTION OF OFFICERS

SEC. 7. (a) The national officers shall be a president, who shall serve as chairman of the board of directors and of the executive committee, a first vice president, a second vice president, a third vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer, to be selected from the officers and members of the member agencies or organizations participating in the conference.

(b) For the purposes of initiating the corporation, the national officers shall be elected within 10 days of the date of enactment of this act by the persons named in the first section of this act, to serve until the final session of the next following annual conference. Thereafter, the national officers of the corporation shall be elected biennially by a majority vote of the agencies and organizations sending delegates to, and participating in the annual conference, one vote to each such agency and to each such organization.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; COMPOSITION; MEETINGS, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SEC. 8. (a) From the date of enactment of this act until the final session of the next following annual conference, the governing body of the corporation, which shall exercise the powers herein granted to the corporation, shall be the persons named in the first section of this act and such additional persons as shall be named by them. Thereafter, the governing body of the corporation shall be a board of directors consisting of such number (not less than 10 including ex officio members) as the bylaws may prescribe. The Board of Directors shall be selected from the officers or members of the member agencies or organizations participating in the conference.

(b) The members of the board of directors shall be elected for such term as the bylaws shall prescribe by a majority vote of the agencies and organizations sending delegates to, and participating in the annual confer-

ence, one vote to each such agency and to each such organization.

(c) The board shall meet at least once each year at such time and place as may be prescribed by the bylaws. The annual report of the board shall be presented at such meeting. Special meetings of the board may be called as prescribed by the bylaws.

(d) The board shall designate 3 of its own members, who together with the president and the 3 vice presidents shall constitute the executive committee which, when the board is not in session, shall have and exercise the powers of the board subject to its direction and have the power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it.

(e) An executive director for the corporation shall be selected by the executive committee in keeping with qualifications and terms of employment adopted by such committee. Other professional staff members shall be nominated by the executive director and approved by the executive committee.

USE OF INCOME OR ASSETS; LOANS TO OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, OR EMPLOYEES

SEC. 9. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any member, officer, or director, or be distributable to any such person, agency, or organization except upon dissolution or final liquidation of the corporation as provided in section 15 of this act. Nothing in this subsection, however, shall be construed to prevent the executive committee from adopting terms of employment of the executive director as prescribed by section 8 (e) of this act.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to an officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

NONPOLITICAL NATURE OF CORPORATION

SEC. 10. The corporation, and its members, officers, and directors, as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office, nor advocate, sponsor, or promote legislation in the Congress of the United States or in the legislatures of the several States.

LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF OFFICERS AND AGENTS

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

PROHIBITION AGAINST ISSUANCE OF STOCK OR PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares of stock, nor to declare or pay any dividends, its objects and purposes being solely patriotic and educational.

BOOKS AND RECORDS; INSPECTION

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of the annual conference, the board of directors, and committees having any authority under the board of directors; and it shall also keep at its principal office a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member entitled to vote or his agent or attorney at any reasonable time.

AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS; REPORT TO COMPTROLLER GENERAL

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually for the fiscal year ending June 30 of each year by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transac-

tions, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositories, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be filed annually with the Comptroller General in accordance with such regulations and upon such form as he shall prescribe verified by the certified public accountant by whom the audit is made.

USE OF ASSETS ON DISSOLUTION OR LIQUIDATION

SEC. 15. Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation, and after the discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be transferred by the board of directors to some recognized agency or agencies engaged in the furtherance and advancement of citizenship.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO NAME, EMBLEMS, SEALS, AND BADGES

SEC. 16. The corporation shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name, the National Conference on Citizenship, and such emblems, seals, and badges as the corporation may lawfully adopt.

RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND OR REPEAL CHARTER

SEC. 17. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

INCORPORATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE STAR LEGION

The bill (S. 360) to incorporate the National Service Star Legion was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, although I shall not object, I wish to state that I desire to submit amendments to the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 360), which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment on page 11, after line 3, to strike out:

SEC. 17. The financial transactions of the corporation may be audited annually by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. The representatives of the General Accounting Office shall have access to all books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit, and they shall be afforded full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians.

The corporation shall reimburse the General Accounting Office for the full cost of

any such audit of the financial transactions of such corporation as billed therefor by the Comptroller General, and the General Accounting Office shall deposit the sums so reimbursed into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

And in lieu thereof to insert:—

SEC. 17. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than January 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, to the committee amendment, I submit the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12 of the committee amendment, at the end of line 19, after the period, it is proposed to insert the following: "Such report shall not be printed as a public document."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I now submit amendments which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, it is proposed to strike out lines 3 and 4. The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, in line 5, it is proposed to strike out "(2)" and to insert "Sec. 5 (1)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, in line 9, it is proposed to strike out "3" and insert "2."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 7, in line 16, it is proposed to strike out "4" and insert "3."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there are no other amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 360) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons, to wit: Mrs. John H. Butler, Mrs. Roy O. Shay, 301 Indiana Avenue, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Ethel Dickason, 626 East 130th Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Clyde Jonagan, 2629 Sacramento Street, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Olla B. McDowell, 2346 Talbot Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Mary Perkins Jones, 621 Douglas Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. W. L. Olds, Woodwards Grove, route 1, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. A. A. Pearson, 72 Baker Street, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Lucy W. Caldwell, 7316 Church Street, Swissdale 18, Pa.; Mrs. Nancy M. Hitch, 506 East Riverside Avenue, Evansville, Ind.; Mrs. J. G. Falck, 1181 24th Street, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. Luella Koller, 1527 Shenandoah Avenue, Cincinnati 16, Ohio; Mrs. Foster B. Davis, 513 Walker Avenue, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Lola E. Siney, 1109 West Klingerman, Del Monte, Calif.; Mrs. Lillian Schulte, Elkader, Iowa; Mrs. J. F. Matthews, Weirton, W. Va.; Mrs. Winifred Finkbeiner, 305 West Second Street, Perrysburg, Ohio; Mrs. Emma B. Teckemeyer, 143 East Gorham Street, Madison 3, Wis.; Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker, Maywood Avenue, Ruxton 4, Md.; Mrs. Frank Nessler, 3152 Central Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Ida M. Suber, 409 Bell Avenue, New Castle, Pa.; Mrs. Marie Lane, 4900 Haddon Avenue, Baltimore 7, Md.; Mrs. James Montgomery, 1919 West A Street, Belleville, Ill.; Mrs. George W. Weber, 1816 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va.; Mrs. A. M. Fleming, 627 Fourth Avenue, Salt Lake City 3, Utah; Mrs. Rhoda Woodruff, 116 First Avenue East, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Mrs. J. A. Shulte, 205 West Madison Street, Jefferson, Iowa; Mrs. W. C. Harlee, 1753 Lamont Street NW, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Irene Polito, 1397 East 82d Street, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Charles R. Sharretts, 15 Seminole Avenue, Catonsville 28, Md.; Mrs. Olive B. Henderson, 83 Kingston Avenue, Crafton 5, Pa.; Mrs. Alma Cheesman, 5502 West Burnham Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Fred Edson, 2971 Jackson Avenue, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. W. W. Baldwin, 2908 Manhattan Avenue, Baltimore 15, Md.; Mrs. J. Barry Mahool, 305 West 19th Street, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Ada H. Auen, 1312 Seventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.; Mrs. C. K. Lewis, 372 West Kennedy Street, Syracuse 5, N. Y.; Mrs. Harry Chapman, Chewelah, Wash.; Mrs. Frank Knapp, 3261 Altamont Avenue, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio; Mrs. Anna E. Ward, 905 Clay Street, La Porte, Ind.; Mrs. Harriet S. Noble, 2401 Calvert Street NW, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Esther M. Irving, route 3, box 499, Media, Pa.; Mrs. Emma R. Mason, 1604 West College Avenue, Spokane, Wash.; Mrs. Elise A. Kroening, 1309 West Orchard Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. J. C. Mellichamp, 699 Piedmont Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Lillian Milewsky, 428 South Street, Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. Lydia M. Collins, 340 Croft Avenue, Main Building, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; Mrs. Louis Manegold, Cooper Road, route 2, Kenosha, Wis.; Margaret Louise O'Brien, 2400 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Vina Saunders, 1313 East Palm Street, Altadena, Calif.; Mrs. Laura Moening, 405 South Kentucky Avenue, Evansville 14, Ind.; Mrs. Cecilia Hines, 515 Grandview Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio; Mrs. R. C. Newman, 552 Nivelle Street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; Mrs. Robert Carlton Morris, 2648 Kirkwood Lane, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Frank Braun, 7200 North River Road, Milwaukee 9, Wis.; and such persons who are members of Service Star Legion, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland, and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name National Service Star Legion and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession of the powers, limitations, and restrictions herein contained.

SEC. 2. That the persons above named and other persons selected from among the membership of Service Star Legion, Inc., a corporation duly organized and existing under the State of Maryland as set forth in section 1 hereof, met in national convention in Evansville, Ind., on October 9, 1946, and then and there, by and through duly elected delegates representing 125 chapters throughout the United States, adopted pursuant to a former resolution a national constitution and bylaws, and duly elected national officers for said organization and authorized the duly elected president thereof to make application for this charter.

SEC. 3. That the purposes of this corporation shall be as follows:

(1) Service to God, country, and humanity, and the promotion of peace and brotherhood among men and nations.

(2) To guard the welfare of all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States of America, including those so engaged as soldiers, sailors, and marines and as members of the several women's auxiliaries, during the two great World Wars, and to lend aid and comfort to their families.

(3) To preserve and cherish the memory of the men and women who served in the military and naval service of the United States of America during either or both of said wars and who sacrificed their lives for their country and the liberty of the world.

(4) To foster a spirit of sisterhood, comradeship, and democracy among women.

(5) To promote, erect, and maintain local, State, and national memorials to the members of the Armed Forces engaged in either or both of said wars and to other persons who rendered conspicuous service to the Nation during either or both of said conflicts.

(6) To preserve and protect American ideals and traditions.

(7) To operate as a corporation not for profit and that no part of the income or assets shall inure to the benefit of any of its members, directors, or officers, nor be distributable thereto otherwise than upon dissolution or final liquidation; and that such corporation is organized and shall be operated exclusively for charitable, educational, patriotic, and civic improvement purposes.

SEC. 4. That the corporation hereby created shall have the following powers: To have perpetual succession with power to sue and be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction; take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and carrying into effect the purposes of the corporation, subject, however, to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State; to ordain and establish bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States of America or any State thereof, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs; to use in carrying out its purposes such seals, emblems, and badges as it may lawfully adopt; to establish State and regional organizations and local chapters; to publish magazines, newspapers, or any other publications consistent with the purposes of the corporation, and to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 5. (1) The corporation and its officers and the members of its board of directors or board of governors as such shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

(2) The first board of governors of the corporation shall consist of 14 members, namely, Mrs. R. O. Shay, Mrs. Alma Cheesman, Mrs. Fred Edson, Mrs. Rosa Lewis, Mrs.

Ada Auen, Mrs. Cecilia Hines, Mrs. Frank Braun, Mrs. Lucy Caldwell, Mrs. Laura Moening, Mrs. W. W. Baldwin, Mrs. Olive Henderson, Mrs. J. C. Mellichamp, Mrs. Emma Teckemeyer, and Mrs. A. M. Fleming.

(3) The headquarters office and principal place of business of said corporation shall be located in Baltimore, Md., care of John M. Butler, Esq., 1409 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore 2, Md., but the activities of said organization, as set out herein, shall not be confined to Maryland, but shall be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 6. Membership in National Service Star Legion shall be mothers, wives, daughters, sisters, grandmothers, stepmothers, foster-mothers, and women blood relatives of the first generation only, of men and women who served with the Armed Forces of the United States of America and her allies, during hostilities, after April 6, 1917; Army and Navy nurses and all women who served with the Armed Forces of the United States of America and her allies, during hostilities, after April 6, 1917: *Provided, however,* That the original members shall consist of the present members of Service Star Legion, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Maryland.

SEC. 7. (1) Each member of the said corporation shall have the right to one vote in the conduct of official business at the chapter level. Each chapter shall have the right to elect delegates to national conventions of the corporation, which delegates shall each exercise one vote in the conduct of business of the respective convention to which she is elected.

(2) The board of governors of the said corporation shall consist of one member duly elected to represent each department, and, in addition, all elective officers shall be members of the board of governors ex officio.

SEC. 8. The said corporation may and shall acquire all of the assets of the existing corporation known as Service Star Legion, Inc., upon discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all its liabilities.

SEC. 9. In the event of a final dissolution or liquidation of such corporation, and after the discharge or satisfactory provisions for the discharge of all its liabilities, the remaining assets of the said corporation shall be transferred in equal shares to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, to be by them applied as an endowment or otherwise used for the homes for children now being operated by them.

SEC. 10. The corporation shall have power to—

- (1) have succession by its corporate name;
- (2) choose such officers, representatives, and agents as are necessary to carry out the purposes of the corporation;
- (3) contract and be contracted with;
- (4) transfer and convey all real or personal property;
- (5) borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure same by mortgage subject in every case to all applicable provisions of Federal or State laws.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officials, representatives, and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall maintain in the District of Columbia at all times a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for such corporation; and notice to or service upon such agent, or mail to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed notice or service upon the corporation.

SEC. 13. The following national officers of the said corporation shall be elected by the chosen delegates thereof in annual national conventions, each official delegate casting one vote, to wit: A national president, a first and second vice president, a treasurer, a historian, a chaplain, a chairman of the Gold Star Division of Honor, and five re-

gional directors, one from each of the five grand sections.

SEC. 14. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of governors, and committees having any of the authority of the board of governors; and shall keep at its registered office or principal office a record giving the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote; and permit all books and records of the corporation to be inspected by any member or her agent or her attorney for any proper purpose at any reasonable time.

SEC. 15. The corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock, nor declare or pay dividends.

SEC. 16. No loan shall be made by the corporation to its officers or governors, or any of them, and any governor of the corporation who votes for or assents to the making of a loan or advance to an officer or governor of the corporation, and any officer or officers participating in the making of any such loan or advance, shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

SEC. 17. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than January 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds. Such report shall not be printed as a public document.

SEC. 18. The corporation and its State, regional, and local subdivisions shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and use in carrying out its purposes the name National Service Star Legion, and such seals, emblems, and badges as the corporation may lawfully adopt.

SEC. 19. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege herein granted or conferred, National Service Star Legion shall serve notice on the secretary of state, in each State, the name and address of an authorized agent in such State upon whom legal process or demands against this corporation may be served.

SEC. 20. Such provisions, privileges, and prerogatives, as have been granted heretofore to organizations similar to National Service Star Legion by virtue of their being incorporated by Congress, shall also be granted and accrue to National Service Star Legion.

SEC. 21. The right to repeal, alter, or amend this act at any time is hereby expressly reserved.

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF INCORPORATION OF VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (H. R. 2990) to amend the act which incorporated the Veterans of

Foreign Wars of the United States was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The bill (S. 28) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to discourage the exploitation of appellate procedures in the Federal courts by appellants in certain alien property suits who, by virtue of an interpretation of section 9 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act now prevailing, are permitted to maintain appeals without supersedeas bonds. Because of the lack of the requirement, large sums of money are tied up for long periods, with no risk to the appellant, other than court costs, while he negotiates with the owner of the property for a settlement out of court as the price of withdrawing his claim.

In other words, the Judiciary Committee found that certain claimants in alien property suits would appeal and would file petitions, and it would take a long time to get them decided. Then sometimes the claimants would go to the other side and would say, "If you pay me a little money, I will withdraw the appeal." That is a form of blackmail. By providing for supersedeas bonds, we eliminate that situation.

Mr. SMATHERS. Is the bill favored by the entire committee?

Mr. LANGER. Yes; it is.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 28) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection 9 (a) of the act entitled "Trading With the Enemy Act," approved October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C., Appendix, 1946 ed., sec. 9 (a)), is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided,* That when the property in issue is money, as distinguished from stocks, bonds, or tangible property, if the President, or the officer or agency designated by him under section 32 of this act, shall have determined that a person other than said claimant is entitled to the interest, right, or title claimed by said claimant and sued for under this section as hereinbefore provided, or to any part of said interest, right, or title, and if the judgment of the district court is against the claimant, then the Alien Property Custodian or the Treasurer of the United States may pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver such money, or such part thereof, to such other person in accordance with this section or in accordance with section 32 of this act unless said claimant shall file a bond with sufficient surety approved by the court conditioned for payment to the Alien Property Custodian or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, for the use of such other person, of damages for delay if an appeal is taken and dismissed, or if the judgment is affirmed. In the case of actions not pending on appeal on or prior to the date of the approval of this proviso, such bond shall be

filed with the circuit court of appeals within the time permitted for filing appeals; in the case of actions now pending on appeal, such bond shall be filed within 30 days after the date of approval of this proviso. In its discretion, the court may modify or waive the requirements of the foregoing proviso, if it finds that such requirements would result in undue hardship to an appellant desiring to appeal in good faith and not for frivolous or nuisance purposes. The court's finding and ruling in this respect shall be final and shall not be subject to review.

"(1) Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or deliverance by the Alien Property Custodian or by the Treasurer of the United States made pursuant to this section or section 32 of this act shall discharge the said Custodian or Treasurer from all further responsibility for the money so paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned, or delivered, and no suits or actions shall thereafter be instituted or maintained against the said Custodian or Treasurer in relation to any such money. This subsection shall not preclude appeals from decisions of lower courts, but no judgments shall be entered requiring the said Custodian or Treasurer to pay, convey, transfer, assign, or deliver the same money more than once."

TEODORO EGUES MUNAGORRI

The bill (S. 64) for the relief of Teodoro Egues Munagorri was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Teodoro Egues Munagorri shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ISAAC D. NEHAMA

The bill (S. 313) for the relief of Isaac D. Nehama was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Isaac D. Nehama shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

GREGORY LEON BARANOWSKI

The bill (S. 324) for the relief of Gregory Leon Baranowski was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Gregory Leon Baranowski, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Maj. and Mrs. Leo F. Baranowski, citizens of the United States.

MAY LING NG

The bill (S. 349) for the relief of May Ling Ng was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, May Ling Ng, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Lun Foo Ng, a citizen of the United States.

ANGELO GURISSETTI PODESTA

The bill (S. 458) for the relief of Angelo Gurisetti Podesta was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Angelo Gurisetti Podesta, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. John Podesta, citizens of the United States.

STEVEN M. PIVNICKI

The bill (S. 815) for the relief of Steven M. Pivnicki was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Steven M. Pivnicki shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

BRUNO LANIER

The bill (S. 816) for the relief of Bruno Lanier was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Bruno Lanier, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. and Mrs. Quinton C. Lanier, citizens of the United States.

AKEMI TERADA

The bill (S. 1516) for the relief of Akemi Terada was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Akemi Terada, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. Samuel P. Jackson, a citizen of the United States.

DR. ARTHUR TYE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 297) for the relief of Dr. Arthur Tye, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 7, after the word

"fee", to strike out "and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Arthur Tye shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MIEKO KRISTINE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1579) for the relief of Mieko Kristine, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "Sergeant" and insert "Mr.", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Mieko Kristine, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pulver, citizens of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OWEN LOWERY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 315) for the relief of Owen Lowery, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments in line 5, after the name "Owen", to strike out "Lowery" and insert "Lowrey", and in line 6, after the name "Edna", to strike out "Lowery" and insert "Lowrey", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Owen Lowrey, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Edna Lowrey, a citizen of the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Owen Lowrey."

MARIA NEGLIA, ANGELO NEGLIA, AND GUISEPPE NEGLIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 604) for the relief of Maria Neglia, Angelo Neglia, and Guiseppe Neglia, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 4, after the name "Maria", to strike out "Neglia," and insert "Neglia and", and in the same line, after the name "Angelo Neglia", to strike out "and Guiseppe Neglia", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act,

Maria Neglia and Angelo Naglia shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Maria Neglia and Angelo Neglia."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 694) to prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under specified circumstances, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, by request, I ask that the bill go over. I should like to make it quite clear that I ask that the bill go over, by request, because I favor the bill wholeheartedly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

STEFANOS A. SPILIOS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1262) for the relief of Stefanos A. Spilios, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 4, after the name "Spilios" to insert "also known as Stephen A. Harrison", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Stefanos A. Spilios, also known as Stephen A. Harrison, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Stefanos A. Spilios, also known as Stephen A. Harrison."

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1349) to amend title 28, United States Code, was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill, please?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, under the case of Williams against United States, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress created the Court of Claims under the power granted by article I of the Constitution. The fact that the Court of Claims is not a constitutional court raises many complications. Every case filed in the Court of Claims is a case wherein the United States is a party defendant. There appears no doubt that the Court of Claims could, therefore, have been created under article III.

The committee is of the opinion that Congress intended the Court of Claims to have been so created, and that this bill will accomplish that end. The change contemplated would permit the assignment by the Chief Justice of the United States of circuit and district judges to serve as judges of the Court of Claims, when called upon to do so. Of course, at the present time they cannot do so.

This measure would bring about what is believed to be the original intent of Congress when the Court of Claims was created.

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

Mr. GORE. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

INCREASE OF CONGRESSIONAL AND JUDICIAL SALARIES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1663) to increase the salaries of Members of Congress, judges of the United States courts, and United States attorneys, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). Is there objection?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, this bill is obviously a controversial measure, and one which deserves more extended consideration. I therefore ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

TIBOR KALMAN JALSOVICZKY

The bill (H. R. 746) for the relief of Tibor Kalman Jalsoviczky was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. SUZANNE VAN AMERONGEN

The bill (H. R. 880) for the relief of Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DR. MORAD MALEK-ASLANI

The bill (H. R. 974) for the relief of Dr. Morad Malek-Aslani was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANNA BOSCO LOMONACO

The bill (H. R. 3042) for the relief of Anna Bosco Lomonaco was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS — BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3480) to amend section 509 of title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, to extend for 3 years the period during which agricultural workers may be made available for employment under such title, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder whether we might have an explanation of this bill for the RECORD. It is a very important bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think this is a measure which probably should not be passed on the Consent Calendar, and I therefore suggest that it go over.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I am glad to have the recommendation of the Senator from California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST FUNDS HELD BY SHOSHONE AND ARAP-AHO TRIBES OF THE WIND RIVER RESERVATION — BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 444) to amend the act of May 19, 1947, so as to increase the percentage of certain trust funds held by the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, which is to be distributed per capita to individual members of such tribes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over, for the reason that when the committee considered this particular bill it was under the erroneous impression that there was a favorable report from the Department of the Interior. There was a report from the Department of the Interior which carried certain recommendations. I think further attention should be given to the bill, and I ask that it go over for that reason.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

PATENT IN FEE TO LOUIS W. MILLIKEN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 714) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Louis W. Milliken.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I think there is an amendment which was proposed. It should be acted upon at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, at the beginning of line 6, it is proposed to insert "Northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to issue to Louis W. Milliken a patent in fee to the following-described lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: Northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 23; east half, and the east half of the west half of section 29, township 4 south, range 28 east, Montana principal meridian, comprising approximately 520 acres.

CONSOLIDATED GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT — BILL PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) providing for a Consolidated General Appropriation Act was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Arizona desires to make a comment regarding this resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to advise the Senate that I have filed my individual views in opposition to this resolution and copies of them have been supplied to Senators. In this connection, I communicated with Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS, a Member of the House of Representatives and a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, requesting his comments on the concurrent resolution. I ask unanimous consent that, as a part of my remarks, what Mr. PHILLIPS has to say to me in a letter addressed to me be included in the RECORD.

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

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1953.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CARL: The resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) is a restatement of the academic desire to consolidate all appropriation bills in one. I return your copy and have marked several spots, with red pencil, to which I will now refer by number.

(1) Page 6, line 9. Even if it were possible to combine all appropriations in one bill, there would be objections to the idea from a practical standpoint, as I shall indicate. However, not even this bill contemplates a single appropriation bill, as lines 16 to 19, inclusive, exclude deficiency and supplemental appropriations; all rescissions, and all appropriations under private acts. When the House tried a single bill for fiscal 1951, the idea not only resulted in less knowledge on the part of the Members (including the committee) than any preceding budget in the history of the Congress, but it was necessary to pass three continuing resolutions, to keep the Government in operation, and we

had the usual number of supplemental and deficiency bills.

The reason for this is largely one of size, and all academic arguments fall down before it. The statement has been made that this works very satisfactorily on the State level, or in industry. I agree with both statements. We are discussing the Federal level and that is where it does not work. The budget of the State of California, which must be the second largest in the Nation, is seven times as large as the requests before the one subcommittee of which I am presently the chairman; in fact, the amount we took off the requested appropriations, in this one subcommittee, in the 80th Congress, was a larger sum than the California budget for the present session, which is the largest in the State's history.

My senatorial friends would like to discuss the subject on a high level of academic theory. I am compelled to discuss it on the practical level of whether or not it will work for the Federal Government. One answer, at least, is indicated by the fact that after a year's trial the House Appropriations Committee in January 1951 met in executive session to decide whether or not it would continue the package budget for another year, and on motion of a Democratic member, voted 31 to 18 not to continue the package budget experiment. My record shows that the 31 votes were made up of 18 Republicans and 13 Democrats. I have a strong feeling that the attitude is unchanged in the House committee; if anything, it is stronger after our experiences of the last few days when the system of separate budgets has given the House a chance to discuss and understand the several bills already before us with resulting cuts far beyond anything that could be made in a packaged edition.

(2) If I understand that part of the Senate resolution beginning on page 6 at line 20, and carrying over to page 7, what the authors propose is to do away with our restrictions on the spending of money in any one calendar year. If so, I am surely opposed to the idea. If the resolution proposes nothing more than that the carryover from the previous year, and the probable carryover into the succeeding year or years shall be indicated in the budget message, that can be done without further legislative action. The resolution apparently contemplates contract authorization, and while I am not so firmly opposed to this method as other members of the House committee, it should be limited rather than extended, and again the idea needs no legislation. I suggest that this section could have a destructive effect on any move toward economy.

(3) On page 7, at line 13, I call attention again to exemptions from the package budget, for these lines indicate that claims and the national debt are not to be part of it.

(4) Page 7, line 13, et seq.: Generally speaking, I favor the ideas indicated in subsection (3) of the resolution, but I again feel that the adoption of the idea would need no legislative authorization. This is merely a statement that we would like to have certain things shown in the annual budget. These have been shown for years in the California budget, and are of value, and they represent the sort of information which I have felt for a long time could be secured by a joint staff operating upon this phase of budget making, but not attempting to hold hearings which was feared by the opponents of the McClellan and Colmer resolutions last year.

(5) Page 9, paragraph 7: I think there is some merit to the idea of simultaneous hearings, although not as a general provision and I doubt if legislation is necessary. In other words, the chairmen of subcommittees on the House and Senate side, could very well arrange for such meetings at the present time. The danger is that the House and

Senate might feel that this was a legislative mandate to hold them.

After experience with seven budgets, here in the House, I have come to the conclusion that the present system is a very practical one. The House subcommittee holds closed hearings and is able to get statements out of agency and department representatives which could never be secured in an open hearing. We work hard, both the committee members and the staff. We are able to gather comments from the hearings and run down additional information. When the bill gets to the Senate side of the Capitol, open hearings are held and people who might feel they had not been given a chance to be heard, have their opportunities there. I feel it works out very well.

One of the principal objections to the idea of the package budget, and the one which would cause me to oppose it on principle, is that it is the obvious intent of some members of both Senate and House, who support the idea, to try and get a percentage cut, or rather to send the bill back to the executive arm of the Government, and instruct the President to make a percentage cut. I am irrevocably opposed to the idea. I have been making budgets, city, State, and Federal, for about 22 years, and I know from experience that any government can make greater reductions, and sounder appropriations, by a process of taking the requested items separately and deciding on the amounts needed. To begin with, a percentage cut method simply invites the agency or the department to add that much or more, to cushion itself against a percentage cut. Second, the psychological reaction of an agency which finds it is being treated fairly and intelligently, results in reductions and in a better relationship than would otherwise be possible. Third, the most cherished right of a representative body, under our form of Government, is the control of the purse, and the records of the constitutional conventions indicate that this was uppermost in the minds of the writers of the Constitution.

As a further practical matter, the larger budget makes it possible to hide small items, which the Congress does not have the opportunity to identify and discuss. This prevents economy. Actually the discussion on the experimental package budget in the 80th Congress, resulted in a bill with 192 pages, and a House report of 337 pages and, as I remarked above, the House Members knew less about the budget that year than in any other year in the history of the Congress. The best system is the present system, which brings each subject bill to the floor, with time to discuss it; time to get information about it; time to propose amendments if they are desired. The result is indicated in greater reductions under this system. I think I should add that the key to good budget making is not some gadget like a package budget, but hard work on the part of accountants, investigators, staff members, and committee members. I have been in public life for 23 years, and I have never found any substitute for hard work, although I am still open to suggestions.

I thank you for your interest and your confidence and I hope that something can be done to bring the opposing facts clearly before the Members of the Senate. I am very much afraid that, even with such a distinguished list of Senators as those whose names appear on the resolution, any idea of imposing upon the House of Representatives another package budget idea like the one we so happily got rid of in January 1951, will rest unhonored, unmourned, and unsung in the files of the House Committee on Appropriations.

With kindest personal regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Member of Congress.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to read to the Senate the concluding paragraph of this letter, in which Mr. PHILLIPS says:

I thank you for your interest and your confidence and I hope that something can be done to bring the opposing facts clearly before the Members of the Senate. I am very much afraid that, even with such a distinguished list of Senators as those whose names appear on the resolution, any idea of imposing upon the House of Representatives another package budget idea like the one we so happily got rid of in January 1951, will rest unhonored, unmourned, and unsung in the files of the House Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arizona object to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. HAYDEN. I object. I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the concurrent resolution will go over.

RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 20) amending the cloture rule with respect to the number required for adoption of a cloture motion was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN ACTS RELATING TO COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

The bill (S. 1679) to repeal certain acts relating to cooperative agricultural extension work and to amend the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, at the request of a Senator who is not now on the floor, I ask that this bill go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Jersey will withhold his request, I should like to inquire as to when he would propose that the bill be taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I gladly withhold my request.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I inquire whether it is intended that the bill shall go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, before I heard the Senator's voice in the rear of the Senate Chamber, I asked, at the request of a Senator who was not on the floor, that this bill go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] would like to make a statement in connection with the bill. My only reason for rising was that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] told me he would be necessarily absent today, and asked me to give some attention to this particular bill, and to make an explanation of it, if necessary. That was the reason for my inquiry.

If the bill is to go to the foot of the calendar, I feel sure that the Senator from Michigan will be back when it is reached again, and that we can discuss it at that time.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I may say that it was on behalf of the Senator from Michigan that I requested that the bill go to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be placed at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. FERGUSON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may return to Calendar 269, Senate bill 1679, to repeal certain acts relating to cooperative agricultural extension work and to amend the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914.

My reason for asking for its consideration at this time is that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] is now on the floor, having adjourned a session of his committee in order that he might be present.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, the majority calendar committee has no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHOEPEL in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I had asked that there be an amendment on page 2, line 24, of the bill to strike out the words "and home economics" and in lieu thereof to insert a comma and the words, "home economics, 4-H Club work."

I should like to ask the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill whether such an amendment might be made unnecessary by a statement as to what is intended by the phraseology of the bill. Is it the Senator's construction of the wording of Senate bill 1679, "the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics and subjects relating thereto," that it includes 4-H Club work?

I am informed that at a stage of the drafting of this bill the definition of cooperative agricultural extension work included 4-H Club work as an expressed part of the definition.

It is my understanding that the omission of this phrase in the bill was solely for the purpose of avoiding any implication that phases of extension work not expressly mentioned would thereby be excluded and that there is no intention to narrow the present concept of agricultural extension work or to imply in any way that the work of the 4-H Clubs is not to continue. I am sure that all of the Senators will concur in my view that the work with our rural youth is of prime importance in the conduct of extension work, and deserves to receive and to continue to receive the fullest attention. Therefore, with the understanding and assurance that the 4-H Club work will be regarded as fully covered by this consolidated legislation I am ready to approve this bill.

Can the Senator so state?

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the situation is as stated by the Senator from Michigan,

and that is my interpretation of the language.

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

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Is there any question at all as to the continuance of 4-H Club work?

Mr. THYE. There is absolutely none, I can assure the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. Then, why has the question been raised?

Mr. FERGUSON. Because the 4-H Clubs, having in mind the working in the bill, feared that there was an intention to eliminate 4-H Club work. I wanted to make sure that was not the case.

Mr. COOPER. Is there any reason why it should not be so stated?

Mr. FERGUSON. It was not desired to name all such organizations. I was perfectly satisfied with the explanation that the bill does include 4-H Club work, and that it would be better not to change the language.

Mr. THYE. The statement of the Senator from Michigan is correct, because if we named one, we would have to enumerate all of them, and to avoid the enumeration of all, the language in the bill was adopted.

Mr. COOPER. Does the Senator state that 4-H Club work will be continued indefinitely?

Mr. THYE. Oh, yes. I would not even be a party to putting so much as a straw in the way of the 4-H Club movement, because of its excellent achievements.

Mr. COOPER. I wanted the Senator to make that statement so it would appear in the Record.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I withdraw my amendment and ask that the bill be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1679) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 372), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. In order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be continued or inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State, Territory, or possession, now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanics arts' (12 Stat. 503), and of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 417, ch. 841), agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided,* That in any State, Territory, or possession in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established, the appropriations hereinafter made to such State, Territory, or possession shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State, Territory, or possession may direct.

"SEC. 2. Cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agri-

culture and home economics and subjects relating thereto to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting information on said subjects through demonstrations, publications, and otherwise and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

"Sec. 3. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

"(b) Out of such sums, each State, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Extension Service shall be entitled to receive annually a sum of money equal to the sums received from Federal cooperative extension funds for the fiscal year 1953, and such sums shall be subject to the same requirements as to furnishing of equivalent sums by the State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico as existed immediately prior to the passage of this act, except that amounts heretofore made available to the Secretary for allotment on the basis of special needs shall continue available for use on the same basis: *Provided*, That, in addition Puerto Rico shall be authorized to receive the total initial amount set by the provisions of the act of October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 926), and this amount shall be increased each succeeding fiscal year in accordance with such provisions until the total sum shall include the maximum amount set by the provisions of the act of October 26, 1949, and Puerto Rico shall be entitled to receive such amount annually thereafter.

"(c) Any sums made available by the Congress for further development of cooperative extension work in addition to those referred to in subsection (b) hereof shall be distributed as follows:

"1. Four percent of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs as determined by the Secretary.

"2. Fifty percent of the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the proportion that the rural population of each bears to the total rural population of the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as determined by the census, and the remainder shall be paid to the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as determined by the census: *Provided*, That payments out of the additional appropriations for further development of extension work authorized herein may be made subject to the making available of such sums of public funds by the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from non-Federal funds for the maintenance of cooperative agricultural-extension work provided for in this act, as may be provided by the Congress at the time such additional appropriations are made: *Provided further*, That any appropriation made hereunder shall be allotted in the first and succeeding years on the basis of the decennial census current at the time such appropriation is first made, and as to any increase, on the basis of decennial census current at the time such increase is first appropriated.

"(d) The Federal Extension Service shall receive such amounts as Congress shall determine for administration, technical, and other services and for coordinating the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and possessions.

"Sec. 4. On or about the 1st day of July in each year after the passage of this act,

the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain as to each State, Territory, or possession whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work under this act and the amount which it is entitled to receive. Before the funds herein provided shall become available to any college for any fiscal year, plans for the work to be carried on under this act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such sums shall be paid in equal semiannual payments on the 1st day of January and July of each year to the treasurer or other officer of the State, Territory, or possession duly authorized by the laws of the State, Territory, or possession to receive the same, and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture on or about the 1st day of January of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year and its disbursement, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Sec. 5. If any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State, Territory, or possession, for the support and maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State, Territory, or possession, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, Territory, or possession. No portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in college, or any other purpose not specified in this act. It shall be the duty of said colleges, annually, on or about the 1st day of January, to make to the governor of the State, Territory, or possession in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in extension work as defined in this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"Sec. 6. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds that a State, Territory, or possession is not entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of the State, Territory, or possession from which funds have been withheld in order that the State, Territory, or possession may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

"Sec. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States, Territories, or possessions receiving the benefits of this act, and also whether the appropriation of any State, Territory, or possession has been withheld; and if so, the reason therefor.

"Sec. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act."

Sec. 2. The acts or parts thereof enumerated below are hereby repealed:

The Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 711), as amended by the act of March 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 83).

Section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 438), as amended by section 2 of the act of June 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 233).

Section 23 of the Bankhead-Jones Act as added by the act of June 6, 1945 (59 Stat.

231), and as amended by the act of October 26, 1949 (Public Law 406, 81st Cong.).

The act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 881).

The act of April 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 589), as amended by section 707 of the act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 742).

The act of October 27, 1949 (Public Law 417, 81st Cong.).

The act of May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 571), insofar as it relates to extension work.

The act of February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1256), insofar as it relates to extension work.

The act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1520), insofar as it relates to extension work.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 25) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, clearly this bill is not the sort of legislation which should be passed on a call of the Consent Calendar. It should become the unfinished business of the Senate and be fully considered. I ask that it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

TENSIONS IN THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES OF THE SOVIET UNION

The resolution (S. Res. 105) authorizing the payment of certain expenses in connection with the preparation of a study entitled "Tension in the Satellite Countries of the Soviet Union" was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate a sum not to exceed \$1,200 for the purpose of reimbursing the Library of Congress for certain expenses incurred in connection with preparation, for such committee, of a study entitled "Tensions in the Satellite Countries of the Soviet Union."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 5134) to amend the Submerged Lands Act was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION FEES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1324) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix certain licensing and registration fees was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and empowered to fix from time to time, in accordance with section 2 of this act, the fees authorized to be charged by the following acts:

(1) The act entitled "An act to regulate steam engineering in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1887 (ch. 272,

24 Stat. 427 as amended; title 2, ch. 15, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(2) The act entitled "An act to regulate plumbing and gas fitting in the District of Columbia," approved June 18, 1898 (ch. 467, 30 Stat. 477, as amended; title 2, ch. 14, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(3) The act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1906 (ch. 2084, 34 Stat. 175, as amended; title 2, ch. 6 D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(4) The act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia," approved February 1, 1907 (ch. 442, 34 Stat. 870; title 2, ch. 8, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(5) The act entitled "An act to define the term of 'registered nurse' and to provide for the registration of nurses in the District of Columbia," approved February 9, 1907 (ch. 913, 34 Stat. 887, as amended; title 2, ch. 4, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(6) The act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of podiatry in the District of Columbia," approved May 23, 1918 (ch. 82, 40 Stat. 560, as amended; title 2, ch. 7, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(7) The act entitled "An act to create a board of accountancy for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 17, 1923 (ch. 94, 42 Stat. 1261, as amended; title 2, ch. 9, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(8) The act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of optometry in the District of Columbia," approved May 28, 1924 (ch. 202, 43 Stat. 177; title 2, ch. 5, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(9) The act entitled "An act to provide for the examination and registration of architects and to regulate the practice of architecture in the District of Columbia," approved December 13, 1924 (ch. 9, 43 Stat. 713, as amended; title 2, ch. 10, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(10) The act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929 (ch. 352, 45 Stat. 1326, as amended; title 2, ch. 1, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(11) The act entitled "An act to define, regulate, and license real-estate brokers, business chance brokers, and real-estate salesmen; to create a Real Estate Commission in the District of Columbia; to protect the public against fraud in real-estate transactions; and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1937 (ch. 760, 50 Stat. 787, as amended; title 45, ch. 14, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(12) The act entitled "An act to provide for the examination and licensing of those engaging in the practice of cosmetology in the District of Columbia," approved June 7, 1938 (ch. 321, 52 Stat. 611; title 2, ch. 13, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(13) The act entitled "An act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1938 (ch. 322, 52 Stat. 620, as amended; title 2, ch. 11, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(14) The act entitled "An act to amend the act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, approved June 6, 1892, and acts amendatory thereof," approved July 2, 1940 (ch. 513, 54 Stat. 716; title 2, ch. 3, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(15) The act entitled "An act to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 20, 1944 (ch. 612, 58 Stat. 823, as amended; title 2, ch. 12, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

(16) The act entitled "An act defining and regulating the practice of the profession of engineering and creating a Board of Registration for Professional Engineers in the

District of Columbia," approved September 19, 1950 (ch. 953, 64 Stat. 854; title 2, ch. 18, D. C. Code, 1951 ed.).

Sec. 2. The Commissioners may increase or decrease the fees authorized to be charged by each of the acts listed in the first section of this act to such amounts as may, in the judgment of the Commissioners, be reasonably necessary to defray the approximate cost of administering each of said acts.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 879) to amend section 12 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, as amended, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT OF PERFORMANCE AND PAYMENT BONDS IN CONNECTION WITH CERTAIN COAST GUARD CONTRACTS

The bill (S. 1640) to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Yes, indeed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, this bill has a rather lengthy legislative history. It passed the House in the 2d session of the 81st Congress in a form very similar to its present form, and it also passed the House in the 1st session of the 82d Congress, this time in the identical form in which it is now before the Senate.

I believe that the best short explanation of the bill which I have seen appears in the letter from the Comptroller General of the United States endorsing the bill. This letter appears in the committee report along with the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury recommending enactment of the bill, and I would quote the closing paragraphs of Mr. Warren's letter:

The act of August 24, 1935, requires that before any contract exceeding \$2,000 in amount for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the United States is awarded, the contractor must furnish a performance bond for the protection of the United States and a payment bond for the protection of persons furnishing material and labor to the contractor for use in connection with such contract.

The act of April 29, 1941, amended the act of August 24, 1935, by authorizing the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to waive such bond requirements with respect to contracts for the manufacturing, producing, furnishing, construction, alteration, repair, processing, or assembling of vessels,

aircraft, munitions, materiel, or supplies of any kind or nature for the Army or the Navy.

The instant bill would grant the same authority to the Secretary of the Air Force, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Secretary of the Treasury, insofar as Coast Guard contracts are considered and, in addition, would authorize the heads of all five of the agencies named in the bill to waive the bond requirements with respect to cost-type contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work.

The cost-type system of contracting is such that performance bonds can serve little, if any, purpose under contracts of that type and the usual basis for requiring payment bonds is eliminated to a large extent thereby. Consequently, and since uniformity in the contracting procedure for defense materiel and supplies by the major procurement agencies named in the bill appears to be desirable, this Office recommends that the bill be favorably considered.

Mr. President, I believe that that explanation sets forth the main purposes of the bill.

The committee heard witnesses representing the executive branch of the Government, all in support of the bill.

The letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury requesting the enactment of this legislation appears in the committee report and indicates that the bill has the concurrence of the Bureau of the Budget and that it would involve no additional expenditure of Federal funds.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1640) to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Coast Guard contracts was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of April 29, 1941 (55 Stat. 147; 40 U. S. C. 270e), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 793), may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Atomic Energy Commission, be waived with respect to cost-plus-a-fixed-fee and other cost-type contracts for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the United States and with respect to all contracts, including cost-plus-a-fixed-fee and other cost-type contracts, for the manufacturing, producing, furnishing, construction, alteration, repair, processing, or assembling of vessels, aircraft, munitions, materiel, or supplies of any kind or nature for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, or Atomic Energy Commission, regardless of the terms of such contracts as to payment or title."

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1941, to authorize the waiving of the requirement of performance and payment bonds in connection with certain Air Force, Coast Guard, and Atomic Energy Commission contracts."

DESIGNATION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AS POSTAL CLERKS AND ASSISTANT POSTAL CLERKS

The bill (S. 1643) to authorize the Post Office Department to designate en-

listed personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like an explanation of this bill by its author.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, speaking for the the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], I gladly offer an explanation.

This bill seeks to set up for the Army and the Air Force a procedure for assigning enlisted personnel for duty as mail clerks in the same manner as is now in effect in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

The Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard operate under a provision of law which provides, among other things, that the Secretaries may waive the giving of bond by Navy mail clerks.

The Army and the Air Force do not have this authority, and experience has shown that lack of such authority not only retards the expeditious handling of the mails, but also increases administrative costs.

The bill proposes simply to repeal existing law as it applies to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, and rewrite it so as to make it apply uniformly to all five of the services.

This bill was recommended by the Department of Defense and has the concurrence of the Bureau of the Budget.

Cost estimates indicate that it will involve about \$35,000 per year for the Army and the Air Force, but that this amount will be considerably offset by savings which should be brought about by the greater efficiency and economy which should result from the passage of this bill.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I gladly yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Is there involved in this bill the assignment of military personnel to an essentially civilian function—namely, post-office clerkships—which is not now being done?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Not at all. The bill has no such purpose at all. The purpose is to assign military personnel, in military areas, to handle mail for the military.

Mr. GORE. Are military personnel now performing these tasks or duties, or are civilian personnel performing them?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. As I have said, in the case of the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard, military personnel are performing these duties; in the case of the Army and the Air Force, they are not. The purpose of the bill is to make the practice uniform in all the services. It is another effort toward unification.

Mr. GORE. Then the answer must be that passage of the bill will entail assignment of military personnel to the performance of post office duties.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I misunderstood the Senator from Tennessee. I now understand what he means. Yes, in certain instances it will result as the Senator suggests, but it will be in con-

nection with and for the benefit of the military.

Mr. GORE. I have been so much disturbed by the number of young men being drafted into military service and then finding themselves assigned to functions which could just as well be performed by civilian personnel, perhaps in some cases better, that I am constrained to ask that the bill go over until I personally can examine it further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

REPORT ON RETIREMENT POLICY FOR FEDERAL PERSONNEL

The bill (S. 1870) to extend the time for filing a report by the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel established by the act of July 16, 1952, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I observe that the distinguished and able chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service is on the floor. I wish he would explain the bill.

Mr. CARLSON. When Public Law 555, 82d Congress, was approved on July 16, 1952, it created a body to be known as the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel. When the act was approved on that date, it was assumed that 18 months would be allowed in which to do the work.

Because of the change in administration, the committee did not begin functioning until February 1953. Thus, only about 11 months were left, and a request has been made to extend the deadline in Public Law 555 to June 30, 1954. The additional 6 months would give the committee about 17 months in which to perform its duties, which would be in accordance with the original plan when the act was passed by Congress.

Mr. SMATHERS. Are the appropriations for the civil-service retirement fund, which I notice Congress is not now making, awaiting recommendations by that committee? Is it the purpose of the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to recommend that all future appropriations for the retirement fund be held in abeyance until the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel has finally made its report?

Mr. CARLSON. I should say that that is not the recommendation of the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, but I understand the Committee on Appropriations has recommended that no action be taken until a later date, which I assume means a postponement until the work of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel is completed.

Mr. SMATHERS. So far as the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service knows, under the present law there will be no diminution in the amount of retirement pay which retired Federal workers are now receiving, by virtue of the extension of the time in which the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel can report. Is that correct?

Mr. CARLSON. I think I can definitely assure the Senator from Florida of that fact, since it has been estimated

that the 13 staff retirement systems are accruing obligations at the rate of more than \$2 billion a year, but that disbursements of benefits are running only about one-third of this amount, although they are rising sharply. In other words, I believe there are sufficient funds for any withdrawals and disbursements, but the matter is one that should be studied very carefully in the future.

Mr. SMATHERS. As the chairman may remember, the original basic law, which will expire at the end of 1954, increased the amount of the annuities.

Mr. CARLSON. I believe the law will expire in 1955.

Mr. SMATHERS. The point I am trying to make is that I hope there will be no change in the payment which retired Federal workers are now receiving until after the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel has had an opportunity to make its recommendations.

Mr. CARLSON. I assure the distinguished Senator from Florida that my views on this matter are in thorough accord with his views.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1870) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 (b) of the act entitled "An act to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended," approved July 16, 1952 (66 Stat. 723), is amended by striking out "December 31, 1953" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1954."

CATHERINE NINA COLE

The bill (S. 351) for the relief of Catherine Nina Cole was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Catherine Nina Cole, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. Edwin H. Milligan, a citizen of the United States.

PETER HOSKINS

The bill (S. 1176) for the relief of Peter Hoskins was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Peter Hoskins, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. and Mrs. Paul R. Hoskins, citizens of the United States.

RICHARD ROBERT KABISCH

The bill (S. 1521) for the relief of Richard Robert Kabisch was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor

child, Richard Robert Kabisch, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sgt. and Mrs. Julius Charles Kabisch, citizens of the United States.

ANASTASIA JOHN TSAMISIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 67) for the relief of Anastasia John Tsamisis, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "and head tax", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Anastasia John Tsamisis shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BETH BARBARA BURPEE (FUJIKO MAEZAWA)

The bill (S. 1387) for the relief of Beth Barbara Burpee (Fujiko Maezawa) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Beth Barbara Burpee (Fujiko Maezawa), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Capt. and Mrs. Gerald N. Burpee, citizens of the United States.

VITO RIZZI

The bill (S. 1416) for the relief of Vito Rizzi was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Vito Rizzi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

HANNI MARIE MATUSCHKE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 143) for the relief of Hanni Marie Matuschke, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments. The first amendment of the committee was on page 1, line 3, after the words "of the", to strike out "immigration laws" and insert "Immigration and Nationality Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 2, after line 5, to strike out "deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act

of 1917, as amended (U. S. C., title 8, secs. 155 and 156). In the event that the marriage between the above-named parties shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hanni Marie Matuschke, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Hanni Marie Matuschke, as of the date of the payment of the required visa fee and head tax," and insert "deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 241 and 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hanni Marie Matuschke, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Hanni Marie Matuschke as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee."

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment to the committee amendment on page 2, line 15, to strike out "241 and 242" and insert in lieu thereof "242 and 243." The latter are the appropriate sections of the Immigration Act to which the bill refers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the alien, Hanni Marie Matuschke, fiancée of Capt. Arthur Charles Rapske, a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that the said Hanni Marie Matuschke is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Cpl. Arthur Charlie Rapske, and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named parties does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hanni Marie Matuschke, she will be required to depart from the United States, and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Hanni Marie Matuschke, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Hanni Marie Matuschke as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

KURT J. HAIN AND ARTHUR KARGE

The bill (H. R. 782) for the relief of Kurt J. Hain and Arthur Karge was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

HARRY BLOCK

The bill (H. R. 870) for the relief of Harry Block was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GORE subsequently said: Mr. President, my attention was temporarily diverted when action was taken on Calendar 286, H. R. 870, an act for the relief of Harry Block.

The files of the minority calendar committee are incomplete with respect to this bill. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the procedure by which the bill was passed be vacated, and that the bill go over.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2023) for the relief of William Kipf and Darold D. Selk was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

DAVID H. ANDREWS AND JOSEPH T. FETSCH

The bill (H. R. 2363) for the relief of David H. Andrews and Joseph T. Fetsch was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I note that there are two beneficiaries named in the bill. In view of the fact that the title does not disclose that fact, I think the RECORD should show that there is more than \$157.53 to be paid out. There is to be paid to Joseph T. Fetsch the sum of \$278.60.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 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.

FRED B. NISWONGER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2366) for the relief of Fred B. Niswonger, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$966.64" and insert "\$666.64."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

RUTH D. CRUNK

The bill (H. R. 2420) for the relief of Ruth D. Crunk was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LENNIE P. RIGGS, JAMES A. CARSON, AND VERNON L. RANSOM

The bill (H. R. 2667) for the relief of Mrs. Lennie P. Riggs, James A. Carson, and Vernon L. Ransom was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PIO VALENSIN

The bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of Pio Valensin was considered, ordered to a

third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1857) to amend certain statutes providing expeditious judicial proceedings for the condemnation of lands for public purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, this bill involves various matters which make the bill not a proper one to be passed on the Consent Calendar. Therefore, I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

GRATUITY TO ANNIE COBB AND CARRIE COBB

The resolution (S. Res. 111) to pay a gratuity to Annie Cobb and Carrie Cobb was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Annie Cobb and Carrie Cobb, sisters of Ettie Cobb, an employee of the Senate at the time of her death, a sum equal to 5 months' compensation at the rate she was receiving by law at the time of her death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4654) to provide for the exemption from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in the executive branch of the Government and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

TRANSMISSION OF FILMS AND RELATED MATERIAL THROUGH THE MAILS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 971) to authorize films, and related material, for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and certainly I shall not object—I wonder if the distinguished junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] would furnish us with an explanation of the bill, for the purpose of the record.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the purpose of the proposed legislation is to extend the same mailing privileges and rates to educational and informational film and related materials as are now applicable to books. This does not apply to commercial theaters.

There has been a tremendous increase in the use of educational films during the past 15 years, and the use of such films and other audio-visual materials has now become a major means of public communication and an important part of the educational programs of schools, colleges, universities, and public libraries.

I wish to state for the benefit of the Senate that I firmly believe, after hold-

ing hearings, that had films been in as extensive use at the time the book rate was adopted as they are at the present time, there would have been no question that they would have been included. However, films represent one of the newer developments.

For these reasons, the committee reported the bill unanimously.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 204 (d) of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 (39 U. S. C., sec. 292a (d)) is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(d)" and by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(2) The rate provided in paragraph (1) for books may apply to 16-millimeter films and 16-millimeter film catalogs when sent through the mails except when sent to commercial theaters."

Sec. 2. Section 204 (e) of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948 (39 U. S. C., sec. 292a (e)) is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(e)" and by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(2) The rate provided in paragraph (1) for books may apply to 16-millimeter films, film strips, projected transparencies and slides, microfilms, sound recordings, and catalogs of such materials when sent to or from (A) schools, colleges, universities, or public libraries, and (B) religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans', or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual."

EVALUATION OF FISCAL REQUIREMENTS OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 833) to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1943 to provide for more effective evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Government Operations with amendments on page 8, after line 14, to insert:

(k) The Comptroller General of the United States shall, at the request of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Budget, make such investigations and reports with respect to any agency as will enable such joint committee to give adequate consideration to items relating to such agency which are contained in the budget as submitted by the President, and the justifications submitted in support thereof; and, for this purpose, the Comptroller General is authorized to employ technical and professional personnel without regard to the civil-service laws, rules, or regulations, and fix their compensation without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

On page 9, line 3, to change the subsection letter from "(k)" to "(l)", and in line 12, to change the subsection letter from "(l)" to "(m)", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 138 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

"Sec. 138. (a) There is hereby created a joint service committee, to be known as the

Joint Committee on the Budget (hereinafter in this section called the 'joint committee') and to be composed of 14 members as follows:

"(1) Seven Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, four from the majority party and three from the minority party, to be chosen by such committee; and

"(2) Seven Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, four from the majority party and three from the minority party, to be chosen by such committee.

"(b) No person shall continue to serve as a member of the joint committee after he has ceased to be a member of the committee from which he was chosen, except that the members chosen by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives who have been reelected to the House of Representatives may continue to serve as members of the joint committee notwithstanding the expiration of the Congress. A vacancy in the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection, except that (1) in case of a vacancy during an adjournment or recess of Congress for a period of more than 2 weeks, the members of the joint committee who are members of the committee entitled to fill such vacancy may designate a member of such committee to serve until his successor is chosen by such committee, and (2) in the case of a vacancy after the expiration of a Congress which would be filled from the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the members of such committee who are continuing to serve as members of the joint committee, may designate a person who, immediately prior to such expiration, was a member of such committee and who is reelected to the House of Representatives, to serve until his successor is chosen by such committee.

"(c) The joint committee shall elect a chairman and vice chairman from among its members at the first regular meeting of each session: *Provided, however*, That during even years the chairman shall be selected from among the members who are Members of the House of Representatives and the vice chairman shall be selected from among the members who are Members of the Senate, and during odd years the chairman shall be selected from among the members who are Members of the Senate and the vice chairman shall be selected from among the members who are Members of the House of Representatives.

"(d) A majority of the Members of each House who are members of the joint committee shall together constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a lesser number, as determined by a joint committee, may constitute a subcommittee and be authorized to conduct hearings and make investigations. Any member of a subcommittee so designated shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of any hearing or investigation, but the concurrence of a majority of the members of such subcommittee shall be necessary before any report or findings may be submitted to the joint committee.

"(e) It shall be the duty of the joint committee—

"(1) (A) to inform itself on all matters relating to the annual budget of the agencies of the United States Government, including analytical, investigative, audit, and other reports on Federal operations prepared by the General Accounting Office pursuant to section 312 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, the Government Corporation Control Act, and section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and by other Federal agencies; (B) to provide the Committee

on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate with such information on items contained in such budget, and the justifications submitted in support thereof, as may be necessary to enable said committees to give adequate consideration thereto; (C) to consider the President's messages on the state of the Union and the Economic Report, to consider all information relating to estimated revenues, including revenue estimates of the Department of the Treasury and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, to consider essential programs, and to consider changing economic conditions; and (D) to report to the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate its findings with respect to budget estimates and revisions in appropriations required to hold expenditures to the minimum consistent with the requirements of Government operations and national security;

"(2) to recommend to the appropriate standing committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate such changes in existing laws as may effect greater efficiency and economy in government;

"(3) to make such reports and recommendations to any standing committee of either House of Congress or any subcommittee thereof on matters within the jurisdiction of such standing committee relating to deviations from basic legislative authorization, or to appropriations approved by Congress which are not consistent with such basic legislative authorization, or to cut-backs in previously authorized programs which require appropriations, as may be deemed necessary or advisable by the joint committee, or as may be requested by any standing committee of either House of Congress or by any subcommittee thereof;

"(4) to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at the beginning of each regular session of the Congress the total estimated costs of all programs and projects authorized by the Congress, together with estimated costs of such programs and projects during the fiscal year under way, the ensuing fiscal year, and subsequent fiscal years, and to make such interim reports as may be deemed advisable.

"(5) The joint committee, or any subcommittee thereof, shall have power to hold hearings and to sit and act anywhere within or without the District of Columbia whether the Congress is in session or has adjourned or is in recess; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; to take testimony; to have printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures as it deems necessary to carry out its functions within the amount appropriated therefor. Subpenas shall be issued under the signature of the chairman or vice chairman of the committee and shall be served by any person designated by them. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 2, secs. 192-194) shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

"(g) The joint committee shall have a staff director, an associate staff director, and such other professional, technical, clerical, and other employees, temporary or permanent, as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the joint committee. Such employees shall be employed without regard to the civil-service laws, and their compensation shall be fixed without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. The staff director shall be appointed by and responsible to the members of the party of which the chairman of the joint committee is a member, and the associate staff director shall be appointed by and responsible to the

members of the opposition party. No person shall be employed by the joint committee unless the members appointing him have favorably considered the data with respect to him submitted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after a thorough investigation of his loyalty and security.

"(h) The joint committee shall make available members of its staff to assist the staffs of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and of the Senate and the several subcommittees thereof during the periods when appropriation bills are pending.

"(i) Professional and technical employees of the joint committee, upon the written authority of the chairman or vice chairman, shall have the right to examine the fiscal books, documents, papers, and reports of any agency of the United States Government within or without the District of Columbia, and data related to proposed appropriations incorporated in the annual budget transmitted by the President.

"(j) Qualified members of the staff of the Bureau of the Budget shall, at the request of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, be assigned to attend executive sessions of the subcommittees of the Appropriations Committees and to explain the content and basis of proposed appropriations.

"(k) The Comptroller General of the United States shall, at the request of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Budget, make such investigations and reports with respect to any agency as will enable such joint committee to give adequate consideration to items relating to such agency which are contained in the budget as submitted by the President, and the justifications submitted in support thereof; and, for this purpose, the Comptroller General is authorized to employ technical and professional personnel without regard to the civil-service laws, rules, or regulations, and fix their compensation without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended."

"(1) When used in this section, the term 'agency' means any executive department, commission, council, independent establishment, Government corporation, board, bureau, division, service, office, officer, authority, administration, or other establishment, in the executive branch of the Government. Such term includes the Comptroller General of the United States and the General Accounting Office, and includes any and all parts of the municipal government of the District of Columbia except the courts thereof.

"(m) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section. Appropriations for the expenses of the joint committee shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman."

Sec. 2. Effective at the beginning of the second regular session of the 83d Congress, section 133 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) (1) All bills and joint resolutions authorizing appropriations reported from committees of the Senate or the House of Representatives shall be accompanied by reports in writing, which shall be printed; and there shall be included in each such report or in an accompanying document an estimate from the department or other agency of the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government primarily concerned of the probable cost of carrying out the legislation proposed in such bill or resolution over the first 5-year period of its operation or over the period of its operation if such legislation will be effective for less than 5 years.

"(2) Estimates received from departments or agencies under this subsection may be submitted by the committees to the Bureau of the Budget for review, and such reviews, when practicable, shall be included in the reports or accompanying documents before said bills and joint resolutions are reported.

"(3) The Appropriations Committees of both Houses shall maintain compilations of all such estimates, and semiannually shall print those compilations (together with any comment of the Bureau of the Budget) for the information of the Congress."

Sec. 3. Section 139 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) The Joint Committee on the Budget is authorized to recommend that joint hearings be held by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and of subcommittees thereof; but such joint hearings shall not affect the power of the respective committees, and of subcommittees thereof, to conduct separate additional committee hearings and shall not affect the independence of committee deliberations and decision. The chairman of each such joint hearing shall be the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, or of the appropriate subcommittee thereof, of the House in which the bill is pending at the time of the hearing, and the vice chairman shall be the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the other House, or of the appropriate subcommittee thereof."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REMOVAL OF LIMITATION UPON RANK OF DIRECTOR OF MUSIC, LEADER OF MILITARY ACADEMY BAND

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1644) to amend the act of May 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 233), as amended, to remove the limitation upon the rank of the director of music, the leader of the Military Academy Band, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment on page 2, after line 18, to insert:

Sec. 2. The act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1111), is amended to read as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Naval Academy Band shall hereafter consist of one leader with the pay and allowances of such grade as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; one second leader with the pay and allowances of a warrant officer; and of such enlisted men and in such ratings as may be assigned to that band by the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the ratings and the proportionate distribution among the ratings of the enlisted men shall be substantially the same as in the Navy Band: *Provided further*, That the leader, second leader, and the enlisted men of the Naval Academy Band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, reenlistment, and length of service as are or hereafter may become applicable to other officers and enlisted men of the Navy."

Sec. 3. The President is authorized to appoint Lt. Comdr. Charles Brendler, United States Navy, to the permanent commissioned grade of commander in the Navy. Such appointment pursuant to this act shall be deemed to be not in the line of the Navy or in any staff corps of the Navy.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Act of May 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 223), as amended (10 U. S. C. 1086), is amended to read as follows: "That from and after the date of approval of this act the director of music, the leader of the Military Academy Band, shall have such rank as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army and shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowances of an officer of such grade: *Provided*, That in the computation of the pay and allowances of such director of music all active service in the Army, including service as teacher or director of music shall be counted as if it were commissioned service: *Provided further*, That the said leader of the Military Academy Band shall, at such time as the President in his discretion may direct, be retired as director of music with the highest rank in which he satisfactorily served for not less than 6 months while on active duty, as determined by the Secretary of the Army, and when so retired, shall be entitled to receive the same retirement pay as is now or may hereafter be provided by law or regulation for an officer in the Army of the same grade with length of service computed as above: *And provided further*, That the dependents of said director of music shall be entitled to the same pensions, death gratuity, and other benefits as are now or may hereafter be provided for an officer of the Regular Army of corresponding grade with corresponding length of service."

Sec. 2. The Act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1111), is amended to read as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Naval Academy Band shall hereafter consist of one leader with the pay and allowances of such grade as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy; one second leader with the pay and allowances of a warrant officer; and of such enlisted men and in such ratings as may be assigned to that band by the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the ratings and the proportionate distribution among the ratings of the enlisted men shall be substantially the same as in the Navy band: *Provided further*, That the leader, second leader, and the enlisted men of the Naval Academy Band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, reenlistment, and length of service as are or hereafter may become applicable to other officers and enlisted men of the Navy."

Sec. 3. The President is authorized to appoint Lt. Comdr. Charles Brendler, United States Navy, to the permanent commissioned grade of commander in the Navy. Such appointment pursuant to this act shall be deemed to be not in the line of the Navy or in any staff corps of the Navy.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the act of May 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 223), as amended, and the act of February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1111), to remove the limitation upon the rank of the Director of Music, the leader of the Military Academy Band, and to remove the limitation upon the pay of the leader of the United States Naval Academy Band, and to authorize the appointment of Lt. Comdr. Charles Brendler, United States Navy, to the permanent grade of commander in the Navy."

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an explanation of the bill just passed, for the purpose of the Record. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record at this point.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HENDRICKSON WITH RESPECT TO S. 1644

The bill S. 1644 concerns itself with three of the statutory military service bands.

This bill was introduced as a Department of Defense legislative item. As introduced it would remove a statutory limitation with respect to the Military Academy Band. The statute now provides that the leader of the Military Academy Band is entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade of captain. This bill would amend that statute by permitting the leader of the Military Academy Band to have such rank as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

The present statutory limitation against the rank of the leader of the Military Academy Band is discriminatory against the present incumbent. The present leader was appointed to that position in 1934. He has held the rank of captain since May 27, 1940, which is the effective date of the statute prescribing the limitation in rank. Even though the officer is qualified and deserving of promotion, the statutory limitation prevents any consideration of his advancement. The bill, by permitting the leader of the Academy Band to have a rank prescribed by the service Secretary, would justifiably remove the statutory limitation.

Section 2 of the bill is a committee amendment. What it does is to remove a similar statutory limitation on the rank of the leader of the Naval Academy Band. The present statute provides that the Naval Academy Band shall have a leader with the pay and allowances of lieutenant (senior grade), United States Navy. Section 2 of the bill would permit the leader of the Naval Academy Band to have such grade as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

The present leader of the Naval Academy Band has more than 40 years' service, yet the statute operates to prevent giving him recognition for his past service as a band leader.

Section 3 of the bill authorizes the President to appoint Lt. Comdr. Charles Brendler, the present leader of the United States Navy Band, to the permanent grade of commander. This officer has been in the Navy Band since its inception in 1925. Under the present rules regarding promotion, however, legislation is the only means by which the Navy could now promote Commander Brendler in recognition of his leadership of the United States Navy Band.

The bill in its present form is supported by the Department of Defense.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2327) to authorize the Post Office Department to designate enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as postal clerks and assistant postal clerks, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, this appears to be an erroneous listing. House bill 2327 is identical with calendar 276, Senate bill 1643, with respect to which action has been postponed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that the bill came over from the House, and is properly on the calendar.

Mr. GORE. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a cross reference to the Senate bill.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, it was the intention of the junior Senator from New Jersey to ask that the House bill be substituted for the Senate bill, in

the event there had been no objection to the consideration of the Senate bill.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN SCHOOL PROPERTIES TO LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that there is one bill which was passed to the foot of the calendar, and is to be considered at this time. Reference is made to Calendar No. 237, House bill 1242, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1242) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, to convey certain school properties to local school districts or public agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I had previously asked that the bill be passed over. I am advised by the Senator from New Mexico, who originally objected to it, that he now has no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, on page 2, line 3, after the word "tribe", to insert a colon and "*Provided further*, That no more than 20 acres of land shall be transferred under the terms of this act in connection with any single school property conveyed to State or local governmental agencies or to local school authorities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHÖPPEL in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of Clarence Arthur Beutel, Sr., of Illinois, to be Deputy Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the consideration of nominations on the Executive Calendar, beginning with the new reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will state the first nomination under the head of new reports.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the United States Coast Guard.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the nominations in the Coast Guard be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, it is the purpose of the acting majority leader to move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday at 12 o'clock noon. Before doing so, I wish to announce again to the Senate that on Monday the pending business will be Senate Resolution 32, Calendar 141.

We also plan to take up next week, if it is ready for Senate action, the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments appropriation bill. We shall also consider next week, under our present plans, both calendar No. 267, Senate Concurrent Resolution 8, providing for a Consolidated General Appropriation Act, and Calendar 296, House bill 4654, a bill to provide for the exemption from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in the executive branch of the Government, and for other purposes.

I wish the minority leader to be advised of our general plan. I believe that on Monday we can make an announcement with respect to certain other bills.

Mr. KNOWLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, a short time ago I made an announcement with respect to the legislative program of the Senate during next week.

I should also like to advise the Senate, in the event the agricultural reorganization resolution is reported by the committee—and I understand it will be reported—that of course, it being a privileged matter, inasmuch as there is a deadline and a time limit for its consideration, we may have to take it up on Monday or on Tuesday, and perhaps Monday may be the deadline on it.

Therefore I want the Senate to be advised of that fact, in the event the resolution is before the Senate.

ATTEMPTS TO CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, during the past couple of days there appeared in the Washington newspapers an article to the effect that a 21-year-old boy was sentenced to 18 months in prison for an attempt to bribe his associates on

a football team. I am not defending the conduct of the boy nor am I criticizing the decision of the courts. However, it is rather significant that this 21-year-old boy was sentenced merely for an attempt to bribe his classmates while other cases of more importance go unpunished.

I call attention to the fact that there has been evidence before the Department of Justice for the past several months along the same line involving Government officials and influence peddlers which, in my opinion, goes beyond the attempt feature. This evidence was reported to the Attorney General under the old administration last July.

In the early part of 1952 it came to my attention that the chief counsel of the Treasury Department, Charles Oliphant, had received a car from one Henry Grunewald. In checking I found that this car has been purchased from Lenox Hill Motors, Inc., New York. Under date of March 7, 1952, I directed a letter to Mr. John R. Hughes, vice president of Lenox Hill Motors, Inc., asking for information regarding this sale. I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1952.

Mr. JOHN R. HUGHES,
Vice President, Lenox Hill Motors, Inc.,
New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. HUGHES: I understand that on May 21, 1951, the Lenox Hill Motors, Inc., transferred to Charles Oliphant, 3247 Quesada Street NW., Washington, D. C., a 1950 Chrysler, title No. X514318, serial No. 70840255.

Will you please furnish me with the following information in reference to this sale:

1. What was the sales price of the car?
2. Was the car sold direct to Mr. Oliphant? If not, who was the third party?
3. What were the terms of the sale?
4. Was delivery accepted for the car, or was it delivered to Washington?

Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS. On March 14, 1952, I received a letter from the Lenox Hill Motors Co. in which they stated that the car in question was sold to one Edward A. Martin, of Princeton, N. J., for which he paid in cash the sum of \$2,763.35. It was a new 1950 Chrysler. I ask unanimous consent that their reply be incorporated in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

LENOX HILL MOTORS, INC.,
New York, N. Y., March 14, 1952.

HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We have your letter of March 7 and can advise you as follows:

1. The total sales price of the automobile in question was \$2,763.35.
2. The car was not sold direct to Mr. Oliphant. The arrangements for the purchase of this car were made by Mr. Edward A. Martin, Carter Road, Princeton, N. J. At his later request, the actual bill of sale and other papers establishing ownership were made out in the name of Charles Oliphant, 3247 Quesada Street NW., Washington, D. C.

These papers were forwarded to Mr. Edward A. Martin on May 21, 1951.

3. The terms of sale were cash.

4. Delivery of this car was made in New Jersey.

We trust this is the information which you seek.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. HUGHES,
Vice President, Lenox Hill Motors, Inc.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on March 18, 1952, I directed a letter to Mr. Edward A. Martin, Carter Road, Princeton, N. J., asking him for particulars about this transaction. On April 14, 1952, following his visit to my office, I received a reply from Mr. Martin, together with a memorandum, in which he outlined the procedure followed in connection with the sale of the car, and said, in effect, that he was acting only as the agent of Mr. Grunewald, with the title of the car having been made directly to Mr. Oliphant in Washington.

I ask unanimous consent that the letters be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

MARCH 18, 1952.

Mr. EDWARD A. MARTIN,
Princeton, N. J.

DEAR MR. MARTIN: I understand that on May 21, 1951, you transferred to Charles Oliphant, 3247 Quesada Street NW., Washington, D. C., a 1950 Chrysler, title No. X514318, serial No. 70840255.

Would you please advise me whether or not this car was a gift, and if not, the sales price along with the terms of contract.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 14, 1952.

Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILLIAMS: The enclosed memorandum is furnished in accordance with our conversation of April 8 relative to your letters of March 18 and April 2, in re Grunewald 1950 Chrysler title No. X514318, serial No. 70840255.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD A. MARTIN.

MEMORANDUM, SENATOR WILLIAMS' LETTERS, MARCH 18, 1952, AND APRIL 2, 1952, IN RE GRUNEWALD 1950 CHRYSLER, TITLE NO. X514318, SERIAL NO. 70840255, AND CONFERENCE, SENATOR WILLIAMS, APRIL 8, 1952

This date Edward A. Martin called on Senator WILLIAMS to discuss his letters of March 18, 1952, and April 2, 1952. The following information was conveyed to Senator WILLIAMS:

That late in September 1950 arrangements were made by Edward A. Martin to purchase car in question from Mr. Grunewald. After transfer of title, instructions had been issued to the dealer (Lenox Hill Motors) but before delivery of the car to Mr. Martin the sale arrangement was canceled by the parties and the title to the said vehicle was returned to Mr. Grunewald.

That Mr. Grunewald in May of 1951 consulted Edward A. Martin in connection with the registration of the title to this vehicle. Apparently he had not arranged to have the title reissued in his own name and requested that Edward A. Martin register the title to permit Mr. Grunewald to effect a sale of this vehicle. In view of the fact that Edward A. Martin at no time owned this vehicle, it was suggested to Mr. Grunewald that the title be returned to the dealer who sold him the car and reissued to the pro-

spective purchaser. This suggested procedure was followed by Mr. Grunewald in arranging the sale of the car in question.

That Edward A. Martin was not consulted further in connection with the details of the sale of the vehicle in question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, on July 5, 1952, I directed a letter to the Honorable James P. McGranery, then the Attorney General of the United States, and sent him a copy of this correspondence. I asked him to check whether or not there was any connection between the delivery of the automobile and the settlement on any particular tax case as between Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Grunewald.

On July 15 I received a reply from Mr. McGranery, in which he stated that the transactions had already been under investigation by his Department and that the information which I had furnished him was in substantial agreement with the results of their investigation. He further stated that the Department was proceeding to explore the case.

I ask unanimous consent that this correspondence be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

JULY 5, 1952.

HON. JAMES P. MCGRANERY,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Several months ago considerable discussion appeared in the press regarding the close association between Henry Grunewald and Charles Oliphant, former Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Involved in that discussion was the alleged delivery of an automobile to Mr. Oliphant by Mr. Grunewald.

I have traced this Chrysler automobile, and find that it was originally sold by the Lenox Hill Motors, Inc., of New York City, to a Mr. Edward A. Martin, Carter Road, Princeton, N. J., who paid for the car, but at a later date requested the actual bill of sale be made out in the name of Charles Oliphant. This latter transaction was carried out on May 21, 1951.

Further inquiry developed that Mr. Martin was associated with William Power Maloney, former Justice official, who represented Mr. Henry Grunewald before the Senate District Committee in 1950, at which time Mr. Grunewald was charged with wiretapping. Mr. Maloney is the attorney who, during this same period, according to testimony before the King subcommittee, took an unusual interest in the Hyman Harvey Klein (Baltimore liquor dealer) tax case.

It is my understanding that Mr. Oliphant admits having been approached by this same group in reference to this tax case, and, in view of the fact that it now appears that a car was delivered to him and paid for by them, I think the entire case should be thoroughly explored by the Justice Department.

I am enclosing copies of my correspondence with the Lenox Hill Motors, Inc., as well as my correspondence with Commissioner Dunlap relative to this case. Also enclosed is a memorandum dated April 8, 1952, which was prepared by Mr. Martin, in which he explains his interest in this case.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

JULY 15, 1952.

HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 5, 1952, with

enclosures, addressed to the Attorney General, regarding the transfer of a Chrysler automobile originally purchased by Henry Grunewald to Charles Oliphant, former Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Your letter apparently in error was mailed to the General Accounting Office, and was only received in this office today.

These transactions have been under investigation by the Department of Justice for some time, and the information furnished by you is in substantial agreement with the results of our investigation.

Your interest in furnishing the Department of Justice this information is deeply appreciated, and we wish to assure you that the matter is being fully explored.

Sincerely,

JAMES M. MCINERNEY,
Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have another letter, dated April 3, 1953, addressed to Mr. Charles Oliphant, of Washington, in which I asked him to explain his version of the transaction. On April 8, 1953, I received a reply from Mr. Oliphant. I ask unanimous consent that this correspondence be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

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

APRIL 3, 1953.

MR. CHARLES OLIPHANT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. OLIPHANT: It has come to my attention that a 1950 Chrysler, title No. X514318, serial No. 70840255, was delivered to you in May 1951. The inference has been given that perhaps this car was a gift to you under what might be described as improper circumstances.

I had expected to serve as chairman of a subcommittee which could have discussed this allegation with you in an official manner; however, this did not materialize.

Recognizing that there might readily be a complete explanation of this inference I am requesting that you furnish me either a confirmation or a denial of receipt of the car, and if the car was a routine purchase, please furnish a complete report as to from whom it was purchased and a record of the payments. If the car was either a full or partial gift indicate from whom it was received.

I recognize that these questions are somewhat personal; however, since the allegation covers a period in which you were Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, I am sure you appreciate the importance of clearing up the rumor.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

APRIL 8, 1953.

HON. JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SENATOR: Your letter of April 3, 1953, requested a report with respect to my acquisition of a 1950 automobile.

Late in May 1951, after Mr. Henry Grunewald and I had called retail dealers as to fair market value, I offered to pay him \$2,000—the highest figure furnished—for a 1950 Chrysler six. I then sold my 1947 Buick to a used-car dealer for \$700. A week or so later I paid \$700 in cash to Mr. Grunewald as down payment. In November 1951 I delivered the title certificate to him as security for the balance due and a check for \$70 as first installment on such balance. I made a like payment in December; and a payment by check early in March for \$140, for the January and February payments. Later in March 1952 I paid the balance due of \$1,020 by check, asking for and receiving both a receipt for payment in full and return of the title certificate.

As you probably know, this transaction has been not only previously reported in the press, but has also been the subject of complete inquiry by the House Ways and Means Subcommittee, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and a Federal grand jury.

Should you wish any further information as to your question, let me know.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES OLIPHANT.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I call attention to the significant fact that this was a new 1950 Chrysler, for which they paid \$2,763.35, and that it was purchased and transferred to Mr. Oliphant at a time when cars were not in surplus, but rather in short supply. Therefore, I see no reason why they would have to discount the car. Nevertheless, the car was delivered, apparently from the showroom in New York direct to Mr. Oliphant in Washington, without its ever having been used by any of the men involved.

Likewise, although the title was transferred to Mr. Oliphant in May 1951, it was not until November 1951, after the tax scandal began to break, that security was given by Mr. Oliphant for the car, according to his own statement. At that time Mr. Oliphant says he did assign the title to Mr. Grunewald as collateral for the balance due.

Likewise I call attention to the fact that the major claimed payments were made in March 1952. It may be coincidental that March 1952 was also the date of the letters of inquiry which I sent to the Lenox Hill Motor Co. and to Mr. Edward A. Martin asking for an explanation.

Notwithstanding the fact that all of this evidence has been on record along with the testimony before the House showing that Mr. Grunewald had this rather peculiar habit of subsidizing top officials of the Treasury Department, no indictments have been obtained against him for this conduct.

Mr. Grunewald has testified that he gave television sets to many high officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau, including Mr. Oliphant. It has also been testified that he subsidized an apartment for an Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue. How many others, we do not know.

It was also shown, according to their own testimony, that Mr. Oliphant was discussing tax cases with Mr. Grunewald.

Mr. President, we have heard a lot about section 55, and that it is a violation of the law to give even a Member of the Senate any information regarding anyone's tax returns. Yet here we see a man who is Chief Counsel of the Treasury Department, and sometimes others, discussing these cases with prominent influence peddlers—men of questionable character. They discussed these cases by their own admission. It is rather strange that no effort is being made to prosecute them for violation of section 55.

I also call attention to the fact that on October 16, 1952, 3 months after these facts were reported to the Attorney General, the Treasury Department authorized and approved Charles Oliphant as being qualified to practice before the Treasury Department, and gave him a card restoring him to good standing.

I think it is time that we prove to the American people that justice works across the board whenever a violation of the law is involved. If it is a violation of the law for a college student who otherwise has a good background to "attempt" to bribe one of his classmates, it is certainly a violation of some law on our statute books for an influence peddler to make, or for top officials in the Treasury Department to accept, such lavish gifts and entertainment.

It is hard to impress upon the youth of America the importance of high moral standards when they read of how low the moral standards of some of our public officials had deteriorated during the past 5 years.

I sincerely hope and believe that the new Attorney General and the House committee under the chairmanship of Congressman KEAN will continue to explore this case until all the facts have been developed and appropriate action taken.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, May 25, 1953, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 21, 1953:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

R. Douglas Stuart, of Illinois, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Canada.

William T. Pfeiffer, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic.

Michael J. McDermott, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to El Salvador.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Adm. Arthur William Radford, United States Navy, to have the grade and rank of an admiral while serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Department of Defense.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Adm. Robert Bostwick Carney, United States Navy, to be Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of admiral, for a term of 2 years.

SMALL DEFENSE PLANTS ADMINISTRATION

William D. Mitchell, of Colorado, to be Administrator, Small Defense Plants Administration.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Joseph E. Talbot, of Connecticut, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1959. (Reappointment.)

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Chester R. MacPhee, of California, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 28, with headquarters at San Francisco, Calif.

Charles F. Brown, Jr., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 42, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

Cleta M. Smith, of Missouri, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 45, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo.
Frank D. Yturria, of Texas, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 23, with headquarters at Laredo, Tex.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States:

Lt. Col. Charles Peter West, O29964, United States Army.

Maj. Arthur Robert Barry, O23160, United States Army.

Capt. Ira Burdette Coldren, Jr., O27249, United States Army.

Capt. Thomas Henry McBryde, O28188, United States Army.

Capt. Edward Leo Flaherty, Jr., O28467, United States Army.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 510 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be colonels

Bernd Gustav Baetcke, O29497.
William Edwin Barksdale, O29478.
Chester Thomas Barton, O29529.
Benjamin DeWitt Beach, O29505.
Jesse Donald Bell, O29441.
Joseph Caccavaio Boyer, O29461.
Carl Sharral Brandner, O29442.
X Elmer Melvin Burns, O29499.
X Steven Stanley Cerwin, O29526.
Robert Hugh Christie, O29514.
Richard Harriman Comstock, O51206.
Derrill McCollough Daniel, O29500.
X Fred Joseph Delmore, O29440.
William Elam Eckles, O29450.
John Embry, O41798.
X Robert Carlisle Gray, O29531.
Stanley Howerton Hankins, O51100.
X Hiram Dudley Ives, O29509.
Louis Williford Jackson, O29474.
Shaffer Floyd Jarrell, O51112.
Robert Joseph Karrer, O51195.
X George Nelson Kibler, O29490.
X Eldon Hunter Larecy, O29523.
Lynwood David Lott, O41796.
Harold Clifford Lyon, O41832.
Lloyd Robert MacAdam, O29513.
X Richard Samuel McConnell, O41838.
X Charles Dudley McDaniel, O39696.
Francis Nicholas Miller, O41791.
Lillard Parker Miller, O29511.
Merton Edward Munson, O29519.
Daniel Aloysius O'Connor, O29454.
Donald Roy Patterson, O39624.
X Lindley Ames Pennypacker, O41851.
Alfred Arthur Pursall, O29491.
Robert Carlisle Rodgers, O29540.
George Reynolds Russell, O41827.
X Herbert Lucian Scofield, O29462.
Maurice Patterson Shaver, O29465.
Septimus Bonham Sightler, Jr., O41824.
Stephen D. Slaughter, Jr., O29530.
Lyman Francis Stangel, O29449.
X George Brice Sumner, O39689.
Kenneth Elwood Tilton, O29487.
Morton Elmer Townes, O18255.
Israel Brent Washburn, O29493.
Paul Russell Weyrauch, O18252.
Donald Boyd Wilson, O51198.
Hoke Smith Wofford, O29480.
X Walter Bernard Yeager, O29464.
Richard Cox Zalesky, O38682.

To be colonels, Medical Corps

Albert Alfred Biederman, O20501.
Warner Fremont Bowers, O29197.
Angel Antonio Cardona, O24299.
Edward Morris DeYoung, O20076.
Robert Tuthill Gants, O19636.

William Donald Graham, O20067.
Harold Everus Harrison, O20078.
Eugene Coryell Jacobs, O20499.
Thomas William Mattingly, O20068.
Byron Glen McKibben, O19633.
George Foster Peer, O19638.
Thair Cozzens Rich, O19631.
Albert Marion Richmond, O19678.
William Warren Roe, Jr., O19675.
Lewis Calvin Shellenberger, O20506.
James Leslie Snyder, O19627.
Angvald Vickoren, O19680.

To be colonels, Dental Corps

Joseph Leroy Bernier, O20093.
Roy L. Bodine, Jr., O20484.
Bernice Julius Cehrs, O29220.
Gerald J. Collins, O29221.
George Farrer Jeffcott, O20077.
X George Thomas Perkins, O20468.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States under the provisions of sections 502 and 509 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be lieutenant colonels

X Creighton Williams Abrams, Jr., O20296.
X Charles MacKinnon Ackley, O39997.
X Marcus Webb Adams, O40025.
X Rellie Weldon Adams, O42663.
X Henry Benson Alexander, O30565.
X Truman Alford, O30765.
X Orvie Palmer Anderson, O42727.
X Sture Alexander Ansel, O30554.
X John Fred Arfman, O42802.
X Leslie Adam Arnold, O30815.
X William Franklin Ashenfelder, O40008.
X Theodore Fox Astrella, O42656.
X Edwin Lawrence Atkins, O30809.
X James Edgar Baker, O42714.
X George Armington Baldry, O30615.
X John Thomas Bankus, O42799.
X George MacElwain Barker, O30708.
X John Earl Barlow, O20224.
X John Merton Barnum, O51780.
X Douglas Chesley Barton, O38829.
X William Nott Beard, O20154.
X Edwin Gregory Beggs, O20297.
X Fred Deakyn Bendler, Jr., O30681.
X Henry Kreitzer Benson, Jr., O20331.
X Walter Bernard Bess, O20151.
X Leon Bierl, O42682.
X Arland Eugene Bigelow, O51687.
X Eugene Billings, O30816.
X Charles Billingslea, O20367.
X Roberts Homer Billingsley, O30608.
X Wilson Harold Birch, O42816.
X Donald Read Bodine, O20238.
X Otto Max Boerner, O30747.
X Lowell Traxler Bondshu, O51670.
X John Herman Bosbyshell, O30596.
X Richard William Bowen, O42642.
X Millard G. Bowen, Jr., O30536.
X Harvey Bower, O19912.
X James Whitwell Bowman, O38813.
X Robert Walter Breaks, O20273.
X John Willard Britten, O38828.
X Frank Knight Britton, O30532.
X Harold Marvin Brown, O30777.
X Ned Butler Broyles, O20289.
X Donald Garton Buck, O30745.
X Harry William Bues, Jr., O42772.
X Raymond Walter Burkett, O30603.
X Robert Matthew Burnett, O20187.
X Robert Berkeley Bush, O30692.
X Winston Butscher, O30599.
X Adam Stephen Buynoski, O20169.
X William Leslie Calhoun, O42664.
X Fay Edward Joseph Carey, O38814.
X Norman Donald Carnes, O30666.
X Raymond Lemuel Cato, O20195.
X Andrew Davis Chaffin, Jr., O20153.
X James Archie Cheatham, O30427.
X George Weldon Childs, O20294.
X John Henry Chiles, O20295.

- × Donald Paul Christensen, O20257.
 × Robert Arthur Claffee, O30810.
 × John Clapper, Jr., O42835.
 × Ernest Church Clark, Jr., O42834.
 × Maurice Neal Clark, O42690.
 × Chester Victor Clifton, Jr., O20246.
 × Roy Wheaton Cole, Jr., O20277.
 × James Clifton Conine, O30203.
 × William Henry Connerat, Jr., O30730.
 × William Mellard Connor, O20137.
 × Eugene Cook, O30736.
 × Thomas Worthington Cooke, O20307.
 × Harry W. Cooper, O42261.
 × Stafford Ashley Cooper, O42730.
 × Louis Wenzel Correll, O30582.
 × Clarence Albert Cozart, O20152.
 × Claude Lee Crawford, O20266.
 × Albert Raymond Cupello, O38822.
 × Robert Francis Curran, O20338.
 × Donald McBurney Curtis, O38837.
 × John Harold Daly, O20284.
 × Herman William Dammer, O30363.
 × Richard Percy Davidson, O42785.
 × Robert Clifton Davie, O40050.
 × Charles Ivy Davis, O42658.
 × William Aldrich Davis, O20198.
 × Kenneth Francis Dawait, O20226.
 × Charles Albert Deason, O30601.
 × Bert de Melker, O30679.
 × Patrick Howard Devine, O31975.
 × Randolph Charles Dickens, O20290.
 × John Harrison Dixon, O42733.
 × Thomas William Donnell, O30663.
 × Gilbert Meding Dorland, O20132.
 × Ramon Carl Dougan, O30566.
 × Harry Vincent Douglas, O42786.
 × Jesse Cyrus Drain, Jr., O20318.
 × Maurice Loring Driscoll, O30525.
 × Edward Clare Dunn, O20245.
 × James Elbert Dupree, O40044.
 × William Fredrick Durbin, O51748.
 × Clifford Earl Dykes, O51781.
 × Theodore Larned Eastmond, O40013.
 × James Douglas Edgar, O30635.
 × John Devitt Edmunds, O30323.
 × David Lincoln Edwards, O20359.
 × Ralph Harvey Elliott, O30744.
 × Benjamin Franklin Evans, Jr., O20368.
 × Graham Roy Evans, O30656.
 × Robert French Evans, O42662.
 × Ernest Wyttenbach Ewbank, Jr., O30474.
 × William John Fabritius, O40021.
 × Walter Alexander Faiks, O20129.
 × William Crawford Farmer, O30691.
 × Charles William Farnum, O42743.
 × Carl Yates Farrell, O30628.
 × Robert George Fergusson, O20267.
 × Raymond Frederick Field, O42784.
 × Irving William Finberg, O42716.
 × John Georg Wilhelm Finke, O40037.
 × Joshua Asher Finkel, O20253.
 × Harrison Hines Finlayson, O42697.
 × George Alexander Finley, O20136.
 × Austin Glenwood Fisher, O20324.
 × Edward William Fitzgerald, O30495.
 × Andrew Paul Flanagan, O30609.
 × Franklin Morris Fliniau, O30263.
 × Robert Brown Franks, O40041.
 × LeRoy Ernest Frazier, O30678.
 × Harold Lee Freshwater, O51739.
 × Russell Oliver Fudge, O30652.
 × Myron Abraham Funk, O30798.
 × Foster LeRoy Furphy, O20163.
 × Philip Joseph Galanti, O30684.
 × James Byrd Gall, O30563.
 × Ralph Richard Ganns, O20184.
 × Peter Woods Garland, Jr., O20288.
 × Henry Merle Garretson, O38809.
 × Ritchie Garrison, O30696.
 × Frederick Harold Gaston, Jr., O20276.
 × Giles Henry Gere, O51707.
 × Joseph Otto Gerot, O30818.
 × Floyd Edward Gidens, O30543.
 × James Russell Gilbert, O51689.
 × Shelby Linwood Gillette, O30727.
 × Bob Haynes Glover, O30680.
 × Clarence Edward Gooding, O20258.
 × Guinn Burch Goodrich, O42680.
 × James Bennett Goodwin, O30573.
 × James Emmett Goodwin, O20158.
 × John Gottfried Gramzow, O30735.
 × John Ewell Grant, O42778.
 × Russell Porter Grant, O42646.
 × Philip Sheffield Greene, O20314.
 × James Bryson Gregory, O51737.
 × Wilbur Maben Griffith, O20250.
 × Donald Gilbert Grothaus, O20221.
 × Edward Alexander Grove, O20200.
 × Elmer Willford Grubbs, O20291.
 × Raymond Richard Guehring, O51723.
 × Maurice Benjamin Gullion, O42826.
 × Paul Garland Guthrie, O30050.
 × Harry Edward Hagerty, O30685.
 × Everett George Hahney, O20185.
 × Samuel Lindsay Hall, O51584.
 × William Alph Hamburg, O30741.
 × William Charles Hancke, O20263.
 × Robert Chesley Harris, O30529.
 × Charles Dudley Hartman, Jr., O20192.
 × Raymond John Harvey, O20116.
 × Harold Gerson Haskell, O30588.
 × Earl Henry Hauschultz, O42789.
 × Thomas Jay Hayes 3d, O20134.
 × Morgan Barnes Heasley, O30175.
 × John Robert Hector, O30717.
 × John Arnold Heintges, O20281.
 × George Joseph Helms, O30694.
 × Jacob Richard Hershey, O30286.
 × Glenn Carroll Hess, O51753.
 × Herbert Bernard Heyer, O40042.
 × Wright Hiatt, O20139.
 × David Woodrow Hiestor, O20191.
 × Howard Cogswell Higley, O38821.
 × James Fella Hill, O38835.
 × B. J. Leon Hirschorn, O51762.
 × Melvin Adolf Hoherz, O42819.
 × Stephen Walsh Holderness, O20157.
 × Robert Everett Holman, O38815.
 × Gordon Henry Holterman, O20135.
 × Earl Franklin Holton, O20241.
 × Roy Warren Horton, O30626.
 × George Edward Hughes, O30733.
 × James Renwick Hughes, O20343.
 × George Melvin Hunt, O30782.
 × Milburn Neil Huston, O30612.
 × James Michael Illig, O20330.
 × Langdon Andrew Jackson, Jr., O20251.
 × Arthur Milton Jacoby, O20125.
 × John Joseph Jakle, O20270.
 × Theodore Janof, O20382.
 × Jack Cassels Jeffrey, O30763.
 × Harry Waldemar Johnson, O42821.
 × Jesse Mellette Johnson, O51797.
 × Luther Elman Johnson, O30535.
 × Wilbur Morgan Johnson, O30577.
 × Paul LeGrand Jolley, O30764.
 × John Price Jones, Jr., O30807.
 × Maxwell Morrison Kallman, O20182.
 × Henry Jacob Katz, O20138.
 × Arthur Ernest Kankee, O42797.
 × Benjamin Franklin Keist, O38843.
 × John Edward Kelly, O20156.
 × Bruce Edward Kendall, O30623.
 × John Herbert Kerkering, O20120.
 × Robert Henry Kessler, O20178.
 × Pierre Victor Kieffer, Jr., O20122.
 × William Henry Kinard, Jr., O20180.
 × Edward Warwick King, O30646.
 × Laurence Terry King, O30713.
 × Ralph Dickson King, O20115.
 × Miles Albert Kinley, O51718.
 × Karl Theodore Klock, Jr., O20123.
 × Royden Arnold Konopaska, O30787.
 × Arthur Kramer, O20140.
 × Walter Wulfe Kuehler, O30731.
 × Howard Frederick Kuenning, O42739.
 × Fredolin William Kuhn, O51734.
 × James Benjamin Lampert, O20147.
 × James Dillard Land, O30650.
 × James Edward Landrum, Jr., O20216.
 × Wilmer Charles Landry, O20208.
 × Erdle Otis Lansford, O30569.
 × Roy Lassetter, Jr., O51714.
 × George Thomas Laughlin, O30723.
 × Lawrence Edward Laurion, O20150.
 × Thomas James Lawlor, O20361.
 × Clyde Lafayette Layne, O20317.
 × Charles Bruce Layton, O30729.
 × Frank Edwin Lee, O42775.
 × James Billy Leer, O20370.
 × Gus Edward Lehmann, O40001.
 × John Lawrence Leidenheimer, O30795.
 × McPherson LeMoyné, O20309.
 × Henry David Lind, O20256.
 × Thea Lewis Lipscomb, O20174.
 × James Poats Littlejohn, O42837.
 × William Edward Lobit, O30699.
 × Eugene Everett Lockhart, O20181.
 × Neal Wallace Lovness, O30540.
 × Harold Roy Low, O20234.
 × Robert Richard Lutz, O30767.
 × John Matthew Lynch, O20377.
 × Arthur Lawrence MacKusick, O42695.
 × Edward Francis Maguire, O30332.
 × Steven Malevich, O30660.
 × Roland Hull Mapes, O30538.
 × Lawrence Bernard Markey, O38826.
 × Harrison Schermerhorn Markham, O20073.
 × Thomas Joseph Matkovic, O30641.
 × Robert Edward McCabe, O20269.
 × Roy Dean McCarty, O20119.
 × Donald Maxwell McClain, O42693.
 × David McCoach 3d, O20177.
 × Weston Arthur McCormack, O30716.
 × Aloysius Elliott McCormick, Jr., O20363.
 × Harold Donovan McCormick, O42765.
 × John Daniel McElheny, O20170.
 × Horace Fenton McFeely, O38812.
 × Ambrose Thomas McGuckian, O42725.
 × Henry Hora McLauchlin, Jr., O51752.
 × Howard Franklin McManus, O20346.
 × Carroll Barton McMath, Jr., O42678.
 × Thomas Donald McPhaill, O30613.
 × William Francis Meany, O20287.
 × Henry William Meinecke, O42722.
 × William Herbert Melhorn, O51557.
 × Philip Buckley Melody, O38782.
 × Leo Vasserot Merle, Jr., O51778.
 × Wheeler Godfrey Merriam, O30759.
 × Harry Schney Messac, O51682.
 × John Hersey Michaelis, O20328.
 × Marter Denton Middleton, O51767.
 × Harry Edgar Mikkelsen, O20179.
 × Alexander Hamilton Miller, O39992.
 × Allen Clinton Miller 2d, O20342.
 × James Allen Miller, O40018.
 × Luther Russell Miller, O30737.
 × Charles Burnham Milliken, O20340.
 × William David Milne, O20144.
 × Wilton Briggs Moats, O30336.
 × Edward Daniel Mohlere, O20286.
 × Richard Harold Moore, O30721.
 × Howard Allen Morris, O20141.
 × Thurman Wesley Morris, O20315.
 × James McCauslin Moynahan, O42848.
 × Thomas Vernon Munson, O42654.
 × Harry Murphy Murray, O30610.
 × Edwin Aloysius Muth, O30670.
 × George Emil Myers, O51765.
 × Jack Nicholas Nahas, O39990.
 × William Henry Nicolson, O30804.
 × Donald Wallace Noake, O20357.
 × Ned Taylor Norris, O20222.
 × Edmund Robert O'Brien, O40032.
 × Robert Emmett O'Brien, Jr., O20313.
 × Herbert Joseph O'Connor, O51654.
 × Walter Blair O'Connor, O51740.
 × Robert James O'Donnell, O51786.
 × Charles Lindley Ogden, O30689.
 × John Mayo Ogilvie, Jr., O30773.
 × Keith Thomas O'Keefe, O30689.
 × Clarence Oliver Olson, O30734.
 × Lester Keith Olson, O30640.
 × Paul Francis Oswald, O20160.
 × Thomas Wilbur Otto, O30799.
 × George Alvin Pace, O30552.
 × Charles Manly Pack, O20378.
 × Gordon Benjamin Page, O40046.
 × Reginald Joseph Beauregard Page, O20149.
 × Bruce Palmer, Jr., O20117.
 × Edwin Stanton Palmer, O30806.
 × Norman Welbec Parsons, O30793.
 × Robert Bruce Partridge, O20204.
 × Gerald Alexander Patrick, O42853.
 × Allen Leeds Peck, A20327.
 × James Clifton Pennington, O42749.
 × Howard Pinkney Persons, Jr., O20167.
 × Wytthe Munford Peyton, Jr., O42830.
 × Preston Vincent Phelps, O40026.

- × Ernest Wesley Philpot, O30627.
 × Ray Allen Pillivant, O19761.
 × Rolla Darby Pollock, O38832.
 × Philip Eugene Pons, O30621.
 × Theodore Law Poole, Jr., O30606.
 × Beverly Evans Powell, O20237.
 × Josef Albert Prall, O51772.
 × William Raymond Prince, O20219.
 × Colle A. Quinn, O30571.
 × Thomas Joseph Raber, O30614.
 × David Radam, O51736.
 × Roger Allen Rawley, O30648.
 × Robert Sidney Redfield, O30704.
 × Philip Waters Regar, O40053.
 × Hamilton Reger, O30700.
 × Raymond Wilhelm Reinsner, O51656.
 × Burkitt Améral Reynolds, O30814.
 × James Halsell Reynolds, O42721.
 × Walter Brown Richardson, O30597.
 × Harold Robert Richmond, O30265.
 × Carl LaVerne Rickenbaugh, O20259.
 × Richard Wilkins Ripple, O20312.
 × Paul James Ritchie, O38808.
 × John Edward Robb, O42790.
 × Eldred George Robbins, Jr., O20211.
 × Walter Donald Rogers, O30676.
 × John Walter Romlein, O20197.
 × William Thomas Ryder, O20298.
 × Frank Joseph Sackton, O30553.
 × Robert Hall Safford, O20244.
 × Eugene Albert Salet, O30790.
 × Henry Rensselaer Sanford, O38827.
 × John Lewis Schaefer, O39999.
 × John Warren Schroeder, O30637.
 × Heinrich Gary Schumann, O39991.
 × William John Scott, O42718.
 × Thomas Jennings Seigler, Jr., O30789.
 × Henry Carrol Settle, O30665.
 × Irwin Thomas Shaw, O42679.
 × Leonard Copeland Shea, O20231.
 × Clarence Earl Sheen, O40015.
 × William Reeves Shuler, O20118.
 × Franklin Rogers Sibert, O20329.
 × William Edward Slevers, O20299.
 × Glenn Austin Sikes, O20353.
 × Lawrence Spencer Simcox, O30602.
 × Charles Lee Simpson, O20325.
 × William Marshall Slayden, O30754.
 × Eugene Smith O30559.
 × James Pickett Smith, O30772.
 × Ridgway Pancoast Smith, Jr., O20243.
 × Selwyn Dyson Smith, Jr., O20194.
 × Stephen Elliott Smith, O20142.
 × Vernon Merriweather Smith, O39993.
 × Howard McCrum Snyder, Jr., O20213.
 × Lennard Charles Sorensen, O42710.
 × Cecil Eldon Spann, Jr., O20162.
 × Allen Thomas Stanwix-Hay, O51759.
 × Douglas Stevens, O38816.
 × Marsh Patrick Stockton, O51769.
 × Orville Newton Stokes, O20215.
 × Robert Russell Summers, O42841.
 × Edwin Van Valkenburg Sutherland, O20173.
 × John Franklin Sutherland, O30779.
 × Oren Swain, O20176.
 × John Wendell Swanson, O30788.
 × Eugene S. Tarr, O42827.
 × James Cornelius Taylor, O30616.
 × Edgar Hall Thompson, Jr., O20143.
 × Orval Calvin Thompson, O30539.
 × John Massie Throckmorton, O42711.
 × Raymond Horace Tiffany, O20348.
 × Ralph Arthur Tolve, O40027.
 × John David Torrey, Jr., O20217.
 × Horace Entricen Townsend, O30578.
 × George Adolph Traeger, O30746.
 × Robert John Trout, O20347.
 × Merlin Oscar Tryon, O38810.
 × Benjamin Otto Turnage, Jr., O20360.
 × Alexander Shadrick Turner, O51632.
 × John Gilbert Turner, O31414.
 × Raymond Van Fleet, O51801.
 × Adrianus Johannus Van Oosten, O40028.
 × Howard Elbert Von Kaenel, O30527.
 × George Abraham Waik, O42796.
 × Fred Livingood Walker, Jr., O20293.
 × Frederick Nason Walker, Jr., O51655.
 × Benjamin Merritt Warfield, O20229.
 × Charles Lamoreaux Warfield, O30590.
 × Charles Henry Waters, O20114.
 × James Kaighin Watts, O30752.
 × James Rainier Weaver, O20278.
 × James Franklin Wells, O30654.
 × William Childs Westmoreland, O20223.
 × John Clinton Whicher, O39986.
 × Clyde Elhannon White, O42700.
 × George Ervan White, Jr., O20130.
 × Webster Wilder, Jr., O51784.
 × Carroll James Williams, O30811.
 × Edward Worthington Williams, O20205.
 × Jack Lloyd Williams, O42800.
 × John Marvin Williams, O20319.
 × Myron Lawrence Williams, O30622.
 × Jack Edgar Willis, O30313.
 × James Tillman Willis, O20264.
 × William Edward Wilson, O30542.
 × LeRoy Beatty Woodbury, Jr., O30598.
 × Clifford LeRoy Woodliff, O30796.
 × William Otis Wyatt, O40020.
 × William Pelham Yarborough, O20362.
 × Joseph Barry Yost, O20201.
 × Carl Louis Ziegler, O30707.
- To be lieutenant colonels, Judge Advocate General's Corps*
 × George Neal Anderson, O51379.
 Benjamin Major Ayars, O42173.
 Oscar Melville Bisant, Jr., O51387.
 Arnold Gerhard Eger, O29842.
 Harry Jarvis Engel, O39840.
 Thomas Johnson Hendersen, O42203.
 × Edward Temple Johnson, O29856.
 × Ralph Kenneth Johnson, O42213.
 William Humphrey Johnson, Jr., O29908.
 Jackson Knight Judy, O39825.
 Howard Sidney Levie, O38735.
 Floyd Melvin Lundberg, O42136.
 John Gordon O'Brien, O42171.
 Paul Ashworth Robblee, O42198.
 John Reed Turman, O42217.
 × Curtis Lee Williams, O30082.
 × Seymour Walter Wurfel, O29835.
- To be lieutenant colonels, Chaplains*
 × Alfred Vernon Bradley, O29259.
 × Edward Wilbur Eanes, O29249.
 × Benedict Arthur Hendersen, O38653.
 × Robert Mansfield Homiston, O29242.
 × Brannon Jonathan Hopson, O29223.
 × John Joseph Jedlowski, O22754.
 × Charles Edmund McGee, O29241.
 × Frederick Eugene Morse, O29260.
 × LeRoy Washington Raley, O41733.
 × Ralph Mark Reed, O22760.
 × John Roland Strevig, O39656.
 × Herschel Raymond Weedon, O41741.
- To be lieutenant colonels, Medical Corps*
 × Willard Ferguson Angen, O23596.
 × Warren Jackson Barker, O23638.
 × Thomas Taylor Beeler, Jr., O23635.
 × Abram Salmon Benenson, O24295.
 × Philip Alexander Bergman, O22772.
 × Hubert Lynn Binkley, O23594.
 × William Charles Burry, O23569.
 Glenn Jesse Collins, O22687.
 Edward James Dehne, O51965.
 × Robert Brooks Dickerson, O40103.
 × Ivan Charles Dimmick, Jr., O24308.
 × Stuart Irvin Draper, O23599.
 × Claude Milton Eberhart, O51967.
 × Richard Stanton Fraser, O23595.
 × Sanford Williams French 3d, O23603.
 × John Gardiner, O23600.
 × Joseph Brown Gordon, O22774.
 × Harold Buffinton Graves, O22790.
 × Harry James Grossman, O22786.
 × Owen Allen Groves, O43133.
 × Robert Morris Hardaway 3d, O24301.
 × George Woody Harwood, O30920.
 × Nelson Sumner Irely, O30928.
 × Edward Ross Marshall, O22692.
 John Thomas Martin, O22694.
 × Oscar Peyton Moffitt, Jr., O22764.
 × Walter Henrik Moursund, Jr., O24305.
 Cannon Armstrong Owen, O22688.
 × Murble Henry Pearson, O23661.
 William Nelson Piper, O22694.
 × Robert Christian Rauscher, O23573.
 × John Ward Regan, O22783.
 × Sterling James Ritchey, O22771.
 × Jack Thomas Rush, O23591.
 × James Edward Sams, O22776.
 Frank James Shaffer, O22695.
 × Harold Eugene Shuey, O23640.
- × Phillip Benjamin Smith, O30952.
 Otis Whittier Snyder, O22702.
 × John Henry Spillane, O30932.
 × Benjamin Hardy Sullivan, Jr., O22770.
 × David Edward Thomas, O22700.
 × Robert Glenn Thompson, O23568.
 × Weldon Joseph Walker, O24307.
 × James Arista Wier, O26416.
- To be lieutenant colonels, Dental Corps*
 × Douglas Monroe Beebe, O21697.
 × Garnet Paul Francis, Jr., O30876.
 × Eugene Wilmeth Gray, Jr., O51183.
 × Herbert Lester Gullickson, O21694.
 × Calvin George Hagerman, O22252.
 × William Jasper Hurt, O56811.
 × Leon Guin McConnell, O21464.
 × Gerald Arthur McCracken, O21695.
 × Winlaw Archibald Pribe, O21465.
 × Lawrence Carlton Radford, O21462.
 × Jerome Travis Smith, O30874.
 × Arthur Hastings Vollertsen, O38851.
 × Virgil Gordon Walker, O21700.
- To be lieutenant colonels, Veterinary Corps*
 × Thomas Carlyle Jones, O20065.
 × George Miller Kerr, O29319.
 × Edward Thomas Marsh, O29325.
 × Fred Dry Maurer, O29324.
 × Wayne Devere Shipley, O20491.
 × Lloyd Christopher Tekse, O20062.
- To be lieutenant colonels, Medical Service Corps*
 × Bertrand Nelson Beaudet, O40119.
 × Walter Leslie Beeson, O31143.
 × Floyd Laceywell Berry, O38866.
 × Elwood Wilbur Camp, O43173.
 × Thomas Anthony Carilla, O40115.
 × James Frank Clark, O43161.
 × Gerald Edward Geise, O43167.
 × John Martin Hunt, Jr., O31089.
 × Tomas Carter Jefferis, O31137.
 × Edwin Donovan McMeen, O31109.
 × George Terence O'Reilly, O40120.
 × Frank Almond Partlow, O31099.
 × Glenn Keith Smith, O20563.
 × Fenner Harvey Whitley, Jr., O31106.
 × Roland Howard Wingo, O31098.
 × Anthony John Zolenas, Jr., O31127.
- To be majors*
 × Duane Wright Ackerson, O45068.
 × John Nathaniel Acuff, Jr., O40637.
 × Jonathan Edwards Adams, Jr., O23833.
 × Willis Jones Adams, O34197.
 × Charles Warren Adcock, O24287.
 × George Roopen Adjemian, O23806.
 × Robert Hugh Agnew, O45102.
 × John Richard Aguglia, O33477.
 × Joseph Patrick Ahern, O23881.
 × Frederic Francis Ahlgren, O33566.
 × Arnold William Alexander, O45089.
 × George Whitaker Alexander, O34143.
 × Joseph Paul Alexander, Jr., O34481.
 × Michael Frank Allotta, O23895.
 × Carl Morrison Allen, Jr., O24550.
 × Fred Cary Allen, O34104.
 × Elmer Hugo Almqvist, Jr., O24228.
 × James Daniel Anders, O33475.
 × Arthur Jerome Anderson, O33741.
 Ben Lamar Anderson, O24616.
 × David Leonard Anderson, O25223.
 × Jose Antonio Andino, O24575.
 × Carroll Wayne Andresen, O34388.
 × George Sidney Andrew, Jr., O34235.
 × Theodore Henderson Andrews, O33688.
 × Walter John Angers, Jr., O34677.
 × Harold Forbes Antrim, O33793.
 × Marshall Hawthorne Armor, Jr., O45590.
 × Clare Hibbs Armstrong, Jr., O24098.
 × Ambrose Claiborn Arthur, O52904.
 × John Elliott Arthur, Jr., O24457.
 × William B. Askren, O45507.
 × Robert Madison Atkins, O52916.
 × Roy Leighton Atteberry, Jr., O23899.
 × Will Gillespie Atwood, Jr., O25067.
 × Charles Wood Audet, O52899.
 × Charles Francis Austin, O45239.
 × James Collins Bagg, O24132.
 × Claude Esmond Bailey, Jr., O24420.
 × Frederick James Bailey, Jr., O33982.
 × John Alexander Bailey, Jr., O40602.
 × Phillip Haines Baker, O24442.

- × John Paul Balkman, O33766.
- × Frank Ellhue Ball, O33944.
- × James Lester Ballard, Jr., O24215.
- × Marion Karl Bandy, O45222.
- × Athel Bangert, O25202.
- × Ernest Terrill Barco, Jr., O33938.
- × Dean Warren Barnes, O40745.
- × William Waldorf Barnes, O24425.
- × John Coles Barney, Jr., O23963.
- × Norvel Harold Barnhart, O34105.
- × Sam Hardy Barrow, O24055.
- × James Potvin Barry, O25283.
- × Olinto Mark Barsanti, O34037.
- × Robert Charles Barthle, O24246.
- × Claude Darrell Barton, O33663.
- × George Samuel Beatty, Jr., O25268.
- × Harry Vaughn Beck, O24210.
- × Marshall Owen Becker, O24473.
- × William Albert Becker, O24267.
- × John Alexander Bell, O33577.
- × Emery Ellis Bellonby, O24441.
- × Lawrence Woods Bengel, O34423.
- × John Arthur Benner, O24203.
- × Verde Weaver Bennett, O34157.
- × John Sidney Benson, O33954.
- × Robert Leslie Beruter, O24451.
- × Walter Paul Berger, O33579.
- × Ralph William Bergman, O45174.
- × John Thomas Berry, O25284.
- × Harry Charles Besancon, O23725.
- × George Wilbur Best, Jr., O25074.
- × Richard Judson Bestor, O33972.
- × Benjamin Reese Bieer, O33722.
- × Chester Henry Bigger, O24212.
- × Richard Chester Biggs, O45688.
- × Clayton Arthur Bird, O25048.
- × Viron Edward Bird, O24568.
- × Mortimer Buell Birdseye, Jr., O23807.
- × William Herbert Birdsong, Jr., O33945.
- × Donald Dunwoody Blackburn, O33734.
- × William Henry Blakefield, O33927.
- × Ashley Anthony Blinn, O35322.
- × Arnold Mandigo Bloss, O45424.
- × Charles Cohee Blossom, Jr., O45451.
- × Charles Edward Blount, O45217.
- × Linton Sinclair Boatwright, O23968.
- × Henry Richard Bodson, O23788.
- × Adelbert Dale Boggs, O34569.
- × William Miller Boggs, O34087.
- × Charles Bogner, O33892.
- × Dwight David Bonham, O33949.
- × Arsene Peter Bonifas, O45437.
- × Robert Channing Borman, O23922.
- × Charles Robert Borns, O34245.
- × Henry Boswell, Jr., O23913.
- × Raymond Victor Bottomly, Jr., O34071.
- × Jeff William Boucher, O24173.
- × Jack Aloysius Boulger, O33935.
- × Ralph Harry Bowen, O25069.
- × Wilbur Craig Boyce, Jr., O24460.
- × Donald Palmer Boyer, Jr., O24563.
- × James Hodo Boykin, O45838.
- × Herman Beverly Boyle, Jr., O34090.
- × Richard Eli Bozeman, O45339.
- × James Henry Brakebill, Jr., O33840.
- × William FitzGerald Brand, Jr., O25323.
- × Boyd Lee Branson, O25254.
- × Johnnie Clites Brink, O34658.
- × Delbert Leroy Bristol, O34340.
- × William David Brodbeck, O34565.
- × Wythe Parks Brookes, O45447.
- × Harold Broudy, O24134.
- × Earl Vincent Brown, O24044.
- × Ernest Louis Brown, O33987.
- × Harry Carlton Brown, O33556.
- × Horace Maynard Brown, Jr., O23886.
- × James Herbert Brown, O25024.
- × Joseph Tuck Brown, O23969.
- × LeRoy Charles Brown, O33782.
- × Robert Duncan Brown, Jr., O23832.
- × James Marvin Browning, O35220.
- × Hunter Marion Brumfield, O24413.
- × LeRoy David Brummitt, O44087.
- × Rudolph Kermit Brunsvoild, O24201.
- × William Charles Bryan, O34150.
- × Earl K. Buchanan, O24080.
- × Richard Boyd Bullock, O24198.
- × Donald William Bunte, O39122.
- × James Tobias Burke, O34575.
- × James Richard Burkhart, O25018.
- × Richard Clement Burn, O34426.
- × Charles Edward Burner, O33434.
- × Kenneth Paul Burns, O25194.
- × Robert Walrath Burns, O52887.
- × Walter Eugene Burrell, O24492.
- × John William Burtchael, O23764.
- × Charles Manly Busbee, Jr., O23950.
- × Harry Robert Bush, O53342.
- × Edwin Boynton Buttery, O23966.
- × Donald Marvin Callahan, O34055.
- × John Wilson Callaway, O24081.
- × Donald Norman Cameron, O24408.
- × John Holmes Camp, O23758.
- × Thomas James Camp, Jr., O24603.
- × Victor Woodrow Campana, O23975.
- × Raymond Potter Campbell, Jr., O23861.
- × Charles Joseph Canella, O23865.
- × Preston Baldwin Cannady, O34101.
- × Charles Arthur Cannon, Jr., O23835.
- × Fred Hilton Cantrell, O25295.
- × Charles Thomas Caprino, O33808.
- × Vincent Paul Carlson, O23694.
- × Daniel Joseph Carney, O34672.
- × Earl Marine Carpenter, O34098.
- × Charles William Carr, O25222.
- × Frank Fairfield Carr, O24504.
- × Charles Allen Carroll, O25250.
- × James Henry Carroll, O23722.
- × John James Carroll, O52996.
- × Donald Gifford Carson, O53255.
- × George William Carter, O24556.
- × Victor Lee Cary, O24600.
- × Duane Seaman Cason, O25334.
- × William Fredrick Cathrae, O24220.
- × Gordon B. Cauble, O24239.
- × Theodore Bernard Celmer, O24066.
- × Clifton Henry Chamberlain, Jr., O56907.
- × Burton Bryant Chandler, O24250.
- × Curtis Wheaton Chapman, Jr., O23696.
- × Daniel Thornton Chapman, O34086.
- × Ernest Wilbur Chapman, O40704.
- × James Riley Chapman, O40711.
- × George Franklin Charlton, O25107.
- × Jesse Melvin Charlton, Jr., O24543.
- × James Kenneth Chenault, O45678.
- × John William Chesley, Jr., O53264.
- × Raymond Grant Chesley, O53265.
- × Fred Dennis Chesnut, O45795.
- × John Moore Christensen, Jr., O23856.
- × Ancher Emil Christensen, Jr., O45271.
- × Richard George Ciccolella, O34117.
- × Charles Parsons Clark, Jr., O24423.
- × Harry Ainsworth Clark, Jr., O33937.
- × Howard Warren Clark, O23698.
- × Robert Everts Clark, O23911.
- × Fred DeMasse Clarke, Jr., O45673.
- × Ritchie Herbert Clarke, O35173.
- × George Alexander Clayton, O24196.
- × Thomas James Cleary, Jr., O23998.
- × Herbert Campbell Clending O23721.
- × William Eugene Clifford, O23853.
- × Roy J. Clinton, O23774.
- × Robert John Coakley, O23919.
- × Harrington Willson Cochran, Jr., O23731.
- × James William Cocke, O35168.
- × Merton Smith Coe, O52876.
- × Alfred Edwin Coffey, O53220.
- × Charles Franklin Coffey, Jr., O44998.
- × Robert Edmondston Coffin, O25234.
- × Cornelius Wesley Coghill, Jr., O33928.
- × Sears Yates Coker, O23697.
- × Joseph Louie Coleman, O24527.
- × Walter Raleigh Evans Coleman, O52823.
- × Thompson McCrea Colkitt, O33690.
- × Fred Wilbur Collins, O33425.
- × Leroy Pierce Collins, Jr., O24031.
- × Matthew Rankin Collins, Jr., O33550.
- × Tom Depher Collision, O23868.
- × Rawlins Murrell Colquitt, Jr., O24189.
- × William Condy, O25220.
- × Robert Ernest Conine, O24393.
- × John Edward Connor, Jr., O33933.
- × Robert Edward Connor, O33960.
- × Charles Maxwell Conover, O33685.
- × Philip Wendell Constance, O24118.
- × Thomas Joseph Cooke, O45043.
- × Charles Gibson Cooper, O33430.
- × David Cooper, O23860.
- × Earl McQuillis Cooper, O34191.
- × George William Cooper, O23905.
- × Thomas Hamlet Cooper, O45975.
- × Robert Rudolph Corey, O34006.
- × Howard LaVerne Cornutt, O45992.
- × James John Cortez, O53277.
- × Richard Waggener Couch, O23855.
- × John Alfred Coulter, O33541.
- × Ralph Hermanson Courtney, O35196.
- × Alvin Ethelbert Cowan, O24171.
- × William Ellis Cox, O25105.
- × William Hubert Cox, O33751.
- × Frederick Walter Coykendall, O33694.
- × William Woodrow Cozad, O24552.
- × Clayton Charles Craig, O25262.
- × Luther Seale Crawford, O34297.
- × Robert Burns Crayton, O34032.
- × Herbert Frederick Crecellus, O25187.
- × Roy Ernest Creek, O39099.
- × Carl Peden Croninger, O24507.
- × Ralph Dozier Crosby, O33981.
- × James Calvin Cross, O39092.
- × Thomas Raymond Cross, O24610.
- × Roger Jerald Culhane, O25083.
- × George Benedict Cullison, O25193.
- × James Lewis Culp, O45508.
- × Charles Stuart Cumings, O25120.
- × George Marcel Cummins, O24418.
- × Worthy Millard Cunningham, O45258.
- × Thomas Winston Curley, O23904.
- × Clifford Alvin Curtis, O33462.
- × Elmer Pershing Curtis, O25028.
- × Worth Marlow Curtiss, O53005.
- × Niels Marius Dahl, O24466.
- × Gerald Michael Dailey, O25249.
- × Albert Samuel Dalby, O24036.
- × Peter Louis DaIPonte, O34486.
- × Robert William Dalrymple, O25329.
- × Ralph Lynton Dalton, O34488.
- × William Joseph Daly, O25061.
- × Carroll Fremont Danforth, O23997.
- × Richard James Darnell, O24159.
- × George Hiram Darwin, O33779.
- × James Eugene Davidoff, O33460.
- × Walter James Davies, O53328.
- × Art Harvey Davis, O34693.
- × Charles Willis Davis, O34046.
- × Clarence Edward Davis, Jr., O53041.
- × Dan Ralph Davis, O40629.
- × Don Davis, O45687.
- × Edward Lowndes Davis, Jr., O34079.
- × Franklin Milton Davis, Jr., O24491.
- × Gerald Wayne Davis, O33888.
- × Harry Jones Davis, Jr., O34154.
- × Oscar Esko Davis, O39136.
- × Otis Audrey Davis, Sr., O40553.
- × Paul Clendenen Davis, O25218.
- × Robert John Davis, O33886.
- × Willis Howard Davis, O34325.
- × Paul Chester Day, O23866.
- × William Archey Dean, O46007.
- × John Breed Deane, O24040.
- × Robert Henry Deason, O35323.
- × Richard Paul de Camara, O34399.
- × George Herbert De Chow, O24553.
- × Louis Cornelius DeGooyer, O45562.
- × Richard Delaney, O23711.
- × Arthur James DeLuca, O24400.
- × Roland Edward Denby, O34192.
- × Martin Luther Denlinger, O33519.
- × Robert Milton Denny, O33406.
- × Louis Leonard DeNoya, O53352.
- × Edward Harleston deSaussure, Jr., O23790.
- × Peer de Silva, O24000.
- × William Robertson Desobry, O24262.
- × John Vincent D'Esposito, O24095.
- × Edward Brian Detchemendy, O45117.
- × Robert Putnam Dewilder, O23892.
- × Robert Balis Dexter, O33838.
- × Truman Eugene Deyo, O24037.
- × Guy O'Neil De Young, Jr., O33925.
- × George William Dickerson, O34189.
- × Ned Royal Dickson, O34091.
- × Peter Kirkbride Dilts, O23955.
- × George Lindsay Disharoon, Jr., O24277.
- × Robert Edwin Divine, O45523.
- × Robert Toombs Dixon, O24035.
- × Leslie Otis Doane, O33493.
- × Paul Edward Doherty, O25212.
- × Richard Leo Dooley, O24456.
- × Thomas Edward Dougherty, O53037.
- × Francis Loring Doughless, O24254.
- × Arden Wirth Dow, O24591.
- × Edward Patrick Downing, O33917.
- × Carl Erwin Drewes, O24122.
- × Donald Lyons Drisoll, O24018.
- × Edmund Louis DuBois, O24265.
- × Jules Maurice DuParc, O24192.

- × William Randolph Dudley, O45497.
- × Warren George Duemmel, O45004.
- × Johnnie Derrick Duffie, O33474.
- × Jack Wayne Duke, O33662.
- × Dan Kistler Dukes, Jr., O34283.
- × Jack Miller Duncan, O34647.
- × Donald Dean Dunlop, O24284.
- × George Raymond Dunn, O34084.
- × Jerry French Dunn, O34342.
- × Joseph Francis Dunn, O24482.
- × William John Durrenberger, O25099.
- × John Edmund Dwan 2d, O25354.
- × William Burg Dyer, O53095.
- × James Henry Dyson, O33799.
- × Robert Raymond Ebbs, O45116.
- × Dayton Willis Eddy, O24565.
- × Robert Huff Edger, O23921.
- × Emil Victor Benard Edmond, O34234.
- × Bob Eugene Edwards, O33844.
- × Richard Augustus Edwards, Jr., O34116.
- × Spencer Penrose Edwards, Jr., O33990.
- × Sam Efnor, Jr., O34054.
- × Richard Edward Eggleton, Jr., O52844.
- × Roger Allen Eicher, O40665.
- × Sterling Kenwood Eisinger, O40651.
- × Lowell Reginald Eklund, O25123.
- × Edwin Willard Elder, Jr., O34033.
- × John Weamer Elder, O25068.
- × Dale Taylor Elliott, O25022.
- × Glenn Pierce Elliott, O40658.
- × Harold Bernard Ellis, O25338.
- × Harry Howard Ellis, O23958.
- × Harry Van Horn Ellis, Jr., O23724.
- × Robert Vaughan Elsberry, O23783.
- × Kary Cadmus Emerson, O33991.
- × John William Engl, O44278.
- × James Lee Erickson, O33597.
- × Kenneth Walter Erickson, O24474.
- × Keith Philip Fabianich, O24151.
- × Jack Bansley Falks, O25266.
- × John Madison Farnell, O34108.
- × Richard Farr, O33737.
- × William Lee Farrar, O34053.
- × Wilfred Francis Farrell, O33950.
- × Lyman Saunders Faulkner, O23870.
- × Louis Regnault Fausett, O34421.
- × Robert John Faust, O40641.
- × Howard Harvey Featherston, O34339.
- × William E. Feeman, O24243.
- × Howard Lawrence Felchlin, O24041.
- × Joseph Harold Felter, O53216.
- × Donald Charles Felton, O39058.
- × Thomas Glen Ferguson, O24464.
- × Harry Ira Fernandes, O53128.
- × Paul Alfred Feyerisen, O39089.
- × Frederick Pauly Field, O45196.
- × Glenn Smith Finley, Jr., O24117.
- × Frank Otto Fischer, O45412.
- × Robert Rorbach Fisk, O24614.
- × Terrance Charles Fitzgerald, O45700.
- × Francis Cornelius Fitzpatrick, O23927.
- × Charles Llewellyn Flanders, Jr., O24006.
- × Elmer Pearce Fleming, Jr., O33975.
- × Charles William Fletcher, O23839.
- × Brilsford Pease Flint, Jr., O34146.
- × Marvin William Flora, O34083.
- × Charles William Flynn, Jr., O25122.
- × Ralph Martin Flynn, O39133.
- × Robert Charles Forbes, O24511.
- × John Arthur Ford, O24497.
- × John Henry Ford, Jr., O33411.
- × James Paul Forsyth, O24038.
- × George I. Forsythe, O24510.
- × Hugh Franklin Foster, Jr., O23837.
- × James Daniel Fowler, O24003.
- × Wesley Charles Franklin, O45565.
- × Paul Oscar Franson, Jr., O39065.
- × John Matthias Frassrand, O40621.
- × Richard Grant Freeman, O33450.
- × William Friedman, O24540.
- × Alexis Michael Gagarine, O24153.
- × Robert Berry Galbreath, O33549.
- × Neal Charles Galloway, O34158.
- × Stephen Louis Garay, O45416.
- × William Douglas Gardiner, O45175.
- × Glenn Harris Gardner, O33665.
- × Leonard Edwin Garrett, O35307.
- × Robert Willoughby Garrett, O23971.
- × Herbert Lundy Garris, O33872.
- × Floyd Dewitt Gattis, O34269.
- × David Gabriel Gauvreau, O23789.
- × Robert Joseph Gavin, O33807.
- × Donald Leon Geer, O34675.
- × Jack Phillip Geise, O25131.
- × Edward Joseph Geldermann, O23803.
- × Thomas Joseph Gendron, O45776.
- × Ernest Thornton George, Jr., O25319.
- × John George Georgelas, O33978.
- × Felix John Gerace, O23954.
- × Frederick Henry Gerfen, O53165.
- × Frank Austin Gerig, Jr., O23701.
- × James Joseph Gibbons, O25355.
- × David Albert Gile, O24477.
- × Eugene Pierce Gillespie, O25320.
- × Hubert Walter Gillespie, Jr., O24264.
- × Charles Jack Girard, O34110.
- × Chester Elwood Glassen, O33932.
- × William Thomas Gleason, O23956.
- × Donald White Glenn, O33931.
- × William Charles Glover, O34122.
- × Melville Armand Goers, O25265.
- × Howard Overton Golladay, O25062.
- × Kenneth Mace Gonseth, O24417.
- × Leonard James Goodsell, O24472.
- × Vincent Farnsworth Goodsell, O33483.
- × Richard Oliver Gordon, O24440.
- × William Thurmond Gordon, O34397.
- × Harold Elmer Gould, O25174.
- × Gerald Elbert Gowell, O24174.
- × Denis Blundell Grace, O23760.
- × John Willis Grady, O33940.
- × Charles Raymond Graham, O24605.
- × James Wetherby Graham, O24064.
- × Asa Parker Gray, Jr., O34096.
- × Gordon Dare Gray, O40956.
- × Paul Gray, Jr., O23935.
- × James Oscar Green, 3d, O23850.
- × Robert Walter Green, O34332.
- × Lawrence Vivians Greene, O23872.
- × Michael Joseph Lenihan Greene, O23887.
- × Frank Butler Greer, O33447.
- × Monsey Thomas Gresham, Jr., O45076.
- × William Charles Gribble, Jr., O23695.
- × James Snow Griffin, O53096.
- × Richard Austin Grinnell, O53260.
- × Robert Neil Grove, O25104.
- × Joseph Stanley Grygell, O23737.
- × Vincent Charles Guerin, O34052.
- × James Willard Guest, O24133.
- × Arthur Wendell Gunn, O24241.
- × Joseph Ingram Gurfine, O23734.
- × William Harold Gurnee, Jr., O23974.
- × James William Haley, O24244.
- × James Malone Hall, O40692.
- × Maurice Jacob Halper, O39072.
- × James Paul Hamill, O25324.
- × Robert Kirk Hamilton, O45425.
- × Robert Mayer Hamilton, O24621.
- × James Edward Hammer, O24599.
- × Homer Humphrey Hammond, O33507.
- × William Franklin Hancock, O45013.
- × Robert Edmund Hand, O24395.
- × Lloyd LeRoy Hanes, O24191.
- × Curtis Leland Hankins, O35190.
- × Paul V. Hannah, O24539.
- × Frederic Emile Hansard, O45303.
- × John Christian Hansen, O34333.
- × Adellon Franck Hanson, O25301.
- × Earl Lloyd Harper, O35272.
- × James Harold Harper, O40735.
- × Charles Knighton Harris, O23848.
- × Frederick Vivian Harris, O33595.
- × Herbert Kent Harris, O40600.
- × James Freeman Harris, Jr., O34242.
- × Moyer Delos Harris, O25129.
- × Thomas Albert Harris, O53117.
- × Wesley Dalton Harris, O45371.
- × William Nelson Harris, O40659.
- × Matthew Clarence Harrison, O23875.
- × William Walter Harvey, Jr., O24598.
- × Chester Thomas Harvie, O25138.
- × James Thro Haslam, O33079.
- × James Jefferson Hatch, O45096.
- × Merrill Grover Hatch, O33918.
- × Mills Carson Hatfield, O23741.
- × Edward Norton Hathaway, O25366.
- × Gaynor William Hathaway, O25124.
- × Auburn Paul Hauser, O23908.
- × Frank Lawrence Havel, O53180.
- × James Jackson Hawkins, Jr., O45759.
- × John Hancock Hay, Jr., O25290.
- × Frank Clifford Healy, O24412.
- × James Gerard Healy, O23816.
- × Richard Wyman Healy, O25275.
- × Clovis Dee Heard, O34680.
- × Calvin Aldrich Heath, O24431.
- × James Walter Heatwole, O35215.
- × James Arthur Hebbeler, O24518.
- × Donald Heck, O24157.
- × George James Heil, Jr., O39109.
- × John Joseph Hejna, O45033.
- × George Z. Helber, O45094.
- × Cecil Caryl Helena, O53271.
- × Roy George Hendrickson, O24093.
- × Clair Gillespie Henline, O45087.
- × Leo Charles Henzl, O23885.
- × John Atwood Herod, O52859.
- × Jay William Herrington, O34121.
- × Merritt Lambert Hewitt, O23934.
- × Irving Heymont, O25040.
- × Herbert Cleveland Hicks, Jr., O40598.
- × Thomas Arthur Hicks, Jr., O53246.
- × Maurice Dowling Hiers, O33715.
- × Walter Alfred Higgins, O25112.
- × Garrett Leroy Hill, O33941.
- × Elon Lee Hiller, O45059.
- × Corson Landrum Hilton, Jr., O24438.
- × Sidney Dodds Hilton, O33413.
- × Jack G. Hines, O46117.
- × Paul Parlier Hinkley, O40675.
- × John Merwin Hinman, O33822.
- × Albert Henry Hislop, O34034.
- × Arthur Webster Hodges, O24437.
- × Arnold Jacob Hoebke, O23930.
- × Raymond Laverne Hoff, O25140.
- × Donald Evans Hoffmeister, O33942.
- × William Morris Hoge, Jr., O23894.
- × Dale Douglas Hogeboom, Jr., O34085.
- × John Dean Hoile, O33580.
- × Charles Chilton Holbrook, O33501.
- × Frank Seldon Holcombe, O24218.
- × James Hollowell Holcombe, O45349.
- × Maurice Clavelle Holden, O24534.
- × Charles Michael Holland, O45157.
- × James Grover Holland, Jr., O24573.
- × Joshua LeRoy Holley, Jr., O40612.
- × Earl Jay Holliman, O25298.
- × James Francis Hollingsworth, O34155.
- × Otho Eugene Holmes, O24252.
- × Sammie Newell Homan, O34279.
- × Walter Garrison Hopkins, Jr., O33551.
- × James Henry Horton, O33609.
- × Parkhurst Cloud Hough, O33836.
- × Walter Scott Housman, O53308.
- × Hugh Emert Howard, O45529.
- × Thomas Jacob Howard, O33508.
- × Charles Phillip Howe, O45555.
- × Harry Reeves Howell, Jr., O46248.
- × James Ragsdale Howton, O40613.
- × William Hayward Hubbard, O34111.
- × Burnside Elijah Huffman, Jr., O23759.
- × Donald Charles Hughes, O25114.
- × Fredrick Kenneth Hughes, O24471.
- × James Francis Hughes, Jr., O33956.
- × John Scarborough Hughes, O34271.
- × Almon Louis Hugins, Jr., O24428.
- × David Dorsey Hulsey, O24411.
- × Thomas Abbott Hume, O23931.
- × Cecil Floyd Hunnicutt, O33442.
- × James Miller Husted, 2d, O24175.
- × Stanton Claude Hutson, O24042.
- × Roy Lester Inman, O34102.
- × Vernon Cline Irby, O25251.
- × John William Irving, O53276.
- × Wilburt James Irwin, O24179.
- × Albin Felix Irzyk, O24158.
- × Joseph Donald Iseman, O33798.
- × Robert Bright Jaccard, O45195.
- × Donald Henry Janz, O24217.
- × Charles Cole Jeffries, O34093.
- × James Curtis Jeffries, Jr., O25020.
- × Donald Leverne Jenkins, O45935.
- × Edward Newell Jenkins, O40561.
- × Edward Bernard Jennings, O24251.
- × Gregg Newhall Jennings, O45454.
- × John William Jennings, Jr., O24522.
- × Allen Jensen, O23692.
- × Allan George Woodrow Johnson, O23769.
- × Dan William Johnson, O33426.
- × Floyd Lester Johnson, O25336.
- × Gerald Johnson, Jr., O25035.
- × Lynnwood Murat Johnson, Jr., O35199.
- × Malcolm Corwin Johnson, O23794.
- × Robert Maurice Johnson, O24498.
- × Mont Sandels Johnston, Jr., O53169.
- × Myron Thorne Johnston, O24525.

- × Albert William Jones, O33488.
 × Bruce Barton Jones, O34239.
 × Bruce DesBrisay Jones, O34238.
 Grant Ellsworth Jones, O40649.
 × James Blanding Jones, O34152.
 × James Owen Jones, O34059.
 × Leo Bond Jones, O24255.
 × Luther Griffin Jones, Jr., O40575.
 × Morton McDonald Jones, Jr., O23879.
 × George Bernie Jordan, O34644.
 × John Thomas Joseph, O33756.
 × Vern Louis Joseph, O53375.
 × James Lawrence Kaiser, O24085.
 × Leo Martin Kane, O24569.
 × Robert Whitson Kane, O33492.
 × Roy Alexander Kane, Jr., O34140.
 × Carl William Kappel, O33833.
 × Warren Herbert Karstedt, O33849.
 × Elliott Taylor Katherman, O53023.
 × Robert Bernard Keagy, O24072.
 × Eugene Lawrence Keeth, O34687.
 × Jim Dan Keirse, O34681.
 × Reynolds Robert Keleher, O23941.
 × Lucien Fairfax Keller, O24399.
 × Roy Skiles Kelley, O23703.
 × Francis Stephen Kelly, O45513.
 × James Beal Kelly, O24490.
 × Chester Elwood Kennedy, O24242.
 × Kenneth Wade Kennedy, O23716.
 × Harold Ray Kent, O34103.
 × James Robertson Kent, O34678.
 × Ferris Adam Kercher, O33456.
 × Benjamin Berry Kercheval, O23933.
 × William Freese Kernan, O25023.
 × Billy Harland Kerr, O34655.
 × Harry Donald Knight, O56904.
 × John Joseph Killian, O33502.
 × Walter Killillae, O25017.
 × Robert Elwood Kimball, O24586.
 × Robert Guice Kimball, O52599.
 × James Henry King, O23884.
 × Max Verlyn Kirkbride, O33485.
 × Byron Mark Kirkpatrick, O24257.
 × Edwin Charles Kistel, O23984.
 × Donald Elmer Kjeldsen, O34326.
 × Joseph Dominick Klunder, O52947.
 × Orville Kenneth Knight, O25043.
 × Owen Beall Knight, O24231.
 × Wendell Pollitt Knowles, O23953.
 × Joseph Lippincott Knowlton, O23869.
 × Jack Caldwell Knox, O45402.
 × Henry Koepcke, Jr., O24581.
 × Roland Leo Kolb, O25184.
 × Ralph Edward Konkol, O52868.
 × William Lindsay Koob, Jr., O25132.
 × Stephen Thaddeus Kostorek, O23772.
 × Leon Francis Kosmacki, O24194.
 × Vitaly Kovalevsky, O24488.
 × Robert Sealey Kramer, O23729.
 × John Theodore Kramers, O33890.
 × Charles Thomas Krampitz, O33630.
 × Raymond Frederick Kreager, O33919.
 × Richard Brittain Kreutzer, O25037.
 × Jack Joseph Kron, O45822.
 × William Rhodes Kugler, O34663.
 × Ralph Edward Kuzell, O23766.
 × Peter Joseph Lacey, Jr., O33668.
 × William Franklin LaHatte, O24206.
 × Wilbur John Lage, O33911.
 × Elmer Booth Lagerman, O52980.
 × Weldon Emanuel Laiche, O34295.
 × John Barton Lamond, O25309.
 × William Stanley Lancy, O33997.
 × Leroy Crosby Land, O25084.
 × James Raine Laney, Jr., O23942.
 × Clarence Joseph Lang, O40705.
 × Francis Elliott Lang, O45628.
 × William Henry Langendorf, O45551.
 × Joe Vandiver Langston, O24182.
 × Robert Edward Lanigan, O23896.
 × John Van Scoten Lanterman, O33983.
 × Robert Thomas Larson, O24506.
 × Robert William Larson, O45964.
 × Frederick F. Lash, O40574.
 × Angelo Augustine Laudani, O24033.
 × Wallace Michael Lauterbach, O23810.
 × John Joseph Lavin, O45613.
 × Leon Smith Lawrence, O34286.
 × Melvin Martin Lawson, O45475.
 × Paul Frederick Lawson, O24529.
 × Roger Longstreet Lawson, O23852.
 × Moody Elmo Layfield, Jr., O23939.
 × Francis Xavier Leary, O24427.
 × Walter Philip Leber, O25130.
 × Lee Bradley Ledford, Jr., O23775.
 × John Clifford Hodges Lee, Jr., O23688.
 × Lynn Cyrus Lee, O23717.
 × Wayne Harold Lee, O24469.
 × Lewis William Leeney, O25206.
 × Morris Allen Lent, O33469.
 × Theodors Leonard, O34124.
 × Robert Ellis LeRoy, O33835.
 × Richard Mar Levy, Jr., O23980.
 × Emmett McKay Lewis, O32866.
 × French Greig Lewis, O33676.
 × Edward Robert Lewitz, O45325.
 × Jerome Ferris Lieblich, O33409.
 × John Charles Liggett, O24410.
 × Paul von Santen Liles, O23876.
 × William Julius Lind, O45230.
 × Haakon Lindjord, O25340.
 × Harold Clinton Lindley, O45614.
 × Marvin Leo Lindmark, O34393.
 × Kenneth Robert Lindner, O34650.
 × James Worth Linn, O34653.
 × Frank Holroyd Linnell, O24089.
 × William Miles Linton, O23728.
 × Samuel Meyer Lipton, O24398.
 × Frank Roy Little, O53090.
 × Gerald Bethune Little, O40554.
 × Norval Milner Locke, O33601.
 × Norman Murchison Grusky Locksley, O25111.
 × William Joshua Logan, O24470.
 × Glen Carl Long, O24170.
 × Joseph William Long, O34180.
 × Mercer Presley Longino, O24024.
 × Paul Allen Loop, O45735.
 × James Warren Love, O34026.
 × Peyton Royston Lucas, O33445.
 × George Abbott Lucey, O24446.
 × William Numsen Lucke, O24430.
 × Morris James Lucre, O33401.
 × John Paul Ludwikosky, O34228.
 × James Norman Lunsford, Jr., O33518.
 × Clare Norton Lyke, O24601.
 × William Ray Lynch, Jr., O34268.
 × George Lafayette Mabry, Jr., O34047.
 × Donald Wright MacPeeters, O25300.
 × Max Richard Machnicke, O33465.
 × Stuart Arthur MacKenzie, O40618.
 × Harold Vernon Mackey, O25046.
 × Latimer Whittle MacMillan, Jr., O25100.
 × Albert Scott Madding, O33680.
 × Archie Tom Madsen, O45806.
 × Samuel Bertron Magruder, O23874.
 × Harold Vincent Maxner, O24439.
 × Jack Carl Maldonado, O24447.
 × Clinton Earl Male, O24078.
 × Paul Julian Maline, O24402.
 × Eugene David Manary, O33216.
 × Raymond Oscar Manasco, O33608.
 × John Benjamin Manley, Jr., O23847.
 × William McKinney Mantz, O33403.
 Herron Nichols Maples, O45920.
 × Jack LeRoy Marinelli, O34331.
 × William Grover Marks, Jr., O45395.
 × Woodrow Wilson Marriott, O33486.
 × Harley Truman Marsh, Jr., O23901.
 × William Nathan Martasin, O44997.
 × Brice James Martin, O33620.
 × John Arthur Martin, O24453.
 × Robert Arnold Martin, O24180.
 × Martin Frank Massoglia, O52831.
 × Theodore Christopher Matis, O34035.
 × Charles Woodburn Matheny, Jr., O24619.
 Walter Edward Mather, O23749.
 × Harry George Mathos, O45077.
 × Clinton Fort Matthews, O24503.
 × James Snedecor Maxwell, O53163.
 × Thomas Ward Maxwell, O23988.
 × Charles Dorsey Maynard, O23754.
 × Joseph Britton Mayo, O46024.
 × Donald Eugene McArthur, O52892.
 × Edward Earl McBride, Jr., O34347.
 × Francis Gerard McBride, O33539.
 × William Edward McBride, O24587.
 × William Yates McCachern, O25190.
 × Benjamin McCaffery, Jr., O23912.
 × George William McCaffrey, O25256.
 × Clark Richard McCauley, O40623.
 × Philip Hunter McCorkle, O45867.
 × Joseph Andrew McCulloch, Jr., O23786.
 × Chris McCullough, O40611.
 × William Thomas McDaniel, O24088.
 × Austin Joseph McDermott, Jr., O40754.
 × James Edwin McDowell, O40674.
 × William Delaney McDowell, O35204.
 × James Edward McElroy, O23917.
 × Edward Joseph McGrane, Jr., O24027.
 × Robert Emmett McGraw, O39107.
 × Edward Wilson McGregor, O39096.
 × Joseph Ruane McGuire, O24138.
 × Thomas Charles McGuire, O33296.
 × Ernest Charles McInnis, Jr., O24516.
 × George William McIntyre, O23841.
 × John Carl McIntyre, O23976.
 × Gregg LaRoix McKee, O23811.
 × James Fuller McKinley, Jr., O23893.
 × Joseph Edward McKinney, O39090.
 × James Donald McLanahan, O46037.
 × Edwin Clayton McLaughlin, O44423.
 × Donald Leroy McMillan, O23791.
 × Donald George McNamara, O39085.
 × Joseph Theodore McQuaide, O24247.
 × John Alexander McWatters, O34336.
 × Rocco Francis Meconi, O33516.
 × Henry Edwards Mecredi, Jr., O45091.
 × Wilbert Denning Meeks, O45109.
 × Jack Rawson Melton, O33470.
 × Ralph Hain Mengel 2d, O33504.
 × Robert Levens Metcalf, Jr., O53179.
 × Arthur Lloyd Meyer, O23871.
 × John Field Michel, O23710.
 × Rolf Erling Mickelson, O45184.
 × Henry Van Middleworth, O24226.
 × Crosby Park Miller, O34151.
 × Donald Joseph Miller, O45642.
 × Harley Neivell Miller, O53155.
 × Joseph Gorrell Kearfott Miller, Jr., O24285.
 × Leonard Charles Miller, O24623.
 × Maurice Guthrie Miller, O23914.
 × Robert James Miller, O33542.
 × Verle Douglas Miller, O24396.
 × Walter Leroy Miller, Jr., O24495.
 × John Millikin, Jr., O23781.
 × Warren Arthur Minton, O45199.
 × Burt Lunney Mitchell, Jr., O24219.
 × John Farwell Mitchell, O24405.
 × Joseph Douglas Mitchell, O24286.
 × Floyd Bayless Mitman, Jr., O25330.
 × Sidney Thomas Mixon, O34281.
 × James Harry Mobley, O25053.
 × Alfred Franklin Moffitt, Jr., O40630.
 × Walter Francis Molesky, O23857.
 × Nelson Paul Monson, O23996.
 × John George Montgomery, O33788.
 × Alfred Judson Force Moody, O23685.
 × Gordon Ames Moon 2d, O25214.
 × George Bissland Moore, O23804.
 × Harley Lester Moore, Jr., O40729.
 × Robert Simeon Moore, O25253.
 × Richard Clement Moran, O25027.
 × Charles Allison Morgan, Jr., O45520.
 × William Ovid Morgan, O34049.
 × Paul Millman Morrill, O24528.
 × Harry Gordon Morris, O45665.
 × Willard Webster Morris, O25297.
 × Woodrow Wilson Morse, O53048.
 × Miroslav Frank Moucha, O23877.
 × Jay Byron Mowbray, O24450.
 × Maynard George Moyer, O23991.
 × Edmund Louis Mueller, O34292.
 × Glenn Edward Muggelberg, O33812.
 × John Edward Muir, Jr., O33754.
 × Robert Pershing Muir, O39105.
 × James Penquite Mulcahy, O24227.
 × Walter Raleigh Mullaney, O23987.
 × Henry John Muller, Jr., O24508.
 × John Kearns Muller, O24570.
 × Robert Joseph Munch, O45546.
 × Reuben Wallis Mundy, O25063.
 × Daniel Francis Munster, O24467.
 × Arthur McMurrough Murphy, O24156.
 × Edward Robert Murphy, O52847.
 × James Owen Murphy, O34193.
 × Manford Ray Murphy, O45403.
 × Robert Elwood Murphy, O34080.
 × John Francis Thomas Murray, O23768.
 × Alexander Frank Muzyk, O24010.
 × Francis Joseph Myers, Jr., O24073.
 × Winfred Clayton Naselroad, O35259.
 × Albert Mayse Nash, O33727.
 × Aubrey Parkerson Nathan, O34270.
 × Leo Joseph Nawn, O53200.
 × Rafael Negron, O34115.
 × Alex Noble Nelson, O33528.
 × Harold Easton Nelson, O24487.
 × Joseph William Nelson, O34692.

- × Alvin Thorwald Netterblad, Jr., O33971.
- × Roger Stevens Neumeister, O23815.
- × Jess Edward Newman, O45793.
- × John Taylor Newman, O24281.
- × Albert Newton, O40742.
- × Edward LeRoy Nicely, O53251.
- × Edwin Allison Nichols, O25192.
- × Gibson Niles, O23938.
- × Paul Arthur Nilsson, O25274.
- × Hubert Lester Nolan, O39111.
- × John Norton, O23858.
- × Warren Edgar Nossaman, O25079.
- × John Copeland O'Byrne, O52910.
- × Thomas Courtenay O'Connell, O23994.
- × Joseph Alva Ogle, O24500.
- × William Charles Ohi, O34078.
- × Leonard Frederick Olliver, O40586.
- × Gust Edwin Olson, O46079.
- × Richard James O'Neill, O33536.
- × Charles Frederick Ostner, O24271.
- × Charles Douglas Yelverton Ostrom, Jr., O25331.
- × John Roy Oswald, Jr., O23690.
- × Maurice Jean Palizza, O33924.
- × Robert Harlan Palmatary, O45026.
- × Robert Edward Panke, O23831.
- × James Coleman Parker, O34123.
- × Charles McDonald Parkin, Jr., O24150.
- × Albro Leflis Parson, Jr., O24259.
- × Marcus Lindley Parsons, O45699.
- × Charles Joseph Parziale, O33829.
- × Lester Robert Patrick, O45212.
- × George Douglas Patterson, O32702.
- × William Presbury Patterson, O33687.
- × Gordon Buford Patton, O24489.
- × John William Paxton, O24199.
- × Herbert Gale Peabody, O39098.
- × Douglas Davis Pears, O33479.
- × Raymond Donald Pearsall, O33548.
- × Edward Thielens Peeples, O24537.
- × David Penson, O33787.
- × Donn Royce Pepke, O25188.
- × Ernest LeRoy Perry, O53324.
- × George Thomas Petersen, O33771.
- × James Wallace Peyton, Jr., O45138.
- × Robert Eldon Phelps, O24165.
- × Tobias Raphael Philbin, Jr., O34406.
- × John Francis Phillip, O53061.
- × Andrew Dee Pickard, O34639.
- × Ellis Earl Pickering, O53113.
- × George Bibb Pickett, Jr., O23932.
- × Fred Allan Pierce, Jr., O21172.
- × Henry Jones Pierce, O33989.
- × Paul Edgar Pigue, O23990.
- × Glenn Thomson Pillsburg, O34125.
- × George Edwin Pinard, O25172.
- × Robert Martin Piper, O34674.
- × George Thomas Pitts, Jr., O34036.
- × Allan Gardner Pixton, O24137.
- × Ottis Mazel Plant, O40714.
- × Ernest Franklin Poff, O24020.
- × John Tate Poffenberger, O45197.
- × William Bernard Pohlman, Jr., O24193.
- × Jurgen George Pohly, O52934.
- × John Scott Pollard, Jr., O25291.
- × Francis Fred Poppenburg, O25090.
- × Howard Eugene Porter, O34480.
- × Edwin Lloyd Powell, Jr., O23689.
- × Ross Franklin Powell, O33980.
- × John Barton Pratt, O34186.
- × William Doyle Pratt, O24079.
- × Carleton Preer, Jr., O45567.
- × John Donald Prendergast, O40599.
- × Joseph Thomas Prendergast, O45327.
- × Andy Walter Pribnow, O25292.
- × Julian Caldwell Propst, O45943.
- × Joseph John Prusaitis, Jr., O34402.
- × Lloyd Joseph Ptak, O25216.
- × William Augustus Purdy, O23973.
- × Emro Joseph Quashnock, O34321.
- × John Temple Quick, O53006.
- × William Oxley Quirey, O39102.
- × Raymond Joseph Raffaeil, O53170.
- × Lloyd Louis Rall, O40632.
- × Paul Wyman Ramee, O23704.
- × Stanley Meriwether Ramey, O23726.
- × David Leroy Ramsey, O25072.
- × Heinz Peter Rand, O33490.
- × Maynard Clayton Raney, O24517.
- × Walter John Rankin, O24455.
- × Alexander Lawson Ransone, O34142.
- × Vincent White Rasper, O40615.
- × Richard John Rastetter, O23770.
- × Roy Edgar Rayle, Jr., O25113.
- × Donald Robert Redden, O33657.
- × Thomas Carlton Reddington, O24401.
- × Ira Cornelius Redfern, Jr., O34109.
- × John Gabriel Redmon, O23802.
- × Kenneth Otto Reed, O53102.
- × Wilson Russell Reed, O23824.
- × John Edward Reid, O25108.
- × Robert Stanley Reilly, O23813.
- × Jack Helm Remele, O24585.
- × Charles Gilliland Renfro, O24567.
- × George Irving Resseguie, O53240.
- × George Albert Reynolds, O52852.
- × Arnold Edward Rice, O45730.
- × Edward Stephen Rice, O25119.
- × Irvin Marshall Rice, O24414.
- × Johnny Mac Rice, O34094.
- × Donald Joseph Richardson, O25019.
- × Herbert Richardson, Jr., O23748.
- × James Richardson, O23993.
- × Willard Donald Richardson, O45380.
- × John Ralph Richmond, O46217.
- × Willis Smith Riddick, Jr., O40570.
- × Reinhold Carl Riede, O45810.
- × Jacob Lewis Riley, Jr., O53161.
- × Thomas Wise Riley, Jr., O33658.
- × Harry Niles Rising, Jr., O24002.
- × Frank Noel Ritter, O33558.
- × Nathan Anderson Roane, Jr., O34156.
- × Cecil Edward Roberts, O35232.
- × Paul Franklin Roberts, O33825.
- × Allen William Rodeheffer, O24602.
- × Jack Alan Rogers, O34572.
- × Maurice Albert Rogers, O40555.
- × Andrew Peach Rollins, Jr., O24237.
- × Paul Crawford Root, Jr., O23979.
- × Willard Roper, O33605.
- × Hezekiah Jacob Ross, Jr., O34112.
- × Samuel Rocky Ross, O34278.
- × John Ellis Russell, Jr., O24011.
- × Robert Carl Roth, O39095.
- × William Faye Roton, O23961.
- × Denton Carl Rountree, O33797.
- × Edward Leon Rowny, O23744.
- × James William Roy, O23762.
- × Donald Clark Rubottom, O35286.
- × Donald Leo Rush, O39076.
- × Vincent Louis Ruwet, O24524.
- × Phillip Walter Ryan, O33328.
- × Rex Russel Sage, O34061.
- × Harold Jack St. Clair, O25369.
- × Julius Albert Sakas, O33709.
- × Daniel Salinas, O24012.
- × Lloyd Robert Salisbury, O23797.
- × Donald Lamar Sallee, O33951.
- × Ernest Samusson, Jr., O24260.
- × Robert Walter Samz, O23750.
- × James Victor Sanden, O24213.
- × Allen Wightman Sanders, Jr., O25305.
- × Cecil Marcus Sanders, O33923.
- × John Herbert Savage, O24186.
- × Roland Savilla, O40563.
- × Carl William Schaad, O25087.
- × Paul Bernard Schaefer, O40562.
- × Frank Louis Schaf, Jr., O45860.
- × Charles Henry Schilling, O23707.
- × Eldon Woerner Schmid, O33627.
- × Graham Edward Schmidt, O34348.
- × Elmer Schmierer, O24531.
- × Raymond Ira Schmittke, O23693.
- × Carl Howard Schofield, O24505.
- × Albert Theodore Schrader, O33747.
- × William Leo Schreiber, O34043.
- × John Edward Schremp, O23709.
- × Edwin George Schuck, O33606.
- × Richard Hamilton Schuler, O33414.
- × Robert H. Schulz, O25303.
- × Albert Dulaney Schutz, O25054.
- × John Logan Schutz, O24229.
- × Leo Henry Schweiter, O34334.
- × Theodore Frederick Schweitzer, O52875.
- × Gordon Lowell Chambers Scott, O24161.
- × Richard Pressly Scott, O23787.
- × Herbert Hollister Scott-Smith, Jr., O33817.
- × Robert Burton Seeley, O33436.
- × Richard Joe Seitz, O33979.
- × George Philip Seneff, Jr., O23738.
- × Truman Holt Setliffe, O24350.
- × Harry Brown Sewell, O45491.
- × Morrell Ray Sexton, O34057.
- × Martin Andrews Shadday, O24043.
- × William Kent Shaffer, O40639.
- × Robert McDonald Shannon, Jr., O24486.
- × Thomas Wilson Sharkey, O23981.
- × Thomas John Sharpe, O24181.
- × Wiley Freeman Shaver, Jr., O24459.
- × Robert Champlain Shaw, O33626.
- × Victor Boyd Shemwell, O44395.
- × William McKinley Shepard, O25110.
- × Charles Gloyd Shettle, O40706.
- × Dale Howard Shick, O33412.
- × Alden Peverley Shipley, O33699.
- × Jackson Evert Shirley, O33977.
- × Winant Sidle, O33651.
- × Wilson Sifford, O33920.
- × Clarence Frank Sills, O24463.
- × Robert Maxey Silvey, O33887.
- × James Elmer Simmons, O24521.
- × Vernon Nelson Simmons, Jr., O39063.
- × Robert Earl Simons, O25136.
- × Paul Alexander Simpson, O25368.
- × Beverly Norton Skardon, O33939.
- × William George Skinner, Jr., O53044.
- × Paul George Skowronek, O.
- × Nicholas Edward Sloan, O33117.
- × William Neville Sloan, Jr., O24235.
- × Albert Hamman Smith, Jr., O34044.
- × Allen Thomas Smith, O34320.
- × Bradford Lee Smith, O25086.
- × Bradish Johnson Smith, O24049.
- × Carroll Brice Smith, O45178.
- × Cecil Leo Smith, O23751.
- × Edwin Kennedy Smith, Jr., O45463.
- × Fletcher Smith, O44638.
- × Harry Marvin Smith, O34041.
- × Herbert Anderson Smith, Jr., O34081.
- × Herman Roscoe Smith, Jr., O33922.
- × Jack Lewis Smith, O33515.
- × Walter Sayle Smith, O33424.
- × Willard Adelbert Smith, O34637.
- × Stanley Michael Smolensky, O25333.
- × J. T. Smyrl, O33732.
- × Elbridge Lee Snapp, O24622.
- × Robert Ellis Snetzer, O35458.
- × Cecil Calvert Snoddy, Jr., O34690.
- × James Max Snyder, O25036.
- × Llewellyn Sobke, O33529.
- × Charles William Spann, O34695.
- × John Carl Sparrow, O24155.
- × Robert John Speaks, O34196.
- × Joachim Joseph Speciale, O45946.
- × Houck Spencer, O34719.
- × Thomas Furman Spencer, O24559.
- × Roger Willard Spigelmeier, O52903.
- × Benjamin Alvord Spiller, O24023.
- × James Ray Spurrier, O25273.
- × Albert Clark Standish, O39066.
- × Frederick Clinton Stanford, O23812.
- × Marvin Nagel Stanford, O35182.
- × Arthur Wilson Starkey, O25126.
- × William Frank Starr, O23843.
- × Woodrow John Stelchen, O34392.
- × William Henry Stein, O33837.
- × Herbert Irving Stern, O23957.
- × Claude Hathaway Stewart, O33441.
- × Lee L. Stewart, O34184.
- × Neil Geiger Stewart, O33670.
- × Thomas Hill Stewart, 3d, O35205.
- × James William Stigers, O23767.
- × Richard Joseph Stillman, O25038.
- × Frank Henry Stone, O24397.
- × Robert Clark Storey, O24433.
- × Morris Cowan Stout, O24166.
- × James William Strain, O23719.
- × Jack Bowden Street, O34272.
- × Zebulon LaFayette Strickland, Jr., O24176.
- × Michael Joseph Strok, O52838.
- × John Levant Strong, O34088.
- × Tom Billie Strother, O24429.
- × Robert Wesley Strunk, O40581.
- × Parker Osborne Stuart, O25055.
- × Hugh Porter Stubbs, Jr., O24530.
- × John Lawrence Sullivan, Jr., O25299.
- × Martin Fannon Sullivan, O25832.
- × William Gerald Sullivan, O39097.
- × James William Sutherland, Jr., O24202.
- × Francis Patrick Sweeney, O34485.
- × Robert Louis Sweeney, Jr., O24494.
- × James Rayford Sykes, O24046.
- × Darrel Leon Syron, O25034.
- × Joseph Szabo, O24480.
- × Jack Shannon Tabb, O33721.
- × Robert Clinton Taber, O25270.
- × Orwin Clark Talbot, O24617.
- × Peter Schuyler Tanous, O24067.
- × Patrick Henry Tansey, Jr., O23915.

× Robert Mack Tarbox, O23715.
 × Claude Edwin Taylor, O45316.
 × George Ira Taylor, O24209.
 × Lewis Clark Taynton, O34007.
 × William Teir, O40701.
 × Charles Edward Tenneson, Jr., O24190.
 × Cader Cothren Terrell, O34555.
 × Joseph Stuart Terrell, Jr. O53118.
 × Leo Victor Thieme, O33561.
 × Arnold Ray Thomas, O23947.
 × Frederic Calvin Thompson, O35255.
 × John Rhodes Thompson, O25047.
 × Lowell Edgar Thompson, O25252.
 × Harry Kelly Thompson, O24207.
 × Walton Orville Threadgill, O25215.
 × James Hubert Tiley, O33464.
 × Nelson Whitney Tobey, O33778.
 × Albert Alexander Todd, O33878.
 × Ralph Leon Todd, O33696.
 × Walter Blakely Todd, O25051.
 × Edward Madison Tolliver, O33856.
 × Oscar Charles Tonetti, O23864.
 × Jacob Hefner Towers, O23883.
 × Floyd Wayne Townsley, O33953.
 × John Pershing Traylor, O25060.
 × Lewis Lee Treadwell, O53121.
 × Austin Triplett, Jr., O34030.
 × Malcolm Graham Troup, O23862.
 × William Robert Tuck, O24444.
 × Henry Price Tucker, O24232.
 × Leonard Carlton Turner, O33952.
 × Max Campbell Tyler, O23809.
 × Layton Carlos Tyner, O33640.
 × Gordon Francis Tyrrell, Jr., O25102.
 × Conrad Rudolph Underdahl, O33523.
 × James Francis Unger, O34056.
 × Jess Paul Unger, O23706.
 × Ralph Reed Upton, O24063.
 × Peter Leon Urban, O24163.
 × Joy Kaufman Vallery, O34241.
 × John Webb VanHoy, Jr., O23739.
 × Ronald William Van Orne, O40725.
 × Leo Donnell Van de Voort, O39071.
 × Jay Dee Vanderpool, O34570.
 × Ralph Emerson Vandervort, Jr., O25337.
 × William John Dooley Vaughan, O23978.
 × Richard Hull Verheul, O25039.
 × Harold Frederick Via, O34635.
 × James Bernard Via, O25121.
 × Dale Leon Vincent, O33948.
 × Anthony Joseph Vinci, O45029.
 × George Brent Vivian, O25272.
 × John Francis Vogel, O33585.
 × Herman Martin Volheim, O24593.
 × Robert Emmett Vollendorff, O34398.
 × Dick Stanley Von Schrlitz, O23944.
 × Guysbert Bogart Vroom, Jr., O46019.
 × Archie Stanley Walker, O52915.
 × Lawrence Harland Walker, Jr., O34243.
 × Norvell McVeigh Walker, O34375.
 × Thomas Gaspard Wall, O33023.
 × Victor Manson Wallace, O53124.
 × Edward Eugene Walters, O33710.
 × Warren Earl Walters, O24200.
 × Hugh Everett Wandel, O45160.
 × Donald Robertson Ward, O33646.
 × Linus Patrick Ward, O53191.
 × William Donald Ward, O24208.
 × Stanley Arthur Warren, O45337.
 × William Rhinehart Washington, O34042.
 × Edwin Joseph Waszak, O35415.
 × Thomas Eugene Watson, Jr., O24283.
 × Edgar Sleadd Waugh, O33439.
 × Charles Allen Webb, Jr., O40585.
 × Charles Copenhaver Webb, O40620.
 × William Edwin Webb, O34092.
 × Milton Jacob Weber, Jr., O53319.
 × William Thomas Webster, O33858.
 × Gene Richard Welch, O24409.
 × Lamar Asbury Welch, O24391.
 × Edward Nicholas Welles, O24484.
 × George Hollenback Welles, O24086.
 × Robert Blaine Wells, O24275.
 × William Lewis Wells, O33641.
 × Robert James Welsh, O25096.
 × Hugh Merton Wendle, O33764.
 × Arthur Lorenzo West, Jr., O25269.
 × George Cowles West, Jr., O45153.
 × Roland Paul West, O34208.
 × Henry Dale Weston, O25186.
 × Lewis Gillette Wetherell, O45147.
 × Frederick Carlton Weyand, O33736.
 × Reuben Eugene Wheelis, O24184.

× Russell Earl Whetstone, O53212.
 × Ernest Jeunet Whitaker, O23793.
 × Hoyt Edward White, O33889.
 × Stanley Wilbert White, O35250.
 × Theodore Knox White, O24102.
 × Joseph William Albert Whitehorse, 3d,
 O25277.
 × Menon Walker Whitsitt, O31384.
 × Thomas Coke Whitworth, Jr., O35231.
 × Edward Woodrow Wild, O39142.
 × Albert Cropper Williams O33974.
 × Floyd David Williams, O39139.
 × John Worth Williams, O34107.
 × Trevelt Williams, O52845.
 × William Jones Williams, O24394.
 × Ellis Warner Williamson, O34484.
 × Joseph Michael Williamson, O24476.
 × Eugene Allen Wilson, O33818.
 × Leroy Buckman Wilson, O25106.
 × Jerry Marion Wimberley, O25049.
 × Wayne Moser Winder, O34420.
 × Henry Wallace Witcover, O45522.
 × Emmitt Cleveland Witt, Jr., O34027.
 × Richard Casper Wittmann, O25195.
 × Walter Kazmir Wojcik, O33802.
 × Edgar Charles Wood, O34051.
 × Harland Glen Wood, O24154.
 × Jean Lindley Wood, O34660.
 × Robert Lawrence Woodard, O34031.
 × David Hall Woods, O25101.
 × Paul Marshall Woods, O25071.
 × William Hunter Woodward, O23900.
 × Walter James Woolwine, O23795.
 × William Barker Wootton, Jr., O24261.
 × James Franklin Wright, Jr., O40580.
 × William John Yamber, O40656.
 × Elmer Parker Yates, O23686.
 × Donn Warrington Yoder, O34664.
 × Dantes Alto York, O45549.
 × Jerome Bailey York, O25327.
 × John Pearce Youens, O40605.
 × Melvin Zais, O33471.
 × Edward Benedict Zarembo, O24094.
 × Glenn Walburn Zarger, O45568.
 × Robert Harrison Zimmerman, O24481.
 × Karl Heinrich Zornig, O25089.
 × John Henry Zott, Jr., O24048.

To be majors, Judge Advocate General's Corps

William George Barry, O40452.
 Thomas Henry Birch, O32696.
 × Hayden John Price, O39013.
 John Frank Taylor, O44143.

To be majors, Chaplains

× Herman Dicker, O43154.
 × Ned Ralston Graves, O43164.
 × Maurice Leo Sullivan, O43165.
 × George Washington Williams, O52004.
 × Aloysius Clarence Zielinski, O43162.

To be majors, Medical Corps

× Theodore Lawrence Bartelmez, O52051.
 × John Lindsey Bradley, O56869.
 × Louis Eugene Browning, O56875.
 × Ralph Rymal Chapman, O43217.
 × Shepard Jerome, O31241.
 × Arthur Jerome Levens, O31283.
 × George William Martin, O43210.
 × Robert Vincent McAllister, O52044.
 × Eddy Davis Palmer, O43224.
 × Alton Ben Peyton, O52038.
 × Adolphe Joseph Schoepflin, O43207.
 × Gilbert Bradshaw Stansell, O43215.
 × David Kuykendall Wong, O52043.

To be majors, Dental Corps

× George Blanchard, O31269.
 × Louis Emory, O31274.
 × John Raleigh Frost, O56870.
 × Martin Lester Segal, O31273.
 × Richard William Tiecke, O43214.

To be majors, Veterinary Corps

× Ralph Owen Anslow, O31093.
 × Clinton Leslie Gould, O40116.
 × Wiley Henry Horn, O31078.
 × Robert Loomis Jimison, O31097.
 × Joseph David Manges, O31055.
 × Harry John Robertson, O23683.
 × Harvey Louis Rubin, O52006.
 × Edwin Joseph Sunderville, O23335.
 × Charles William Tate, O31050.

To be majors, Medical Service Corps

× William Lee Austin, O37403.
 × Roy Irving Barham, O37396.
 × Donald Harry Behrens, O37400.
 × Eugene Tullie Brown, O37398.
 × Layton Ogan Burris, O37413.
 × Raymond Joseph Caldbeck, O41130.
 × Francis Oberlin Chapelle, O37399.
 × Wilford Paulard Helsel, O37391.
 × Thomas Laughlin, Jr., O37414.
 × Albert Leibovitz, O37407.
 × Edgar William Leonard, O37390.
 × Paul Maurice Levesque, O37415.
 × Thomas Richard MacMillan, O37411.
 × Anthony Charles Mastrolia, O43244.
 × John Darval Medwed, O37410.
 × John Valentine Mendenhall, O37416.
 × Richard Lee Offutt, O40140.
 × Morris Vincent Olson, O39327.
 × Herbert George Richek, O40139.
 × William Herbert Thornton, O37394.
 × Glen Branch Wagnon, O56201.
 × Arthur Leonard Wilkins, O37438.
 × Martin Zachar, Jr., O37388.

To be captains

× Joseph John Addison, O50704.
 Richard Herman Allen, O50603.
 × Merlin Willard Anderson, O50584.
 Walter Thomas Austin, O50572.
 × Robert Jacob Baer, O50684.
 × James Chadwick Bales, O56989.
 Harry Poik Ball, O50672.
 × Hugh James Bartley, O50621.
 Calvin Leland Bass, O50761.
 × Roger Redmond Bate, O50583.
 Arthur Andrew Becker, O50591.
 × Thomas Edward Benson, O50691.
 × Theodore Chester Bielicki, O50625.
 × Shelton Brant Biles, Jr., O50598.
 George Earl Bland, O50821.
 Junius Jay Bleiman, O50581.
 Frank Coulter Boerger, O50579.
 × Philip Thomas Boerger, O50618.
 Otis Evan Brannon, Jr., O50783.
 William Donald Brown, O50691.
 × Jean Prosper Burner, O50722.
 × Donovan Finley Burton, O50622.
 James Lee Bushnell, O50697.
 × Paul Charles Callan, O50833.
 × William Albert Carpenter, Jr., O50813.
 × Willis Howell Clark, O50686.
 × William Fortune Coghill, O50753.
 × Clarence Grady Collins, Jr., O56988.
 William Edmond Conger, Jr., O50858.
 William Lambie Cooper, O50866.
 × James Christopher Cosgrove, O50763.
 × William Bernard Cronin, O50787.
 Bruce Utiger Crozier, O50885.
 × John Edward Culin, O50654.
 Robert Thornton Curtis, O50634.
 × Kenneth Eugene Davidson, O50569.
 Bernard Figueredo de Gil, Jr., O50794.
 × John Delistraty, O50706.
 Donald Marvin Dexter, Jr., O50834.
 × Jack Van Dunham, O50668.
 Richard Earl Dunlap, O50719.
 × Gordon James Duquemin, O50784.
 × James Eugene Edington, O50734.
 × James Betts Egger, O50595.
 × Henry Everett Emerson, O50868.
 Robert Bruce Fahs, O50824.
 × John Carter Faith, O50590.
 × John Raymond Fitzpatrick, Jr., O50883.
 × Stuart Gregory Force, O50769.
 James Franklin Fraser, O50589.
 John Griffin Gaddie, O50710.
 × Edward Charles Ganz, Jr., O50570.
 × Bernard Jay Gardner, O50679.
 Albert John Geraci, O50786.
 × John Love Gerrity, O50648.
 × William Milton Glasgow, Jr., O56771.
 × Warren Robert Gossett, O50676.
 × William Douglas Grant, O50716.
 Bernard Michael Greenberg, O50602.
 Harold Walter Grossman, O50677.
 × Alexander Meigs Haig, Jr., O50790.
 × Raymond Richard Halls, Jr., O50641.
 × Robert Haldane, O50742.
 Milton Leland Haskin, O50637.
 × Kenneth Martin Hatch, O50640.
 × Wayne Otis Hauck, Jr., O50807.

George LeRoy Haugen, O50643.
 Thomas Francis Hayes, O50800.
 × Rolland Valentine Heiser, O50738.
 × George Duane Heisser, O50805.
 William Sylvester Henry, Jr., O50814.
 × Dandridge Featherston Hering, O50696.
 × Henry William Hill, O50755.
 Ray Roselle Hoke, O50886.
 × Thomas Dixon Holladay, Jr., O50571.
 × Bennet Norman Hollander, O50693.
 John Elwood Hoovef, O50620.
 Richard Motley Hutchinson, Jr., O50822.
 Julius Frederick Ickler, O50667.
 Carroll Christian Jacobson, Jr., O50612.
 × James Allen Johnson, O50638.
 × Wilbur Glenn Jones, Jr., O50863.
 × Peter Karter, O50592.
 × James Byron Kennedy, O50607.
 × Robert James Kennedy, O50610.
 Graham Gunther Kent, O50859.
 Robert Adair King, O50797.
 × Willis Hickam Knipe, O50829.
 Robert Joshua Koch, O50874.
 × Donald Warren Krause, O50872.
 × Robert Peter Lane, O50705.
 × Wells Brendel Lange, O50767.
 John William Lauterbach, Jr., O50727.
 Melvin Vernon LeBlanc, O50690.
 × Alexander Lemberes, O50754.
 × George Levenback, O50689.
 Selby Francis Little, Jr., O50860.
 Richard Alan Littlestone, O50653.
 × Walter Patrick Lukens, O50801.
 George Anthony Lynn, O50593.
 × Henry Tomlinson MacGill, O50808.
 Arnold William Mahlum, O50751.
 × Robert Anthony Mahowald, O50796.
 × Charles Stuart Todd Mallett, O50819.
 × George Aloysius Maloney, O50862.
 × John Wayne Mastin, O50582.
 James Philip Mattern, O50713.
 Richard Freeman McAadoo, O50609.
 × Marshall Dickerson McClure, O56767.
 Robert Ewing McCord, O50803.
 × John Warwick McCullough, Jr., O50867.
 × William Gabriel McGe, O50855.
 × Robert James McNeil, O50756.
 Harrison Franklyn Meadows, 3d, O50839.
 × John More Miller, O50692.
 Robert Miller Montague, Jr., O50578.
 × James Lunsford Morrison, Jr., O50881.
 × Charles Augustus Munford, Jr., O50838.
 John DuBose Nail, Jr., O50818.
 × William Wallace Nairn 3d, O50720.
 Wallace Eugene Nalk, O50695.
 × Robert Lynn Ozler, O50768.
 × Henry Cantzon Paul O50725.
 John Guilford Paules O50681.
 × Robert DeWayne Peckham, O50740.
 × Tom Judson Perkins, O50781.
 × Milum Davis Perry, Jr., O50594.
 × Louis Rachmeier, O50666.
 Edward Lewis Ramsey, O37888.
 John Richard Rantz, O50826.
 Kermit Dean Reel, O50682.
 × Hal Clyde Richardson, Jr., O50662.
 James Russell Robinson, Jr., O50588.
 Thomas Edmund Rogers, O50785.
 Melvin Alfred Rosen, O50580.
 × Norman Robert Rosen, O50600.
 × Carl Kamp Russell, O50777.
 Norman Junior Salisbury, O50802.
 Howard Leroy Sargent, Jr., O50586.
 × Donald Verner Schnepf, O50698.
 × William Jackson Schuder, O50611.
 Richard Henry Sforzini, O50624.
 Robert Warren Short, O50871.
 × Clarke Lewis Shumaker, Jr., O50568.
 James Emerson Smith, Jr., O50798.
 × William Smith, O50717.
 Ira Warren Snyder, Jr., O50759.
 Theodore Solomon Spiker, O50774.
 × Sam David Starobin, O50601.
 Richard Joseph Steinborn, O50616.
 × Donald Harry Steinger, O50599.
 × Marvin Henry Stock, O50633.
 × John Joseph Sullivan, O50627.
 William Michael Sullivan, O50750.
 Allan Thorndyke Sylvester 2d, O50882.
 × James Bernard Tatum, O50846.
 Harold Stan Tavzel, O50780.
 × Frank Leonard Taylor, O50730.

Jack Mathew Thompson, O50608.
 × Gerald Ross Toomer, O50707.
 × Albert Archer Van Petten, O50674.
 Wallace Francis Veaudry, O50820.
 × William Loyd Webb, Jr., O50652.
 × Carlton Juan Wellborn, Jr., O50665.
 × William Irvine West, O50732.
 × Meade David Wildrick, Jr., O50827.
 VanCourt Wilkins, O56768.
 Joseph John Williams, O50810.
 × William Dawes Williams, Jr., O50877.
 Planter Madden Wilson, O50884.
 To be captains, Judge Advocate General's Corps
 Warren Coleman Casey, O63233.
 Cecil LeRoy Cutler, Jr., O67913.
 Dwan Vincent Kerig, O66172.
 × John Charles Kinney, O63277.
 John Allen Lighthall, O63739.
 Carl Robert Nolte, Jr., O63278.
 × George Robert Robinson, O65542.
 × Robert Miller Thorniley, O63802.
 Sidney Joseph Walker, O63484.
 × Kenneth Leslie Youngblood, O65543.

To be captains, Chaplains

James Murray Bragan, O66610.
 Allen Cleveland Edens, Jr., O67567.
 Frank Carroll Riley, O66196.
 To be captains, Medical Corps
 Asdrubal Arzola, O67785.
 Robert John Ayella, O63799.
 John Littler Babb, O64964.
 Timothy George Barila, O64939.
 Anthony Albert Borski, O65443.
 William Albert Boyson, O64967.
 Otis Eugene Bridgeford, O65450.
 Paul Woodrow Brown, O64946.
 Robert Jean Carson, O62988.
 Edwin Theodore Cooke, O63674.
 Michael Paul Daquisto, O63789.
 John Raymond Daniels, O65460.
 Claude William Delia, O64952.
 × Francis Christopher Dimond, Jr., O65682.
 Charles Curry Eaves, O65577.
 Eugene William Eberlin, O67813.
 Thomas Stoneham Edwards, O64979.
 James Ardric Ewart, O65449.
 Murray Eugene Finn, O65578.
 Arthur Eugene Grant, O64960.
 Norman Leslie Grant, O64943.
 Rufus Roberts Hambright, O64953.
 Richard Daniel Hamilton, O65681.
 Boaz Harris, O63791.
 Robert Haviland Holzworth, O66626.
 Alan Roswell Hopeman, O65455.
 Heber Scott Hudson, O65446.
 Francis Homer Hughes, Jr., O64937.
 Robert Edward Kellenberger, O64962.
 Lloyd Kitchen, O65466.
 Mortimer Valentine Kleinmann, Jr., O64975.
 Per Harold Langsjoen, O64949.
 Donald Gray McLeod, Jr., O65445.
 Edwin Allen Meeks, O64963.
 Joseph Francis Metzger, O64940.
 × Harold William Mueller, O65451.
 × Jack R. Muth, O64944.
 Matthew Denwood Parrish, O65447.
 James Kenneth Pope, O64941.
 × Jack Donaldson Reedy, O65456.
 × Arnold Michael Reeve, O65453.
 Stephan Norbert Schanzer, O65465.
 Halbert Herman Schwamb, O67954.
 James Luhn Sheehy, O64977.
 × Paul Winston Sheffer, O65459.
 Henry Kurt Silberman, O66099.
 John Rogers Simmons, O64972.
 Daniel Easton Stalker, O64959.
 Grant Duane Stelter, O68052.
 Michael Huntingdon Sulak, O64951.
 Walter Edwin Switzer, O65442.
 James Clark Syner, O65462.
 Clarence Lee Tunberg, O65680.
 Lewis Allan Van Osdel, O65467.
 William Roy Vineyard, O64954.
 Frederick Edward Vultee, Jr., O64973.
 × Lloyd Thomas Wright, O65457.
 Henry Thomas Zelechovsky, O65444.

To be captains, Dental Corps

Cecil Raymond Albright, O63726.
 Benjamin Kenneth Ammenwerth, O61963.

Joseph John Barone, O63732.
 Joe Dudley Bell, O63458.
 Russell William Bickley, O65474.
 James Edward Cassidy, O67555.
 × John Clarkson, O61962.
 Robert Ivey Cochran, O64984.
 James Claude Conway, O63795.
 Robert Michael Coyne, O63483.
 Richard Ernest Dierking, O63728.
 Harold Seymour Elliott, O64983.
 Willard Grenlee Fischer, O65583.
 Darwin Forbes Fuller, Jr., O64982.
 George Edward Fuller, Jr., O63839.
 Glen Stanley Gamble, O62994.
 Eugene Anthony Garcia, O65473.
 × Richard Milton Hall, O63838.
 × John Jewell Hamrick, O63792.
 Carlos Bruce Harmon, O60782.
 Ross Hawthorne Hill, O63797.
 Billy Clasby Hopkins, O63480.
 Ernest Luther Hunter, O67583.
 Algene George Jordan, O63790.
 Harold Herman Kelsey, O63837.
 William Thomas Lee, O61079.
 Robert Warren Little, O65471.
 Ralph Burdette Lydic, O65469.
 Robert Boris Mattes, O61080.
 × John Joseph Mayer, O68028.
 Robert Paul Moss, Jr., O67598.
 Joseph Patrick O'Leary, O63675.
 Thomas O'Sullivan, O65470.
 Thomas Edwin Perry, O63224.
 Harry Bruce Philp, O64978.
 James Jarratt Pryor, Jr., O64981.
 Harry Quint, Jr., O63481.
 × John Lawson Robertson, O66086.
 Corliss James Roll, O66087.
 Leon Carter Rudy, O63729.
 Earl Edward Schoepner, O62800.
 Andrew Fidre Serio, O62799.
 × Willard Fred Spiller, Jr., O63459.
 Robert Christley Sproull, O66104.
 Robert Bruce Steiner, O64980.
 Richard Eugene Swisher, O62995.
 Charles Carson Trommer, O65582.
 Charles Edward Turner, O67629.
 Nathan Ellis Vanaman, O62996.
 Robert Falls Van Dyk, O63796.
 Herluf Wanggaard, O63482.
 Brente Leslie Ward, O63794.
 Warren Ned Wheeler, O63176.
 Virgil Woods, O63730.
 Richard McConnell Wray, O66127.
 × Henry Larkin Wright, O63798.
 Robert Dale Youmans, O65581.

To be captains, Veterinary Corps

William Ashton Bridenstine, O63225.
 × Charles Vieman Liday, O65534.
 Walter Wayne Miller, O65541.
 Gabriel Nossov, O63223.
 Bruce Steward Ott, O66064.
 Gus Antonio Vaninetti, O65535.

To be captains, Medical Service Corps

Earl Joseph Janda, O66027.
 Walter Joseph Limbacher, O67934.
 George Edward Rowland, O66637.
 The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 508 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be first lieutenants

Peter Anthony Abbruzzese, O62553.
 × Paul Smith Ache, Jr., O62425.
 Dwight Lyman Adams, O62649.
 × Walter Edwin Adams, O62528.
 Irving Jackson Aden, Jr., O67635.
 × John Terry Alexander, O61609.
 × Abraham Noble Allan, O62440.
 × John Wesley Allen, Jr., O62698.
 Bernard Joseph Alley, O61916.
 × Charles Norman Allgood, O61488.
 Bernard John Ambrose, O61273.
 Charles Henry Anderson, Jr., O61616.
 × Charles Leroy Anderson, O63011.
 × James Russell Anderson, O67638.
 Charles Robert Armstrong, O61601.

- George Henry Arnold, O61283.
Ned Ramon Ash, O62072.
× Orazio John Astarita, O61388.
× John David Attaway, O61872.
× Luther Bachman Aull 3d, O62428.
× Thomas Adam Austin 3d O62548.
Walter Otis Bachus, O61582.
× James Edward Bagley, O61619.
Charles Francis Balsh, Jr., O62411.
× Joaquin Balaguer-Rivera, O61367.
× George Lawson Ball, O62485.
× Thomas Henry Ball, O62737.
× Grady Huger Banister, Jr., O62420.
× Phillip George Bardos, O62686.
× Cyrus Phillip Barger, O62635.
× Arthur Carlton Barker, Jr., O62513.
× James Cross Barnes, Jr., O62704.
John Anton Barnett, Jr., O62597.
× Raymond Ney Barry, O62617.
× Thomas Martin Barry, Jr., O62364.
× Boyd Truman Bashore, O62552.
Richard George Bastar, Jr., O62431.
William Joshua Baxley, Jr., O62583.
× Cecil Roy Edward Baxter, O68076.
Gilbert Merchant Beatty, O61844.
Raymond Hugh Beatty, O63679.
× Robert Bryce Beaumont, O61464.
× Jack Midford Becker, O65317.
× David Allen Beckner, O61634.
× John Leo Begley, O62777.
× Robert Eugene Belford, O61411.
× Charles Edward Bell, Jr., O62708.
× Charles Hoey Bell, O62689.
× Donald Joseph Benson, O68077.
Esai Berenbaum, O61442.
Richard Hale Bergstrom, O67645.
× Lyle Clarence Berner, O61379.
Elbert Devore Holland Berry, O62369.
× Howard Conway Berry, O62858.
William Thomas Berry, O61537.
× William Stanley Bice, O63025.
× Donald Gerald Bickmore, O61571.
Jack Daris Billingsley, O61591.
× Harry Souder Bingham, O61771.
Elmer Lawrence Birk, O62305.
× Lorne Summers Black, O61562.
× William Conant Black 3d, O61700.
× Arthur Hadfield Blair, O62349.
× Howard Byron Blanchard, Jr., O62764.
Harold Louis Blank, O62472.
× William Herbert Bloss, Jr., O62767.
× John Bruce Blount, O61705.
× Howard Jerome Blumhardt, O61838.
Donald Lee Bohn, O62611.
× Donald Earl Bohnett, O61672.
× Lucien Eugene Bolduc, Jr., O62359.
Carl David Bolson, O61587.
× Philip Lawrence Bolte, O62407.
James Franklin Boylan, O62331.
William McRae Bradley, O63026.
× Egbert Leo Brady, Jr., O62716.
× William Frederick Brandes, O62290.
× Thomas Oliver Brandon 2d, O62560.
× William Francis Branigan, O61381.
× Albert Gustav Breitwieser, O62544.
× Walter Ivan Brent, O61446.
× David Cullen Briggs, O62297.
John Richmond Brinkerhoff, O62287.
× Harry James Brockman, O61640.
John Phillip Broderick, O67649.
× James Logan Brown, O61886.
Robert Liudahl Brown, O61272.
Vance Saunders Brown, Jr., O62429.
× Joseph Peter Buccolo, O62648.
× Charles John Buchanan, O63197.
× William Jack Buchanan, O61439.
× Garrett Davis Buckner, Jr., O62679.
× Wiley Lamar Bullard, O61638.
× Robert Emmett Bundy, O61630.
Dudley Taylor Bunn, O61902.
Emanuel Burack, O61905.
× Ellwood Walter Burkhardt, O61418.
George Thompson Burnop, O63010.
Robert Frank Burt, O61530.
× Howard Dell Burtchett, O62055.
× Charles Clement Bush 3d, O62103.
Charles Lewis Butler, O62588.
× Lawrence Elbert Butler, O67650.
× Andy Joe Byers, O62436.
× James Webster Byrd, O61913.
× David Herdman Cameron, O62296.
Stephen Francis Cameron, O62328.
× Edward William Cannon, O67651.
Louis Sam Caras, O61827.
David Kay Carlisle, O62321.
Leonard Julius Carlson, Jr., O61821.
× Thomas West Carr, O61918.
× Joe Trujillo Carrejo, O61481.
× Edd McLendon Carter, O63132.
× Richard Lewis Cary, O61389.
× Robert Griffin Chamberlain, O61354.
Robert Middleton Chambers, O62660.
Malcolm Wright Chandler, Jr., O62618.
Herschel Eugene Chapman, O62471.
× Lee Joseph Chegin, O61890.
× Robert Arnold Cheney, O62692.
× Charles Norvall Childers, O61646.
× Grover Cleveland Childers, O67654.
× John Chalton Childers, Jr., O67655.
× Donald Chirafisi, O61409.
× James John Clark, Jr., O61766.
Ralph Tracy Clark, O61541.
Raymond Gordon Clarke, Jr., O67657.
× Paul George Clarke, Jr., O61750.
× Paul Edwin Coakley, O62863.
× Jimmy Coffey, O67658.
× Jacque Dexter Cohen, O61780.
× Joseph Edward Collins, O61909.
× Roland Hildreth Collins, O63122.
× Thomas Joseph Collins, Jr., O63135.
× Lester Leon Collis, O61523.
Keith Gale Comstock, O61376.
× Edward Robert Conway, O67659.
Claude Wesley Cooper, O61542.
× William Thomas Cooper, O63144.
× Florian Octave Cornay, O62493.
Leonard John Corsentino, O61461.
× Rudolph Vincent Corsentino, O62636.
× John Covach, O61893.
× John Ellwood Cowden, O61606.
× Carlisle Barksdale Cox, Jr., O67661.
× Charles Percy Cox, O62877.
× Joyce Oren Cox, Jr., O67662.
× Malcolm Robert Cox, Jr., O62690.
× Harry Michael Coyle, O62309.
× Clayton Craft, O61394.
× John Marshall Cragin, O62412.
× Raymond Alphonso Cramer, Jr., O63138.
× Albert Benjamin Crawford, Jr., O62295.
× Donald Phillip Creuziger, O62386.
Harry Clinton Crews, Jr., O61871.
× William Earl Crist, Jr., O62444.
× Dale Jackson Crittenberger, O62432.
Edward Painter Crockett, O62497.
Clifford Earl Cross, O67663.
× Edward Lloyd Culbertson, O62886.
Victor Nicholas Cuneo, Jr., O62674.
× Charles Carroll Cunningham, O62599.
× James Alvin Curtis, O62624.
× James Washington Curtis, Jr., O67665.
× John Norman Dale, O61501.
William Michael Daly, O61825.
Lloyd Eugene Darland, O62474.
× Kenneth Ray Darrington, O62876.
× William Edward Dasch, O63027.
× John Cofer Dashiell, O68093.
× William Lester Daugherty, O62546.
× Carroll Clifford Davis, O63680.
David Hiram Davis, O61765.
L. Conrad Davis, O61848.
Reed Ellsworth Davis, Jr., O62623.
William Daniel Davis, O62621.
× Harvey Carter Day, Jr., O61433.
William Bradford DeGraf, O62282.
× Alfred Jean deLormier, O63183.
× Ralph Hoyt Detherow, O62666.
× William Lester deVane, O61887.
Charles Frederick Dickerson, Jr., O62589.
× August John Dielens, Jr., O62563.
× Daniel Harvey Dietrich, Jr., O67669.
John Emilio DiGrazia, Jr., O62602.
× Louis Frederick Dixon, O62473.
Harry Eugene Dodge, O62653.
Pierre John Dolan, O61814.
× Philbert Cosmas Doleac, O61304.
Thomas Riley Dolezal, O63120.
× Phillip Henry Donahue, O62441.
× James Clayburn Donovan, O62401.
× J. T. Dotson, O61678.
× Mark Hinstead Doty, Jr., O61519.
× Claude Holt Doughtie, Jr., O62535.
John Julian Douglas, O62080.
Robert James Douglas, O61990.
× Robert Wilkins Douglass, 3d, O62507.
× Ray Michael Dowe, Jr., O62650.
Thomas Watson Downes, Jr., O61432.
Neil Bertrand Downey, O61717.
× Thomas Francis Dreisonstok, O62682.
× James Curtis Drewry, Jr., O62447.
× Carl Walter Dreyer, O61366.
× Grover Adolphe DuBose, O61812.
× Samuel Scarborough Dugan, O63196.
Frank Hall Duggins, Jr., O62629.
× John Louis Dumas, O67670.
James Edward Dunley, O61503.
× James Frank Dunn, O62771.
Jay Bernard Durst, O62311.
× Roy Woodson Easley, Jr., O62631.
Robert Wayne Eastman, O62413.
× Kenneth Rohn Ebner, O62505.
Robert Charles Edwards, O62613.
Lauris Martin Eek, Jr., O62482.
× Edward Henry Effertz, O61413.
× Ira Robert Ehrlich, O62352.
× William Newsome Eichorn, 2d, O62702.
× Charles William Elliot, O62727.
× Jack Elliot, Jr., O61919.
× Joe Flint Elliott, O62454.
× Robert Wayne Elliott, O65318.
× David Maxwell Ellis, O67672.
× Earl Emmons, O67673.
George Houston Ensley, O61667.
× Angel Escribano-Aponte, O67674.
× Charles Ozro Eshelman, O62283.
× Thomas Bruce Eustis, O61597.
× Richard Cooper Ewan, Jr., O62342.
Donal Aloysius Fahey, O62427.
× John Leonard Fahs, Jr., O62422.
× John William Fahy, O62754.
× Raymond Leroy Farmer, O61668.
× Peter Buck Farrell, O62580.
× Salvatore Edward Fastuca, O62699.
× Victor Reinhold Feicht, O61686.
× Robert Bruce Ferguson, O62366.
Albert John Fern, Jr., O62525.
× James Hoover Fette, O62715.
Darrel Rex Fields, O62862.
Thomas Wilfred Fife, Jr., O62388.
× George Clark Fifield, O62667.
× Herbert Alcus Fincher, O61353.
× Phillip Dudley Fischer, O62683.
Emil Fisher, Jr., O61759.
× William Thrower Fitts 3d, O62652.
× Tyler Herrick Fletcher, O61884.
Allan Sarsfield Flynn, O62576.
× John Charles Fogarty, O62662.
James Frank Fooshe 3d, O62688.
× Dennis Luther Forbes, O67677.
× Charles Dewey Ford, Jr., O61760.
× George Everett Foster, O62353.
× Daniel O'Guynn Fox, O63205.
Douglas Ellwood Fox, O67678.
Edward Jay Fox, O62675.
John Edmond Fox, O62392.
× Herbert Louis Frandsen, O62083.
× Joseph Ross Franklin, O62893.
× John Aaron Fray, Jr., O62322.
× Lee Vernon Frazier, O63195.
× Edward Paul Freedman, O62384.
× Daniel William French, O67679.
× Harry Wallace French, O67680.
× Charles Douglas Friedlander, O62651.
× Edward Leonard Fronczak, O61833.
× George Rae Fullerton, O62329.
× Richard Stanley Fye, O62446.
John Robert Gaffney, O62467.
× Frank E. Gaillard, O62755.
Leonce Edward Gaiter, O61447.
Arnold Anthony Galiffa, O62741.
William George Gallivan, O61832.
× Richard Eugene Galvan, O61275.
× Joseph Anthony Gappa, Jr., O62520.
× Robert Gibbins Gard, Jr., O62355.
Leonard Joseph Garrett, O62408.
Charles Theodore Garrison, O63246.
× James Millard Garrison, Jr., O61635.
× Paul Lawrence Gaurner, O61337.
William Keaveny Gearan, O62434.
Louis Vincent Genuario, O62696.
× Horace William George, Jr., O67681.
× Nicholas George, O63194.
× Richard Edward George, O61316.
Martin Gerber, O62859.
× Jerry Rodgers Germaine, O61641.
× Ross John Gibson, O61398.
George Asbury Gilbert, Jr., O61489.
× Henry Alfred Gilbert, O62656.
× William Shirley Gilliland, O67682.
Russell Alger Glenn, O62375.

- × Joseph Glickel, O61900.
- × William David Glover, O61673.
- × Theo Harold Golding, O61466.
- × John Walsh Goldsmith, O62709.
- × Oved Gonzales, O62076.
- × Paul Francis Gorman, O62379.
- × Daniel Jerome Gormley, Jr., O61406.
- × Arthur Joseph Gow, O67684.
- × Edward John Gradoville, O62416.
- × Charles Passmore Graham, O62354.
- × Willis Bascum Graham, O61873.
- × Robert William Green, O62371.
- × William Andrew Green, Jr., O61456.
- × Robert Allen Greenberg, O61458.
- × James Francis Greer, O61922.
- × Thomas Upton Greer, O62299.
- × Kenneth Randolph Greider, O61877.
- × Alfred Lee Griebling, O62360.
- × Joseph Trundle Griffin, Jr., O62711.
- × Samuel Ernest Griffiths, O61813.
- × Frederick Hall Griswold, O61985.
- × Melvin Gussie Gross, O62044.
- × Robert Marshall Grow, O62570.
- × James Louis Gulon, Jr., O62726.
- × Robert Harold Gulley, O61435.
- × Paul Lawrence Gurnee, O62668.
- × Carrol Walter Guth, O67689.
- × Frederic William Haberman, O62550.
- × John Richard Hall, Jr., O62452.
- × Kenneth Walter Hall, O62680.
- × John Samuel Hamel, O62509.
- × Frederick Joseph Hamlin, Jr., O62301.
- × Lyman Hutchinson Hammond, Jr., O62489.
- × Charles Wood Hanlon, O61349.
- × Mark James Hanna, O62760.
- × Marcus Whitney Hansen, O61377.
- × Ray Samuel Hansen, O62318.
- × Louis Bernard Hansotte, O62664.
- × Philip Harlan Harper, O62750.
- × Norris Eugene Harrell, O62705.
- × Rodney Parker Harrington, O63186.
- × Brady Ray Harris, O61563.
- × John Franklin Harris, O63184.
- × Leonard Henry Harris, O63127.
- × Louis Alvin Harris, O61556.
- × Richard Wright Harris, O62866.
- × John Sherman Harrold, O62759.
- × Warren Edward Hatcher, O61356.
- × Ernest Thomas Hayes, Jr., O62892.
- × John Denison Hayes, O67694.
- × John Grier Hayes, O66160.
- × Joseph William Hayes, Jr., O66012.
- × Robert Thomas Hayes, O61338.
- × Andrew Logan Haynes, O61644.
- × Charles Winthrop Hayward, O62495.
- × Franklin Karl Hazen, Jr., O61494.
- × Falkner Heard, Jr., O62672.
- × Je Mickey Helt, O61849.
- × Billy Joye Henderson, O61819.
- × Dwight Odin Henderson, O67697.
- × James Michael Henderson, O61860.
- × John Kless Henderson, O61625.
- × LeRoy Walter Henderson, O62292.
- × John Raymond Hendry, O62317.
- × Ralph George Henley, O61407.
- × Raymon Duncan Henley, O63490.
- × William Ritter Henn, O62367.
- × Frank Andrew Henning 3d, O62582.
- × Morris Joseph Herbert, Jr., O62424.
- × Louis George Hergert, Jr., O62460.
- × Robert Andrew Hetz, Jr., O62443.
- × David Allan Hicks, O61868.
- × James Edward Higgins, O62659.
- × Sidney Rae Hinds, Jr., O62772.
- × William Mullock Hinds, 3d, O62409.
- × Irvin Stafford Hirsch, O62642.
- × Robert Criner Hodges, O62878.
- × Clifford William Hodgkins, O61850.
- × Wilford Joseph Hoff, Jr., O61794.
- × Richard Gurney Hoffman, O62298.
- × Frederick Dixon Hoham, 3d, O62530.
- × Robert Henry Hoisington, O62587.
- × Leslie Page Holcomb, Jr., O62761.
- × Louis Laird Holder, O61558.
- × John Michael Holko, Jr., O61284.
- × Alfred Holston, O63240.
- × Hugh Carter Holt, O62554.
- × Robert Bernard Hoppe, O61497.
- × Clifton Andrew Horn, Jr., O61579.
- × Bruce Kelly Houston, O61308.
- × Francis Elliot Howard, Jr., O62745.
- × John Darby Howard, O62639.
- × James Alfred Howden, O61471.
- × William Smith Howe, Jr., O62330.
- × James Grant Howell, O62565.
- × George Hale Hubbard, 2d, O62547.
- × Norman Fallor Hubbard, O62763.
- × Halvor Edward Hude, O68120.
- × John Edward Hudson, O61350.
- × James Raymond Hufnagel, O62319.
- × David Ralph Hughes, O62721.
- × Robert Burnett Hughes, O62307.
- × Thomas Watkins L. Hughes, Jr., O62577.
- × Charles William Hulburt, O61331.
- × Samuel Welters Hull, O61509.
- × Richard Lee Hunt, O62357.
- × Robert Griffith Hunt, O61340.
- × John Emory Hurst, Jr., O62310.
- × Donald Ellsworth Hutcherson, Jr., O63241.
- × Philo Allan Hutcheson, Jr., O62459.
- × Robert Edward Ingalls, O61803.
- × James Virgil Irons, O62644.
- × Gordon Robert Irwin, O67700.
- × John Francis Irwin, O62732.
- × George Howard Isley, Jr., O61505.
- × Lawrence Winfield Jackley, O62568.
- × Marvin LaRue Jackson, O67701.
- × Richard Harrison Jacobs, O63201.
- × Gerhard Leonard Jacobson, O62456.
- × John Rupert Jefferson, O67703.
- × Allen Burke Jennings, O62365.
- × John Rex Jennings, O62697.
- × Richard Warren Jensen, O61675.
- × Lotus Dall Jewkes, O61534.
- × Eivind Herbert Johansen, O61615.
- × Howard Oliver Johns, O62619.
- × Edward Lee Johnson, O61491.
- × James Harry Johnson, O61923.
- × Malcolm Dayton Johnson, O62303.
- × Norman George Johnson, O63239.
- × Ralph Russell Johnson, O68018.
- × Richard Lee Johnson, O62487.
- × William Elmer Johnson, Jr., O61473.
- × Melvin Henry Johnsrud, O62426.
- × James Albert Jolley, O61373.
- × Briggs Howard Jones, O62693.
- × Clarence Quentin Jones, Jr., O62746.
- × Clinton Donald Jones, O61352.
- × John Griffin Jones, O62417.
- × Mark Ellis Jones, O62681.
- × William Robert Daniel Jones, O62596.
- × Kirk Abbott Jordan, O61622.
- × Paul Melvin Jordan, O63125.
- × David Duncan Joy, O62685.
- × Arthur Ray Keeley, O61528.
- × Morris John Keller, O61368.
- × Robert Stevenson Keller, O61665.
- × Gerald Patrick Kelley, O62383.
- × Johnny Wilburn Kelley, O61904.
- × William Harold Kellum, O62736.
- × James Laffin Kelly, O62289.
- × Edwin Lyle Kennedy, O62590.
- × James Edward Kennedy, Jr., O67708.
- × Howard Everett Kessinger, Jr., O62541.
- × Robert Frederick Kessler, O61807.
- × Neal Bert Kindig, O62293.
- × Armand Mansfield King, O61767.
- × David Bryant King 2d, O62633.
- × Francis King, O62539.
- × Ludie Elbert Kinney, Jr., O61828.
- × Vincent Joseph Klaus, O67710.
- × Frank Smith Klein, O63130.
- × George Denys Klie, O62527.
- × William Leonard Knapp, O62627.
- × Glenn Warren Knauer, O62464.
- × John Jacob Koehler, Jr., O62756.
- × James Henry Koelling, O61758.
- × Fred Kornet, Jr., O62854.
- × Richard Louis Kramer, O62890.
- × Roger Alderman Krause, O61692.
- × Robert Stanley Kubby, O62325.
- × Robert David Kubeja, O61559.
- × Karl Otto Kuckhahn, O62634.
- × Donald McKay Laffoon, O61478.
- × Clifford Vandarel Lambert, O62857.
- × William Ridgely Lamdin, O62529.
- × Lowell Henry Landre, O66035.
- × Philo Brendel Lange, Jr., O62562.
- × Donald Richard Langren, O62484.
- × William Melvin Larrabee, O61561.
- × Donald William Larson, O61361.
- × Stuart Hays Lassetter, O61521.
- × Thomas Reigle Laube, O61297.
- × Osborne Lawes, O62088.
- × James Michael Leahy, O61278.
- × George Emory Lear, O62374.
- × Robert Paul Leary, O62406.
- × Burke Whitehurst Lee, O62294.
- × Emmett Chambers Lee, Jr., O62341.
- × James Madison Lee, O62578.
- × Richard English Lee, O68126.
- × Stanton Klipper Lee, O65719.
- × Harvey Augustus Legate, Jr., O61642.
- × Robert Evan Legate, O61457.
- × Ralph McDonald Leighty, O61412.
- × Bruce Jean Leiser, O62770.
- × Carl A. Leishman, O61599.
- × Merrill Martin Lemke, O61396.
- × Robert Joseph Levitt, O61455.
- × Richard Henry Lewandowski, O62594.
- × Leonard Lamarr Lewane, O61744.
- × Bennett Leonard Lewis, O62314.
- × John Lee Lillibridge, O61405.
- × James Henry Lilly, O61636.
- × Roger Charles Lind, O62470.
- × William John Lindberg, O61855.
- × Samuel McCune Lindsay 2d, O61682.
- × Paul Costanzo Listro, O62526.
- × Walter Edward Little, O67715.
- × Charles Harvey Lively, O61403.
- × Gale Clare Livengood, O61659.
- × Thomas James Lobe, O62747.
- × Kilbert Emile Lockwood, O62430.
- × Lawrence Sherman Lodewick, O62339.
- × George Stanley Lokken, O62087.
- × Reginald Thomas Lombard, Jr., O62437.
- × William Eugene Long, O61748.
- × Robert William Looby, O61586.
- × Thomas Cameron Loper, O62395.
- × Keith Wilson Loucks, O62340.
- × Melville John Lougheed, O62743.
- × Roy Elton Lounsbury, O62438.
- × Joseph Bland Love, O62492.
- × Lonnie Harrison Lumsden 3d, O62350.
- × James Thomas Lundy, O67719.
- × Raymond Richard Lunger, O62469.
- × Robert Joseph Lunn, O62475.
- × James Edward Lynch, O62362.
- × Jack Vincent Mackmull, O62677.
- × Thomas Hershal Maddox, O61715.
- × Edward Stanley Maj, O61360.
- × Raymond Maladowitz, O62586.
- × Ben Studdard Malcom, O63033.
- × Peter Mallett, O62512.
- × Cloyce Leland Mangas, O62343.
- × Wiley Mark Mangum, Jr., O62645.
- × Gardner Hammond Marchant, Jr., O61707.
- × Charles Bradley Marion, O61756.
- × Patrick Graham Markham, Jr., O61892.
- × Martin Aldridge Markley, O63245.
- × Jack Robert Marsh, O61422.
- × Clark Charles Martin, O62663.
- × Elmer Clark Martin, O61474.
- × George Mason, O61862.
- × Edward Francis James Mastaglio, O62604.
- × William Mastoris, Jr., O62521.
- × Linwood Bertram Mather, O62449.
- × Bernard Paul Matthey, Jr., O62723.
- × Clarence James Matthiessen, O62523.
- × John Christopher Maxwell, Jr., O62361.
- × Ross Freeman Mayfield, Jr., O62575.
- × John Milford Mays, O62005.
- × Robert Dana McBride, O62735.
- × Thomas Elliott McBride, Jr., O62510.
- × Robert Hays McCandlish, O62442.
- × Alfred Bernard McCarthy, O67722.
- × John Edward McCleary, O62514.
- × George A. McClellan, Jr., O63191.
- × Robert Lewis McClure, O63200.
- × Joe Edward McConnell, O67723.
- × Joseph Matthew McCrane, Jr., O62654.
- × Edmund McCullough, O61660.
- × Dan Robert McDaniel, O62461.
- × Paul Blaine McDaniel, O62463.
- × William Robert McDowell, O62391.
- × Andrew Jackson Briggs McFarland, Jr., O62776.
- × Edgar Boyd McGee, O65319.
- × Mark McGuire, O62593.
- × Robert Clinton McKeen, O62864.
- × John Tierney McKinney, O62655.
- × James Edward McNiff, O61793.
- × Walter Clinton McSherry, O62404.
- × William Herron McSherry, O61588.
- × Charles Franklin Means, O62632.
- × Charles Robert Means, O61618.
- × Billy Joe Mendheim, O61460.
- × David Sutton Meredith 3d, O62591.

- David Warren Mernan, O62414.
 × Charles Robert Metzner, O67725.
 × Edward Harold Metzger, Jr., O61498.
 × George Ralston Middleton, Jr., O62457.
 William Henry Mielche, O62338.
 Lloyd Ernst Mielenz, Jr., O62581.
 × Paul Gordon Milbee, O61425.
 Carmelo Placido Milia, O62462.
 × George Alvin Millener, Jr., O61600.
 × James Irwin Miller, O61426.
 × John Elbridge Miller, O62671.
 × Robert Lee Miller, Jr., O62502.
 Wilfred Donald Miller, O62448.
 × Glenn Wagers Million, O61307.
 × James Reagan Mitcham, Jr., O62728.
 × Howard Savage Mitchell, O62518.
 Charles Berwin Modisett, O61448.
 × David Maxwell Monihan, O62707.
 × Henry Lee Montgomery, O67729.
 × Walter Hugh Moon, O63424.
 John Joseph Morgan, Jr., O61912.
 × George Thomas Morris, Jr., O62665.
 × Robert Charles Morrison, O62555.
 Billy Mack Morrow, O61387.
 × Paul Joseph Motiska, Jr., O61300.
 × Paul John Mueller, Jr., O62288.
 × Clark Cameron Munroe, O61493.
 John Michael Murphy, O62610.
 × Kenneth Erwin Murphy, O62757.
 × Harold George Nabhan, O62684.
 × Pasquale Navarro, O62382.
 × Nicholas Robinson Nave, Jr., O61907.
 × William Henry Naylor, Jr., O63133.
 Barney King Neal, Jr., O61735.
 William Bert Neal, O61989.
 × William Frederick Nelson, O62768.
 Charles William Newcomb, O62405.
 × Henry Carl Newell, O61564.
 × Robert Norman Nicholson, O61414.
 Fred Emmord Nickerson, O62453.
 Phillip Elmer Nicolay, O62549.
 × Leo Wesley Nielsen, O61551.
 × James Miller Nold, O62626.
 Wallace Hall Nutting, O62468.
 Emmett James O'Brien, O61629.
 × John Edward O'Brien, O62423.
 × Robert Kevin O'Connell, O62327.
 × Billy Lee Odneal, O62065.
 Jose Emilio Olivares, Jr., O61620.
 × George Sanders Oliver, O62336.
 James Scott Oliver, O61416.
 × William George O'Quinn, O62551.
 × Michael Joseph O'Rourke, Jr., O61496.
 × Stanley David Osborne, O62545.
 × Charles Junior Osterdorf, O62358.
 × Merrill Reisel Owen, O61499.
 × Max F. Pacht, Jr., O62064.
 × Paul Ramsden Palmer, O67734.
 × William David Palmer, Jr., O61648.
 × William White Palmer, O62494.
 × Jean Charles Paquin, O67735.
 × John Victor Parish, Jr., O62334.
 × Patrick Ernest Parkes, O62061.
 Howard Nixon Parks, O62607.
 × Oliver Wolcott Parmly, O62501.
 Tarlton Fleming Parsons 2d, O62516.
 × Hunter William Passmore, O62519.
 × Sam Glass Pate, O61901.
 Albert McLees Paulger, O62488.
 × Jack Hans Pedersen, O62881.
 Duane Melvin Pederson, O62542.
 × Robert Benjamin Peltz, O62561.
 × Thomas Clifton Penn, O61866.
 × Philip Julian Pennington, O62496.
 × Paul John Perecko, O61317.
 × Vincent Jerome Perricelli, Jr., O61399.
 × Daniel Albert Peterson, O61785.
 × George Wallace Peterson, O66190.
 × Monte Irwin Peterson, O67737.
 × Bruce Edward Petree, O62559.
 × David Page Pettit, O62477.
 Raymond Elwell Phares, O61270.
 × Wendell Edward Phillips, O62511.
 × Lewis Andrew Pick, Jr., O62571.
 John Max Pickarts, O62057.
 × Edward Martin Pierce, O62373.
 James Martin Pierce, O62050.
 × William Franklin Pierce, O62748.
 Frank Augustus Pierson, Jr., O62687.
 × John Herbert Pigman, O62306.
 Ralph Donald Pinto, O62616.
 Douglas West Poage, Jr., O62476.
 William Alexander Pogue, O62393.
 Norman George Pohler, O61428.
 × Stephen Popadich, O63242.
 Arthur Gignilliat Porcher, O62738.
 × Vernon Robert Porter, O61804.
 × Richard Johnson Potter, O61549.
 × Robert Arthur Powers, O62869.
 × Louis Watkins Prentiss, Jr., O62592.
 × Russell Bates Preuit, Jr., O62312.
 George Lynwood Price, Jr., O62385.
 James Elmer Price, Jr., O63188.
 × Walter Edwin Price, O62670.
 Clifton Augustine Pritchett, Jr., O62615.
 × Stanley Marshall Prouty, Jr., O62724.
 × Jip Manring Pruden 2d, O62070.
 Anthony Lawrence Pullano, O62047.
 × Robert Arthur Pulsifer, O68152.
 Vernon Alfred Quarstein, O62483.
 × Edward Barney Quinn, O62377.
 × Loren Eugene Radford, O61798.
 × John Russell Randolph, O62109.
 × Alfred Jay Raskin, O61817.
 × Chester Eugene Raun, O63243.
 William Franklin Rawley, Sr., O67742.
 Henry Weatherly Rawlings, O61393.
 Morton Ray, O62739.
 × Lynn Richard Raybould, O61709.
 William Edgar Read, O62308.
 Robert Duncan Reed, O62769.
 Walter Warren Reed, O61312.
 × George Cornelius Rees, O62669.
 Marvin Wade Rees, O62490.
 × Thomas Walter Reese, O61882.
 × Rodney Rex Rehfeld, O61724.
 Frank Aloysius Reilly, O67743.
 Neil Allen Reilly, O62091.
 Wallace Lawrence Reimold, Jr., O61808.
 × Richard Arthur Rein, O62534.
 × Gough Cooper Reinhardt, O61754.
 Stanley Eric Reinhard, Jr., O62286.
 × Louis Arthur Reinke, Jr., O62678.
 × Robert Edward Rennebaum, O61382.
 Richard Tillery Replinger, O61277.
 Johnny Reus-Froylan, O63805.
 × Philip Curtis Reybold, O62718.
 × Mark Charles Rhoads, O62540.
 × Nolan Clyde Rhodes, O61430.
 × Nehemiah Edward Richardson, O61790.
 × Lucien Edward Rising, O62481.
 × Nelson Fred Ritter, O62719.
 Radames Rivera-Vazquez, O61533.
 × Paul Adams Roach, Jr., O62605.
 × Lilburn Beryl Roberts, O62573.
 × Frank Dawson Robie, O61369.
 × Bernard Leo Robinson, O65325.
 × Carlton James Robinson, O62860.
 × John Francis Roehm, Jr., O62410.
 × Walter Richard Roemer, O61593.
 × Manley Eaton Rogers, O62333.
 Albert Leo Romaneski, O62291.
 × Aubrey Leighton Romine, O61402.
 × Jean Roger Rondepierre, O61633.
 Robert Alexander Roseberry, O62078.
 × Al Stewart Rosin, O61645.
 × Blair Arthur Ross, Jr., O62419.
 × Harry Robert Ross, O61391.
 × James Allan Ross, Jr., O62491.
 × John Edward Ross, O61321.
 John James Ross, O62595.
 Roswell Emory Round, Jr., O62480.
 Maurice Denman Roush, O62348.
 × Ronald Revenger, O62694.
 × Milo David Rowell, O62729.
 × Brunn Wall Roysden, O62867.
 × Richard Williams Ruehe, O61594.
 Lindsay Craig Ruppel, O62647.
 Benjamin Rush 3d, O67749.
 Robert Owens Rushing, O61286.
 × Daniel Francis Ruskin, O67347.
 × Andrew Madison Rutherford, O62608.
 × John Rutledge, Jr., O62306.
 × John Jacob Saalberg, O62418.
 Henry Steele Sachers, O62643.
 Francis Alois Sailer, O62765.
 × John Martin Sakowski, O61483.
 × Donald Earl Sampson, O62630.
 Philip Bruce Samsey, O62397.
 × Ben Leavell Sanders, O63003.
 × Alfred Lang Sanderson, O62479.
 × John Patrick Santry, O61310.
 × Wayne Bryan Sargent, O61671.
 × Richard Donald Scamehorn, O61520.
 × John David Scandling, O62661.
 × Norman Dean Schanche, O67751.
 × Vernon Gall Schieffer, O67752.
 × Pedro Ivan Schira, O62722.
 × Howard Edgar Schneider, O61654.
 Dean Frederick Schnoor, O62673.
 × Allan Peter Scholl, O62637.
 × Jared Bruce Schopper, O62315.
 Homer Edward Schott, Jr., O61626.
 × Lawrence Lee Schrank, O62861.
 George Harry Scithers, O62363.
 × Joseph Jackson Scott, Jr., O67754.
 × Theodore Anderson Seely, Jr., O62458.
 × Robert Allan Seelye, O61805.
 × James David Sehorne, Jr., O61889.
 × Robert Jordan Seitz, O62612.
 × Sherman Martin Seltzer, O61666.
 × Roy Reese Severin, O61390.
 Robert Ambrose Shade, O62421.
 × George Bernard Shaffer, O62370.
 John Robert Shaffer, O62762.
 × William Edward Shambora, Jr., O62450.
 × Joseph Fay Shankle, O62399.
 × Donald James Shannon, O61714.
 Jere Worth Sharp, O62316.
 × Thomas Carter Sharp, Jr., O62558.
 × Robert James Sharpless, O63140.
 Harold Winfield Shear, O61513.
 × Allan Merritt Sheets, O63193.
 × Fred Clifton Sheffield, O63139.
 × John Richard Shelley, O62564.
 Arthur Luther Shemwell, Jr., O62714.
 × Stewart Shirey, O67755.
 × Don Franklin Shreve, O62691.
 × Graham McLeod Sibles, O62531.
 Nathan Clelland Sibley, O61628.
 Jack Raymond Siewert, O61372.
 × Frank Robert Simmons, O67757.
 × John William Simmons, O61305.
 × Raymond Philip Singer, O62313.
 Millard Henry Singleton, O62433.
 × Winfred George Skelton, Jr., O62598.
 × Clarence Engerman Skoien, O61752.
 William Edgar Slavins, O62758.
 × Martin Joseph Small, O62701.
 Charles Rufus Smith, Jr., O62891.
 × Clark Smith, O62543.
 × Herbert Hugh Smith, O67758.
 × John Harvey Smith, O62387.
 × Samuel Wayne Smithers, Jr., O62579.
 × Myron Dow Snoko, O62320.
 × Robert Edward Soden, O61378.
 × Clayton Ollis Spann, O62113.
 Claude Stewart Sparks, Jr., O67759.
 × Clyde Wadsworth Spence, Jr., O62504.
 × David Roy Spencer, O61330.
 × Milton Thomas Spencer, O67760.
 × Richard Arland Spencer, O61815.
 × Henry Donald Spielman, O62478.
 × Robert Ernest Spiller, O61854.
 × John Lester Squires, Jr., O61539.
 × Mebane Graves Stafford, O67761.
 × Kenneth Leonard Stahl, O61451.
 Charles Dunbar Stampley, O61662.
 × Walter Clement Stanton, Jr., O62734.
 × Samuel Leroy Stapleton, O62368.
 × Joseph Benedeck Starker, O63034.
 × Richard Ward Statham, O61313.
 Sidney Robert Steele, O62466.
 × Edward Peter Stefanik, O62332.
 × Irwin Ira Steinberg, O62380.
 William Andrew Steinberg, O62641.
 × Richard George Steuart, O62712.
 × Wayne Manning Stevens, O62090.
 × James Beeman Stewart, O63190.
 × Warren Francis Stewart, O61453.
 × Ivan Max Storer, O61592.
 × Henry Ewell Strickland, Jr., O62569.
 Carroll Davis Strider, O61363.
 Thomas Prall Strider, O62435.
 × Charles Chester Stringfellow, O63203.
 × Hans William Strohm, O61612.
 × Richard Maynard Strohm, O62323.
 × Samuel David Stroman, O61415.
 × John Patrick Sullivan, Jr., O63206.
 × Kenneth Arnold Tackus, O62625.
 × Marshall Dillon Talbott, Jr., O62574.
 Rudolph Martin Tamez, O67766.
 Will Hill Tankersley, O62744.
 × Robert Winslow Tart, Jr., O67767.
 × Grayson Dee Tate, Jr., O62566.
 × Lester Keith Tate, O61574.
 × Franklin Ray Taylor, O61753.
 × George Ottway Taylor, Jr., O67769.

× Francois Xavier Therrien, Jr., O62658.
 × Constantine Thomas, O67770.
 × Grace Gray Thomas, Jr., O62503.
 × Myron Morgan Thomason, O61610.
 × James Mason Thompson, O62284.
 × Nelson Loren Thompson, O62345.
 × George Ervan Thurmond, O61585.
 × George Purefoy Tilson, O62403.
 × Patrick David Tisdale, O62347.
 × William Russell Todd, O61712.
 × Hugh Pat Tomlinson, O61429.
 × Charles Frederick Tonningsen, O62740.
 × James Henderson Tormey, O62351.
 × Thomas Edward Tracy, O61573.
 × James Leo Trayers, Jr., O62381.
 × Richard Greenleaf Trefry, O62572.
 × Paul Donald Triem, O62326.
 × Rice Terrill Trolan, O67772.
 × John Hunt Truesdale, O62603.
 × Thomas Hogshead Tullidge, O62524.
 × William DeWitt Turley, O61479.
 × William Henry Tuttle, Jr., O62455.
 × Gramount Darwin Twitty, O62053.
 × John Ufner, O62601.
 × Herbert Patton Underwood, O62522.
 × Joseph William Urbanek, O61271.
 × James William Vance, O61454.
 × Karl Herbert Van D'Elden, O67773.
 × Jack Vanderbleek, O61685.
 × Robert Douglas Vanderslice, O61841.
 × Howard John Vandersluis, Jr., O62638.
 × Walter Monroe Vannoy, Jr., O62324.
 × John Horace Vanston, Jr., O62372.
 × Paul Schuyler Vanture, O62731.
 × Austin Kinzey Veatch, Jr., O62506.
 × Salvatore James Vento, O61697.
 × Willard Mac Vickers, O61544.
 × Ralph Hadley Viskochil, O62515.
 × David Eugene Wade, O61506.
 × William Cooper Waddell, O62585.
 × John Edward Wagner, O62390.
 × John Stanley Wagoner, O62584.
 × Charles Gerard Frederic Wahle, O61269.
 × James Benson Walker, O67775.
 × Luther Garold Walker, O61440.
 × James Joseph Walsh, O61386.
 × Robert Frank Wanek, O61424.
 × Ira John Ward, O62302.
 × James West Ward, O61299.
 × William Francis Ward, Jr., O62451.
 × Volney Frank Warner, O62620.
 × James Forrest Warnock, Jr., O61524.
 × John William Warren, O61452.
 × Wilbur Moore Warren 2d, O62557.
 × John Fabian Wassenberg, O62537.
 × James Richard Watson, O61581.
 × John William Watson, Jr., O62720.
 × Clarence Murphy Waters, O62567.
 × James Francis Weaver, O67777.
 × John Ernest Weaver, O61341.
 × John Valdimir Webb, O61595.
 × Karl Boromaeus Weber 3d, O62346.
 × Warren James Weber, O61420.
 × Leonard William Wegner, Jr., O62402.
 × Earle Melvin Welch, Jr., O61298.
 × William Anderson Wells, O61395.
 × Rex Gordon Welty, Jr., O61280.
 × Robert Rehm Werner, O62337.
 × Edward Charles West, O62356.
 × Vorin Edwin Wham, Jr., O61786.
 × Jack Robert Wheatley, O62389.
 × James Russell Wheaton, Jr., O62773.
 × Warde Franklin Wheaton, O62300.
 × Francis Wilford White, Jr., O62752.
 × Robert Richard White, O62622.
 × William Emerson White, O61465.
 × Landon Page Whitelaw, O61362.
 × Robert Ellis Whitelaw, O67779.
 × John Adams Wickham, Jr., O62394.
 × Wayne Rentschler Wiedman, O62883.
 × Allen Warren Wiegand, O63762.
 × Stuart Fuller Wilder, O67780.
 × Don James Williams, O61294.
 × Edwin Scott Williams, O61334.
 × Francis Locey Williams, O61427.
 × Kenneth Jack Williams, O63014.
 × Chester Morse Willingham, Jr., O62508.
 × Durward Saunders Wilson, Jr., O62725.
 × Gail Francis Wilson, O62614.
 × Louis Wilson, O61384.
 × Patrick Wayne Wilson, O62600.
 × Robert Maris Wilson, O62285.

× Wallace Lynn Wilson, O61899.
 × William Crawford Winlock, O61375.
 × Selwin DeRoy Wisdom, O62856.
 × Cecil Edwin Wise, O61527.
 × Rene Arthur Wolf, O62304.
 × Francis Rudolph Wondolowski, O62335.
 × George Eugene Wood, O67782.
 × Marion Timmons Wood, O61820.
 × Stuart Wood, Jr., O62486.
 × Walter Alexander Wood 3d, O62742.
 × James Raymond Woodall, Jr., O63199.
 × Richard Tolford Woodman, O61779.
 × Ronald Woodrow, O61371.
 × James Frederick Workman, O62378.
 × Richard Lee Worley, O62766.
 × Robert Edward Wright, O61404.
 × Sidney Thomas Wright, O62730.
 × Richard Robert Wyrrough, O62415.
 × William Frank Yeoman, O62439.
 × Bruce Calvin Young, Jr., O61279.
 × Harold Dean Yow, O61831.
 × Patrick Henry Zabel, O62400.
 × Paul Ray Zavitz, O62749.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

× Eugene Baxter Blair, O67553.
 × Earle Willard Brown, O65956.
 × Dan Chris Cavanaugh, O63187.
 × Paul Michael Foley, O67573.
 × Willis Dabney Holland, O66021.
 × James Henry Lovett, Jr., O66040.
 × John Kain Read, O67858.
 × Robert Lee Taylor, O67622.
 × Benjamin James Veltri, O66113.

To be first lieutenants, Women's Army Corps

× Clarissa Linahau Burkert, L358.
 × Ellen de Beruff, L350.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, approved May 16, 1950. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be captains, Army Nurse Corps

Zita Josephine Terino, N1190.
 Roberta Whitehouse Smith, N1526.
 × Therese Daley Willett, N1527.

To be first lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps

× Joan Dabney Archer, N1843.
 × Margaret Mary Brosmer, N1849.
 × Jane Ellen Jacoby, N1854.
 × Mary Helen Koenig, N1850.
 × Claire Victoria LeBlanc, N1851.
 × Ethel Liebowitz, N1852.
 × Katherine Mary Marta, N1853.
 × Margaret Catherine McDonough, N1842.
 × Jane Ruth Wiley, N1841.

To be majors, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

× Genevieve Stella Beard, M10073.
 × Margaret Pauline Bettinger, J36.
 × Elizabeth Stackhouse Carlross, R10065.
 × Louis Dorothy Christman, M10007.
 × Olena Margaret Cole, M10039.
 × Helen Burns Gearin, R10000.
 × Alice Theodocia Adelaide Knox, A10062.
 × Erma G. Lord, R10069.
 × Donna Sue Lowe, R10037.
 × Kathryn Maurice, J38.
 × Myra Louis McDaniel, J13.
 × Winifred Grace Riley, R10071.
 × Barbara Mills Robertson, M10006.
 × Lydia Lucille Romersa, R10007.
 × Mary Elizabeth Stack, R10072.
 × Dorothy Grace Tipton, M10020.
 × Eleanor Jane Westfall, M10074.
 × Beatrice Whitcomb, M10076.

To be captains, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

Helen Ruth Barefoot, R10107.
 Dolores Lavone Evanson, M10120.
 Dorothy Louise Kemske, M10052.
 Virginia Elizabeth McGary, R10128.
 Agnes Juanita Ratcliff, R10106.
 Vivian Louise Weiler, J3.

To be first lieutenants, Women's Medical Specialist Corps

× Martha Jane Eason, M10094.
 × Irma Lillian Jaakkola, M10095.
 × Catherine Marjorie Owen, M10091.

IN THE AIR FORCE

Midshipman John Bellows Sturges, Jr., United States Naval Academy, class of 1953, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, effective June 2, 1953, upon his graduation, under the provisions of section 506, Public Law 381, 80th Congress (Officer Personnel Act of 1947). Date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

IN THE NAVY

Midshipman Philip G. Charest (Naval Academy) to be ensign in the Navy.

The following-named midshipmen (Naval Academy) to be ensigns in the Supply Corps in the Navy, in lieu of ensigns in the Navy, as previously nominated:

Robert McB. Schucker
Stanley B. Wald

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Bernard J. Kravitz
James L. Youngblood

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Navy, in lieu of ensigns in the Supply Corps in the Navy, as previously nominated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

John E. Arnold Eugene W. Stuart, Jr.
Donald M. Bohrer Richard R. Tarrant
Miles M. Shatzer

Thaddeus F. Fieleschman (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensign in the Navy, as previously nominated to correct name, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Baruch Rosenberg (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensign in the Supply Corps in the Navy, in lieu of ensign in the Navy, as previously nominated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Richard R. McConnell (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The following-named (Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps:

Stephen W. Bartlett Jerry E. Kehrle
James T. Gillespie Robert R. Leisy
John J. Hogan Buford L. Toney

Dempsey G. Salter, officer, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Chaplain Corps in the Navy.

The following-named officers to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Dental Corps in the Navy:

Kirk C. Hoerman
Jay D. Shaw

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the line (aviation) in the Navy:

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

James "G" Hayes
Clarence O. Robins
Burton H. Shepherd

ENSIGN

William F. Span

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the line in the Navy:

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Eugene B. Ackerman Harold Feeney
Ellison Capers Joseph P. Fleming
Steve C. Charnas Joseph W. Golden
Theodore Dorsa, Jr. William K. Lally, Jr.
Edward P. Farr Edward A. Lipchak

James H. Lowe Samuel J. Rose, Jr.
Gerald McNulty Ralph W. Sensel
John A. Miesner, Jr. Bertrand T. Sperling
Frank "D" Rogers, Jr. James R. Switzer

ENSIGNS

Thomas R. Averett, Jr. Theodore Miguel, Jr.
Charles W. Barrett Everett L. Morris, Jr.
James W. David William E. O'Leary
Ralph O. Davis William B. Regan
Claud B. Fallis, Jr. Robert W. Ritz
William A. Fitzpatrick James G. Simcox
Donald P. Frel

The following-named women officers to the grades indicated in the line in the Navy:

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Betty B. Garland
Mary A. Gore
Margaret J. Gravatt

ENSIGNS

Joan F. Adams Bonnie J. Schuler
Eva W. Schekorra Helen I. Spiegel

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Supply Corps in the Navy:

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Ernie F. Johnson Emmett J. Wild
Robert M. Morlan Dorsey V. Wilson

ENSIGN

Richard F. Reynolds
Lois E. Harden, woman officer, to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Supply Corps in the Navy.

The following-named officers to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Civil Engineer Corps in the Navy:

Richard E. Anderson
Jack R. Wagoner

Milton T. VanMetre, officer, to be ensign in the Medical Service Corps in the Navy.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Nurse Corps in the Navy:

LIEUTENANT

Helen J. deMariano

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Mary J. Knepper

ENSIGNS

Elizabeth T. McDonald
Shirley M. Parent

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 21, 1953:

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The following-named licensed officers of the United States merchant marine to the grades indicated in the United States Coast Guard:

To be lieutenant commander

Jewel Olney Strickland

To be lieutenants

George Frank Millard
Donald Franklin Hall
John Stanley Lipuscek
Alfred Edward Hampton

To be lieutenants (junior grade)

Myron Eugene Welsh
Frank Madison Sperry
Cletus Joseph Walz
Robert Frank Ewels
Walter Russell Stark

To be captains

Gordon P. McGowan
Kenneth S. Davis
George A. Knudsen

To be commanders

John E. D. Hudgens George E. Howarth
James E. Davidson Benjamin F. Engel
James F. Brady John W. Schmoker
Arthur Pfeiffer Robert Waldron
John F. Kettler Meyer Stockman
Horatio G. Thompson

To be lieutenant commanders

John R. MacLeod James E. Van Valkenburg
Hubert McGee
Charles F. Overstreet Ralph D. Fisher
Ray M. Marshall Thomas M. MacWhinney
James F. Carr
Robert E. Rountree Lemuel C. Sansbury

To be lieutenants

Lloyd L. Kent William D. Ball, Jr.
Andrew B. Christensen James A. Dillian
William C. Brown
Ralph W. Niesz Robert I. Price
Mark F. Mitchell Frank C. Anderson
Donald E. Ullery Robert J. Healy
Robert N. Rea Robert L. Kallin
Robert B. Long, Jr. John P. Obarski
Robert G. Schwing Gerald G. Brown
Alvin N. Ward Winford W. Barrow
Risto A. Mattila

To be lieutenants (junior grade)

Michael J. Holland Ralph R. Pruett
Arthur E. Lawrence, Dale J. Henderson
Jr. Thomas P. Connors

To be ensign

Edgar P. Bainbridge

The following-named persons to be commissioned warrant officers in the specialties indicated in the United States Coast Guard:

To be chief machinists

Abner W. Lee Aubrey L. Smith
Gunnar E. Hansen Russell D. Erickson

To be chief pay clerk

Daniel H. Griffin, Jr.

To be chief boatswains

Robert J. Earnest George P. Lewis
Stanley N. Megos Harold A. Glynn
Alvin E. Newcomb Franklin L. Skidmore
Ludwig Wedemeyer

To be chief ship's clerk

Arva S. Alexander

To be ensigns

Paul Tregenza Anderson
Paul Laurence Arnold
Darrell Leroy Babcock
Kenneth Edward Barrett
Laurence Oliver Bates
Murray Withers Boggs, Jr.
Paul Hobart Breed
Dan Henry Briganti
Roger Alan Britt
William Bruce Clark
Don Alfred Colussy, Jr.
James Hilary Conrad
Edmund Lee Cope
Charles Lincoln Crane, Jr.
Calvin Ellis Crouch
Richard Paul Cueroni
Edwin Hassel Daniels
Ted Orville DeYoung
Richard Anthony Donnelly, Jr.
Vaughan Wendell Driggers, Jr.
James Richard Erwin
George Everett
Edward Clayton Farmer, Jr.
Rolland Aime Faucher
Henry Curt Fisher
Jerome Vincent Flanagan
Thomas Joseph Flood
Galloway Buttram Foster, Jr.
Walter Dennis Fox
Frank Adolph Frauenfelder
Donald Dale Garnett
Gregory Carl Gaski
James Edward Grabb
George Kirk Greiner, Jr.
Donald Grim
Ralph Connaway Hill
Donald Claude Hintze
Roger Arnold Holmes
David Gidley Howland
Bernard Arnold Hoyland
Robert Eugene Iden
James Clarence Irwin
James Aloysious Kearney, Jr.
Joseph Morrow Kelly
Marinus Fred Keyzer
William Louis King

Walter William Kohl, Jr.
William Edward Lehr, Jr.
Charles William Linn
Herbert Gerry Lipsett
Richard Vinal Littlefield
Roger Lee Madson
Max Stanley Maire
Graeme Mann

William David Markle, Jr.
Charles Walter Matherly
Charles Edward Mathieu
George Fayette Merritt
Roger William Mowell
Edward Nelson, Jr.

Harry James Oldford, Jr.
Hal Floyd Olson
Walter Eugene Paulsen
Harris Albert Pledger, Jr.
William Peter Reilly
Dean Albert Ridyard
Arthur Paul Roberts
Ernest Edward Rowland, Jr.
William John Russell
Robert Schmidt

Keith Byron Schumacher
Thomas Major Sing
Donald Wade Smith
William Edward Smith
Nathaniel Chris Spadafora
Fredric Christian Sponholz, Jr.
Charles Gilbert Stattlander
Raymond Lowe Stevens
Albert Glenn Stirling
David Earl Stryfeler
Eugene Frederick Trainor
Robert E. Lee West
Lloyd Otto Westphal
Theodore Joseph Wojnar
Glenn Franklin Young
David Thomas Zurzuski, Jr.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 21, 1953:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Clarence Arthur Beutel, Sr., of Illinois, Deputy Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was sent to the Senate on January 9, 1953.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1953

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we rejoice that in the revelation of Thy divine sovereignty and beneficent purposes we may find the genesis and fulfillment of our noblest impulses, our deepest longings, and our loftiest aspirations.

We pray that daily our minds and hearts may strike the notes of a larger faith and a more resolute courage as we encounter problems for which our own finite wisdom has no satisfactory solution.

Grant that we may have a clearer vision of the victorious power of Thy love and the triumph of righteousness and may we never allow our faith to become eclipsed by fear and our doubts to harden into despair.

Kindle within our souls a greater reverence for human personality and a sincere desire to help all mankind find in life a richer meaning and a fuller joy.

In the name of our blessed Lord we bring our prayers of praise and supplication. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4663. An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. HILL, and Mr. ELLENDER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HALLECK, to act as Speaker pro tempore tomorrow, May 22, 1953.

REREFERENCE OF BILL

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I have received a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], to the effect that the bill H. R. 1613 was referred to the Committee on Armed Services. The bill provides for the conveyance to the city of San Diego, Calif., of certain lands and should have been referred to the Committee on Public Works.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may be discharged from further consideration of the bill and that the bill be rereferred to the Committee on Public Works.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

POLISH JET PILOTS POINT THE WAY TO PEACE

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the flight from behind the Iron Curtain of two Polish jet pilots, as reported by the Associated Press, are just straws in the wind of what could be a great exodus of escapees from the Communist armed forces.

When Americans fully discover this weak link of the Communist conspiracy, it will be the end of Red power.

The United States is acquiescing in the enslavement of the Communist world by continuing to recognize and deal with the Red regimes.

Eventually we are going to withdraw recognition of the Communist gangster governments as enemies of the people they enslave and of the world. Why not now? Then we can go all out in our efforts to make contact with the peoples of the enslaved nations who are our abandoned friends.

Let us have done with this silly peace talk with the war-minded Communist regime in Korea and everywhere else.

The only persons in the world who really want war are the Communists—a small but highly organized group of diabolically intelligent fanatics bent on world domination and who have been built up by the softheaded so-called liberals of the Western World.

The Communists are determined to have war and are waiting only for the opportune time and hope desperately in the meantime that we will not discover the tremendous latent anti-Communist force among the 800 millions of peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

It is utterly imbecilic for us to attempt to negotiate with confirmed criminals or to place any faith in agreements we might make with them. Anyone who reads the speeches or who has studied the lives of Malenkov, Mao Tse-tung, or any other of the Communist dictators, including Tito of Yugoslavia, would know that it is fruitless and a dangerous waste of precious time to negotiate with, appease, or attempt to bargain in any manner with these human reprobates who have the crimes of millions of victims on their souls.

Let us direct our good will and efforts toward the hundreds of millions of the enslaved peoples and assist them wherever practical to gain their liberation. This is the only sound policy to peace.

Every effort has been made and will continue to be made to smear the policy of liberation with such Kremlin-coined slogans as "Liberation means war."

When President Eisenhower gave his great speech before the American Legion last fall advocating a policy of liberation, the machinery of the worldwide Communist apparatus went into high gear to smear him. Unfortunately, fainthearted and uninformed Americans opposed him too.

But with clear-eyed perception the President's vision penetrated the outward material aspects of the cold war and into the core of the issue which is philosophical, moral, and spiritual. I believe that Eisenhower saw that we could win men's minds behind the Iron Curtain by demonstrating with tangible deeds our desire for their liberation. I believe also he clearly sees that there is only one way to shatter the enslaving conspiracy and that is through the enslaved.

I urge the President to proceed on the policy of liberation, to place his faith, as I am certain that he will, in the victim peoples rather than in the promises of any Communist dictators. Actually a true liberation policy is the one policy that will prevent world war

III because it will paralyze the Soviet war potential. A paralysis of the will of the Soviet and satellite peoples to fight for the Reds is the most effective block to Soviet aggression.

Col. Kenneth K. Hansen, chief of the psychological warfare section at allied headquarters, said of the members of the Communist forces recently:

You can start at one end of the map of Europe and run clear from Estonia through Bulgaria and find that those people are just as fed up with communism as the Chinese are.

If we prove that they can come over to us and will not be sent back to be killed, the Russians cannot even start a war in Europe.

I wish to include in my remarks the Associated Press story from the Washington Sunday Star for May 17, 1953, the article entitled "Private Wong, Who Would Rather Die Than Return to Reds, Is Typical of 48,500 POW's"; the Associated Press story in the Evening Star for May 20, 1953, entitled "Another Polish Pilot Lands New MIG-15 on Danish Island"; the story from the Milwaukee Journal for May 19, 1953, entitled "On Jet Wings to Freedom"; and the story for May 15, 1953, in the Washington Times-Herald entitled "Polish Pilot Tells of Escape From Iron Curtain in MIG":

[From the Washington Sunday Star of May 17, 1953]

PRIVATE WONG, WHO WOULD RATHER DIE THAN RETURN TO REDS, IS TYPICAL OF 48,500 POW'S—AFTER 11 YEARS SPENT IN ARMY, HE IS FED UP WITH COMMUNISM

(By Robert Eunson)

TOKYO, May 16.—Private Wong was impressed into the Chinese Red Army 11 years ago. Today he is in an allied prison camp in South Korea. He vows that he will commit suicide rather than return to Communist rule.

Private Wong, and the thousands like him, are not merely the unwilling pawns of Panmunjom, whose disposition blocks a Korean armistice. What happens to them may also determine the future of the world: Peace or world war III.

All the unwilling Communist subjects in the world are waiting to see what happens to Wong.

How did Wong, this nondescript little fellow of no great attributes, arrive in his present situation of such grave importance?

Here is his case history. The Geneva Convention forbids correspondents to interview any of the 14,500 Chinese and 34,000 North Koreans who forsook communism when the prison camps were screened a year ago.

Rules also forbid use of the names of American officers who interviewed them, but this composite of Wong is an accurate reconstruction from the notes of those officers.

WAS ARMY ORDERLY AT 12

Wong was a 12-year-old lad in a north China village when he was impressed into the Chinese "liberation army" in 1942. He began as orderly to a section chief.

During the next 8 years he climbed from funky to squad leader, fighting against the Chinese Nationalists until they were beaten, then training recruits in the ever-expanding Red Army.

He liked the military life, but there were some things he did not like about communism. As a Chinese peasant, he had been reared in a close family relationship; as a Red Army man, he was isolated from his family. He had been taught a smattering of Buddhism and philosophy based on ethics; the Communists laughed at ethics and religion.

Over the years, young Wong forgot about these things, but there still was one thing he hated:

He never could get used to Communist insistence on self-criticism. When any little thing went wrong, he had to stand up in front of his squad and blame himself. The loss of "face" was almost unbearable.

Still, when the day's drill was over, there were dances to attend and pretty girls to meet. Wong remained a good and obedient soldier.

SENT TO KOREA IN 1950

One day in 1950 Wong, then 20, was put aboard a troop train. He had no idea where he was going until he reached North Korea. There he and his squad were given enough rice for 10 days and started marching south by night. By day they hid from allied planes.

Put into a frontline position on the western front, Wong and his men were told by a political officer:

"Here you will fight. If you retreat, you will be shot; and remember that we Communists never forgive a man who surrenders."

There followed intervals of hard fighting and periods of dull, dangerous waiting. In the daytime, Wong spent most of his time crouched in a rude hillside air shelter, hiding from American planes.

One day a plane dropped a small bomb that burst in air and showered the hillside with bits of white paper.

Wong picked up one of these leaflets and read in Chinese:

"This is a safe-conduct pass. If you will place this pamphlet on a stick and walk toward United Nations lines, you will not be fired on. You will be conducted safely to a rear area where you will be well treated."

It made no other promises. Wong idly tucked it away for safekeeping.

DEATH ON ALL SIDES

That night artillery fire hit Wong's bunker and killed two men. Wong thought hard about the death that lurked behind him if he retreated; death that struck from the front; and death that ruled the skies.

An American tank appeared up ahead and began firing at the bunker. Wong knew the enemy had found him. To stay where he was meant death; to retreat meant death.

He found a stick, stuck the paper to it, and led his squad out, waving the stick. The tank quit firing, and Wong's squad walked safely into Allied lines.

In a compound on Koje Island, he was made a deputy section chief among his fellow prisoners. One day a friend told him:

"The others are suspicious of you. You are one who surrendered. They are planning to kill you. Maybe tonight."

Now, Wong had seen one man disemboweled by Communist fellow prisoners who thought he was an informer. He had seen others hanged, and he knew that when Communist prisoners said these men were "suicides" they lied.

ESCAPES FROM COMPOUND

That night Wong escaped over the wire. South Korean guards caught him.

"Don't put me back inside," Wong pleaded. "They are going to kill me. I'd rather you killed me here, cleanly, with a gun."

Wong was not taken back. After long and careful questioning, he was transferred to a camp for anti-Communist prisoners. He had a good diet of rice, fish or meat, and vegetables which he helped to grow.

He settled into the routine.

Up at 6 a. m., work in the fields from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5, dinner at 6, then a light musical program or prisoner-produced play over the public-address system.

He could listen to four hours of daily broadcasts containing news and entertainment but no propaganda. If he liked, Wong also could play soccer or volleyball. Some

of his companions took courses in reading, writing, blacksmithing, or tailoring.

PREFERS DEATH TO REDS

One day a Chinese-speaking American officer asked Wong if he would like to go home.

"Not while the Communists are there," he replied. "They are my enemies and I am theirs."

"Suppose we made you go home?" the officer persisted.

"If you put me on a ship, I would jump overboard," Wong replied. "If you put me on a train I would jump beneath the wheels."

There are about 49,000 Chinese and North Koreans who feel as Wong does.

"Those are the ones who refuse to go home—the ones who had communism forced on them and want no more of it," said Col. Kenneth K. Hansen, chief of the psychological warfare section at allied headquarters.

"We believe that winning our point at Panmunjom will prevent world war III."

FED UP WITH COMMUNISM

"You can start at one end of the map of Europe and run clear from Estonia through Bulgaria and find that those people are just as fed up with communism as the Chinese are.

"If we prove that they can come over to us and will not be sent back to be killed, the Russians cannot even start a war in Europe."

Colonel Hansen of Tallahassee, Fla., has been in charge of the psychological warfare section since August 1952. The best-known function of his section is preparing the safe-conduct leaflets which persuaded such men as Private Wong.

"We promise safe conduct," Colonel Hansen said, "but we have never promised protection under the principle of voluntary repatriation. If we did, we'd probably have more prisoners than we'd know what to do with."

Even so, without promises, the thousands of Private Wongs who refuse to go home have staked their lives on a principle that stretches far beyond the bleak horizons of Korea.

[From the Washington Evening Star of May 20, 1953]

ANOTHER POLISH PILOT LANDS NEW MIG-15 ON DANISH ISLAND—RED-MADE JET CRASH-LANDS; DAMAGE SLIGHT—YOUNG FLIER REPORTS HE LEFT FORMATION TO FLEE TO WEST

ROENNE, BORNHOLM, DENMARK, May 20.—Another Polish pilot crashed through the Iron Curtain today to land a Soviet-built MIG-15 jet fighter on this Danish island 100 miles southwest of Copenhagen.

Roenne police, who immediately took the young pilot into custody, said he had asked for political asylum. The plane was surrounded immediately by military guards with strict orders to keep reporters and press photographers away.

An unconfirmed report said the plane was of a type newer than the one landed on this Baltic island in March by Lt. Franciszek Jarecki, the first Polish Air Force escapee to Bornholm.

Lieutenant Jarecki's plane was later returned to Poland after a thorough examination by Western air experts. Lieutenant Jarecki was granted asylum and since has gone to the United States. He is in Washington now.

BROKE AWAY FROM FORMATION

An official announcement said the pilot today told police he broke away from a formation of MIG fighters flying over Polish territory.

Bornholm is 60 miles north—only a few minutes, jet time—from the Baltic Sea coast of Poland.

According to eyewitnesses, the plane circled over Roenne for 75 minutes before landing

on a training field at Almegaard army camp, a few miles north of the city.

The camp has no airfield, and military personnel there held their breaths as the plane roared down onto the rough field. It swayed and bucked across the grass, then halted in a small group of trees in one corner of the training ground. One of its wings collided with a tree branch, but the damage was reported slight.

PILOT CLIMBS OUT UNHURT

The young pilot, apparently unhurt, climbed out of the cockpit and greeted the camp commander with a smile.

The commander immediately notified Danish defense and air force headquarters in Copenhagen. Air force jet fighter experts rushed immediately from the capital to examine the plane.

Western military experts generally consider a MIG-15 a prize catch. About 3 weeks ago, the United Nations command in the Far East offered \$100,000 to any Communist pilot in Korea who brought his MIG-15 undamaged to the Allied side. Thus far, there has been no announcement of any takers.

At the time of the offer by Gen. Mark Clark, a United States Air Force spokesman in Washington said it applied only to fliers of Russian-type jets operating in the Korean war area, not to those in Europe.

[From the Milwaukee Journal of May 19, 1953]

POLISH PILOT TELLS WHY HE FLED REDS IN A MIG—LIEUTENANT JARECKI, A TRUSTED RED, DECIDED IT WAS EASIER TO FLEE THAN TO STAY IN POLAND

(By Zygmunt Nagorski, Jr.)

This is the story behind the story of Franciszek (Frank) Jarecki.

You have probably read the bare facts of Frank's daredevil exploit. He flew a Russian jet MIG-15 at 700 miles an hour from Poland to Denmark, turned it over to the free world forces, refused to take a dime as a reward.

Frank Jarecki was a trusted Communist up to a few weeks ago. He was a lieutenant in the Polish Air Force. He was living off the fat of the land. He had been an active member of the Communist youth movement in Poland. He had known nothing but life under the Red dictatorship since the Russian invasion of Poland in 1939 when he was 9 years old.

So, when he landed in America a few days ago, I had a long talk with him in our native language. I asked him:

"Why did you take such a long-shot chance to escape?" (I put the emphasis on "why.")

Frank's answer was sharp and to the point: "It was easier to escape than to stay there."

What risk did he take? Suppose he had been caught?

"Nothing much. Hanging; in front of my comrades."

Now, that's the kind of answer that forces a newspaperman to ask more questions. Frank answered them fully and freely.

I can't condense into a sentence or a paragraph or even in a thousand words the reasons Frank Jarecki became sick and tired and—though a brave man—fearful of communism. But I can write down his words. You can be your own judge as to whether his reasons are logical.

Frank is dark and short and stocky, just turned 21. When he grins, his whole face lights up like the eastern sky at sunrise. His proper name is Lt. Franciszek Jarecki. It's pronounced as though it were spelled Francheesheck Yaretsky.

I was puzzled by this grinning young fellow. As a fellow countryman, speaking his native language, I was curious. My curiosity brought such questions as these:

"Just when did you decide to escape? What started you thinking about escape?"

ORDERED TO REPORT TO HIS COMMANDER
Frank started to talk. It was in Polish, of course. I'm giving his answers in a rather free but authentic translation of his story.

"It all started in June a year ago. That was 1952. I got a call to report to my commanding officer. I was stationed, then, in Warsaw.

"You are wanted at once," I was told.

"I started to dress. What was wrong? Had I done anything? Or maybe it was a promotion? Or the political police? A special assignment? I would soon find out, so why worry? Why be afraid? Wasn't I a model pilot whose pictures decorated every clubhouse in the country? Wasn't I considered the perfect young Communist. Sure I was. Why then be afraid?"

"Lieutenant Jarecki, at your service sir," I reported to the officer at headquarters."

SOFT, PLEASANT MANNER

"An unfamiliar figure rose from behind the desk. I wondered who he was.

"The stranger introduced himself as Captain Zavada.

"His voice was soft, his manner pleasant. But my fear was now almost out of hand.

"The officer talked about duties and obligations, about the western capitalists trying to start another war and about the necessity of being vigilant even among one's friends. Did Lieutenant Jarecki agree?"

"Sure, I agreed.

"Zavada told me he didn't want anything special from me. Being vigilant, however, means being alert, he said. Alert to danger and alert to subversion.

"I was waiting. He told me he wanted full cooperation from me.

"A piece of paper was pushed under my nose. It was a pledge to cooperate with the political police. Instinctively I drew back.

NO ESCAPE, NO EXCUSE

"Don't you have a pen?" the captain asked.

"Yes, I had a pen. I signed the pledge. My fear momentarily disappeared. There was no immediate danger. I merely had to spy on my comrades in the unit.

"Others had been approached earlier and I had known that one day my turn would come. I was shocked, but I knew that there was no way out of it. I had to do it.

"There was no escape, no excuse, no half truth in that business. But the doubts which occasionally cropped up suddenly sprang forward with unexpected force.

"What kind of a society is it in which a man is compelled to spy on his friends? What kind of life is it from which a man cannot escape fear?"

DOUBTS SET HIM ON ESCAPE ROUTE

Frank Jarecki, without knowing it, started his trip to freedom the moment these doubts appeared. A good Communist never asks questions, never knows why he fears life. He must accept fear as an inevitable part of his fate. Frank did not. He was a rebel.

The pilot left the room and walked straight back to his quarters. He was forbidden to divulge his duties to anyone. But would he not be discovered by his comrades the same way he discovered his other fellow officers were agents of the secret police? Would they not notice a change in his behavior, in his mood, and his manner?

Young Frank was liked by everybody. Not only because liking him was the right thing to do at that time, but also because he was a likable man. He was known for his wit and for his laughs. He laughed readily and loudly.

"Without that laugh," he told me, "I would have been lost forever in the Communist world."

In that world, very few laugh.

[From the Washington Times-Herald of May 15, 1953]

POLISH PILOT TELLS OF ESCAPE FROM IRON CURTAIN IN MIG

(By Julian Gorski)

"W szesc minut zamienilem tyranie na wolnosc."

The words of the Polish pilot were simple and from the heart. They also were a massive understatement of one lonely man's courageous defiance of a vast and frightening tyranny.

Translated into English for his congressional hosts Thursday, the words of Lt. Francis Jarecki, 22, lose none of their eloquence. They mean simply, "In 6 minutes I exchanged tyranny for freedom."

OLD IN EXPERIENCE

This was the manner in which Jarecki, a Polish Air Force officer, summed up his flight out of the Communist-dominated country in a MIG jet fighter plane March 5 at the speed of sound.

When the handsome young pilot landed his swift jet on the Danish Island of Bornholm, the repercussions rocked both the Communist and non-Communist world. United Nations technicians had their first close look at a Russian jet. The Russians grounded all airplanes manned by Poles for an entire month.

Jarecki is very young, but he is old in experience. And he said many things to me Thursday that Americans should know. Here are some of them:

SOME ATTEMPTS FAIL

Russian pilots, veterans of the Korean war, are instructing Polish and other satellite nation pilots, how to fly in combat against American Sabre jets and bombers.

The Russian-built MIG now fighting against us in Korea is just as good, despite the American Air Force's statement to the contrary, as any jet in the sky. It has a good engine, and is sturdy and well balanced. However, it has an inferior gunsight.

The MIG, Jarecki said, does not have any fatal flaw of design such as our Air Force has described in explaining why we have offered \$100,000 to any Chinese jet pilot who surrenders with his plane.

It had been explained that we needed a MIG for flight and study purposes so that our pilots can learn how to take advantage of this flaw and force the enemy ships into spins.

Jarecki said his escape from Poland was not the first attempt that had been made. In one effort several officers tried to get away in a bomber. But a wheel collapsed on take-off, and they were captured and shot.

A similar fate met another Polish pilot who got off his field but had to make a forced landing in Austria. He was arrested by the Russians when he landed.

But the biggest thing on Jarecki's mind was a plan which would result in mass escape attempts by Polish pilots.

"All, everyone of the men in my group, without exception, would like to get out," Jarecki said. "It doesn't matter that the pilots have been ordered by their Russian superiors to be 'szpicle'—stool pigeons—and inform on any indiscreet conversations of their comrades.

WANTS FIGHTING FORCE

"The only thing that is needed is to provide a place in the West where Poles could go and join in a common effort to fight this tyranny. In other words, a Polish national force. Its commander should be Gen. Ladislas Anders."

General Anders, commander of the Polish Second Corps in World War II, captured Mount Cassino, in Italy. He now is with the Polish Government-in-Exile in London.

Jarecki said all officers above the rank of major in the Polish Communist Army are

Russians in Polish uniform. There are few, if any, natives Poles who would not fight to free themselves of Soviet domination, the airman declared.

To understand Jarecki's escape from Poland you must know something of his life. He was only 8 years old when the Russians rolled into Poland with the Nazis to rip the helpless nation in two.

His family was deported to Siberia, where all died. Only he remained in Poland, a country that hoped for better days but found that none were to come when half of Poland was formally proclaimed a Russian satellite in 1945.

"It was then that I decided to escape," Jarecki said, "I joined a technical school and became a model Communist."

His abilities as a technician and apparent loyalty to the Communists won commendation from his superiors. He was sent to officers' pilot training school, from which he was graduated as its top student last September.

"From then on, it was just a question of time," Jarecki said. "As the years rolled by, my initial desire to get out of the country became coupled with another—to show the Western World that Poles will not fight for the Russians.

"I wanted to show the free world that even somebody like myself, who was brought up by the Communists, would not be loyal to the Russians."

Jarecki emphasized that he was not offered any money to escape with a MIG.

DECIDES ON DATE

"I decided it all myself, and shortly before Christmas I set March 5 as the day of my flight to freedom. It helped when I was assigned to the Slubsk fighter base on the Baltic coast.

"On the morning of March 4, I went into the briefing room and stole a map which showed the island of Bornholm—my goal. As the day wore on, I became increasingly nervous.

"The next day I was to lead a training flight of four MIG's. What if the weather was bad? I checked and rechecked, but weather forecasts were poor.

"You can imagine my relief when, after spending a sleepless night, I opened the window and found the day was clear. I burned my private papers, including a diary with my friends' names, and walked out to the runway. Shortly after 9 a. m., I was airborne.

"I was in command of the group, and soon we began climbing higher and higher over the Baltic, where, in the mist, was the sanctuary of Bornholm.

"At 18,000 feet, I jettisoned my reserve gas tanks for extra speed. Even as they were falling I heard over the radio the voice of one of the other pilots in the group shout, '731 is escaping.' That was the number of my plane.

"ORDERED TO SHOOT

"On impulse, I shouted back into the mike, 'Yes, I'm going to fetch medicine for Stalin.' Then I put the nose over and dived. Before my craft began to shake and wobble as it approached the sonic barrier, I switched on the combat wave length and heard the base order the pilots, 'Krest!'

"'Krest' was the code word for 'shoot him down.'

"One of the pursuing MIG's fired at me, but without effect. Six minutes later, as long as eternity, I was landing on a Bornholm runway. I was free."

Even as Jarecki was telling this story, bills were being introduced in the Senate and House to permit him to remain in this country indefinitely. The Senate measure was sponsored by Senators FERGUSON, Republican, of Michigan and KENNEDY, Democrat, of Massachusetts. The House bill was drafted by Representative O'KONSKI, Republican, of Wisconsin.

Interpreter for Jarecki during the latter's tour of Capitol Hill Thursday, was Representative MACHROWICZ, Democrat, of Michigan. After luncheon, Jarecki talked with Vice President Nixon, Majority Leader TAFT, of Ohio, and Senator DIRKSEN, Republican, of Illinois.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call attention to a significant article by Mr. David Sentner, chief, Milwaukee Sentinel Washington Bureau. Mr. Sentner's article points up the dilemma that is presently facing the President. In my opinion it would be tragic if we followed the Tito policy supposedly advocated by General Smith. There is only one safe policy and that is the one advocated by Mr. Dulles. Mr. Sentner's article follows:

IKE'S AIDS SPLIT ON SOVIET POLICY—DULLES AND SMITH DIFFER ON IRON-CURTAIN PENETRATION

(By David Sentner, chief, Milwaukee Sentinel Washington Bureau)

DEAR PUBLIC: Do you know there is a big and far-reaching split in the Ike setup over the program behind the Iron Curtain?

It concerns mainly a battle in policy between Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith, former head of Central Intelligence Agency.

Dulles stands for a dynamic liberation campaign. General Smith believes in the Titoism school whereby the Soviet stooge regions are to be encouraged to break away from the Moscow brand of communism.

To make the distinction a bit clearer: The Dulles blueprint calls for fighting directly against the Communist ideology through aid to resistance and underground groups back of the Iron Curtain.

Backers of the Smith agenda argue that the Communist form of government in each Russian satellite state can be ignored as long as it can be worked upon to break its ties with Moscow, a la the Red regime of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia.

The current major objective is to Titoize Mao Tse-tung, Chinese Red leader.

A tricky aspect of the situation is that Allen Dulles, brother of the Secretary of State, is now the hushimo of CIA, where Smith wields considerable influence.

President Eisenhower, to date, has not given the nod to either camp.

Laos might seem to you like the name of a soap. In the same way, Sarajevo, where the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand was assassinated to start World War I, must have sounded to Americans like the name of a patent medicine.

So today you may wonder why there is so much grim trading and quibbling and fighting over whether a few thousand captured Chinese Communists or North Koreans are to be turned over in any armistice deal.

The big gimmick is that in the event we go to war with Russia we expect to do a wholesale business in attracting deserters from the Soviet fighting forces.

If the United States now returns those enemy POW's in Korea to totalitarian enslavement against their wishes, it is feared that Ivan, the Russian GI in the next war, will remember and fight to the last ditch regardless of his hatred of the Red regime.

The twist in our psychological war, illustrated by the offer of a reward by General Clark of \$100,000 for the first Russian MIG-15 flown over to our lines by a Chinese Red or Russian pilot, is just the beginning.

Get ready for a series of big surprises along this line.

Incidentally, the Clark \$100,000 reward offer was borrowed from a similar suggestion by Prime Minister Churchill to be

applied in the European field and was O. K.'d by the White House.

The White House also knew what General MacArthur had written Senator BRAD. MacArthur suggested that the threat of atom bombing Red China be used to button up the Korean truce negotiations and perhaps the entire cold war with the U. S. S. R.

This was another good psychological warfare touch and Ike had no objection to Mac's letter being widely publicized.

The romanesque shadow of MacArthur still hovers importantly over Washington events. He had much to do, indirectly, with the Eisenhower proposal to reorganize the Defense Department, putting control in civilian hands and lessening the power of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Ike was purportedly shocked on learning the political "yes men" records of the majority of the Chiefs of Staff during the Truman administration.

There was the sorry history of General Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, going down the line in the Acheson-Truman persecution of MacArthur.

General Vandenberg, as Air Force Chief, had a special strike against him for insisting we could not go all-out bombing in the Korean war, as MacArthur recommended, because we needed the Air Force at home—in case.

Vandenberg, who has just recently resigned his post, is not at all happy at being replaced by General Twining, a forthright MacArthur man.

Vandenberg may therefore heed the pleas of certain Democratic Senators that he testify before the Armed Services Committees on the Hill that Ike is hamstringing the Air Force with his economy cuts.

Army Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins shares the blame with Bradley for yesterday's ammunition shortage in Korea.

Only the late Adm. Forest P. Sherman of the Joint Chiefs gave a supporting word for MacArthur.

The Navy is expected to get the chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs after Bradley retires in August.

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, who is guarding Formosa and, along with Twining, thinks mighty like MacArthur, is the probable new Joint Chief Chairman. Ike calls him Raddy.

You can forget all the guff about the military running things today like the old clique in Prussia.

You have to admit this country is George when we elect a general who starts putting the Armed Forces pretty much in the hands of civilian topside.

THE ALL-AMERICAN CONFERENCE TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, in the continuing struggle against subversion and Communist efforts to destroy the essence of constitutional government in this Nation as elsewhere, the forces striving to preserve human dignity and human freedom have no stronger ally than the All-American Conference To Combat Communism. The organization, representing a score of American veteran, patriotic, civic, fraternal, and service groups, was formed in New York City on January 28-29, 1950. The American Legion took the initiative in obtaining

the cooperation of the many organizations, and since the first sessions, the All-American Conference To Combat Communism has made material progress.

If there is one thing the Communist conspiracy fears it is organized and intelligent counteraction. The weakness of free people has long been the failure to appreciate the extent, nature, and goals of the conspiracy. Into the area of apathy, inertia, and confusion has moved the All-American Conference.

More than 50 million Americans are represented in the organizations which comprise the conference. There are no racial, religious, or other bars to group or individual participation. A few of the organizations participating in the vital work of the organization are listed below. There are many others:

Veterans of Foreign Wars and its auxiliary; American Legion and its auxiliary; AMVETS; Disabled American Veterans; Catholic War Veterans and its auxiliary; Jewish War Veterans; General Federation of Women's Clubs; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; National Council of Catholic Men; American Jewish Committee; Freedom's Foundation; National Panhellenic Conference; American Medical Association; Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.; American Hotel Association; Lions International; Elks; Moose; Eagles; Improved Order of Red Men; Allied Youth; International Order of Christian Endeavor; American-Hungarian Federation; Ukrainian Congress Committee.

In addition, there are other organizations cooperating with the conference, such as United States Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Optimists.

The conference will hold a plenary session in Washington on Friday and Saturday, May 22-23, 1953. The program is as follows, and all Members of Congress are cordially invited to attend one or more of the sessions:

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1953

8:30 p. m., Old Interior (General Services Administration) Auditorium, 18th and F Streets NW., Mrs. Oscar A. Ahlgren, presiding.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, "Don't Talk America Into Slavery."

Gen. Frank L. Howley, "What Is Russia Up To in Her 'Peace' Offensive?"

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1953

9:30 a. m., congressional room, Willard Hotel, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, presiding; Business session (for official representatives only).

12:30 p. m., luncheon, crystal room, Willard Hotel, Mr. W. C. "Tom" Sawyer, presiding.

Dr. Robert L. Johnson, "The Faith of Free Men."

Hon. Karl E. Mundt, United States Senate, "The Continuing Danger of Communist Subversion."

2:30 p. m., crystal room, Willard Hotel, Rev. John F. Cronin, SS, presiding:

Mrs. Robert A. Vogeler, "Voluntary Organizations Combat the Menace of Communism."

Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, "Voluntary Organizations Promote American Freedom."

7:30 p. m., banquet, ballroom, National Press Club, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, presiding:

Mr. Shane MacCarthy, "Horse Sense in Humans."

The Honorable George N. Craig, "Ideals of the All-American Conference."
The Honorable Herbert A. Brownell, "The Federal Employee Security Program."

The first session will be held in the old Interior Auditorium on Friday, May 22, at 8:30 p. m. Dr. Poling, who has just returned from a mission to the Far East and India, will speak on the subject, Don't Talk America Into Slavery. Gen. Frank L. Howley, vice chancellor of New York University, who was senior officer in Berlin during the airlift, will talk on What Is Russia Up to In Her "Peace" Offensive?

Following a business session for participating organizations in the congressional room of the Willard Hotel on Saturday morning, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Administrator of the United States International Information Administration, and Senator KARL E. MUNDT, of South Dakota, an associate member, will be principal speakers at a luncheon. Dr. Johnson will discuss the Faith of Freemen, and Senator MUNDT the Continuing Danger of Communist Subversion.

Mrs. Lucille Vogeler, wife of Robert Vogeler, a former prisoner in Hungary, and Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of Freedoms Foundation, will share the platform at the afternoon session on the respective subjects of Voluntary Organizations Combat the Menace of Communism and Voluntary Organizations Promote American Freedom.

The highlight of the meeting will be the talk of Herbert A. Brownell, Jr., United States Attorney General at the annual banquet at 7:30 p. m. at the National Press Club. He will be introduced by Dr. Poling and will discuss the Federal employee security program.

Dr. Poling stated that all of the more than 50 national organizations which make up the conference, and whose combined memberships total more than 50 million, will send delegates to the meeting. Dr. Poling, who is also president and editor of the Christian Herald, recently returned from a 7-week round-the-world mission during which he spent 2 weeks with United Nations troops in Korea and Japan, and visited Formosa. He also spent some time visiting children's homes and orphanages in Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, the Middle and Near East, and Europe. In an address to a special meeting of the Christian Herald Association immediately upon his return, he stated that—

If Moscow and Red China can keep us talking a little longer, they will take Indochina, Thailand, Burma, and Malaya, and move directly into India.

He said:

Right now any peace or armistice that agrees to the partition of Korea or accepts present frontiers in Asia and Europe, would be a second and infinitely worse Munich. Gen. James A. Van Fleet's statement recently, "In the present peace talks with the Chinese Reds I am absolutely convinced that we run the risk of throwing away the future of our Nation." I agree with that.

Dr. Poling further stated there was absolutely no justification for the charge made of drug addiction among servicemen. He met with nearly 400 chaplains, numerous commanding officers, and spoke to, or with, thousands of enlisted men during his trip.

POLISH EMBASSY IS RED PROPAGANDA MILL

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, at 2640 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., is the Polish Embassy, which represents the Polish People's Republic in the United States.

It is operating under false pretenses because it is merely a puppet of the Soviet Union.

Its main job is to spew Red propaganda throughout our country—slick words on slick paper that constantly insult the millions of Americans of Polish descent who know that this is not the true voice of Poland, its people, or its institutions.

It is part of the Communist conspiracy which ordered the North Koreans to attack the South Koreans, and, when this failed, ordered the Chinese Reds to come to their support. Aggression added to aggression.

Now Russian satellites are using their embassies in the United States, not for the purpose of representing their governments in matters involving the Government of the United States, but as headquarters for the dissemination of lies about the "liberty" and "progress" of the captive nations.

I maintain that this constitutes an abuse of the diplomatic privilege. These activities should be curtailed. There is no equal exchange of diplomatic representatives when our staffs are holed up in Warsaw or Moscow, while Red representatives here engage in espionage and psychological warfare.

Here is a sample.

They have been distributing a draft constitution of the Polish People's Republic. Article 70 reads:

The Polish People's Republic guarantees freedom of conscience and religion to its citizens. The church and other religious bodies may freely exercise their religious functions.

Can you swallow that? Here is another. Article 71. It says:

1. The Polish People's Republic guarantees its citizens freedom of speech, of print, of meetings and assemblies, of processions and demonstrations.

Sounds something like our Constitution, but that is where all resemblance ceases. Just criticize the Communist one, and that is the end.

Another handout is the Polish Bulletin. On page 9 of its March 15, 1952, issue it reports:

The priests' section of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy met in Warsaw on February 20 and 21, and adopted a resolution, which said: "The draft constitution of the Polish People's Republic guarantees the unity, the strengthening of the economic and defense power of the nation, social justice, full rights for citizens, freedom of religious beliefs and practices."

I do not hear of this approval by Polish priests who are now in the United States and who are free to speak. Quite the contrary. Religion in Poland is be-

ing harassed from many directions, with the object of making it an instrument of the state.

The Polish Embassy in the United States is a creature of the Kremlin. It is engaged in activities subversive of our unity and our security.

As an agent of a foreign power that is committed to our destruction, I say that it should not be permitted to bore from within.

Why not look at its whole propaganda output?

Analyze it. Classify it.

Then you will realize it is part of a subtle plan to color our thinking with a false picture of Poland, and make us indifferent to the sufferings of her people. All part of the strategy to separate us from our allies and friends, isolate us from the world, and make us ripe for the final harvest.

The American people, and particularly those of Polish extraction, are disturbed by the apathy of our Government in failing to curb these enemy activities within our country.

Everyone knows that Red Russia instigated the Korean war.

Everyone should know that Red Russia, again and indirectly, through its satellite embassies, is waging another war by propaganda within the United States. If the State Department cannot exercise any control over these dangerous activities it is up to the Congress to be realistic and expose this method of Communist infiltration.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, the great State of Louisiana due to its geographical location handles all the drainage of 42 percent of the area of the United States. The rainfall from 31 States in this great Nation seeks egress through streams flowing through Louisiana.

At this time in Louisiana there are 7,000 families which are homeless due to floodwaters. One of our great cities of 35,000 population is almost cut off from other parts of the State of Louisiana on account of this floodwater. One river overflowed its levees and is now spread over a width of some 20 miles and may reach a length of 80 miles. Five already are known to have lost their lives in this catastrophe.

Some members of the Louisiana delegation are being called back to their State on account of this flood.

Mr. Speaker, I am mentioning this so that when the flood-control bill reaches the floor next week you will understand, as many of us do, the necessity of making sufficient appropriations for the lower Mississippi and its tributaries flood-control project, to continue this great work which will ultimately afford us the protection to which we are justly entitled.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes on Monday next, following any special orders heretofore entered.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SANCTIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, all Americans were very glad to note the release of William Oatis from prison in Czechoslovakia due, as we note in the press, mainly to the appeal made by Mrs. Oatis. Subsequent to that I noticed in the newspapers that a spokesman for the State Department indicated that certain sanctions we had made against Czechoslovakia while Oatis was in prison might be removed by our country. Now, I do not say on my present information that the State Department has that intention, but we know that when someone who is a spokesman in the State Department indicates that that might be done, that it is seriously under consideration. The official's name in the State Department was mentioned. My thought is that we should not of our own volition remove those sanctions that we have imposed; at least, there ought to be a request from the present individuals who are in control of the Government of Czechoslovakia, because, at least, there is a trading point and a talking point. I do not see any situation, by reason of the release of Oatis, which we are all pleased to note, why we should gratuitously lift the sanctions that have been imposed. I repeat, I do not say that the State Department has that in mind, and my observations are purely made for the purpose of having the Secretary of State and those associated with him give serious consideration to not gratuitously lifting those sanctions; at least, waiting for the request, and then enter into talks and considerations that might produce other results favorable to our country.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION LOANS

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, during the course of the debate on the bill we concluded yesterday, on appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, I noted considerable comment as to the soundness of the loans that have been granted to local cooperatives through the Rural Electrification Administration for the purpose of supplying electricity to farm homes where it was not otherwise available.

I call the attention of the House to the fact that my own county in Indiana, Henry, completed payment of their obli-

gation to the Federal Government just recently. The information that comes to me is that this is the first of the loans that were made for the purpose of providing rural electrification to the farmers to be paid in full and from revenue derived from the sale of electricity to the farmers.

FIG FESTIVAL TIME

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, from the sunny valley of the San Joaquin, fig capital of America, the word is being spread throughout the Nation that May is fig festival time. Colorful displays not only advertise the excellence of this delicious California fruit, but they also remind the public of the many ways figs are being served today by discriminating hostesses. This annual festival is sponsored by all California fig growers, under the auspices of the California Fig Institute, to celebrate the growing American popularity of a fruit that has been one of mankind's favorites since the beginning of recorded time.

California is the sole source of dried figs in the United States, and the California fig industry, with its orchards and processing facilities, constitutes a capital investment of more than \$40 million, and offers employment to thousands of persons each year. Its welfare is tightly interwoven into the economic fabric of the great and diversified agriculture of the sovereign State of California.

It is with these facts in mind that I invite the legislators of the Nation to join with me in celebrating fig festival time in the San Joaquin Valley, fig capital of the United States.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5246) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; and pending that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to arrange with the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for division and control of the time for general debate. Will the gentleman from Rhode Island express his ideas as to the time he would like to have for general debate?

Mr. FOGARTY. As I said last evening to the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the committee, I think we should agree on 4 hours of general debate today, read the first paragraph of the bill, and then start tomorrow reading the bill for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 4 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 5246, with Mr. NICHOLSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, before explaining any of the provisions contained in the bill and the reasons for the action of the committee, I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to pay my respects to each and every member of the committee on both sides.

I have had the honor and privilege of working with many committees in the House of Representatives before being assigned to the Appropriations Committee. I can truthfully and honestly and sincerely say that I have never enjoyed working with the members of any committee more than I have with the members of this committee. I particularly desire to pay tribute to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], who has served on the committee for 11 years, and as chairman for the past 4 years. He has been exceedingly helpful to me. I am not saying anything on the floor today that I have not said to Members individually and privately beyond the range of Mr. FOGARTY's ears. I think Mr. FOGARTY is indeed a credit to the membership of the House of Representatives. He is a gentleman at all times. He is very, very considerate of everyone's problems. I do not believe there is a single soul in the entire United States that has a greater personal interest in the various programs that come under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee on appropriations than has Mr. FOGARTY. His knowledge and experience have been invaluable to everyone on the committee, and particularly to me. He has been very generous with his knowledge and experience in assisting and counseling me during my first year as chairman. While we may differ in some instances as to how much money should be appropriated to administer individual programs, any differences between Mr. FOGARTY and me, I know, are honest disagreements. It has been a pleasure to work with him, and I hope to continue to draw on his knowledge and guidance in the future, as I have in the past.

I should also like to mention the fact that, while I know that the various subcommittees on appropriations have very fine assistants on their staffs, frankly, I do not know what I would have done this year without the most efficient and untiring assistance and cooperation of the executive secretary of the subcommittee, Mr. Robert M. Moyer. He has diligently studied this appropriation bill and every

item therein. Anytime anyone needed information, he was able to supply it immediately. I very much appreciate his valuable assistance.

In round figures, this appropriation bill contains a total of \$1,965,000,000. That compares with \$2,250,000,000 for the fiscal year 1953, and the original budget request of \$2,100,000,000. It is \$289 million below the 1953 appropriation, and is \$132 million below the requested 1954 budget. It is \$56,500,000 below the revised budget request.

The bill includes \$1,340,000,000, two-thirds of the total amount, for grants to States for public assistance. Payments under this appropriation are required by law and are subject to no control through appropriations unless the law is changed. The committee made reductions only in instances where it honestly believed such reductions would be effective in saving Federal funds, and has therefore made no reduction in the request for this item.

Leaving out of consideration the uncontrollable item of grants for public assistance, the committee reduced the total amount requested by over 17 percent, and the amount included in the bill is 31 percent below the amount appropriated for 1953. However, the 1953 appropriations included \$195 million for school construction, which was not requested in the 1954 budget.

I wish to assure you, Mr. Chairman, that each item in this bill was carefully examined by the committee. The hearings which we held on items that are included in the bill occupy 2,500 pages in four volumes. After these hearings, we sat in executive session, to arrive at our recommendations, from 9:15 in the morning until about 6 in the evening, with a short period out for a sandwich. There are no across-the-board cuts in this bill, and there are no misleading cuts in the bill. It would be very easy to reduce the amount requested for an item, like grants for public assistance, by \$100 million or \$200 million, but that would not be a real cut, because we know that we would be required by law to replace this in a supplemental bill. I merely mention that because I want to reemphasize it and to assure the House that there are no phony cuts in this bill.

While the committee took no action with respect to grants for public assistance, except to approve the request, I am of the opinion that the ever-increasing cost to the Federal Government of public assistance during a period as prosperous as the last 10 years is a matter that should be given most careful consideration, with a view to revising the legislation. Not only does the Federal Government now spend more than three times as much for public assistance as it did in 1945, but the share which the Federal Government bears has increased from 45.5 percent to an estimated 57.7 percent.

The committee tried to cooperate with every Member of the House, many of whom had a particular interest in one or more items. Many had an interest in vocational education; some, in vocational rehabilitation; others, in hospital construction, or the numerous other items contained in the bill.

Over 40 Members appeared before the committee not only to present their views

regarding various items in which they were particularly interested, but to give the committee the advantage of their own experience and personal knowledge of the operation of the programs in their congressional districts.

There is one new item of expense in the Department of Labor that is unavoidable. The bill includes \$41 million for unemployment compensation of veterans which, like public-assistance grants, is not controllable administratively. These payments must be made to the eligible veterans in accordance with mathematical formulas prescribed in the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. While the amount included in the bill shows in the report table as a reduction from the request, this is due entirely to the fact that the Department revised its estimate of the cost of this item downward after the budget was prepared. The \$41 million included in the bill is the exact amount of the Department's latest estimate. This amount is \$13,800,000 above the amount appropriated for 1953, principally because the law did not go into effect until after the beginning of the 1953 fiscal year.

The total amount included in the bill for the Department of Labor is less than 1 percent below the 1953 appropriations. In other words, the committee made sufficient reductions in other items in the Department to counterbalance almost exactly the increase for unemployment compensation for veterans. While this is a rather substantial reduction of over \$42 million below the budget request, I firmly believe that there was not one cut made which will cripple any program.

The total amount in the bill for salaries and expenses for the Department is slightly above the 1950 appropriation. The amount for grants for unemployment compensation and employment services is also a salaries-and-expenses item, but goes to pay for State salaries and related costs. This appropriation, while a substantial cut below the request, is more than \$13 million above the appropriation for 1950.

For the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the bill includes \$1,700,000,000 of which \$1,340,000,000 is for grants to States for public assistance, and \$360 million for other activities.

Leaving out the public-assistance item, the committee has made a reduction of approximately 25 percent from the amount requested for 1954.

The budget included many requests for grants to States to carry out programs that the committee felt were primarily the responsibility of the States and communities, and that the responsibility should eventually be shifted to them. We realize that these responsibilities cannot be shifted all at once; we therefore decided as a committee to make a moderate cut this year, with the intention of making further progress in this direction during the next few years.

The committee was quite concerned about the tremendous amount of travel that was being done in these agencies and we came to the conclusion that it was excessive.

The committee has disallowed all requests for authority to purchase automo-

biles, either as additions to the fleet or as replacements. The committee is convinced that the Department, and especially the Public Health Service, has far more automobiles than are necessary. The Public Health Service automobiles are listed, starting on page 649 of the hearings, with pertinent information concerning each. In order that those officials who need automobiles in the conduct of their official duties may have them, the committee has included language in the bill authorizing the Secretary to transfer automobiles between appropriations.

The committee was also concerned about the continual upgrading of positions in several bureaus. Mr. Chairman, because I had always been suspicious of the way Dr. Earl McGrath, the former Commissioner of Education, was running his division, I had a special study made of the classification and upgrading in two divisions: School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, and State and Local School Systems.

Classification under the Government system consists of comparing the duties and responsibilities of a position with a set of specifications, or standards, promulgated by the Civil Service Commission for each class, or series, of positions, and each grade within a class or series. The ultimate norm of grade within a class or series is contained in the Classification Act of 1949.

We thus have a constant and a variable—the specification or standard being the constant, and the position being the variable. Our chief source of information on the variable is the position-description sheet. Because it is not feasible to desk-audit each position, the strength or weakness of the system depends to a great extent on the veracity of a position description. Such descriptions are usually signed by the incumbent and by the supervisor.

A spot check by a qualified investigator of a number of position-description sheets disclosed that, in almost every instance, they compared favorably with the standard for the grade in which the job is presently classified.

Sadly enough, this proves very little. It is not difficult to make a position description fit a standard—a standard for any grade we want to make the job. Without casting any reflections on anyone, the Civil Service Commission did call attention to a number of erroneous descriptions in their audit of the agency.

A second limitation in the classification field is that it takes little cognizance of efficient organization. It can determine that a number of individuals are doing high-powered work. It cannot determine whether it is necessary for all these people to do high-powered work.

This falls into the field of efficient management. The medical profession might well illustrate our point. The renowned specialist on the left nostril could conceivably treat the right nostril too, but if we split the work, we have two kings, each top man on his special nostril, and, of course, two bills to pay.

The survey showed that the position descriptions in these two divisions appeared to be classified correctly. Some of the descriptions were evidently somewhat erroneous. It appeared that there

are quite a number of highly graded jobs, although such a situation can well exist in an area where a number of specialists are employed. Mr. Chairman, I would like to read a few comments from the investigator's report:

I have made a rather exhaustive study of promotions and other personnel actions, as reflected in the personnel cards and in many of the files. There are set out below a summary of personnel actions on all employees still listed on the rolls as of April 30, 1953, in these two divisions:

Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas

A. SECTIONS LOCATED IN WASHINGTON

Present employees upgraded since Jan. 1, 1951	36
Present employees not upgraded since Jan. 1, 1951	40
Present employees in second group hired since Jan. 1, 1952	14

B. FIELD OPERATIONS SECTION

Present employees upgraded since Jan. 1, 1951	8
Present employees not upgraded since Jan. 1, 1951	41
Present employees in second group hired since Jan. 1, 1952	16

During this period there were 10 employees reclassified upward 2 or more grades. (GS-7 to GS-9 and GS-9 to GS-11 in the professional group is not considered 2 grades.)

Attention is invited to the figures in the field-operations area of the Division, wherein upgrading was not so prevalent. It should be noted that of the 49 jobs checked, 16 are already at GS-13, which appears to be the top grade for field representative, and 10 of the jobs are at GS-12. There are 4 jobs at GS-11, but I failed to locate any in this area at GS-7 or GS-9. It then appears that they didn't have very many jobs to upgrade without opening new field offices.

In regard to promotions of more than 1 grade, I found 3 individuals, who had been in GS-3, were moved to GS-7 in periods of from 3 to 6 months. In addition, 2 of these employees had received periodic within-grade salary increases 9 months after reaching GS-7. The usual waiting period is 1 year, as prescribed by law.

Another employee, who was in GS-11 at Veterans' Administration in April 1951, was appointed here GS-12, and 6 months later was a GS-13.

A statistician, elsewhere at GS-7, was appointed here at GS-9 in December 1950, and reached GS-11 in August 1951.

1951 began cool for a GS-7 in 1 agency but warmed quickly by January 15, when she received a GS-9 appointment. Lest winter catch her unprepared, she was upgraded to GS-11 in August of 1951. Before 1952 was gone she was promoted to GS-12, which promotion has now been made permanent.

A secretary occupying a GS-4 position at the beginning of 1951 found herself in a GS-7 position during October of that year.

1951 was a good year likewise for 1 statistical clerk who was in GS-5 when Washington's Birthday was celebrated. Her Thanksgiving was a happy one, she having reached the GS-9 level by that time.

Division of State and Local School System

Present employees upgraded since Jan. 1, 1951	26
Present employees not upgraded since Jan. 1, 1951	75
Present employees in second group hired since Jan. 1, 1952	12

In connection with the above record, certain observations should be made. Of 56 employees who should be termed professional, 46 are already at GS-13, or higher. Fourteen of them are Chiefs or Associate Chiefs at GS-14 and GS-15. The 32 em-

ployees at GS-13 are specialists, in various phases of education and cannot very well be upgraded without finding some area of which they can be made Chief.

A breakdown of the professional grades follows:

Three at GS-15, 11 at GS-14, 32 at GS-13, 5 at GS-12, 3 at GS-9, 1 at GS-8, 1 at GS-7. One point should be made in favor of the agency, and that is, that in the manner of hiring, regardless of the grade of the job, the individuals are uniformly well qualified for such appointments.

One result of the survey was quite evident: That the favored few who had recently been employed were advanced quite rapidly, while the employees who had served the Office of Education for many years faithfully and efficiently, received very little recognition and no promotions.

I think every Member of the House is particularly interested in the item of vocational education. The committee has made a reduction of a little over \$2½ million in the request for this item. This is a cut of less than 10 percent in the Federal appropriation, and amounts to a reduction of less than 2 percent in the total funds provided for this program in all sources, including State and local. It is the unanimous opinion of the subcommittee that this is an excellent program. However, since this program was initiated, and undoubtedly in recognition of the fact that it is an excellent program, the contribution from the States and localities has increased practically every year to the point where State and local funds now represent about 80 percent of the total spent on the program. The Federal part of the program was established, as the name states, for the promotion and further development of this program. Obviously, that purpose has been accomplished, and it is time for the Federal Government to start withdrawing its financial support, inasmuch as the program has reached that point of maturity where it can be, and should be, a State and local responsibility. However, the committee has made a very small reduction this year, to be doubly sure that no harm is done to the program.

The bill includes \$20,600,000 for vocational rehabilitation, a reduction of \$2,400,000 from the request and \$1,650,000 from the appropriation for 1953. The committee has long thought that this was an excellent program, but serious doubts have been cast on this assumption by the failure of States to support this activity. The committee has strongly urged greater State support and, according to the testimony of officials of the Office, they have done likewise but the States still are only contributing 34 cents of each dollar spent on the program. If a better basic law is required to correct this situation, the Department should take prompt action in making recommendations to the proper legislative committees.

The program of vocational education is one of the most worthwhile programs in the Department. Unfortunately, the administration—or lack of administration—of this program leaves much to be desired. The task force which the subcommittee had checking this program found, by spot-checking 26 cases, that Federal funds were paid for the rehabili-

tation of individuals that, in the investigators' opinion, were not eligible for assistance. The unfortunate part was the fact that the Office did not make a protest nor an exception in a single one of these cases. For example, vocational rehabilitation funds were spent in one State for the education of a young man who had lost three toes on his right foot, but who, despite his vocational handicap, became the eastern intercollegiate wrestling champion while being rehabilitated.

Aside from vocational education, the item in this part of the bill that has aroused the greatest amount of congressional interest is the National Institutes of Health. I am sure everyone appreciates the worthiness of the research programs of the National Institutes of Health in reference to cancer, heart, mental diseases, arthritis, neurology, and blindness; and the other institutes that have been established.

The committee is recommending a total of \$61,500,000, which is about \$3 million more than the Department will obligate in 1953, and more than \$5 million above the revised budget request. It is \$23,500,000 below the original 1954 request. However, after the Bureau of the Budget had submitted the 1954 estimates, President Truman added \$15 million for construction grants. Leaving out the construction item of \$15 million, the amount recommended by the committee is approximately halfway between the first and the revised budget requests for the National Institutes of Health.

The committee has allowed the amount of the revised request for operating expenses; the amount of the 1953 appropriation for the cancer, mental health, heart, dental health, and microbiology institutes; an increase of about 10 percent for arthritis and metabolic disease activities; and a very substantial increase of over 100 percent for research on neurological diseases and blindness.

The report states very explicitly that the National Institutes of Health are to concentrate their funds more on research, and less on related activities, because the committee is extremely desirous that research on these various diseases be increased. At the same time, we appreciate the limitation on expanding a program too fast. Sure, they could spend twice as much money and, frankly, I am not so sure but that they should have twice as much money for some of these activities. But this committee, like all the other subcommittees or appropriations, has to take into consideration the economic condition of the country and the balancing of the budget, and try to do everything possible to give the taxpayers of this Nation a decrease in their taxes as soon as possible.

The membership of this House is also tremendously interested in the hospital-construction program, known as the Hill-Burton program. No one in the committee is opposed in any way to a proper hospital-construction program, properly administered. We had some men go into the Department to make a survey as to how the program was being operated.

I am recommending and suggesting to the Members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce

that they take a good look at this report, and have some of their staff members check into it very carefully before the Hill-Burton Act is extended, in order that they will be able to offer certain amendments which I believe will strengthen the law and correct many weaknesses and deficiencies in this program.

I do not want anything I say in regard to the gentleman I am about to mention to be construed as being personally derogatory to him in any way, shape, manner, or form. The gentleman to whom I refer is Dr. Cronin, of the Public Health Service, who is charged with the responsibility of administering this program. As far as I know, Dr. Cronin is a very highly regarded and esteemed man in his profession. Nevertheless, I believe that, because this is a construction program, it should be administered by an engineer, or someone who has had years of experience in the construction business. If you needed an operation on your eye you would certainly go to an oculist, and not a chiroprapist. I believe the program should have an engineer at the head of it.

We have found that the Department's auditors in the field, making audits on the construction of these hospitals, submit their reports to the program people, and the program people can take those reports—which they evidently have done in the past to a great extent—and throw them in the wastebasket. I think this procedure is wrong and should be corrected.

We have found in this survey that these funds, in many instances, have not been spent where there is the greatest need for hospitals. They have been spent in the areas that were able to raise money to match the Federal funds.

We had testimony before the committee that there is a tremendous shortage of doctors, nurses, and hospital attendants to staff existing hospitals. There are many deficiencies in the program that I will not take the time to discuss today.

I know the law is going to be extended and I am going to vote for extending the law, but I do hope this program will be looked at very carefully, so that some of these weaknesses can be corrected.

I do not want to leave the floor without referring to some of the publication activities of the Office of Education. The Office of Education gets out just seeds and scads of publications. They have emphasized, and put out endless propaganda for, the United Nations and the UNESCO program, to the almost 100 percent exclusion of the Constitution of the United States and American history.

I am not debating today the merits or demerits of the United Nations, but in 1955 the various members of the United Nations will have to consider revision of the United Nations Charter. How are the people going to know the weaknesses of the organization—and even the strongest boosters admit there are weaknesses—if they are not given all the facts? They get only one side of the story from the Office of Education.

I have many publications, and a list of many more, issued by the Office of Education—all propaganda for the

United Nations. Why, you would think the millennium was here, from the material distributed by the Office of Education.

Just the other day, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] had a problem concerning a Communist pamphlet that was being distributed by the Hungarian Embassy to our schools throughout the United States. He wrote to Mr. Grigsby, the Acting Commissioner of Education, and asked if the Office of Education should not advise the schools concerning this publication that was propagandizing the teachers and children of our schools regarding this Communist country behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Grigsby pleaded the lack of funds, but we have scores of expensive booklets published by the Office of Education. Frankly, I doubt the need of a great many of them. Anything and everything is in them, but you cannot find mention in any bulletin of the fact that school officials should be aware of this Hungarian publication, and that it is a Communist publication. I think the new Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare could well consider having someone survey the whole program.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. BARDEN. I notice the gentleman has quite a number of the pamphlets, and apparently those are objectionable. I am sure the House would be interested in knowing the particular pamphlets, and the suggestion I wanted to make is that if you would have them listed in the RECORD, it would be of considerable help to us.

Mr. BUSBEY. I will be very glad to have them listed. There are a great many listed in the hearings, and I have many here which I did not have at the time of the hearings. I will be glad to list them at this point in the RECORD.

The titles of a portion of the pamphlets that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] requested are as follows: "How Children Learn About Human Rights"; "The U. N. Declaration of Human Rights"; "World Understanding Begins With Children"; "Teaching About the United Nations in the Schools and Colleges of the United States," published by the United States National Commission for UNESCO, Department of State; United States National Commission for UNESCO, "Teaching About the United Nations in the Schools and Colleges of the United States."

In addition, the Office of Education publishes a selected bibliography for teaching about the United Nations.

There are many others, but the above list should give anyone a pretty good idea of how they slant the propaganda in favor of the United Nations, instead of reporting objectively.

Mr. BARDEN. Some years ago, there were some most objectionable pamphlets, and our Committee on Education and Labor took some steps with reference to them. It was objectionable to the recent Commissioner, Dr. McGrath, to have this type of pamphlet going out over his signature, and it was stopped. I was just interested to know if any pamphlets

had gone out over Dr. McGrath's signature, which were of the objectionable type.

Mr. BUSBEY. I might say the pamphlets were secured from the Office of Education very recently.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 35 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, my distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], by his opening remarks today before this Committee, has made it difficult for me to disagree with him on many items in this appropriation bill. But, I do want to say for the benefit of the members of the committee, I have enjoyed working on this subcommittee since the 1st of February of this year under the chairmanship of FRED BUSBEY. I do not believe any chairman could have been any fairer to any member of the minority party, nor do I believe there was a witness who appeared before our committee in the 2 months or so of hearings who can say he did not get all the time he needed to explain his case. If there was ever a time in hearings on an appropriation bill, the witnesses this year had every opportunity given to them by the chairman of this committee to explain their side of the story. They were treated like gentlemen across the table. I say that in justice to the chairman of our committee. He has been very fair to those of us on the minority, and we have no fault to find at all. As he said, we may disagree on some points, but they may be disagreements of basic philosophy or they may be disagreements of what he thinks and what I think are produced by the results of the appropriations we are making in this bill.

I can sincerely reiterate what he said about our clerk. I think Bob Moyer, our clerk, who served when I was chairman of the committee, is one of the outstanding clerks of any Subcommittee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives. As far as I am concerned, he has given me all the cooperation I could possibly expect from any clerk on a Subcommittee on Appropriations during the last 3 months under the Republican administration.

It has also been a pleasure to work with the two new members on the majority side, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE]. In all the weeks of hearings I do not believe there was any politics ever brought into the hearings and in the markup of the bill itself we were able to keep politics out of it.

We also had a new member on the minority side, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ]. I appreciate all the help that he gave me in the many hearings that have been held.

I think this is one of the most difficult appropriation bills to cut of any bill that comes before this House. Everything in this bill is directly applicable to the people of the country. The Labor Department and the new Department, Health, Education, and Welfare, each directly affects all our citizens. They affect people living today, and they affect the future welfare of our people, not only from a moral standpoint but from a physical standpoint as well. It is very difficult to cut any appropriations that we know are producing results,

which the record will show, if anyone has the time to read the hearings on this particular bill.

One thing that I am disappointed in is that this is not a unanimous report from the committee. I have disagreed with the action of the majority of the committee in several instances. I believe they have gone too deep. I believe they have cut out necessary programs; and, in my opinion, that is not economy.

When we take a look at the Department of Labor, which has received an overall 20-percent cut this year, it reminds me of the same circumstances that existed in 1947, in the 80th Congress. At that time the agency in the Government that was cut most was the Department of Labor. I remember my old friend, Frank Keefe, who was chairman of the committee at that time, saying on this floor, "We have cut the Labor Department by 25 percent"—the deepest cut made in any agency of Government in that fiscal year. In 1948, under the same leadership of the 80th Congress, they again bragged that they had cut the Labor Department an additional 20 percent. This year, leaving out grants to States for unemployment compensation, which is not a charge on the Federal Treasury, and leaving out the new item for unemployment compensation for veterans, this committee has cut the Department of Labor an average of 20 percent.

The Department is receiving under this administration exactly the same treatment it received from the 80th Congress. I doubt that that is going to be good for the Republican Party. But I do remember the campaign in 1948 that was put on in this country. It was brought out that the Labor Department had been picked out of all the agencies in Government and given the greatest cut of any agency existing at that time. I know that in the election of 1948, on the overall picture, it certainly did not help the Republican Party at that time.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I would prefer to continue with my statement, and then I will yield later.

In those days, 1947 and 1948, the Republicans had control of both the House and the Senate, but the Democrats still had control of the White House. This year, in 1953, when we are considering our estimates for 1954, we have a complete change from top to bottom. The Republicans have complete control of the executive branch and the legislative branch of our great country. I thought that, having control, they would have some confidence in the appointees of the President of the United States. I thought that when the President appointed a man like Martin Durkin as Secretary of Labor, who was confirmed by the United States Senate, when he came in and made a request for funds to operate his agency in an efficient manner, because he was one of yours, an appointee of your President, you would at least give him some consideration in the request that he was making.

In the 3 or 4 volumes of printed hearings that are before you, there is not a word of testimony that justifies one cent

of reduction in the Office of the Secretary of Labor. I think that is true almost without exception throughout the bill. I do not know of a place in the hearings you have before you today that justifies a cut whether it be in the Labor Department or the new Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Nothing was developed in the hearings, as far as I can see, that justified the committee cuts that have been made in this bill.

We give to the Office of the Secretary of Labor \$1,250,000. It is over \$400,000 less than you gave the Democratic Secretary of Labor in this fiscal year. You are giving less to your own people, to your own employees, and you are giving less than your own President recommends for the running of this particular office in the Department of Labor. I could understand, if you had control of the Congress and we had a Democratic Secretary of Labor, that you might cut him some 17 or 18 percent, or \$300,000 or \$400,000; but I cannot for the life of me see you cutting your own man, cutting the legs out from under your own appointee, the appointee of your own President and your party, cutting him to the extent you have.

In the Office of the Solicitor you have cut over \$400,000, yet in the course of a year that division, through its work, will take in more than we appropriate to carry them in any fiscal year. I do not know what brand of economy you call that.

The committee has given the Bureau of Labor Standards a very severe cut from nine hundred and some thousand dollars back to \$624,000, or a cut of \$374,000 below the request and \$214,000 below the appropriations for 1953.

I remember a couple of years ago that in this great basic program that is run by the Bureau of Labor Standards all the Government agencies got together and decided they would take the safety and educational features out of the Army, Navy, and every other agency of Government and put them into the Bureau of Labor Standards, because that is the place they belonged. That agency has done a wonderful job; the record of industrial accidents has been going down, down, down. Here is an agency of Government that has one of the best records, dealing with industrial accidents in our country, and you are cutting them 20 or 30 percent.

Another request the agency made in this program was funds for a study of migrant farm workers in the Midwest, South, and Far West, farm hands who travel from State to State following the crops as they mature. I think it was testified that people engaged in such work, migrant farm labor, earn an average of about \$500 a year. They, like everybody else, have children. These children follow their fathers and mothers from State to State.

There have been commissions appointed since Herbert Hoover's time recommending that something be done about this particular problem, but there is not a State affected by this type of labor that has done anything for the children of these workers who go from State to State. When these children arrive they are not wanted by the local

churches, they are not wanted by the local schools, they are not accepted in that community. They are not second-class citizens, they are third-class citizens in all of these towns they are working in at the present time.

The first commission appointed under Herbert Hoover recommended that the Federal Government do something. There have been 7 or 8 other commissions appointed over the years. They all come out with the same recommendation, that the Federal Government should take the lead in this particular problem and do something about them, provide the leadership for the States that are affected by this particular item. I remember the President saying he did not believe in second-class citizens in this country; that all citizens should be classed as first-class citizens; yet here you are allowing this tragedy to happen. We have third-class citizens who are not wanted, whose parents are working in the particular towns in the various States and we do not allow them a dime to do anything with this particular problem.

Referring now to the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights, that division is a small one. It only asked for \$346,000. It has some forty-odd employees. But it is a provision that is in the Selective Service Act where every veteran who has gone to war or every reservist who has been called back to service is guaranteed his reemployment rights when discharged from the Army or when he gets out of the Reserves. Here we have a small agency of Government, the only agency in Government that guarantees the reemployment rights of the veterans, one of the smallest agencies of Government, at a time when the men are being discharged at a high rate—I have forgotten what the figure is, at the rate of a million a year—with a heavy backlog of complaints. They cannot catch up with them. These involve complaints from veterans who are having trouble getting their jobs back after getting out of the service. Yet in the face of all that, we cut this agency \$46,000, the only agency that looks after veterans and their reemployment rights. That is your answer to those veterans who are returning from the service, after the Congress of the United States in the Selective Service Act guaranteed to them that they would have reemployment rights when they returned from the service.

Mr. Chairman, one of the most surprising cuts in the Department of Labor to me was in the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training. This was one agency in the Department that in 1947 and 1948 the Republicans said we should not cut. You did not cut this agency in 1947 and 1948 because everyone agreed it was one of the best run programs in the country. It was a program that was coordinated as between management and labor. Both management and labor wanted this program continued. Yet I see advertisements in my local papers today of airplane factories on the west coast trying to get labor on the east coast to go to the west coast because they still have a shortage of mechanics in that area. This was one of the agencies of the Government that was never considered in a

partisanship manner. It had the support of Republicans and Democrats alike. It had the support of labor and management in all the States and it has done a wonderful job in training apprentices during the past few years. Yet we cut that agency of Government some \$700,000. That is your answer to a program that has worked well from a nonpartisan viewpoint and from the standpoint of labor and management as well.

I go now to the Bureau of Employment Security and the Bureau of Employees' Compensation. We are allowing them \$187 million, which is a reduction of \$30 million. Now, I think every Member of the Congress knows that this is not a drain on the Federal Treasury. This fund is set up by the three-tenths of 1 percent that the employer pays into the Federal Treasury. We allocate out of this fund the amounts that are estimated to be needed in unemployment compensation payments for the next fiscal year. There is no reason or justification for this \$30 million cut at all. I have not heard a man in this country say that employment is going to be higher in 1954, but all the talk I hear around Washington today is that we are going into a recession within the next 8 or 10 or 12 or 16 months, and if we do, you are not only going to come back for a supplemental \$30 million, but you might be faced in January with a supplemental of \$50 million to reimburse this fund. We are taking in today on an average of \$60 million a year more than we are paying out of this particular fund. It seems to me with the tightening of credit, with an increase in interest rates, with a decrease in spending in the military program, that we are headed downward, and sometimes I think it is being done purposely; that the administration in power today wants unemployment, they want a surplus labor market so that they can drag down wages and get what they want out of the employees.

There is no justification for that \$30 million cut; we had no reason to cut it at all, and we know when we cut it that the agency is going to have to come back again for it in a supplemental bill. I thought we were trying to get away from supplemental bills. We already have had 2 or 3 in this session of the Congress, and will have another one by the end of June or before we get out of here this year. This action of the committee is actually suggesting to them to come back and ask us for the money next year.

Unemployment compensation for veterans: You are giving them, probably, the original Truman budget, \$41 million, which is the revised Eisenhower budget. That is just an estimate. That might go to \$50 million, or it might go to \$35 million, no one can tell. It is just an estimate.

Salaries and expenses for the Mexican labor program: I do not know why we cut that. That only includes \$1,200,000, and it is only for 6 months, from July 1 this year until December 31, 1953, because at the time the agreement between Mexico and this country had not been renewed, and we allowed the 6 months' provision. Since that time the agreement has been renewed, and we will

again have to give them the additional money to continue. But they were getting little enough out of that program, and I believe that the cut that they gave was entirely too much to make a satisfactory program down on the Mexican border.

Bureau of Employees Compensation: We cut that \$180,000. That is another agency in the Department of Labor that was not cut under the Republican administration in 1947 and 1948, because the Republican Members of the committee said then that Mr. McCauley, who was head of the division at that time, and still is, was one of the most conservative directors of any agency in the Government. He was always estimating on the conservative side. This cut of \$180,000 means that the Federal employees are going to have to wait to receive their checks when they are injured. There is no other way out of it. They cannot keep up with the program at the present time under the cut that we have made.

Bureau of Labor Statistics: We have given them almost a \$700,000 cut. That is an agency of Government that the Members of Congress use; it is the agency of Government that private industry uses; it is the agency of Government that labor unions use when they have that escalator clause in their union-management contracts. That is one agency that I think has done a splendid job, and I think that is too much of a cut.

Now we come down to the Women's Bureau. There is only one agency in government that can give help to the working women of this country. We have at the present time in this country about 20 million women who are working. This small agency in Washington is the only agency of our Government where these 20 million women workers today can get any advice, leadership, or help regarding their working conditions or the problems they are facing.

It has been almost an annual appropriation in this bill. Once in a while we might cut them \$5,000 or \$10,000, but we never cut them as much as \$60,000, which is about a 17 percent cut. Here you are cutting one of the smallest agencies of the Government, the only agency of the Government that has anything to do with the working conditions of 20 million women in this country, and you are cutting them 17 percent.

You cut the wage-hour division \$1,639,000, one of the largest cuts you have made in the Department of Labor. We cut them quite severely a couple of years ago and a year ago. I think, although I am not sure, that they are now about 50 percent below what they were 3 or 4 years ago. If you do not want the minimum wage laws lived up to in this country, if you do not want the Walsh-Healey Act enforced in this country, why not repeal the laws instead of taking money away from the agency so it cannot enforce the laws? Why go in the back door like this and cripple their enforcement procedures? Let us face it. Let us come out and say there is a change in this administration, that we are not for this law or that law. Let

us either amend it or get rid of it. Let us be men about it and not come in through the back door and cut their appropriations to such an extent that they cannot enforce the provisions Congress has voted during the past 3 or 4 years. There are 600,000 or 700,000 business establishments in this country. They can visit only 35,000 out of this number at the present time with what they have to work with.

As far as the Labor Department is concerned, to me it is an exact replica of the 80th Congress in 1947, when we were before this committee, but instead of cutting it 25 percent, as you did in 1947, you cut it only 20 percent this year.

As to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, we have another appointee of the President of the United States in a new Secretary for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Hobby. I never met Mrs. Hobby until she appeared before our committee. She appeared before our committee I think on three occasions, and those were the three occasions I had the pleasure of talking with her.

I remember the first time, my friend from Illinois and the other Republican members of the committee told her what a great job she was doing and what a great job they expected her to do, and how glad they were that there was a change in the old Federal Security Administration.

I said in a committee meeting that when I was chairman of this committee, whenever we got down to the office of the Secretary or the Administrator, as it was called then, when Oscar Ewing was the Administrator, there was not much I could do about it because the Republicans and the Democrats on the subcommittee for 4 years did not have much use for Oscar Ewing, and they just indiscriminately cut every year. It was an across-the-board cut. If it was a 15-percent cut, some might say 20 percent, and then, "Oh, let's make it a 25-percent cut." That is the way it went for 4 or 5 years.

His office was cut on an average of 20 percent to 25 percent because of a clash of personalities and because they did not like the way Oscar Ewing ran the office. That is why his office appropriations were cut. Then, lo and behold, a few weeks ago, we were called upon to vote to make the Federal Security Administration a Cabinet post. We made Mrs. Hobby the first Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and at the same time we voted to make her a Cabinet officer. We also voted to give her additional funds under the reorganization act making it a Cabinet post. I do not know how many additional positions were given her—I have forgotten now—I think it involves in the neighborhood of \$30,000 or \$40,000. She appeared before our committee. I think she is a very able woman. I think she can do a good job if given the tools to work with. She came before our committee requesting additional funds which were in the request. I have forgotten the amount she requested, but when we marked up the bill, it did not make any difference whether she requested \$5,000 or \$50,000, the answer

was: "No. We are going to give you just what we gave Oscar Ewing in 1953." That is not the whole story. We are giving her less. You men and women who have been fighting men of the Oscar Ewing type in this country by cutting their funds did not give her what you gave Oscar Ewing under a Democratic administration. There was \$30,000 or \$40,000 in additional jobs that she asked for. There were the Ramspeck promotions to be put into effect. There was another item that I cannot think of at the moment, but we actually are cutting the new Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare more than \$100,000, and are actually giving her \$100,000 less in 1954 than you gave Oscar Ewing to operate in 1953. I do not know what you call that. I do not know how to express myself. I do not know what words to use. But, it seems to me if she was the appointee under a Democratic administration and I was part and parcel of that administration, I would want to give her a chance to do a job. I would want to give her the tools to work with. Then in a year or two, after we had a chance to examine the record, we could then determine whether we were right or wrong in giving her more or less than she asked for to run her particular office.

There is also in that particular office a mandate from the President of the United States that a security office be set up. If that is going to be set up in that Cabinet post, it means there will be a further cut to absorb it—and I presume there will be. They are not going to have the money to set it up unless they take it away from something else that they are now doing. Is that the way you are going to treat the appointees of your President? There was nothing in the hearings that justified such a cut as we have given her office. I thought she made a splendid presentation. I think she has ability. I think she can do a job, but you are not letting her do a job by taking the action you have taken by cutting her immediate office to that extent. It is unbelievable to me that you did not give her enough or as much as you gave Oscar Ewing when he was the target of 90 percent of the Members of Congress over the past 4 or 5 years. I cannot believe that such an action is possible. I could not believe my ears when I heard the majority of the committee say that they were going to cut out these requests of their new Cabinet officer. I am in favor of giving her the money to operate with, and let her do a good job. I think she can do it if she gets the proper help and the proper money to work with.

Now, in the Food and Drug Administration the Republican administration in the 80th Congress did not make a cut. On both sides of the aisle in those days we believed this was an agency which protects what you eat and drink, and the drugs you buy in the drugstores all over the country. It affects every living person in this country, in the work they are doing at the present time. Because of that we never cut them. Lo and behold, this year we take away from them \$663,000, the biggest cut they have ever received since I have been a mem-

ber of this committee. It is the one agency in Government that protects us in the food we eat, the water we drink, and the medicine we use for medicinal purposes.

How many times, day in and day out, in the course of a year do we read in the newspapers that the Food and Drug Administration has seized this particular drug off the shelves of the drugstores all over the country, because it was dangerous to people. How many times have we read in the papers of this article of food which had been seized because it was rancid or poisonous? That is what the Department is doing with this money. They are protecting you and me and every other living person in the country at the present time. Yet you are going to cut that particular agency, one of the most important in the Government, by over \$600,000.

Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University: I do not know why we cut them so much. We cut Howard University over \$500,000. We cut Freedmen's Hospital over \$400,000. I think everyone in the country knows that Howard University has come of age, you might say, in recent years, because we have been giving them the funds with which to build buildings and to provide teachers. Their standing among the colleges of this country has risen year after year to the point where they are an outstanding college at the present time. It is practically the only college in the country where the Negro can get an education. Freedmen's Hospital is part and parcel of Howard University as a medical hospital.

In the Office of Education, you have cut vocational training \$2,600,000.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I want to finish as soon as I can and then I will yield to everyone.

The so-called revised item in our budget originally cut this item \$4 million—from \$18 million down to \$14 million. Then the committee came out with an in-between figure, between 14 million and 18 million, 16,048,000, and refused to allow any funds for distributive education. It seems to me that is too much of a reduction in vocational education. I say that for this reason: In the next item, further endowment of colleges of agriculture, the bill does not include any item for that at all. They reduce that by \$2,500,000. In my opinion that is legislation on an appropriation bill. When we cut out entirely an amount like that, we disallow the entire amount. It affects every land-grant college in every State in the Union. In my own little State of Rhode Island, it means a cut of \$27,000. The legislature has already adjourned. How can a little college like that make up that loss? I do not know what the amounts are in the other State colleges, but it affects them in almost every State in the Union.

When the new Secretary was before us she had a letter from the Bureau of the Budget where they cut this item I think 50 percent; I think the letter so stated. That letter was dated April 9. In another letter dated April 13 the budget people reversed themselves and gave the agency a little better than \$2,500,000,

and the reason they gave was that the program was established in 1935. In other words, in other years we have been giving this, of course, as an annual appropriation, not touching it or reducing it one dime year after year between 1935 and 1953. Further consideration should have been given before this cut was made if it was intended to turn the responsibilities back to the States, for the legislatures of 41 out of the 48 States have adjourned and will not convene for 2 years unless they are called back into emergency session. The Congress should give the States some advance notice, 2 or 3 years, but the committee said "No." They did not agree with the Bureau of the Budget and decided to cut it out entirely. That is what they have done, and that is all you have before you. You have cut out this \$2,500,000 entirely, yet the legislatures in 41 of the 48 States will not meet again for 2 years unless called into special session, which is the prerogative of the Governor or the constituted authorities in each particular State.

Salary expenses for the Office of Education: You cut them \$750,000, which is \$460,000 below what they had this fiscal year and what we are giving them at the present time, 1953. I did not blame Dr. McGrath for resigning his office 3 or 4 weeks ago. I think if I had been in his place I would have done the same thing. I think it took a lot of guts and courage to do what he did after the treatment his Department received at the hands of the Congress in the supplemental bill that we passed only a few months ago. You remember he fought hard to restore a couple of hundred thousand dollars for the Department of Education to carry on their responsibilities under the new GI bill of rights or the Korean GI bill of rights. You remember last June or July we passed the so-called GI bill of rights after a couple of years of extensive hearing by the so-called Teague committee. I think they did a wonderful job. They made an agreement with the Veterans' Administration and the Department of Education to run the program so that we would not have those fly-by-night schools that existed during World War II. We eliminated all of that and a few other things that Members of Congress were complaining about. This was done after extensive hearings. But we adjourned at the end of June or early in July without having given them any funds. When that happens they go to the Bureau of the Budget. The Budget told them to go ahead and spend up to \$200,000, which they did; and it was only right that they should. They hired some forty-odd employees. They came to us in a supplemental bill, as they should have, and you voted them down a short while ago when you voted against that bill.

When you voted against that amount in the supplemental bill it meant the firing of 41 employees they had working on this program at that time. They had to fire every one of them. In addition, they had to fire about 30 more employees in the Department of Education, and on top of that, because we refused to give them the money, every employee in the Department of Education was

going to be forced to take a 2 weeks' furlough without pay before the end of June in order to make up this program. Since that time I understand a request has gone to the Senate to include the \$40,000 to make sure that these employees who are left at the present time will not have to take a furlough. If you were the head of the Department of Education and got treated like that after you had lived up to the express will of Congress, how would you feel? I commend Dr. Earl McGrath for resigning as he did and refusing to appear before the Senate Committee on Appropriations with a revised budget that he knew was not sufficient to carry on the educational facilities that we had promised the educators of this country for advice and technical assistance in the elementary and higher grades of education all over the Nation. On top of that, we cut the Office of Education an additional \$460,000.

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation: I remember the Secretary telling us in our committee that this is one agency she thought should not be cut. But we did cut it by \$2,400,000.

This is one of the few agencies of Government that produces income to the Government. It has been testified that over the years for every dollar we appropriate for vocational rehabilitation the Federal Treasury receives \$10 back in one form or another; 25 or 30 percent of those who are rehabilitated are taken off public-assistance rolls or relief rolls of the cities, towns, and States. Here is an agency of Government that is making a return of 10 to 1 for every dollar we appropriate. Do you call it economy to cut that agency \$2,400,000 when such a cut is going to result in a cost to the Government of over \$3 million? Also, it is going to deny 7,000 people in this country, in the next fiscal year, the chance to get a job for themselves and the opportunity to pay their own way. That is not economy. That is just an attempt to show an overall savings in our governmental expenditure regardless of the ill effect attained. That is all it amounts to.

I know the committee expresses some doubt about certain of the programs and about some of the individuals who have been rehabilitated. I have had an opportunity to check into some of these cases, and I do not think that the charges are substantiated at all. In my opinion, they are not substantiated. Although there are three cases appearing on page 10 of the report, our committee does not know a thing about them. The only thing I know about them is that some investigator was sent down there, and I know this by reading about it. It seems to me that if we had been advised of conditions like that, we, as a committee appropriating the funds, should immediately call up to our committee the responsible people and determine for ourselves who is right and who is wrong. Is it justified or is it not justified? We should make the determination for ourselves. I do not know who this investigator was. I do not know his background. I have no idea where he got his material, nor do I know how far he went. I do not know whether he went back to the States to investigate or not. I do not believe he did.

By this cut of \$2,400,000 you are actually costing the Federal Government close to a million dollars, and you are prohibiting the rehabilitation of about 7,000 people in the next fiscal year.

I come now to the Public Health Service. Outside of the National Institutes of Health, involving cancer, the heart, neurology, blindness, arthritis, rheumatism, mental health, and general health, we have made some rather severe reductions. We cut the venereal-disease item \$3,325,000, allowing that branch only \$5 million. A lot of people ask, What about that? You can do something about it. But there is not a doctor in this world who knows how to prevent it. The medical men in this country do not know how to prevent it, and as long as we live, unless we find a way to prevent it, we are going to have it with us; and the only way to get the cases down is to find them and have them treated with the new drugs that have been made available by research under some of these programs in past years. But we have no right to cut its funds down that much and take a chance on the disease spreading further than it is at the present time, and that is what we are doing.

The same thing is true with tuberculosis. We gave that unit a severe cut. We have no cure for tuberculosis at the present time, none whatsoever; we cannot prevent it, and the only thing we can do is to find the people that have it, that transmit it, and get them into the hospitals, and with the new drugs that have been available cure them and get them out. We can cure them if we can get them in time, but the job is to find them at the present time and not allow the disease to be transmitted or carried from person to person. Everyone knows it is highly contagious.

Communicable diseases: We gave that agency one of the most severe cuts by reducing it over \$700,000. I do not know what some of the States of the Union would do if we did not have this agency. Whenever an epidemic breaks out that is beyond their control, whom do they look to? To this agency, to help them out, and they are working on this thing day in and day out.

Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene: We gave them a reduction of almost a million dollars. This agency has something to do with the water that you drink, with the pollution of streams. It is the health agency of the country. It is not a State problem; it is a national problem. It is not intrastate; it is interstate, and if the Federal Government does not take the lead, the States are not going to follow through as they are now in cooperation with the Federal Government. If we hit them like this, there are States that will not be able to carry on the work that they have been doing, and the people will suffer.

Hospital-construction program: The Eisenhower budget cut this from \$75 million to \$60 million and the committee cut it another \$10 million, which is a 33-percent reduction. This bill runs out in 1955. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] has introduced a bill to extend it another 5 years, and Senator TAFT and Senator HILL, in a nonpartisan move in the Senate, have suggested the same amendment. This program was

started 8 years ago, 1945, for a 5-year period. There was not a vote against it in the House of Representatives; I do not know about the Senate. It was a nonpartisan move on this side. In 1950, we not only extended the act for another 5 years but we increased the authorization from \$75 million to \$150 million without a dissenting vote; not a dissenting vote in the House of Representatives on either side of the aisle. It was a nonpartisan approach, because every State in the Union could get some help under this program. The statistics that we had in our hearings do not justify a cut of one dime. There is not a place in the hearings that you can put your finger on that justifies a cut of one dime in the hospital-construction program. It has been one of the best run programs of any program of the Federal Government. It is strictly a State program, you people who are talking about States' rights. The States themselves determine where these hospitals are going to be built. They have a State planning commission. The local communities are the local groups that sponsor these hospitals. They have to clear through the State planning commission, so it is almost completely a State organization and a State program only with supervision, from an architectural standpoint, from the Federal Government and the Federal Government audits the Federal payments. That is about all that we do. I feel that it is necessary to provide good, decent hospitals in some of these communities.

When we talked a few years ago about the shortage of doctors in this country, and some people wanted socialized medicine, the hue and cry was then that there are plenty of doctors but we cannot get them to go into these rural areas. This is a rural program. Since these hospitals have been built, doctors have gone into them because they have the facilities and they have a place to work.

One criticism was made in this report that we are taking nurses out of existing institutions. Maybe some are, but about 20-some percent of nurses working in these hospitals that have been built under this program have come out of retirement. They were retired and this program has got them back as nurses. In communities that never had any facility at all for a doctor to work in, there are now some 1,200 hospital projects that are working at the present time. Of these 1,200 that are operating, only 3 have received adverse comment. There was a small one in the Midwest somewhere. It was not a construction problem at all. It was for equipment, \$17,000 or \$18,000. The Federal Government is going to get that money back. There are two other small ones that are closed because of difficulties within the States, that we expect will be opened within the near future.

In my opinion, this reduction is one of the worst mistakes that the committee made, in cutting the appropriation from \$75 million to \$50 million. I am sure when the amendment is offered tomorrow that regardless of politics—and there will be no politics in it because every State in the Union wants this continued, and I am convinced as I stand

here that it is going to be continued another 5 years after 1955—this will carry because we will have support on both sides of the aisle.

As to the hospital and medical program, we reduced this figure \$2,724,000 from the request and \$1,188,000 from the appropriation for 1953. That means the closing of at least four hospitals, and maybe more. It means the closing of a hospital in New Mexico, it means the closing of a hospital in Cleveland, it means the closing of a hospital in Savannah, Ga., and it means the closing of a hospital in Memphis, Tenn. This cut means just that, and they may have to close one more. If the hospital at Memphis, Tenn., is closed, and the hospital at Savannah, Ga., is closed, there will not be a Marine or Public Health hospital between New Orleans and Norfolk or between New Orleans and Chicago. In the entire southeastern area of our country there will not be one Public Health or Marine hospital left if we allow this cut to stand as it is at the present time.

We have evidence that the Public Health hospitals are run more cheaply than any other hospital group in the country. They are run cheaper than those operated by private or nonprofit groups in Washington or any other place in the country. They are run much cheaper than the Veterans' hospitals. We have the most efficient program here in hospitals under the Public Health Service of the entire group, private, nonprofit, or veterans. Yet here we are forcing them to close 2 or 3 hospitals that are needed at the present time.

As to the National Institutes of Health, involving research on cancer, mental health, heart, dental, arthritis, microbiology, neurology and blindness, as the chairman said, we compromised on that. It is not as much as I would like to see in that appropriation. I think we should be appropriating more for research in cancer, mental health, heart, arthritis, neurology and blindness. If there was ever a program that the Federal Government was entitled to be in, it is this program. I think we should be appropriating much more for research in these particular programs because this research has paid off. We have listened to the testimony of all the heads of these Institutes, and on top of that at the end of the hearings we called in some of the outstanding doctors in the particular fields of heart disease, cancer, mental health, neurology and blindness. Every one of them—none connected with the Federal Government—appeared before us and urged us to appropriate more than the Truman budget. I was one of those who agreed with them that we should. We could save money in the end if we did appropriate more. I do not know how much the Veterans' Administration is paying out now for mentally ill veterans. I think it is in the neighborhood of \$700 million a year. That is just for the Veterans' Administration—over \$700 million a year. But through research, if we find the answer, we can save the Federal Government money in the end. Over 50 percent of the hospital beds in this country are taken up by mentally ill people.

There is not a family in this country who does not have one member affected by heart disease or some phase of mental ailment or cancer or one of the forms of neurological diseases, arthritis and rheumatism, or some things that we know nothing about such as muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis and things like that. All the doctor can tell a person who has such diseases is how much time he can expect to live. Medical science has no idea what causes these diseases, and yet thousands of people are dying. That is a proper field for the Federal Government to be in. It is a program that we should be spending more money on than we are at the present time. It would give us ten times the return we are now getting.

The next item is the National Railroad Retirement Board. We show a reduction of \$18 million there. I do not know why. We have nothing to do with it at all. It is a fund that is paid by the employer and the employee. It does not mean a thing. I do not know why we did not give it all to them because there is nothing we can do about it. We have no control over it at all.

The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is the next item. There is a reduction of \$500,000. I thought Mr. Cole, who, by the way, was a Republican, gave an excellent explanation of the need for these funds.

The National Labor Relations Board, which is your "baby," was cut \$800,000. They have a backlog of cases at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has consumed 1 hour.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, the gentleman from Rhode Island may continue for 10 additional minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. PERKINS. I am glad, Mr. Chairman, to have the first opportunity to compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island for his wonderful presentation of the problems here involved. I agree with him that too much damage has been done to the general welfare by these proposed cuts. I am hopeful that many of the cuts may be restored. I should like to mention a subject which has been discussed by the gentleman, and that is vocational education.

This bill cuts 14 percent below the original budget figure, from \$18,673,261 down to \$16,048,870. There are thousands of boys and girls throughout the United States, particularly in eastern Kentucky and throughout the South, and all over the Nation, unable to go to college. In high school many of them are being taught a trade or some vocation that is profitable to them in their later years. An amendment will be offered to restore this figure to the original budget figure of \$18,673,261. I, for one, intend to support that amendment, along with numerous other amendments in order that we may try to make some needed corrections in this measure when

we read the bill tomorrow. Again I wish to compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I likewise want to thank the gentleman for his wonderful explanation of the bill. I would like to ask one or two particular questions for information. Could the gentleman give me any idea as to how much the program for what we call future farmers of America would suffer if the proposed recommendation of the committee is carried out in this reduction for vocational education?

Mr. FOGARTY. All I can tell you is that a reduction of over \$2 million would take care of the home economic group, the agricultural group. There is no provision in the bill for distributive education.

Mr. MATTHEWS. But it would cut down tremendously on that great program, what we call the future farmers of America and the future homemakers of America?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MATTHEWS. In my own district, the Eighth Congressional District of Florida, we have the University of Florida. The State legislature has recently appropriated \$5 million for a great medical school. Certainly one of the great problems of this Nation is to train doctors and nurses to take care of the needs of our people. I wonder, if this recommendation prevails, if they would have trouble in getting money under the Hall-Burton Act to get the necessary matching funds which they will need to build that great medical school. On page 11 of the committee's report it gives some information about this particular point.

Mr. FOGARTY. As far as I know, if the committee action stands, you will have no chance at all.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Just one other question, and I apologize for taking so much time, but I wanted to say that my own particular State would lose \$47,640 if aid is denied these Federal land-grant colleges. I would like to say that our great Negro university in the State of Florida—I know the gentleman did not mean to suggest that Howard University was the only Negro school in the country—that great college would lose, and the president has written me protesting that particular cut.

Mr. FOGARTY. I understand an amendment will be offered to restore that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman is so well informed I would like to ask him a question regarding construction, maximum security building. It is in the report on page 15:

The bill contains none of the \$195,000 requested for plans and specifications for construction of a new maximum security building. While there is some justification for such a building, the committee is not

disposed to recommend any further appropriations for buildings so long as Federal patients are a minor part of the patient load and Federal funds bear 100 percent of the cost of construction.

This is in connection with the maximum security building which was to have been erected at St. Elizabeths. It is suggested here that they will not pay anything because the Federal patient load is a minor part of the load. That is almost legislation on an appropriation bill, is it not?

Mr. FOGARTY. I would not say that, no. The committee has felt that perhaps the District of Columbia should run this hospital. The gentleman is talking about St. Elizabeths Hospital?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. FOGARTY. A great percentage of the load there are District of Columbia patients. The Government should be paying more, or they should run it entirely. I am not positive myself but I think maybe that should be done eventually.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. But in the meantime there is tremendous crowding at St. Elizabeths.

Mr. FOGARTY. It is a very crowded institution.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And a very dangerous situation.

Mr. FOGARTY. It is.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I agree with the gentleman. Better provision should be made for that institution. Perhaps the Senate can do something on this matter.

Mr. HAGEN of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. HAGEN of California. I wish to compliment the gentleman on what is undoubtedly the finest presentation I have heard on the floor of this House. I understand that requirements under Public Law 874 are constantly increasing, of necessity, and I would like to know how the cut in the funds for Public Law 874 will affect our children in these federally impacted areas throughout the United States in every State of the Union.

Mr. FOGARTY. It will mean exactly this: That the Congress of the United States will not be living up to its commitments under the present law. We will not be able to pay 100 percent of their entitlement; we will be able to pay under this bill only about 87 percent of their entitlement. An amendment will be offered tomorrow to correct that too.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. In Oklahoma we carry on more vocational education and rehabilitation work than in nearly any State of its size. I have a letter here from J. B. Perkins, State director of vocational education, which shows the cuts which will be effected in Oklahoma, and on behalf of the entire membership of the Oklahoma delegation I would like to offer it.

I also have a letter from Mr. Skerlock, head of the rehabilitation work in Oklahoma, showing cuts there. I would like to call the committee's attention to the fact that \$11,792 to promote vocational education, also \$30,700,000 grants

to the States are really reductions in unemployment compensation for veterans and also the items of payments to States under the office of vocational rehabilitation amounting to \$2,400,000, and another one for \$225,000; and, furthermore, I would like to agree with the gentleman from Rhode Island in his statements as to this great loss and also agree with him as to the great advantage of these programs.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. Do I understand that the Institute for Neurological Diseases covers research in cerebral palsy?

Mr. FOGARTY. It does.

Mr. CELLER. Has there been any reduction in funds for research concerning cerebral palsy?

Mr. FOGARTY. This is a new institution that was created by Congress about 3 years ago. We are increasing funds for the work of this institute yearly but it is not as much as we would like to have it. The work of this institute affects about 20 million people in this country.

Mr. CELLER. Is the \$4 million an increase over the past year?

Mr. FOGARTY. It is about a 100-percent increase.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like to ask the gentleman about funds for grants to States for the administration of the unemployment-security program. Did the gentleman deal with that in his statement?

Mr. FOGARTY. I did. I said we had given it a substantial cut without anyone having come before the committee and saying we were going to have the full employment we have had. Our action is simply asking them to come back with a further request for funds in a supplemental bill next January.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like to thank the gentleman. That is the information I have from our own State commission on labor in New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Rhode Island has consumed 1 hour and 11 minutes.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry I was not able to be present at more than a few of the committee hearings on this bill because of the fact that my Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations sat at the same time. Being chairman of that subcommittee it was impossible, of course, for me to be at both places at the same time. I did, however, participate with the full committee in the markup of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I have read a considerable portion of the hearings on this bill since it was marked up by the full committee. I have the highest praise for the chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] who has as big a heart, I am sure, as any Member of this House. He conducted the hearings in a very fine manner. Everyone who wanted to speak had the opportunity to be heard. The

gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], another member of the subcommittee, is a very outstanding gentleman and one who has the welfare of suffering humanity in mind. He is sympathetic toward everything and everyone involved in this bill. The gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is a capable, patriotic American, a Member for whom I have the very highest regard. The gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ], another member of the subcommittee, was very diligent in attending the hearings and I am sure, when opportunity presents itself, he will tell this committee that he is in practically perfect agreement with the committee in marking up this bill. However, I shall let him speak for himself at the proper time.

Mr. Chairman, this is the sort of bill that one can make a most appealing speech about. Any Member of the House can stand up here and expound his feelings and philosophies with reference to the need for taking care of people who require care, the sick, the disabled; in other words all of those who might receive benefits under this bill. May I say that I yield to no Member in a desire to do everything I can, everything we can afford to do, for suffering humanity.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I want to concur in everything the gentleman has said. He has cooperated to the fullest extent in the past, and he gave me in past years valuable assistance in the offering of amendments. When we came to public health he was always agreeable to public health and has always been of help to this committee as far as the public health of the Nation is concerned.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks.

Mr. Chairman, there are many activities involved in this bill. Some cuts have been made, yes, but actually they are very minor. I feel that Mr. Durkin is a very able administrator, and I believe he can take the funds which the committee has allowed in this bill and do a much better job than has been done in years past for the Department of Labor. We have good reason to believe he can do that because the Secretary of Labor comes to us highly recommended by not only the laboring people of America, but by many of the industrialists, the employers, who have known him for many years. So, we have complete confidence that Secretary Durkin can operate under the provisions of this bill to the complete satisfaction of the labor unions and of the employers.

I think you will all agree that Mrs. Hobby is a very sincere, conscientious American, who wants to do a good job. And I am sure that she will. Mrs. Hobby recognizes the fact that we have a terrific national debt. Our national income is going down, and unless every dollar is saved in every department the day may come, and it may come sooner than many of us think, when the Congress will be forced to deny funds for many of these

worthwhile programs that we are appropriating these huge sums for today.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I hope that the Committee on Appropriations next year will put first things first, and I hope the Committee on Appropriations will bring in first the defense spending bill, so-called, and, second, the foreign WPA spending bill. Let us find out how much we are going to give to these foreign leeches before we start cutting off our own people. Let us put first things first next year.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

In line with that, I must say that so long as we are spending the billions of dollars for national defense, as well as helping people all over the world who want to be free, it is certainly necessary for us, in order to keep this Nation solvent, to spend the least that we dare spend for things here at home. All of us wish we could spend more for the needy and those old folks whose earning capacity has ended; for such things as flood control, which is a Federal responsibility that the people back home cannot handle with their own funds; for the disabled veterans who have been fighting our wars for past decades and who are now hospitalized in this country; for the widows and orphans, for those whose husbands and fathers have been maimed or diseased because of these terrible wars. Those are some things we have to think about. I hope and pray that all of us will be concerned about how we spend the taxpayers' dollars.

I listened to the remarks of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] on this bill, and I listened with a great deal of interest. I know he is sincere in everything he does and everything he says. I wonder, however, how the gentleman can justify the cuts that were made last year below the budget when he was chairman of the committee. I note that the budget estimate for 1953 was \$1,983,410,861, and the gentleman and his committee reduced that figure to \$1,786,086,161, a cut of \$197,324,700.

This year when the budget request was \$2,098,062,861 the committee allowed \$1,965,581,570, a cut of \$132,481,291, as against the cut the committee made last year under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] of \$197,324,700.

Mr. FOGARTY. If the gentleman will yield, I do not think we can determine anything from total figures, because there are sometimes programs of two or three hundred millions in one year and out the next, as in the bill we are facing now we had \$195 million for school construction and we do not have that now.

Last year the major cut was made in grants to States for public assistance, and I will tell you why. Two years before we had cut that program \$50 million, and the Senate cut an additional \$100 million, which was a cut of \$150 million. That year because of changes in the Social Security Act they did not need a supplemental, so last year on the basis of that record we cut that fund \$150 million. But we were wrong.

Mr. JENSEN. That was a phony cut, then?

Mr. FOGARTY. It turned out to be, yes, but we were going on what happened the year before. They were able to work with \$150 million less. So we put it in the same year, but we found out we were wrong, just as in the case of unemployment compensation in this bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the gentleman contend there are some phony cuts in this bill this year?

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not like to call them phony, but there is no justification for cutting the unemployment compensation fund \$30 million. The president of the State Association for Unemployment Security appeared before our committee and said he needed every dime of it. Every one of these State agencies has said they needed this. We have had to come back with a supplemental. If you do not call it unreasonable—I do not like to call it a phony cut—maybe it is a little misjudgment or something like that. But I am sure as I stand here that we are going to be faced with a supplemental next January of at least this amount and maybe more.

Mr. JENSEN. Then, according to your statement, the cuts will actually amount, outside of the item we just mentioned, to about \$100 million below the budget. Will the gentleman agree that the committee did meet all of the health items in this bill comparable to the amounts that were provided last year?

Mr. FOGARTY. I believe I said that when I made my statement.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that we even appropriated more?

Mr. FOGARTY. That is right in some cases.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL].

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, as a Democrat, I would like to see this bill passed as it is presently constituted, without a single change, because I know that if it is passed in this shape it would mark the defeat of the Republican Party in the elections of next year and would see my party back in control of the House by 50 to 100 votes. But, as an American, I hope that tomorrow we cast aside partisanship and get down to the business of putting a good, solid floor under this country. My distinguished colleague said he would like to see the defense and foreign appropriation bills come before us first—he used the phrase "foreign leeches"—I do not go that far. But I do say that, outside of our moral and spiritual backbone, the first line of defense of this country is public health, and the second line of defense is public education. No amount of armament and foreign assistance can make up for a lack of those two items. We have not a friend in the world. Our only dependable ally is American youth. Today you would destroy them through this bill.

I want to compliment the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] on his magnificent analysis of this bill. I want to get down now to the business of talking about 2 or 3 items.

I would like to say that in the five terms that I have been in the Congress I have never seen such a flagrant act of discrimination as that perpetrated by the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in cutting out all assistance to land-grant colleges, in cutting the budget of Howard University by 54 percent, and in cutting the budget of Freedmen's Hospital by 18 percent. This bill is discrimination at its worst. It is anti-democratic, antieducation, antipublic health, anti-Negro, anti-President Eisenhower, anti-Mrs. Hobby, and anti-common sense.

The President of the United States has just received within the last 48 hours specific recommendations from the National Manpower Council as regards what we in America must do in order to train more brain power for the future of this Nation. This subcommittee, on the other hand, has cut in half the appropriations for such brain power at one of our Nation's leading universities, Howard University, and cut out all money for land-grant colleges. I do not believe the majority of the Members of this House have full knowledge of this act. I hope that tomorrow you will restore at least the recommendations made by President Eisenhower and Mrs. Hobby.

The House recommendation is \$475,000 less than the Eisenhower budget recommendation.

The House recommendation is \$2,615,000 or 54 percent less than the Truman budget recommendation.

This 54 percent cut is part of a 4.96 percent cut. This means that the Howard University percentage cut is nearly 11 times as large as the average percentage cut for the whole Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and is twice as large as the next highest percentage cut in the Department. The next highest are: First, Public Health, 23.5 percent; second, Freedmen's Hospital, 18 percent; and, third, Office of Education, 16.4 percent.

The committee cuts salaries and expenses for current instruction \$295,000 below the Eisenhower budget recommendation; \$435,000 below the actual 1953 appropriation; and \$510,000 below the Truman budget recommendation.

It cuts out entirely the preparation of plans for steam and electric utilities services to the new medical building—\$25,000.

It cuts out entirely the \$30,000 needed to complete the plans and specifications for the new preclinical medical building.

It denies \$150,000 for a new turbogenerator for electricity, recommended by both Truman and Eisenhower Directors of the Budget and orders a change in policy from the production of power by its own plant to the purchase of power commercially, although we are expertly advised that, first, the installation of heavy switchgear for private power will cost more than the turbogenerator; and second, that commercial power will cost as much as \$36,000 per annum more than privately produced power.

It withheld funds for the construction of the law building and thereby imperils the accreditation of the law school.

The university is now operating with 42 buildings. Thirteen of these are temporary wooden buildings, a fire hazard and dangerous to life. The city of Washington will not give a permit to use them longer than a 2-year period.

Fifteen others are declared by Public Buildings Service to be unfit for permanent use.

Only 14 of the present 42 buildings, therefore, are fit for safe and permanent use.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Under salaries and expenses the committee has recommended a sum of \$2,240,000. This is \$295,000 less than the sum recommended by the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; is \$435,000 less than the appropriation in 1953; and is \$510,000 less than the original 1954 estimates.

The effect of this cut will be drastically destructive. In one blow it will cancel all of the money appropriated by the Congress of the United States for the improvement of instruction at Howard University over a period of 10 years, and will place the quality of instruction in a position inferior to that which prevailed in 1943. Since 1943 the congressional appropriations have been directed mainly toward the provision of, first, personnel and facilities for increased student numbers; and, second, salary increases to overcome the heavy advance of inflation. During this period less than \$300,000 of all income has been applied directly to the purpose of improving the quality of instruction. The proposed cut will wipe out all this gain, at one stroke.

A careful study of the university budget shows that this cut will require a net loss of 66 persons of whom 50 will be teachers, and of these 42 must be dropped from the faculty of the college of liberal arts or 32.4 percent of this faculty. This will leave 87.5 teachers for 1978 students. The teaching ratio will then be increased from 15.3 students for each teacher, to 23 students for each teacher. This would put them back below where they stood in 1948 and would represent almost a 100-percent weakening of the student-teacher relation achieved in 1943, namely, 12.5 to 1.

The loss of teachers in the College of Liberal Arts will be only one aspect of the problem thus precipitated. If the House committee report is adopted, it will not only require, first, a 32.4 percent reduction in personnel in the College of Liberal Arts with resulting deterioration in the quality of instruction; but, second, it will also require a reduction of \$215,000 in salaries, with resulting deterioration of morale throughout the university. This salary cut can be avoided only by cutting the teaching staff by an additional 38 persons, making a total cut of 88 teachers. The university cannot stand such a cut at all. It would imperil the accreditation of every school and college in the university.

In making this drastic reduction in salaries and expenses the House committee has used as its base of departure the appropriation made in 1948 for the peak enrollment of 6,268 full-time students. The years 1947 and 1948 were peak years of enrollment, due to the

heavy enrollment of returned soldiers. But this peak was served during both these years at a great sacrifice in the quality of educational service. In 1947 the service rendered to the students was \$236 per student, or 37 percent inferior in quality to the instruction given in 1943; and the service rendered to the students in 1948 was \$91, or 14 percent inferior in quality to the instruction given in 1943. If the peak enrollment in 1948 had been served with the same efficiency as the enrollment in 1943, the university would have been obliged to expend \$4,587,463 in the four categories of educational and general as compared with an actual expenditure of \$3,492,944. This means that the educational service rendered the 6,268 students in 1948 fell below the teaching efficiency of 1943 by \$1,048,469. The use of this low point of efficiency as a standard is, in effect, to abandon the entire qualitative purpose which the Government has been pursuing at Howard University. It has the further effect also of penalizing the university for the strenuous effort it made to serve the heavy load of returned soldiers in 1947 and 1948.

The reduction in appropriation for salaries and expenses recommended by the House committee not only injures greatly the College of Liberal Arts but causes an indefinite postponement of the purpose to establish instruction and research toward the degree of doctor of philosophy on a sound basis; moreover, it practically destroys the qualitative foundation of the present master's degree. It may effectively smother the entire program for graduate work at Howard University for a period of years.

It is further clear from the committee's report that none of the following increases within the appropriation were allowed:

1. Installation of transformer vault and wiring necessary to furnish AC current to Freedmen's Hospital	\$40,000
2. Retubing of oil-fired boiler at power plant	19,000
3. Reinstallation of air preheaters	16,000
Total	75,000

Failure to include \$40,000 for the transformer vaults in order for the university to furnish AC current to Freedmen's Hospital, while at the same time apparently, including funds for Freedmen's Hospital to change over to AC current, represents a fundamental change in policy. The power plant was constructed at Howard University for the purpose of furnishing heat and electric current to the University and Freedmen's Hospital. This fundamental change in policy will tend to increase the cost of electric current to both consumers.

The disallowance of item for retubing of boiler may require complete shut-down of a boiler and strain of reserve boilers. The Globe Indemnity Co. has again written to the university under date of April 6, 1953, as follows:

Mr. C. G. ELLIOTT,
Superintendent of Buildings,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: An accident investigation was made April 2, 1953, at the power plant of

No. 3 boiler and it was found that one of waterwall tubes had ruptured. It was noted that several other tubes show signs of bulging.

The chief engineer was informed that this boiler would not be approved for operation, by the writer, until it has been completely retubed.

It is hoped that your No. 2 boiler will be used only as standby unit No. 3 is retubed and will then be retubed also. The tube metal is obviously thinned and fatigued in both of the old boilers.

Respectfully,

J. W. BURCHELL,
Supervising Engineer.

The item for reinstatement of air preheaters was requested to effect economies of as much as 5 percent in the operating costs of the powerplant. The elimination of this item for \$16,000 means that the plant must continue to operate, at least another year, without the benefit of this important replacement.

The university considers the above two items to be of such mandatory importance that it will be obliged to have the work done even if it must make further cuts in personnel in order to effect it.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The committee eliminates the \$30,000 required to complete plans and specifications for the premedical science building.

The committee in its comments on page 8 of the report makes this significant statement:

Including balances carried forward for prior years, a total of \$274,972 is available for the 2 years 1953 and 1954, which the committee believes to be sufficient for any necessary activities of this kind.

This seems to suggest that part of this \$274,842 may be used for the above premedical building plans. It has been my understanding that amounts appropriated for a specific activity can be used for another activity only when enabling legislation is enacted to give authorization. If such legislation is required, then supplemental language will be necessary unless such language can be had before bill H. R. 5246 becomes a law. A far simpler procedure would be to restore this item.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

The House committee has left out the recommended sum of \$150,000 for an additional turbogenerator in the heat, light, and powerplant. In doing so it makes the following comment:

1. With the thought that any requirements for electrical power that cannot be filled by the present plant should be secured commercially.

The recission of this turbogenerator is almost certain to cause a breakdown in electrical production at the powerplant. The power plant is at the present time overloaded and the electrical service has failed several times during the current year, bringing about a temporary paralysis of light throughout the university—in classrooms, dormitories, libraries, and administrative offices.

The committee is clearly aware, I am sure, that this turbogenerator was recommended in accord with the policy established at the time the powerplant was erected. That power is based upon

technical information furnished by two governmental sources showing it would be substantially cheaper for Howard University to produce its own power than to purchase it commercially.

Page 98 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations exhibits in detail expert mechanical and electrical information furnished by Mr. E. W. Goodwin, chief mechanical and electrical engineer, Public Buildings Service, showing that Howard University can generate power from \$20,828 to \$36,921 cheaper per annum than it can purchase it commercially.

While throwing out the turbogenerator, the committee makes no provisions first, for the installation of the expensive equipment on the Howard University grounds which will be required to be paid for by the university before it can purchase power commercially; and second, the committee makes no provision for the increased annual cost of the power thus to be purchased.

On page 93 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the House committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GOODWIN] calls attention to the fact that the installation of the high voltage switchgear required to use purchased power commercially from the Potomac Electric Power Co. is more expensive than the additional generating equipment required by the university; and on page 94 he states that the Potomac Electric Power Co. will not stand for the cost of this installation. It must therefore fall upon Howard University. The committee makes no provision for this expensive installation. It, therefore, in fact, estops Howard University from securing increased electrical power at all except by further substantial reduction of at least \$186,291 and possibly more than \$200,000 additional in the funds currently available for instruction in order to provide, first, the cost of the expensive switchgear—a cost greater than the turbogenerator itself; second, and the increased cost of \$36,291 per annum required for the purchase of commercial power.

FORBIDS LIFTING OF FREEZE ORDER

Under "Construction of buildings," the committee would seem to be issuing an order which would prevent the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from going forward with the three construction projects which she has recommended and for which she had received the approval of the Bureau of the Budget. Note the following language:

The committee was advised that no funds would be required under the Bureau of the Budget freeze order placed on construction on which a substantial start had not already been made. The committee desires that the Bureau of the Budget not lift this order unless there are compelling reasons for so doing that have not yet been called to the committee's attention.

This language would seem to require a stoppage of the entire building program, except the construction of the dentistry building, which is now under way. If so, this means that the committee is abandoning the entire program for expanding the output of physicians

and dentists toward which the Congress has been working for a period of some 5 years. This is clearly a policy change of major significance.

In voting the drastic freeze order on all buildings the committee says:

It is difficult to reason that a continuing expansion of the physical plant is necessary when the enrollment has been substantially decreasing.

The Howard University building program was never intended to accommodate 6,268 students. Its maximum objective was to accommodate 5,200 students, and this only after the medical and dental enrollments had been doubled and the graduate school had grown to be as much as 1,000 students. It must be kept in mind that all of the buildings now authorized were listed as approved objectives in 1929, when they were clearly needed already. It must be kept in mind also that the present enrollment of Howard University is not only much greater than the enrollment of 1929; it is nearly double the full-time enrollment of 1943. In order to accommodate the present enrollment the university must make use of 13 temporary wooden buildings which are a fire hazard and a danger to life, and must continue to use 15 other deteriorated buildings which the Public Buildings Service had judged unfit for continuing use. Of 42 buildings now on the grounds and actually in use, only 14 of them have the approval of the Public Buildings Service as being fit for continuing and enduring use. Every one of the buildings authorized by the Congress is a present and urgent necessity.

I am not blaming any one particular Member of this House, but somewhere back of all this is someone who is not looking at this with the eyes of a 100-percent American. We had better stop talking about Dixiecrats if this bill goes through and talk about Dixiegops. In the South today no State legislature would make a cut in education, in public health, in money for Negro education, such as you have made today in the Congress of the United States. Beginning with Florida all the way up through all the great universities of the South that are being maintained by southerners for Negro and white education, more money is being appropriated each year. You northerners better look alive. This is a prejudicial bill. You cannot give me one reason why, with an average cut of 4 percent, you pick out 1 Negro university and cut it 54 percent; you pick out 1 Negro hospital that serves not only Washington but all of greater Washington, and cut it 18 percent. Until this question is answered, some of us have opinions that we are not proud to have, but I am forced to have.

I would like to have the chairman of the subcommittee, if he is so disposed, to answer this question. Why is it that you have taken this 1 Negro university and cut its budget 54 percent; you cut it to less than President Eisenhower asked for, you have cut it to less than Mrs. Hobby asked for. The American people deserve an answer.

Mr. BUSBEY. I think the gentleman from New York is deserving of an answer, as long as he raises the question. I am sorry to say I do not recall any tes-

timony in the hearings for a request for a boiler. There was a request in there for a steam distribution system and powerplant. The distribution system amount was \$20,000 and the powerplant was \$150,000. Regardless of the testimony that was given before the committee in regard to the cheapness of generating power by their own powerplant in comparison to buying it from a public utility, the fact still remains that at St. Elizabeths Hospital they discarded the manufacture of their own power and sold the boilers, and they found out it was cheaper to buy the power from a local public utility. If that is true at St. Elizabeths, and that is borne out by the facts, we could not see why it was cheaper for Howard University to generate their own power and spend \$150,000 for a new powerplant.

On the proposition of its being a 54-percent cut for Howard University, that is not quite a correct statement, because at the time this subcommittee had the hearings for Howard University there was a freeze on by the Bureau of the Budget on construction. That was the reason why we disallowed that, and that being the major portion of the appropriation that the cut was made on, and the testimony also shows that the revised budget had nothing whatever in it for new buildings.

If the gentleman just received that information that he states from Mrs. Hobby within the last 30 minutes as to the agreement between the Health, Education, and Welfare Department and the Bureau of the Budget, he has information that I do not believe any member of this committee has had to date; I am sure I have never heard of it, and if that is true they will probably present that to the Senate subcommittee and the differences will be worked out in conference.

Mr. POWELL. I would like to say to the gentleman two things: First, I have a copy of President Eisenhower's recommendation to the gentleman's committee. This is the mimeographed original. At the bottom of page 5 there is a request for a new boiler, saying that it has been requested by the Globe Indemnity Insurance Co.; that continued operation of these boilers without retubing would cause the insurance company to cancel the policy on Howard University.

Mr. BUSBEY. But they do not take into consideration transferring over to the public utility. If they transfer over to the public utility they are not going to cancel any insurance policy.

Mr. POWELL. I am talking about two things; I am talking about the heating boiler first, failure to repair which will cause canceling insurance on the university, and second, the \$150,000 turbogenerator to produce electric power. It will cost more than \$150,000 to switch over to private power. The Potomac Electric Power Co. will not put in the switchover equipment. It will cost more than \$150,000 to put in a changeover switch to bring in private power—more than the cost of the new turbogenerator. Is this economy Mr. Chairman? If not what does it sound like?

Mr. BUSBEY. If the gentleman is talking about economics, we are looking

at it from the viewpoint of the long pull, not the initial cost of installation. I would like to have the gentleman from New York refer to the hearings and show me one word of testimony of Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the president of Howard University, where he requested a single dollar for a new boiler.

Mr. POWELL. Under the items "Salaries and expenses," "(B) for retubing of 1 steam boiler, \$19,000." That is at the bottom of page 1 under the item "Salaries and expenses."

Mr. BUSBEY. Where is it in the hearings?

Mr. POWELL. I do not know about the hearings, but here is the testimony before your committee.

Mr. BUSBEY. I will say to the gentleman from New York that he is able to get hold of information that was never presented to the committee and has not been before the committee for consideration.

Mr. POWELL. This request was not printed in the hearings?

Mr. BUSBEY. It was never submitted to the committee.

Mr. POWELL. One last thing: The gentleman says it sounds like a lot, a 54-percent cut, but that the cut was taken out under "Construction of new buildings." All right, I grant that but, it is not the whole truth. You cut President Eisenhower's recommendation \$475,000, exclusive of "new construction" which means a cut of almost 20 percent. This still means you cut the only 2 Negro items—Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital—more than any other. Why did you pick on these two Negro institutions?

Mr. BUSBEY. And if the gentleman from New York will refer to page 104, part 1 of the hearings, there is a table there showing how the enrollment of Howard University is going down year after year. The report on the top of page 8 says this: "The estimated gross enrollment for 1953 is only 62 percent of the comparable figure for 1948," and for fiscal 1954 it will be lower than that.

Mr. POWELL. Reread my speech. You took the peak year when Howard University was straining every possible nerve to take care of the GI's. They had more students per instructor than was ideal. But it was their contribution to the postwar period. Will you penalize them for being patriotic?

By your cut, they will have to fire one-third of the faculty. Salaries have gone up. To attract scholars of reputation takes more money. We are trying to create not less brain power but more brain power. What is your aim?

I still insist that our first line of defense is public health, our second line of defense is public education. We are squandering money everywhere else if we do not provide enough for those two lines of defense first.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Chairman, I would like for the RECORD to show that

since the beginning of this debate I have been attending a meeting of the District Committee and have not been in the House during the entire time. As soon as I finish making this little statement I am going back to the District Committee and will be absent for the balance of the general debate. I make this statement because I have been informed there were some statements made here attributed to me which I did not hear, and, therefore, I can neither confirm nor deny.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I may say to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. FERNANDEZ] that I interpreted any remarks made regarding him as being very complimentary.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I hope they were, but I have not the slightest idea.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, no appropriations bill comes to this floor without bringing its own particular view of the devoted service of the members of this great committee. The long hours, the detailed study given to the many complex and difficult problems are made light of by the committee—but, Mr. Chairman, as an American I would appear ungrateful indeed if I did not take this opportunity to express in some measure my keen appreciation of the time and energy, the purposefulness and the devotion to duty given so continuously year after year by the members of this great committee.

It must often seem a thankless task, yet there must come moments of deep satisfaction as you strive to do all possible to oil the machinery of representative government and keep it in order.

It is probable, Mr. Chairman, that there has never been a more difficult task given any appropriations committee than that facing you this year. Keenly alive to the cold background of watchful waiting on the part of the Communist world in the hope that we shall destroy ourselves economically, your committee is given the task of bringing our national expenditures more nearly in balance with national receipts. Yet not one of you but wants to assure the continuance of such programs as are of definite benefit to the people of this great country of ours and which are legitimately within the Federal field.

Probably no subcommittee task is more difficult than that having the responsibility of appropriations for the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. So many of the items in the bills deal directly with the human element, almost with the very lives of our people. May I take this opportunity to say with great sincerity that we are especially grateful to you today, Mr. BUSBEY, for what I am sure has been a heartfelt consideration of these important measures. That we attempt to plead the cause of some phase of one or of both bills where we feel too deep cuts have been made into the very life of an institution or a service is in line with our democratic institutions.

As a long-time Member of this body, I thank you for the time you give even while I regret that I cannot always agree with your conclusions.

Mr. Chairman, on page 9 of the bill, lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, the Congress is informed that the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor is to receive \$300,000. On page 5 of the report, 2 lines inform us that this is \$60,000 less than the request made by the Bureau.

I have asked for this time, Mr. Chairman, in order to give to the Members at least some picture of this Bureau and of the work it does.

The Women's Bureau was authorized by an act of Congress on June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16) to "promote the welfare of wage earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

The Women's Bureau is the smallest of all Government operations. It started in 1920 and has continued a small department ever since. As was said by the distinguished Member, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] it represents 20 million working women, I believe, which is 30 percent of the women workers of the country. It is the only place where women can go for advice, for help, for information, for a sympathetic hearing and adequate understanding. The Wage and Hour Division has so much more than just the problems of women to consider. At one time there was a staff of some 80 people. In 1944 the peak of its staff was 77. By 1951 it was down to 72 and in the following 2 years, since 1951, it lost 14 more positions, so today the staff is 58. About half of them are trained, professional workers and work very efficiently in the closest cooperation with other bureaus of the Labor Department. They do this in order to widen the women's opportunities to work under suitable conditions and for fair wages.

The requested budget for 1954 was the huge sum of \$360,000—thousands, Mr. Chairman, not millions. It has been cut by the committee some 17 percent reducing it to \$300,000. Nearly all the reduction will have to be made in staff which would mean that about 10 of these 58 jobs would have to be vacated. For the past 2 years the Bureau has met its budgetary losses by gradually shrinking all the aspects of its work. This time the cuts must come in personnel. Now there comes a time, Mr. Chairman, when you cannot shrink any longer and continue with any kind of efficiency. In a way, you can hardly continue at all, because you cannot do a job.

Mr. Chairman, one-third of the labor force of the United States is made up of women. They are not incidental nor transient participants in the work of this country. They work in all the occupational classifications of the Census Records. Some of them work as young girls just out of school. Over one-half of those who work are married and living with their families. Over 5 million are the mothers of children under 18, who have to work. Over 2 million of these are mothers of children under 6. These again have to work. Women are the backbone of some of the essential

professional groups, like nurses and teachers. They are the bulk of the clerical workers. They do practically all of the paid housework in the country, and they are approximately one-fifth of the operatives of production industry. They are, in short, a very essential part of the economic help in this country.

At the same time they are faced with problems peculiar to them as women. They must and desire to maintain their homes and take care of their families even while they work on their jobs. In 1 family in 10 a woman is the head of a family. Women workers still face a variety of discriminations on the job. For hiring purposes they are considered "old" at 35. For training purposes they are frequently discouraged from following a natural bent, because there is not likely to be an opening for youth. In 1950 the average earnings of women from wages and salaries were overall 45 percent of the average earnings of men.

The welfare of wage-earning women means that women, their employers, men wage-earners, legislators, the press, and the public must understand their problems and deal with them on the basis of a recognition of what is involved. The program of the Women's Bureau is devised with the purpose in view of providing the tools of such understanding. It seeks to provide for these tools in terms laid out in the legislation which established the Bureau by providing information and recommending standards and policies to improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

The bill proposes a 17 percent cut.

I want to emphasize what I glossed over a moment ago, the fact that women who work are not through their work when they go home. They still have their homes to maintain. They still must put the children to bed after giving them their supper. They still must houseclean now and again. They still have a husband to feed, if they are fortunate. If they are not, maybe their mother, their sister, their aunt lives with them. Perhaps she is the one who takes care of the child while the woman goes out and earns enough to keep the family together. All these things are of great importance and they need to be understood.

The Women's Bureau serves our wonderful American women well with never-ending zeal and with rare efficiency. In addition, Mr. Chairman, our Women's Bureau is a clearinghouse for women everywhere. It is like a golden thread of hope, of friendship, of understanding across the world. Let me give you just one little taste of the far-reaching influence it has:

Recently, when Japan gave the suffrage to women, a small group of women was sent to this country. They went to the Women's Bureau. They learned there how to organize their little groups, how to learn how to vote, what it was to vote, what it meant. There was no other place for them in the whole world to go.

What has happened to them since? They have all gone back. Quite recently an American woman was up in the very northernmost part of Japan. There she found one of these women going from house to house, the little far-removed farms, where nobody goes but a Communist—and they go constantly. She found this woman eagerly waiting for mail from the Women's Bureau in Washington to answer some important questions for her. Happily she said: "The Bureau always knows how to help me."

That is not a small thing to do, Mr. Chairman, that is a very great thing to do, and it is being done in many countries of the world as women try to find their way into broader responsibilities. They need to know how to help build a world where, when they have to work, they can work without danger, at reasonable hours, where they can be adequately paid. No, Mr. Chairman, these world contacts made by the Women's Bureau are of more value than can be measured. Hope, friendship, encouragement. Is that not something very concrete, very real, very wonderful, to inject into the gathering darkness of the world? And at such little cost.

So, Mr. Chairman, it is my intention tomorrow to offer an amendment that will restore the amount to the sum requested in President Eisenhower's budget, which will make it possible for the Women's Bureau to continue doing the work it has been doing for women. Surely this is little enough to ask, Mr. Chairman, in an era when figures come mostly in millions and billions, for the work of a bureau to which women can go for help, advice, and instruction, for hope and for courage.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to take this opportunity as one who has served for 4 years on this particular subcommittee when it was the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency appropriations subcommittee, and one who has inspected over those 4 years the budget requests and the operations of the Women's Bureau, that I thoroughly agree with every single word that the gentlewoman has said here this afternoon. I shall lend my support to the amendment which will restore this unwarranted cut, a cut which cannot be explained.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. I thank the gentleman. I want to say in closing that it is difficult for me to go against the action of this committee. I should like to feel that it was taken upon inadequate testimony. I shall hope that the picture as I have painted it in these short moments will have given a broader aspect of the situation which will have brought with it the conviction that the small sum should and must be restored.

It is a small sum, perhaps, Mr. Chairman, but it will mean very much to women and children—more than anyone can know.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I do this in order to pay my respects to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON] who has just finished speaking and making her usual eloquent plea for one of the services in which she is tremendously interested. I know of no individual in the entire United States who has given as much time, money, and talents over many years for programs for the benefit of women and children, and nursing, and many other worthwhile endeavors. I cannot entirely agree with her, however, that the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor is the only place that women can go for help and protection of their interests. I think it is a wonderful thing that they do have a special bureau known as the Women's Bureau. I am sure every member of the committee agrees with her wholeheartedly on that point. But the Wage and Hour Division administers the minimum wage laws for women, the same as for men. The Bureau of Labor Standards provides for the welfare of women, the same as it does for men, and many of the other regular agencies of Government do provide various services for women. But, nevertheless, I wholeheartedly subscribe to most of what she says. The women should have the Women's Bureau.

In regard to the cut. The so-called Truman budget was for \$360,000. The so-called Eisenhower budget was for \$350,000. In cutting the \$50,000 from the Eisenhower budget, the committee did not intend to hinder the work of this bureau in any way. I think that the women are as patriotic as any other group in this country. They have always been in the forefront in their willingness to sacrifice for the Nation's good. I am frank to admit, as chairman of this Subcommittee of Labor—Health, Education, and Welfare, it will be very difficult for me tomorrow to oppose an amendment to restore these cuts of \$50,000 or \$60,000 in view of the fact that yesterday we added \$50 million, above the Eisenhower budget, to the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON. May I thank the gentleman. I was about to say it was a very difficult moment for all of us to accept a small cut like that when the addition has been made to the appropriation yesterday.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. I wanted to question the correctness of one statement the gentleman made with regard to the gentlewoman from Ohio who just left the floor, in which he stated that she had done service in this work for so many, many years. I wondered how he arrived at that conclusion.

Mr. BUSBEY. Because ever since my first term in Congress, which was the Seventy-eighth Congress, I have heard her on this floor many, many times fight for these principles and ideals in which she believes and about which she knows so much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I have a deep concern for the appropriation bill which is before us today because I am convinced that the health of the American people will be best protected and best served by vigorous research into the causes and cures of the major diseases. The Federal Government in providing funds for research in these fields is doing a service for the people of this country that is not done in any other country in the world. The efforts we are making as a nation along these lines are trail blazing and if we maintain them, will keep for us the eminence we enjoy today among the nations of the world.

The requirements in the field of mental health particularly arrested my attention as I read the hearings on the bill before us today. One of the foremost mental doctors in the country made a stirring plea for additional funds and summed up the situation very well. In his testimony he said that last year the Federal Government appropriated \$10,819,000 for work in mental health, the most substantial part of which was to be devoted to basic research. He made a plea to increase that figure this year to \$28 million of which \$8 million was to be devoted to the construction of laboratories and research facilities. He went on to remark:

We can confidently expect that Federal funds will provide the impetus for further basic research which in time can lead to more effective application of research to the ill patient. This impetus through adequate funds could do this by, (1) providing opportunities for more trained and skilled research workers to enter this field and for project grants; (2) through the provision of adequate facilities in the form of building and equipment.

I regret that the committee has found it necessary to strike from the request of this doctor and his colleagues all the funds for construction. It is only logical that medical men and medical machines can do a job if they are contained in a building which is adequate to house them. The problem is really as simple as that. It may be that next year we can meet this need more responsively. I certainly hope so because I am convinced that until we do, the total research effort will be seriously retarded. I am pleased though that the bill shows an appropriation for mental health for fiscal year 1954 of \$10,895,000. This means that the research projects that are going on during the current fiscal year will be able to continue throughout the coming year; and 1 or 2 new ones will be inaugurated. With more than 8,000,000 people in the United States suffering from some form of mental illness, losing more than \$3 billion in productivity, we can easily justify an outlay of \$28 million to cure the situation. I am gratified, however, that even though the request of the medical men was not met in its entirety, we have moved a little bit forward over last year and it is my profound hope that in the years to come we will continue to accelerate the rate of this progress.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to direct a few remarks to the subject of rehabilitation.

It was my pleasure to be in the Congress that amended the Rehabilitation Act in 1943, which for many disabled people, and especially those suffering from blindness, could be called their bill of rights. This Congress has been called upon to appropriate funds to assist the States in training the blind and other severely disabled to fit into many types of productive employment. It is rather unique to note that both the former Democratic administration and the present Republican administration, in view of the needs of this group of less fortunate citizens, have, after due consideration, arrived at the same recommended figure of \$23 million.

I am sure that all of you will agree with me that it is indeed better business to meet this request from the administration and prepare these disabled persons for satisfactory employment rather than to provide, through other programs, the financial assistance which they will call for if they are unable to receive the necessary counseling and training which will render them employable.

I would like to point out that during the last fiscal year the rehabilitation services in many States trained and placed into remunerative employment approximately 3,700 blind individuals alone.

I further believe that I am safe in saying that had not this number been trained for employment through the rehabilitation services they would certainly have applied—and rightly so—for aid to the needy blind under provisions of the Social Security Act. Now, if 50 percent of the 3,700 rehabilitated applied for aid to the blind, that would mean 1,750 persons asking for assistance. The national average is approximately \$53 per month per individual. This figure alone would run well over \$1 million a year, and it would not only be for 1 year. For every day a blind person is idle, it becomes harder to train that person for employment. Certainly he would have the prospect of many years of idleness with this payment increasing year by year, while with the figure recommended by the administration these blind persons could no doubt be placed into employment with a training cost of not more than \$500 per person. They would then be taxpayers and we are aware of the fact that the average repayment in Federal taxes by one of these rehabilitated individuals over his working years will run well above 10 times the amount spent on his rehabilitation.

We now have more than 20,000 blind persons gainfully employed in this country. Many more are undergoing training at this time, and still others are anxiously waiting for the time to begin their training. I ask you then, are we going to economize at the expense of these less fortunate individuals or shall we support the recommendations of the administration, and as I said before, the recommendations of the previous administration, and go along with the figures which were set by the people actually rendering this service in the field. I come from a district that is heavily populated with blind workers. I myself wish to go on record in support of every penny possible to assist in rehabilitating the blind. I do not wish to economize at the

expense of a program which would train more of these blind people to become gainfully employed.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL].

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, in the bill before us today we are being asked to continue our partnership with the scientific skill and brains of this Nation in the effort to solve baffling diseases which are the principal causes of death and disability today.

This bill includes \$61,586,200, in total, for the National Institutes of Health. This is a reduction of \$23,413,800 from the original request, but \$2,555,450 over the appropriations for 1953 and \$5,246,200 over the revised budget presented to the committee by the Secretary on April 14, 1953.

The funds requested for the National Institutes of Health of the Public Health Service are requested because our doctors and laboratory workers are engaged in running down leads in these fields of disease which give great promise and great hope of solution. In effect, these scientists have come to us and said: "Given the time and facilities to continue our work, we can one day do away entirely with the grievous ills that bring about prolonged suffering and untimely death." We are asked to provide a relatively small sum to enable these men to continue their work because there is no other way in which it can be continued. The Congress has recognized this fact in authorizing by law the establishment of the Institutes of Health. We are now requested to provide funds for the work of these Institutes to continue, and if we measure the accomplishments of the scientists in these Institutes, we cannot fail to realize that they must have at least the sums of money approved by the committee which heard their testimony.

It is very heartening to listen to these men of science and to realize that in a world threatened with potential atomic war, with great emphasis on the development of means of destruction and annihilation, that along with it is going the effort to extend the span of life and to eradicate the suffering that is caused by the major diseases.

The men who do this work in the scientific fields are modest men whose accomplishments for the most part are unsung. This is probably due to the fact that research is such a painstaking and slow process, and the results measured day by day are so small. It is only when the results of years of difficult and coordinated effort come to a dramatic conclusion that we arrive at a full appreciation of the achievements of the scientific workers. It is only when a discovery such as penicillin is made that we recognize the deep and far-reaching effect on the Nation's well-being which is made by these men. They have come to us and asked us for funds to continue their work. The very least we can do is to provide those funds on a scale that will enable them to continue.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE], a member of the committee.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I had thought the committee was somewhat

more in agreement than has been expressed by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. I am very pleased, however, to find that he and I are in complete agreement as to the relative merits and demerits of Mrs. Hobby and Mr. Ewing. Perhaps on that score we should let the report of the committee speak for itself wherein it is said, at page 17 of the report:

The committee is convinced that the new Secretary will not require an increase in funds to do a much better job than did her predecessor.

I feel that this bill, as has been stated by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] is an extremely difficult bill for anyone to oppose. A great many of the amounts in the bill should be increased. With me it is only a question of what is the most important duty which I have as a Member of the Congress of the United States. When we go down through the list of items in this bill, practically every one of them relates to human sufferings which confront our people. All of us would love to see the items increased so that we could stamp out all of the sufferings with which the human race is confronted, particularly those which are physical and financial. However, I feel, as a Member of this great body, that I have a duty over and beyond that of providing, insofar as we are able, the funds to alleviate those sufferings. I feel that my greatest obligation to my country is to place it upon a fiscal policy where we can preserve for coming generations of this Nation the wonderful heritage under which we have been privileged to live, the Constitution of the United States.

I voted a few weeks back to cut appropriations for the Department of the Interior not 20 percent, as the gentleman from Rhode Island says the Department of Labor has been cut below the Truman budget, but I, coming from a western State where the Department of the Interior functions in all its programs, supported the bill which cut that Department 33½ percent. I supported the cuts for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments which went substantially further than the cuts here made against the Department of Labor.

Yesterday, although I come from a farming district, I voted to reduce by \$55 million funds paid to the farmers. Today I appear here in support of this bill with the thought that in consistency there must be some virtue.

I dislike the cuts which have been made in this bill, probably more than any which I have previously supported, but I do feel that unless the budget is balanced and unless the taxpayers of the United States are given some relief this Nation faces collapse. In all other respects I find myself in total agreement with the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Going further in that connection I wish to agree with the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa a few moments ago when he said that the big appropriation bills and particularly the foreign-aid bill should be presented to the Congress before these bills dealing with the needs of our own people are considered.

In case members of the committee may have overlooked it I would like to read into the RECORD an article written by the Associated Press which appeared in the Washington Star last evening under a United Nations, New York, dateline, May 20:

Ex-Secretary General Trygve Lie received \$20,000 terminal pay from the United Nations in a final settlement ending his 7 years with the U. N. officials said yesterday.

Dag Hammarskold, Mr. Lie's successor, authorized the payment. Mr. Lie did not take part in the staff pension fund, but the UN Assembly decided when he was hired in 1946 that he would be granted a pension of \$10,000 a year for life. This will take effect July 10.

During his time as Secretary-General Mr. Lie drew \$20,000 per year salary, plus \$20,000 expenses for entertainment. He also received the use of the mansion in Forest Hills complete with staff, and was furnished a car with a chauffeur.

And yet here we are talking about items that affect Americans in their very well-being, and we give a man as secretary of the United Nations \$40,000 a year in tax-free money on which he pays no taxes, then give him \$20,000 severance pay, and on top of that we are going to pay him \$10,000 a year, tax-free, as long as he lives even though he did not contribute to the pension fund. I sincerely hope this Congress can see fit to examine completely the fiscal affairs of the United Nations and particularly the fiscal affairs as they have been conducted outside these United States. I for one pray to God—and I know all my colleagues in this body join me—that we will have the wisdom and the courage in this session of Congress to bring our fiscal affairs into such balance that we may guarantee to the future generations the marvelous advantages under which we have been privileged to live our lives in the greatest Nation in history.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. FOGARTY. I want to commend the gentleman for his stand on economy on all of the appropriation bills that have been proposed and I also want to commend him for the fine cooperation he gave so far as the National Institutes of Health appropriations are concerned.

Mr. BUDGE. I thank the gentleman. I know how interested he has been in the National Institutes program since its inception. The current success of the program is in large measure due to the untiring efforts of the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. Chairman, there are many items which should be increased as we go down through this bill and which could be if the peoples' substance had not been squandered elsewhere. For example, there is the National Institutes of Health item. They are seven separate institutes which are trying to find the answer as to why people suffer from these crippling, horrible infirmities which assail the human body. I join the gentleman from Rhode Island as does every Member of this body in the wish that we could in some way provide sufficient funds so that the answers may be found to these various problems. But I re-

iterate, we have to go one step further and be mighty, mighty sure that we do not completely destroy the basic economic structure upon which this Nation has been built.

The policy of the past 20 years has been to spend and waste here and abroad with no thought toward the ultimate and obvious result; the bankruptcy and destruction of the Republic. To that policy I cannot subscribe.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER].

SO THIS IS ECONOMY

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Chairman, I am for cuts that result in economy, but I am against cuts in the bloodstream of our Nation; therefore I am happy to rise at this moment in support of the very sound views so splendidly stated on the floor here today by our distinguished colleague from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Given a citizenry healthy in mind and body, our country can withstand any and all onslaughts from within or without, whether ideological or physical.

Destroy or impair our educational and health facilities and you destroy or impair our capacity to withstand evil and to improve our civilization.

The cuts in this bill of over \$65 million for health and hospital services, and over \$20 million for education are unpardonable. They will wreak untold and irreparable harm. You can postpone many things but you cannot postpone treatment of the ill, rehabilitation of the maimed, or education of the young. The time lost in doing those things can never be regained. The damage can never be repaired.

A country that appropriates billions for atomic weapons of destruction will never retain the respect of a free world if it reduces by over \$23 million, as proposed in this bill, the appropriations for cancer, mental health, heart, dental, arthritis, blindness, and similar research. I have many times in this session pointed out how this administration is pushing up the cost of every necessity of life of the wage earner. By this bill the Congress will now take away over \$42 million that the Labor Department needs to help labor earn a livelihood.

I urge my colleagues to support the Fogarty amendments when they are offered.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the remarks previously made by Members complimenting the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island upon his fine presentation here today. I should like to add also that the chairman of Oklahoma's congressional delegation has already placed in the RECORD copies of messages from outstanding Oklahoma leaders in the field of vocational education and vocational rehabilitation, commenting upon the unfortunate effect on these vital programs of the budget cuts proposed by this committee.

I am in wholehearted agreement with our delegation chairman in his protest against these particular cuts.

I deplore the proposal to discontinue support of land-grant colleges by endowment. This is certain to injure Oklahoma's great A. & M. College, which is so important to our State's agricultural and industrial progress, along with other great universities and colleges.

I deplore the cuts in programs vital to public health and to labor, as well as to education, and find it impossible to reconcile these cuts with the specific campaign commitments of both major parties.

I would very much prefer to see drastic cuts and economy in our programs for aid to foreign countries, before voting for these cuts in programs at home so vital to our national well-being.

It is unfortunate that we will not have the opportunity to review and vote on these foreign expenditures, before passing on budgets for programs at home.

I think a special protest is also in order, before concluding, against the proposed cut of more than 50 percent in budget estimates for Howard University. I doubt if there is another university or college in America which is being cut so drastically in its budget, in these times of rising salaries and institutional costs. Surely this cannot be justified on the sole basis of comparative enrollment in 1953 and 1948, because practically every coeducational college in our country will show enrollment decline during this period.

It is my hope that all Members will think carefully of the great importance of education, health, and vocational rehabilitation, to the enduring strength of our country, before accepting the proposed committee reductions.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS].

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has given the Committee a comprehensive statement and it would be presumptuous for me to dwell upon some of the items in which I am particularly interested. I have previously spoken of my appreciation for the significant service being rendered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its important work is of a scientific and professional character and by reason of its nonpartisan approach has developed great prestige throughout the country. I am sure that the objective character of its studies is universally recognized. The cut in the budget request for the Bureau which the gentleman from Rhode Island mentioned will curtail and perhaps eliminate some vital services which had been anticipated during the next fiscal period. I refer to the revisions in procedures pertaining to gathering of figures on housing starts and also the resuming of certain surveys of family expenditures to keep a constant check on the Consumer Price Index.

Undoubtedly, a cut of \$689,000 from the budget request will have an impact upon the current activities of the Bureau. The Bureau of Labor Statistics

figures will be extremely important in case there is a turn in the business situation, and American business will suffer from lack of reliable figures, not just those constituting the Consumer Price Index but also those having to do with housing, employment, wages, and productivity.

I mention the Consumer Price Index because of its great importance to business groups. I do not intend to offer an amendment restoring the cut, but I trust before the debate is concluded the committee members can enlighten us further regarding these items.

I wish also to mention the severe cut in the apprentice training program since I happen to be somewhat familiar with this activity—incidentally, one of the oldest activities in the Department of Labor. About 19 years ago I served for a while as a member of a committee in the State of Arkansas which directed some of the operations and I became acquainted at that time with W. F. Patterson, the director, who continues in this important post. Under his able direction a splendid program has been maintained and I have never heard a word of criticism of this program upon which so many employers rely and in which leading businessmen have participated. This program was one of the highly successful programs of readjustment to civilian life of World War II veterans. It was based on the principle that employers and employees can do the training job themselves. As I understand it, there is no element of subsidy to industry in connection with this activity. I am advised that the present systems cover the employment of more than 155,000 apprentices. This is a program that cannot be handled by the States separately, for some coordination and national advisory service is imperative if requirements of American industry, particularly in a period of defense activities, are to be met. For these reasons I trust that the committee will consider restoring at least a portion if not all of the cut in the budget request.

Still another item so well presented by the gentleman from Rhode Island is that for the vocational rehabilitation service which suffered a cut of \$2,400,000. Again this is a program that has proved its value. It is no longer a theoretical matter, since thousands of handicapped workers have graduated into positions requiring training. One survey which came to my attention some time ago showed that the efficiency record of a given group of these trainees exceeded those of the nonhandicapped employees.

Finally, I wish to subscribe to the statements heretofore made with reference to the elimination of the appropriations for the land grant colleges under the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. In case of the University of Arkansas this item amounts to \$38,000 under a cooperative program which has nationwide support. The General Assembly of our State has adjourned and funds are not available to replace Federal funds which the university authorities had every right to anticipate.

I appreciate the opportunity of offering these comments in support of the

position which the gentleman from Rhode Island has presented. At the same time, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the work of the subcommittee. It is only because of my conviction that the cuts in these cases will handicap the Federal service and will not achieve economy that I make these remarks with reference to the bill.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. WATTS].

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to join with my other colleagues in commending the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for his fine presentation of the effects of the cuts recommended by the committee. I think it is regrettable that these cuts have been recommended, as I feel that they will seriously affect the very fundamental things that have made this the greatest country on earth, namely, the educated ability and health of our people to fully and wisely develop our natural resources. The proposed cuts strike directly at the education and health of our people. While I favor economy, we should do everything in our power to provide the necessary educational and health facilities and to encourage our people to secure the best education and have the best health possible. The recommended cuts affecting vocational education and our land-grant colleges under the Bankhead-Jones Act and such other cuts as affect the health, welfare, and education of our people are very unfortunate, and it is my intention to join with other Members in the House in attempting to restore these funds when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand a telegram from the very noted educator, Mr. James J. McCain, president of Kansas State College. In this telegram he informs me that the usual biennial appropriation of \$78,000 for this institution has been withheld from the appropriations. He states that this sum is urgently needed to carry on the necessary work of the college, that the Legislature of the State of Kansas has adjourned, and for this reason the sum cannot be replaced from that source.

Kansas State College is an institution of national importance with several thousand students from every part of the Nation. It seems to me that it is poor business on the part of the National Government to seek to economize at the expense of our schools. I submit the telegram from President McCain to be included in the RECORD:

MANHATTAN, KANS., May 19, 1953.
Representative HOWARD MILLER,

Washington, D. C.:
House Appropriations Committee in reporting appropriation bill, Department Health, Education, and Welfare recommends complete elimination grants resident teaching land-grant colleges under Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. Full amount of cut \$2,501,000. Kansas State reduction \$39,000 each year of coming biennium, or total of \$78,000. Kansas State and most other colleges cannot make up cuts since legislatures have adjourned. Understand bill reaches floor of

House Friday. Will appreciate your supporting restoration of full amount. Congressman CLIFFORD HOPE familiar with details.

Kindest regards.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, it is always a pleasure to listen to our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] present the matters involved in this bill; in fact, I know that this whole subcommittee, including its chairman and the other members on that committee, have worked long and untiringly to bring a fair bill to the House, and at the same time effect economies.

Mr. Chairman, however, I must agree that many of the actions taken, in my opinion, have missed the mark, and I expect to support the ranking minority Member the gentleman from Rhode Island, JOHN FOGARTY. I find in the years I have been here that I can agree and usually do agree with him, and I know that the whole membership was pleased to hear the very fine explanation which he gave. I think that a majority are going to agree with his viewpoint. Certainly, the vocational rehabilitation program, the hospital construction program and other items which the committee has reduced are sound programs. Adequate funds for such programs should be put ahead of many things in Government. Mr. FOGARTY plans to offer amendments restoring funds to both and I shall support him. Also there are several other items in which he is interested, but which some of the rest of us have agreed to present to the House. I am glad to say that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN], one of the soundest men, I think, in this body and one of the best informed men on educational matters, expects to offer an amendment restoring the reduction in the appropriation for vocational agriculture. Unless some one else should do so I expect to offer an amendment restoring the item for the land-grant college. I know we are all in favor of economy, but the question is, What is real economy? For real economy the action taken must be for real economy and if the program affected is sound and desired, we must have some reasonable plan for the continuance of the program. In my judgment the committee has no such plan either for vocational agriculture or the land-grant colleges. Practically every State in the Union participates in these programs. Practically every State depends upon these funds as a part of the school budget to handle or to take care of the faculty and the teachers and the teaching costs in those programs. Now to say that we are going to save the people tax money by cutting it out here and letting them pay it through the State does not necessarily save any money because nobody attempts to say that these programs are not good.

Now if the States can do a better job or a more economical job, well and good but the people foot the bill and just simply to let the same people support the same program by their taxes through

the State instead of the Federal does not necessarily mean any saving at all.

Actually, here, while the committee says let the States handle the programs, no such arrangements have been made. Nobody attempts to say this money is not necessary to run the program. All agree they are sound, good programs. We merely say we are going to cut it out here and let the States pay it; and if all the States are participants, it is hard for me to see that you save any money there. But what do you do?

We had this same kind of approach requested by the Budget Bureau in our agricultural appropriations bill. It was recommended that we simply eliminate all quarantine on the Japanese beetles. It was recommended that we should cut all of the nurseries operated by the Soil Conservation Service, eliminate quarantines and programs on potato weevils, and on Hall scale and other diseases, and let the States do the job. But there have been no arrangements for these States to take the job over. There were no funds in the budgets of the States to take over. There had been no understanding with the States as to what was going to happen.

Further investigation showed that with regard to my State the legislature will not meet until next January, and funds could not be available for 15 months. And the legislature, so I understand, will not meet in Minnesota until the year after next, and thus it was with practically all of the States. To come in here appropriationwise and say, "Let's cut the money out and let the States pick it up," when it is apparent most of them cannot do it, is merely to abolish to a degree the program where it is apparent that actually the States cannot take over right now. It is false economy. All you are doing is upsetting the operations of a very fine work.

In the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College in my State, which is a Negro training school, these funds constitute a large part of the support for the faculty. We are making a decided effort to strengthen Negro education in the State but this would retard the program. The same situation exists elsewhere. The same thing affects all land-grant colleges. In agricultural vocational training these funds mean much to the schools all over the United States.

If this this be a proper approach, to push everything back on the States, and I doubt that, but if that be what you are going to do, have you saved any money if they are going to have to pay for it through a program run by the States rather than by the Federal Government? If that is a saving, is it a sound approach to just cut it out here and let the States pick it up, when you know most of those legislatures will not meet for 1 year or 2 years, and they will have no chance to pick up the slack? That is what you do when you say you are going to make this reduction regardless. Let us make reductions on a sound basis and with regard to sound programs, arrange for their continuance first. If we are going to save money, let us save it in a way where we are not eliminating a very valuable and actually a necessary work.

I noted that it was stated a moment ago that yesterday we passed the agricultural appropriation bill, and I believe the statement was that we had increased it by \$50 million. The truth of the matter is that the bill was \$37 million below the Truman budget, and it was \$24 million below this year's expenditures. Certainly that is no increase. Except for flood prevention and research there were no increases over Mr. Benson's budget in appropriations. There were increases in loan authorizations, which are dependent upon how the Department is run during the coming year. Those increases were part of programs which I think have lasting benefit; nevertheless, there was no increase in appropriations in that bill, but a reduction of \$24 million from the present year.

What that has to do with the bill before us, I do not know, except that there and here we should let each program stand on its own merits, and if it is good and we wish it continued, do not cut it out until you have arranged for others to take over.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to bring to the attention of the House matters that I feel are of considerable interest. I should like to say that I intend to support the committee on this bill. I think they have done an excellent job. I recognize the very persuasive arguments the gentleman from Rhode Island has made. I also recognize the great contributions he has made to public health in the past.

I am glad that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has raised some of the questions he has as to the participation of the States, for that is one of the subjects I would like to address to the Committee today. In doing so, I may be stepping into some difficulties in my own State. I received a letter the other day which I suppose all members of the Ohio delegation received, which was sent to me by a Mrs. Arneson, Washington representative of Spokesman for Children. She sent me a copy of a letter she had received from Dr. John D. Porterfield, the director of health of the State of Ohio. I read the letter carefully because it had to do with child aid, children's health, and crippled children. I think we must take care of the children who have been afflicted. But, I was surprised when I read Dr. Porterfield's letter because, let me say to the members of the committee, the State of Ohio has no debt and has a great surplus. They are in much better position than the Federal Government. Dr. Porterfield says this, and I should like to read his letter:

STATE OF OHIO,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
Columbus, Ohio, March 12, 1953.

Mrs. KATHALEEN C. ARNESON,
Washington Representative,
Spokesmen for Children,
Arlington, Va.

DEAR Mrs. ARNESON: I am in receipt of your letter of February 27, which is concerned with the impending reduction in Federal grants-in-aid to the States as indicated in the President's budget.

Ohio's share of maternal and child health grant-in-aid funds is not sufficient to carry on the scope and quality of program we would like to see realized. Our State legislature has never appropriated funds to support the maternal and child-health program, and thus we rely entirely on Federal assistance.

In the main there are two broad categories which would be affected by a reduction in Federal funds, namely: (1) Less money for distribution to local health departments throughout the State, and (2) a reduction in consultative and demonstration services. This means that local health departments will have less financial assistance from the State to supplement their undernourished budgets. Of necessity such activities as well as child conferences, immunization programs, school health activities, otological diagnostic clinics, etc., would have to function on a lesser scale. From the standpoint of the State health department an expansion of the nutrition, hearing, and vision programs would not be possible and the addition of such vital persons as a pediatrician and more hospital nursing consultants to the maternal and child health staff would be out of the question. I need not dwell on what benefits would be derived from the addition of such key staff to the State as a whole.

If sufficient grant-in-aid moneys were received, this department would be in a position to not only supplement the present staff but to provide sums of money for payments to hospitals for care of premature infants of medically indigent parents and also make payments for medical and surgical care for needy children who had been examined at our State-sponsored otological diagnostic clinics.

I realize this is a rather sketchy presentation of some of the needs which could be met if additional Federal funds were available. I sincerely hope this information will be useful to you.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN D. PORTERFIELD, M. D.,
Director of Health.

Mr. Chairman, that comes from a State with a great surplus and no debt. They are now turning to the Federal Government and saying that we must increase these appropriations because without appropriations from the Federal Government, we will have no program in the State of Ohio for children's health, welfare, and the crippled children. In my opinion, Mr. Chairman, it is time to serve notice on the States that are in a position to handle these matters themselves, that they had better start to appropriate some funds. We can balance the Federal budget and reduce taxes if the State will accept their responsibilities and take care of these programs which the States can handle more efficiently and inexpensively themselves.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. That was not the attitude of you folks over in Ohio when you wanted some assistance for impacted school districts. They were over here and got hundreds of thousands of dollars to assist them.

Mr. BOW. That may be true, but I will say to the gentleman—this is my position, and I say to my State I believe it is time the States accept their responsibility. There are many on your side of the aisle, sir, as well as on mine who will agree with me and are firm believers in States' rights. I believe it is

a two-way highway. If we are to have States' rights, we are to have State responsibilities, and this is one place we should accept our responsibilities.

Mr. BAILEY. At least they should be consistent.

Mr. BOW. I am sorry I do not yield further to the gentleman. We should be consistent. Let me raise a question on the point of consistency. I do not see my friend, BILLY MATTHEWS, for whom I have a great regard, but just the other day we passed the tidelands bill to give back to the States that control. Those who believe in States' rights and State control of tidelands should also believe in States' rights and responsibilities in other fields. I think there should be consistency. There has to be a two-way street. I believe that where the States can do these things, they can do them more economically and can reduce the burden of taxation because if we tax the people in Ohio and take the tax dollar from their pockets and distribute them through the bureaus here in Washington, and then back to the States, each place that that dollar stops, takes its particular part of that dollar away, and when it goes back to Ohio, you do not have the kind of dollar that has been taken out of the taxpayers' pockets. If we keep it in Ohio and run our own affairs, we will have a sound dollar in Ohio, which has not been clipped by the various bureaus as it goes on its way to the various States.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to discuss the question of vocational training in the schools. I am a firm believer in vocational training. I have supported the program and will continue to support it. I received many telegrams urging me to vote for the increase. I regret to say I will not follow the demands that have been made upon me for that, and I will support the committee. What has happened? On the subject of vocational training, there again is something which the States can participate in. If the cut of the committee is adopted, and if my figures are right, which I have received from the committee, it will amount to a reduction of just a little bit over \$1 a year for each student now in the vocational training in the schools—\$1.

I am convinced that in the programs they can find some way, within a period of 1 year, to absorb \$1. That is what this cut amounts to.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to say, since the telegrams have started rolling into Washington, I have discussed this problem with some of the men in the various States who have the responsibility of administering this vocational education program; and in discussing it with them, while they say, "Surely, it will hurt us to some extent. We believe you are right in making the States assume their responsibility, and we will get along somehow."

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman. As I say, I believe they can find some way of taking care of that \$1 for each student.

The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee this morning discussed briefly a question which I have raised with the Department of Education. That is the question of communistic propaganda that is being circulated in the schools of the United States. A distinguished superintendent of schools in my district called to my attention a pamphlet that is being mailed out of Washington by the Hungarian Legation, sent to the libraries of every high school in the United States. I spoke on the matter in the House on April 30, 1953, and my remarks appear on page 4263 of the RECORD, outlining the language and the type of propaganda that is being circulated into the schools. I have asked the Department of Education to list those publications that are going out to the libraries of the high schools, and to advise the faculties and superintendents of the type of propaganda it really is.

Let me read a part of one of these publications, where, after they have told the school children of the great systems of their country and how much better off they are than the children of this country, they say this, referring to their own country:

And today the country of peace, the country building the great structure of communism, Stalin's country, is our friend, our supporter, and our ally.

That is the kind of material that is being sent to the libraries of the high schools throughout this country, telling a beautiful story and then saying, "The country of peace, the country building the great structure of communism, Stalin's country, is our friend, our supporter, and our ally."

I submit it would be much better for the Department of Education to spend some of their time in advising the schools of the type of literature that is being sent out than some of the sheets that they have been publishing and disseminating through the country.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. In connection with the remarks which Mr. McGrath, former Commissioner of the Office of Education, made, as he withdrew from that position, with rather a bitter attack upon the President of the United States and some unkind remarks about the Congress of the United States. Mr. McGrath said that the budget presented by the President was woefully insufficient, and the Department could not be operated in the manner in which it had been operating. I should like to invite the attention of Members of Congress to the hearings on this bill wherein Mr. McGrath, in answer to a question by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] stated that he was sending 40 people from his office to a convention up at Atlantic City. If that is the type of operation about which we have been speaking in considering the Truman budget, I think the American people will be very happy to have less people go to less conventions.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. PERKINS].

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] condemning some of the cuts that the committee has recommended in the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare; and tomorrow I will cast my vote to restore those funds that are needed to operate these various Departments efficiently. Today I wish to confine my remarks to vocational education.

The original 1954 budget recommended for vocational education under the George-Barden Act was \$16,673,261, the same as the previous year. This figure was reduced approximately 25 percent, to \$14,048,840, in the revised budget. The protests against this drastic reduction of educational funds were so general that the committee restored a little more than one-third of the cut, bringing the total back to \$16,048,870. This is 14 percent less than the amount available for the current year.

I am for economy, but I do not intend to vote to deny high-school students the right to have an agriculture, a home economics, or any vocational training teacher. It is passing strange to me that a country which appropriates money for defense against communism at the rate of \$120 million per day, refuses to appropriate as much as \$50,000 per day to train its future citizens for a maximum production on the domestic front. It is generally recognized that poverty, unrest, and unemployment are the top producers of communism. The vocational education program is undoubtedly one of the best defenses against communism. It will also go far toward strengthening the home defenses by increasing production on the long-range plan. It is false economy to curtail this program at this time.

This program was first started in 1915 with the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Act, and the appropriation was gradually increased until about 1925, when it reached the sum of \$7,138,331, and continuously thereafter we have appropriated that amount. The cut that the committee made affected the George-Barden funds only by reducing the original budget figure of \$18,673,261 down to \$16,048,870—approximately 14 percent below the figure for fiscal 1953. This program deserves better treatment.

We gave away in the offshore-oil bill here just a few days ago property of sufficient value to guarantee a sound educational program in this country for the next 100 years and a sound building program in this country for the next century.

In Kentucky alone this proposed cut will amount to approximately \$120,000. Unless these funds are restored, 34 departments of agriculture, 13 departments of home economics, and all the programs of distributive education will be eliminated in Kentucky. In the district that I am privileged to represent it will be necessary to withdraw Federal funds for

seven departments in the Mayo State Vocational School in Paintsville, Ky. This alone would affect 125 boys in one school.

What else is taking place? A majority of the legislatures do not meet until year after next. Down in Kentucky—and it is true throughout the Nation—teacher hiring begins soon after the first of any calendar year. For several months the respective local boards of education have been hiring their teachers down in Kentucky and the State department of education has entered into contracts with local boards of education committing the \$120,000 that is Kentucky's share of this proposed cut. The loss of this money, therefore, would make the repudiation of those contracts mandatory. We all know that there are many girls and boys who are unable to go to college. Why cut; why deny those boys and girls the opportunity to be taught some trade in high school that will be profitable to them and the country in later years? And that is just what we are doing here by this small cut.

I am hopeful that the Committee tomorrow will reverse the Appropriations Committee and grant the full amount as provided in the original budget.

I intend to support the Barden amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DODD].

Mr. DODD. Mr. Chairman, on Saturday, May 23, 1953, the Hartford Turners, Inc., will celebrate its 75th anniversary.

This organization is not only one of the oldest of its kind in the city of Hartford, but is as well one of the most respected. Over the years its members have made a substantial contribution to the community life of Hartford and the Greater Hartford area. Among its members are some of our outstanding citizens, and I take this opportunity today to congratulate this splendid organization on 75 years of worthwhile activity.

Of the various organizations which participated in the democratic movements during the nineteenth century, one of the outstanding was the Turner movement. Many members of the Turners, who were opposed to Prussian militarism, migrated to the United States to find new homes in a truly free country. This migration resulted in the establishment of many turnverein which upheld their democratic traditions and brought German culture to the United States.

Over the last 75 years the turnverein of Hartford has compiled an exceptional record toward strengthening the democratic spirit and enriching the cultural heritage of our land.

No nation has played a more vital part in the building up of western civilization than Germany. In almost all fields of human endeavor—philosophy, music, literature, medicine—German names appear at the head of the list of immortals.

Today, as we are engaged in a battle for the preservation of our civilization, a democratic Germany is in the forefront of the fight against communism. Under the leadership of Chancellor Ade-

nauer, Western Germany is striving for a united and strong, free Germany and a united strong, free world.

For Germany must be united and free before there can be a lasting peace in Europe or in the world. Germany can and will be again a great stabilizing influence. In a little more than 8 years, Germany has come a long way on the road back to her proper place in the family of nations.

During these more than 8 years, we of the United States have been working toward that end, and we shall continue to do so until this objective is obtained.

The industrial and organizational genius of the German people, which played so important a role in the development of the United States, has brought about an amazing recovery of German economy in the last 8 years. Overall production is already 60 percent above the 1936 level. It is expected that by 1956 the steel mills of Western Germany will break an alltime production record.

The shadow that hangs over Western Germany is the knowledge that in the East their countrymen are living under a reign of Soviet terror. Kremlin agents use every means at their command to crush the German people.

Just a few days ago I again spoke on the floor of the House, calling for the exposure of these Communist acts. I appealed for the adoption by the United States Senate of the Genocide Convention, a law which makes it criminal to destroy groups by such acts as killings, mutilations, deportations, concentration and slave-labor camps, and the breaking up of families. The people of Eastern Germany look to us for help to free them from Soviet subjugation and rescue from mass murder. We cannot fail them.

We shall need all our material weapons in order to bring about the defeat of tyranny in the world. But, as the turnverein have always taught us, there is a close relationship between moral and physical strength. One can never succeed without the other.

Knowing that it shall continue to work for the further growth of our country and to fight for our democratic ideals, I wish the turnverein of Hartford every success for the future.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset I should like to commend the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for his brilliant and masterful analysis of an appropriation bill such as the one now under consideration which totals almost \$2 billion. The viewpoints he expressed with regard to the various items contained therein are the viewpoints of many of us here in the House.

Mr. Chairman, during my 9 years of service on the House Appropriations Committee it was my duty and pleasure at one time for a period of 4 years to serve on the Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee, which has now become the Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare Subcommittee. Out of that service grew a knowledge and familiarity with the problems of public health which

have sustained my interest in the intervening years. The program of research under the sponsorship of the National Institutes of Health has occupied my attention not only because it affects the basic health of the people in the district which I represent but because it has such a direct bearing on the health of the people of this country as a whole.

I have seen the Institutes of Health at Bethesda grow in scope and accomplishment, and I have felt a pride and admiration for the development of their activities. We in the Congress have helped this work by providing funds each year for the various institutes and by and large each year has seen some increase in the major disease areas which are under exploration. This year again it is fitting that the funds appropriated for research and collateral activities in the Institutes of Health are at least fractionally higher than last year. At that rate research now under way will be able to continue even though relatively few new projects will be undertaken. I am somewhat puzzled, however, and disappointed that the very eloquent plea for funds for the construction of laboratories and kindred facilities by the most eminent medical men in the country has gone unanswered.

In the testimony before the subcommittee there was a unanimity of conviction among the medical authorities that construction funds were necessary this year if we were to continue making progress at the rate we should. In the field of heart disease Dr. T. Duckett Jones, of New York, stated:

There is a desperate need for further laboratory space, not elaborate, gaudy, luxurious things, but a roof and tools with which to work. One hundred and twenty-two of our leading schools and institutes in the country have indicated they desperately need construction funds and have told us the needs are in the neighborhood of \$36 million.

In the field of arthritis and metabolic diseases Dr. Joseph Lee Hollander, of the University of Pennsylvania, said:

There are few laboratories available in this country for learning the basic mechanisms involved and testing out treatments. . . . Our own laboratory has been a typical example. Our discovery of the effectiveness of compound F or hydrocortisone, when injected directly into swollen joints was only made possible by a grant from the National Institutes of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases. Had we not received this, the idea like those of many others, would have died on the vine instead of becoming a worthwhile additional aid in the management of arthritis. Well staffed and well equipped research laboratories are needed in many institutes to study the basic factors involved in these diseases and to evaluate and study new agents used in treatment.

In the field of cancer Dr. Norman Topping, speaking of the Gates Memorial Pavilion in Philadelphia, said that in the total financing of the pavilion at a cost to his university of \$6,950,000, a grant of \$1 million from Hill-Burton funds together with two smaller research construction grants, 1 for cancer and 1 for heart, totaling another half million, his university was able to raise about \$6 million additional. He said:

I think it is quite important for us to realize that this seed corn put down in our

local community gave us the impetus, gave us the ability to show to our community itself that this building, this area in construction could be financed, that it was possible with their help; and we were successful. We would never have been able to build the Gates Pavilion without the impetus from these relatively small amounts of money.

Again, in the field of cancer, Dr. Sidney Farber, of Boston, Mass., one of the finest men in the field, described the activities of the Children's Hospital of Boston and the Children's Cancer Research Foundation. He spoke of the wonderful work being done on children with cancer and said:

The work began with appropriations from the program we have been talking about today. The first research began with a \$10,000 grant from the National Cancer Institute. The million-and-a-half-dollar building was stimulated by a grant of a hundred thousand dollars from the National Cancer Institute for equipment. Just as Dr. Topping mentioned the case in Philadelphia, we have the stimulation of private donors on the basis of a Federal grant for a small part of the whole.

James S. Adams, a New York banker, active as a civic-minded citizen in the cancer problem, spoke of the remarkable results gained from construction funds expended in the past. Reviewing construction for fiscal years 1948, 1949, and 1950, he said during those 3 years Congress appropriated \$16,303,000, a total of \$25 million.

There have been no appropriations for construction in 1951, 1952, or 1953, although we have advocated the completion of the \$25 million program in each of the last 3 years. To the \$16,303,000 already appropriated and very largely expended, I am glad to tell you that the expectation we had as to the availability of other funds was fully realized. For every Government dollar, six additional dollars have gone into building from private and other local sources. So, for the \$16,303,000 of Federal funds, there has been nearly \$100 million of additional funds, or a total of upward of \$120 million, resulting. The \$16,303,000 was allocated to 55 different construction projects at 49 institutes in 27 States; 46 of these projects have been completed and it is expected that the remaining 9 will be finished this year.

And in the field of mental health Mr. Charles Schlaifer, an advertising man and cochairman of the National Mental Health Committee, said:

The physical plant in this [mental health] field is woefully inadequate for the training and research machinery to accomplish the monumental tasks set for it by the mounting hospital problem. The construction item requested in the mental health budget is \$2½ million. It is a genuine first step, of course, but the figure is so small as to be only a token amount. For 3 years we have included in our citizens' proposal a request for \$8 million in construction grants on the basis of requests from bona fide medical and other training schools and research centers of \$13 million. At the present time there are on file requests for construction grants amounting to more than \$22 million. The medical schools are bursting at the seams for lack of space to permit teachers and students to get together. Adequate clinical facilities are lacking, the laboratories and other facilities and clinical research projects are so insufficient in so many cases that some of the foremost medical and research men are unable to follow up on promising leads they uncover.

In the light of this testimony from doctors whose knowledge of medical research is unchallenged and from businessmen who understand these problems from a financial point of view, it seems to me that the need for construction is an overwhelming and compelling one. I am happy that funds for research were maintained at last year's level, but I deeply regret that some funds were not provided for construction, and I hope that this Congress will find it possible to meet this great and serious need in the public health picture.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR].

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a word on behalf of the work of the Bureau of Apprenticeship of the Department of Labor. In Fort Wayne, Ind., my home town, I have observed some of the activities of this Bureau and the results of those activities. Within my knowledge, I must state that the program has been most beneficial.

First of all, it has been well ordered and operated with a view to the conservation of public funds. In this connection, there is a rather wide participation by a number of States which certainly is a good thing as it ties the Federal program to the more local activities.

The program also has a bearing upon veterans' problems. The record of the hearings shows a great many veterans are now participating in the program and, if it is continued, many more will no doubt take advantage of it.

Finally, I think it should be stressed that here is an instance in which management and labor are cooperating to produce skilled workers for the benefit of all. This is the type of cooperation that should be strengthened and encouraged, but to provide such encouragement it is necessary that the activities of the Bureau of Apprenticeship be continued. If that Bureau is limited too much by lack of funds, it cannot achieve these worthwhile goals.

I hope that the Congress will see fit to make adequate financial provision for this productive activity.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SHEEHAN].

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to take the opportunity to compliment my colleague from Chicago [Mr. BUSBEY], chairman of the subcommittee. He has done a very good job. He has been very diligent, and has worked long hours in a conscientious effort to do a job here; and to do the job on a bill like this calls for a lot of work plus a lot of, might we say, abuse, because it is not popular to cut expenses and it is not popular to cut the funds of departments, all of whom feel they are the ones who should be given extra funds.

I expect tomorrow to support the chairman of the committee and the committee itself on any amendments that may be offered to this bill, but I wanted this time to present some viewpoints with reference to one of the problems.

I note that this bill provides \$377,000 less for the Bureau of Labor Statistics than the amount it has this year. It is my understanding that the administra-

tion recommended that this Bureau's work be continued at about its present level. I recognize that the committee feels that it must make economies wherever it is practicable in order to save money for us all, although sometimes these reductions might be made where they would mean loss of the quality of service of the Federal Government that has proved useful in the past.

I note especially in the report that the committee has specifically disallowed the requested increase for housing and public construction statistics, and I would like to comment on that item.

A number of the headquarters of important home-building organizations are in the city of Chicago, and I am familiar with the way in which they have used these statistics. As I understand it, the Bureau of Labor Statistics requested to be allowed to use some funds that it has been using in other ways this year to review and improve these statistics, which show the total number of new homes started in the United States every month. It is this set of figures on housing starts, so-called, which the Congress used in the Defense Production Act passed last summer as a basis to decide when controls on housing credit under regulation X should be suspended. It is my memory that these regulations were suspended after the number of housing starts at an annual rate had fallen below 1,200,000 for 2 or 3 successive months. The act provided that those controls could be reinstated if the amount of home building again goes above 1,200,000 for a certain length of time.

I understand from some of the other home-building organizations in Chicago that all of the people in the industry familiar with these statistics are of the opinion that they should be improved. These figures which come partly from building permits and partly from records of houses being built in areas outside building-permit areas, are now put together on the basis of population figures from the 1940 census. All of us know how many localities grew out of all proportion to others during and after the war. The 1950 census figures are available, and these building people think, as does the Bureau of Labor Statistics, that the figures we are using in 1953 should be based on the 1950 censuses of population and housing.

A report from the United States Chamber of Commerce says the two most important series on construction are: First, the number of nonfarm houses started, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; second, the dollar value of work put in place, prepared jointly by the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This series on housing statistics is the first one mentioned in this report. It is not often that we have a request of this kind from the chamber of commerce, backed by a committee of people from the industry who are familiar with this kind of information.

All of us depend upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics from long standing for a lot of statistics, and we count on the Bureau to make them so that they are good and accurate. If the Bureau says

that a set of statistics is not as good as it could be made and should be made, and they are confirmed in this view by the people in the industry, I think we should go along with them.

I hope the House will take into consideration that these statistics are used in the forecasting of their market by producers of building materials of all kinds, by retail lumber yards, by the suppliers of equipment, and by the big construction firms themselves. There is no other national set of statistics on the number of homes being built each month. This is such a big industry and employs so many people, both on the job and in producing materials, that I believe we should make sure we have a good, sound record of how much activity is going on every month.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. MOSS].

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Chairman, I feel privileged to associate myself in support of the views so ably presented today by the distinguished gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY]. I favor economy in our Federal Government; the type of economy promised during the campaign of last year by the gentlemen on the other side of the aisle; an economy brought about according to their promises by increased efficiency in Government, by elimination of duplication and waste; not an economy secured through the destruction or crippling of social programs.

The new administration pledged itself to increasing rather than lessening the scope of our social programs. The cuts proposed in the bill presently under debate are in every instance aimed at specific reduction in programs most beneficial to the American people, programs designed for better utilization of our greatest resource—the human resources of this Nation.

A number of the cuts contained in this appropriation deal specifically with programs important to my State. They reduce or eliminate Federal participation to a degree which will wreak havoc with many of the cooperative activities in which my State participates.

California is not in the happy position of having huge uncommitted surpluses, of being free from bonded obligation. In my State, we have strained every resource to meet the problems brought about by the most rapid increase in population of any State in the Union. We have not been content to lay down on the job, looking to the Federal Government to bail us out. But the pressures of growth, aggravated in many instances by the defense activities of the Federal Government, have forced us to look to the Federal Government to meet a responsibility which is not solely ours.

I am particularly concerned with the impact of these reductions as they deal with the educational activities of my State. Our local school districts have planned their programs on the basis of the laws of this Nation committing it to support of specific educational programs. The budgets of these local school districts are made up. The tax rate is set. The ability on their part to underwrite a greater share of the total cost of an edu-

cational program is limited by law. They will be severely penalized if, in this appropriation bill, we repudiate the moral obligations of the Federal Government.

I will support the amendment which will be offered tomorrow to restore the funds eliminated by the committee. In supporting an increase beyond the committee recommendation, I will be acting in a manner which keeps faith with State and local government.

Mr. Chairman, I am particularly impressed by the lack of substantial testimony in the report of the committee and the hearings before the committee which would tend to justify the drastic cuts which have been made. As I stated before, economy is a desired objective of any responsible legislator, but it should not be brought about without regard to the human element, without regard to the responsibilities to the public welfare which any representative government should and must assume.

The gentleman from Rhode Island has dealt extensively with each item of reduction proposed by the committee. It is not my intention to duplicate his remarks. I want to emphasize that I do subscribe to his views, that I feel he has most ably presented the case for the people in the remarks made earlier by him. I shall support his amendments. I hope the House will carefully consider the effects of the cuts proposed and recognize the wisdom of accepting a policy which continues to recognize the responsibilities of a wise and forward-looking Government.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from California [Mr. CONDON].

Mr. CONDON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] for the most able presentation of his viewpoint on the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare appropriation bill. Mr. FOGARTY gave one of the most lucid and moving presentations that I have heard since I have been a Member of this body. I am in complete accord with the point of view which he has expressed. I feel it particularly regrettable that the Appropriation Subcommittee saw fit to make the cuts which it made in the fields of public health and of education.

I cannot help but compare the treatment given the Department of Agriculture in its appropriation bill with that given the agencies concerned in this bill.

The Appropriations Committee, on the Agriculture appropriation bill, actually raised the request for funds made by the administration. The agencies herein concerned, however, were deeply and severely cut down. The spokesmen for agriculture throughout the Nation are articulate, and the farmers are well-organized. In addition, the farm community is in a position to wield considerable political influence. As a result, they attained more than the administration was willing to grant them.

The sick and disabled and our school children do not have the political strength or the recognized spokesmen, and as a result they are to suffer. While it is true the cost of government must

be trimmed down, I do not think it should be trimmed at the expense of proven programs which directly benefit large segments of our population. Economies that close hospitals, that cut down on medical research, that lessen the vocational rehabilitation program, that cut down the funds promised by past Congresses to our school districts, that cut back the vocational education program, are not economies demanded by the American public.

In my own district in California if the funds promised under Public Law 874 are not made available, some of our schools may not be able to complete an entire academic year. So great is the Federal impact in my district, which contains Mare Island Navy Yard, Travis Air Base, Port Chicago Naval Magazine, Camp Stoneman and Benicia Arsenal, that it is absolutely impossible for the school districts to raise from local taxes sufficient funds to offset the moneys being cut in this bill.

I feel that I must raise my voice in protest, and I hope that this body, when it considers the amendments tomorrow, will undo much of the harm that was done when the bill was presented to us in its present form.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR].

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat surprised that in the fact of our stated intention to strengthen the Department of Labor we are, in fact, considering a rather drastic curtailment of the budget for that Department. I am sure that our committee has considered in detail the needs of the various bureaus, but I am concerned about some of the cuts that I have had time to study.

As you all know, one of the duties of the Department is to study employment and unemployment. Their data are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the State governments. In the area I come from, Cambria, Indiana, and Armstrong Counties, we have large coal and steel industries and thousands of small businesses. It is important for me to know the trend of employment and unemployment here. The Department has these data; but if we cut the budget as drastically as proposed, it will reduce this cooperative program on employment and unemployment.

I am concerned more specifically about what we are proposing to do to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As you know, this is the agency that has the major responsibility in our Government for compiling the official records on prices, wages, consumers' price index, employment, productivity, and construction, and other data.

We are proposing to cut the Bureau \$689,000 below the budget requests and \$379,000 below the current operating level. This action would cause a reduction in staff to a point well below the number of employees they had in 1948, after the 40-percent cut voted by the 80th Congress.

I have inquired into this situation, and I find that the proposed action would result in reduction of 60 to 75 people. How can we expect this Bureau to main-

tain accurate and reliable statistics if we cut them this much.

We specifically disallow \$95,000 for overhaul of the construction housing starts series, which are widely used around the country. If we do not allow these funds for revision, we are promulgating errors which are known to exist in the figures. Statistics are similar to automobiles and other machinery, similar to our homes; they require upkeep entailing certain costs to eliminate obsolescence. We should provide adequate funds to permit the maintenance of these important economic data; otherwise, industry, labor, and the public generally will soon lose confidence in the Bureau's work.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEAL].

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] for permitting me to have a few minutes on the floor. Being a new Member and having no connection whatsoever with his committee, I feel I may be presuming. However, I have listened this afternoon to these discussions and I have been very much impressed with the sincerity of both sides of the House. I must recognize, however, that we are faced with a situation which, it seems to me, should prevail upon the minds of all toward bringing about some sort of recognition of the necessity somewhere along the line of reducing the expenditures of this great, big, overgrown Uncle Sam of ours who apparently has reached that point of indebtedness and obligations to the various agencies and various elements of society in this country that he is no longer able to meet the situation without continuing—continuing, I say—to borrow and spend in that manner which has become so disagreeable to most of the taxpayers of this day and age. I wonder if there is a parent among you who, recognizing that the members of his household were, without their own knowledge, perhaps without their own intent, bringing you to the point in your financial ability to bear the costs of your household, continued to impress upon you that they must have you give them today something more that they would like to have, would, in a sense of judgment, would you in your effort to maintain your sense of credit, your loyalty to your own obligation, continue to give those children of yours the things they ask for, simply because they wanted them and simply because you had permitted them through years of time to build up that sense of expectation from their parent. I say it is time we must begin to cut expenses of this Government. I notice on this side of the House that they have very willingly condemned every attempt to cut in the various phases of the budget, but have they at any time presented to the Members present or to those interested in bringing down the cost of Government, anything that would take place of proposed reductions? Do they want to continue to spend as they have been spending all these years, drawing upon the credit of the United States until it will no longer stand on its own?

These are serious things, regardless of politics. It is one of the things we must take into consideration and we must make up our minds that somewhere, somehow, some folks will have to suffer. The suffering will be trivial, and I think the American people have enough good sense to recognize the fact that if this Congress takes a step along the right direction, even though it be a very minimum one; if this Congress demonstrates to the people of the United States that we still respect our honor and our national credit, then I think the people will understand and will thoroughly approve of everything we do here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK].

Mr. POLK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] for giving me this time. I had not planned to speak on this bill, but after listening to the very fine statement of the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] with reference to the provisions of H. R. 5246, I feel I should not miss the opportunity of associating myself with the views that he has expressed.

I shall support amendments that no doubt will be offered tomorrow to raise certain sums as have been provided in the bill.

I would like to take these few minutes to talk briefly about vocational education. I am referring to the item in the bill which refers to the teaching of vocational agriculture, home economics, trades and industries, and the item for distributive education.

It so happens that I have had some personal experience with vocational education. When I was a student at the Ohio State University, in the College of Agriculture, a few years ago, it was my privilege to take the courses offered by the Ohio State University looking toward the position of teacher of vocational agriculture.

When I graduated from Ohio State University I received a certificate which would have entitled me to teach vocational agriculture in any agricultural high school in the State of Ohio. For a period of 8 years I was in school work, and during that time I was supervising departments of vocational agriculture and home economics; so I believe I know something about this type of work.

In the first place, the teachers of vocational agriculture and vocational home economics must be graduates of regularly accredited colleges or universities which carry on teacher training programs in this field. Students who take the courses in vocational agriculture and vocational home economics must carry on what are known as home projects; in other words, it is a combination of classroom study and practical work out on the farms, or in the homes, and provides what seems to me to be one of the most important types of education that we have today.

What I have said about agriculture applies with equal force to home economics; it applies with equal force to

the trades and industries, and also with reference to distributive education, it has been my privilege to visit the classes in distributive education in the Portsmouth, Ohio, high schools where I have seen the work of the young people in this field. I regret very much that that item has been taken from this bill. I believe it should be restored.

I would like to make brief reference to the fact that in 1951 \$1,800,000 was appropriated for distributive education. In 1952 that was cut down to \$900,000, and last year it was cut to \$450,000. Those two items during the last years were restored in the Senate after they had been stricken from the House bill.

May I say again that I wish to associate myself with the efforts Mr. FOGARTY, of Rhode Island, has announced he will make tomorrow to restore certain funds for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

I shall vote for the amendments which Mr. FOGARTY proposes.

I shall also vote to increase the appropriations for vocational education including vocational agriculture, vocational home economics, vocational trades and industries, and distributive education.

I wish to express my deep concern about the excessively great cuts that have been made in these four items.

The Democratic budget recommended \$18,673,261 for these services. President Eisenhower's budget recommended \$14,048,840, approximately 25 percent below the Truman recommendations. The Appropriations Committee has recommended in this bill H. R. 5246 only \$16,048,870, which is about 14 percent below the amount that was available this year.

Maintaining the American way of life, based in large part on a rising standard of living, is a primary concern of the National Government. Such a standard of living can be assured only through continuously increasing the competency of the labor force. The principal factors which concern this problem involve:

A constantly rising degree of specialization and level of training are required to improve basic production efficiency ministering to the American standard of living.

The expenditure of Federal funds for the support of vocational education is returned in the form of increased earning power and greater national wealth.

The lack of vocational education in communities where it cannot exist without Federal financial assistance would deny many individuals the opportunity of increasing their standard of living through such training.

Vocational education is necessary to assure the country of economic independence and commercial supremacy, at home and abroad.

Since a constantly expanding body of skills among the laboring force is necessary to the national welfare, the initiation of training programs, and the maintenance of the strength of programs already in operation cannot be left to chance.

Federal aid to vocational education is necessary to guarantee the establishment of thoroughly tested, uniform standards, and to stimulate the States to

maintain such standards. This means that—

(a) National preparedness, a Federal responsibility, can be guaranteed only by the provision for nationwide competence, and maintained on the basis of adequate minimum standards.

(b) Adequacy of standards can only be maintained through the Federal Government as a centralized agency working in close cooperation with all the States and Territories.

Vocational education is necessarily costly but there is nothing more costly than ignorance. Federal financial assistance provides for equalization of opportunity beyond basic educational experience.

Justification for Federal aid to the States and Territories for vocational education includes the following:

(a) To make the work of vocational training possible in States and localities already overburdened with the task of meeting the rapidly increasing requirements of general education.

(b) To help the States, with their widely varying resources, bear the additional costs of providing occupational training as a national service.

(c) To equalize among the States the task of preparing workers whose tendency to move from place to place is increasing, making their training for life work a national as well as a State or local duty and problem.

(d) To secure national assistance in solving a problem too large to be solved alone by thousands of local school districts.

(e) To give interest and prestige in the States to the work of preparing youth for useful and productive service.

This proposed cut in vocational agriculture, for example, will mean that each local department of vocational agriculture established in the rural schools of Ohio would receive a serious reduction in reimbursement. In vocational trade and industrial education, which is already established at a reimbursement level of only 26 percent, it would mean a further reduction of approximately one-third in reimbursement. In this particular case it is difficult to understand a cut at this time since the local vocational schools are frequently receiving requests for providing training services in defense production industries.

Actually in all four areas of vocational education, the proposed reduction in appropriations would mean not only the elimination of any possibility for the development of new programs in schools seriously needing vocational education, but would certainly result in the loss of some of the present programs. The truth of the present situation is that even with the present appropriation, increased operating costs have necessitated a reduction in the reimbursement rate from a previous 50 percent to the present approximately 30 percent, causing local boards of education to assume this entire additional burden.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman from Rhode Island desire to use any more time?

Mr. FOGARTY. Only to make an announcement for the benefit of the members of the committee. I wish to

mention a few of the amendments that will be offered tomorrow. One will be to the hospital program increasing the item \$500,000 to keep these hospitals from closing. An amendment will be offered to the Hill-Burton Act item increasing it from \$50 million to \$75 million. An amendment will be offered with regard to vocational rehabilitation raising it from \$20 million to \$23 million, and the item payments to school districts, I expect to offer an amendment to raise it to the Eisenhower budget of \$66,500,000. I will offer an amendment to the item for the Wage and Hour Division; one for the Women's Bureau, and one dealing with the apprenticeship-training program, and one to the Food and Drug Administration; and I know an amendment will be offered dealing with land-grant colleges and vocational education by others. I would like to advise the committee what amendments will be offered that I know of, plus the other two I just mentioned.

Mr. BUSBEY. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island have any additional requests for time?

Mr. FOGARTY. My time has just about run out.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, many years ago, during debate in the Congress, one of our revered patriots, Daniel Webster, made this statement:

Mr. President, when the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this prudence, and, before we float farther on the waves of this debate, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may at least be able to conjecture where we now are.

Mr. Chairman, we have been drifting and drifting and drifting for many years toward national bankruptcy in this country. We are approaching a national debt of \$267 billion. We acknowledge that all of these programs that have been under discussion here today are worthwhile. I am sure every Member of the House wishes we could appropriate twice as much money. But we are confronted with a fact. We have to get back to a sound economy in this Nation or the United States will go down and when the United States goes down the entire world is going over to communism.

We better look twice before we start restoring these cuts, as much as we hate to cut any item in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read the bill down to line 2, page 2.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. HALLECK], having assumed the chair, Mr. NICHOLSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5246) making appropriations for

the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill now under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY AND BLINDNESS

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to see that the bill under consideration provides \$4 million for the work of the Institute of Neurology and Blindness as against \$1.9 million last year for the same Institute. I regret that it was not possible for the committee to report favorably the \$7.6 million figure requested by the citizens, medical and lay, who came to Washington last month and testified in that regard.

About a week ago I presented to the Congress, for the record, a statement of the need for research in diseases that cause blindness and presented the facts relating to the six major diseases that cause so much suffering and anguish to the people who are afflicted with them. The Institute for which these \$4 million are appropriated for fiscal year 1954 not only has the responsibility for research in diseases which cause blindness but also for the long list of major and minor diseases in the neurological field, including epilepsy, cerebral palsy, hemiplegia, Parkinson's disease, aphasia, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, meningitis and numerous others. It is easy to see from a mere listing of the number of diseases for which the Institute is responsible that \$4 million divided among all of them will not go very far in any single one.

Unfortunately, in past years, the funds for the Institute of Neurology and Blindness were covered in with other funds of the Public Health Service and perhaps inadvertently were not given the attention that funds for the other institutes were given. This year for the first time the Institute of Neurology and Blindness is a line item in the budget and is being treated on the basis it deserves as a budget item. The funds being appropriated in this bill for the Institute will enable it to do more than it did last year. But when we consider that the concept of such an institute goes back to the days of Dr. Harvey Cushing, who more than 30 years ago recommended such a set-up, we can

readily see that for many years nothing was done in a medical area which affects millions of our people. We must make up for the deficiencies of these intervening years. Starting with the additional progress represented in this bill for fiscal year 1954 we must give our most serious attention to the development of the program throughout the rest of 1953 and the first part of 1954 so that a year hence we can reevaluate the need and at that time provide more adequate funds in this field.

WHAT WE ARE DOING ABOUT BLINDNESS AND EYE DISEASES

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include some interesting facts and figures regarding blindness which I feel will more than justify any request made by the ophthalmologists of this country for Federal grants to study diseases of the eye and the causes for blindness.

I. HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE SUFFERING FROM BLINDNESS AND EYE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES?

First. It is estimated that 600,000 people are severely visually handicapped. Of this number, the extent of our estimated blind population is 270,000, equivalent to the entire population of Miami, Fla. In addition, it is estimated that 1 million people are blind in one eye.

Second. About 22,000 persons in this country lose their sight annually.

Third. An estimated 70 million people have eye defects, and need glasses. An estimated 7,500,000 children in American schools require eye care, and a large number of these children should be wearing glasses.

Fourth. An estimated 800,000 persons have glaucoma without knowing it and may lose their sight if untreated.

II. WHAT WAS THE MILITARY MANPOWER LOSS IN WORLD WAR II FROM BLINDNESS AND EYE DISEASES?

First. Of the 4,828,000 men rejected before induction as of August 1, 1945, by the Army, 234,300, or nearly 5 percent, were rejected because of visual handicaps. This manpower loss would be sufficient to man 16 Army infantry divisions—World War II division strength, 14,477.

Second. Out of 245,358 registrants for military service examined between July 1950 and June 1951, 19,504 were rejected for eye defects, or a total of 8 percent.

III. WHAT IS BEING DONE TO DETECT BLINDNESS AND EYE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES?

First. According to the American Medical Association, there are only 126 non-Government hospitals and 33 Government hospitals—Army, Navy, Marine, and Veterans' Administration—with approved eye clinics. This is in contrast with the fact that there are 3,069 counties in the United States, and a large majority of counties should have some type of eye clinics.

Second. Less than \$600,000 was available in 1952 for organized prevention services to enable people to keep their sight and thus reduce the number of unnecessarily blind.

IV. HOW MANY DOCTORS SPECIALIZE IN BLINDNESS AND EYE DISEASES?

First. There are only about 3,400 oculists certified for practice by the American Board of Ophthalmology as of Feb-

ruary 1, 1953. In addition, it is estimated that there are about 4,000 doctors of medicine who treat the eyes and do some eye surgery.

V. HOW MUCH MONEY IS AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH IN BLINDNESS AND EYE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES?

First. Approximately \$1,400,000 is being spent for research in blindness and eye diseases as follows:

(a) Government funds: Only about \$345,193 is being spent in active grants as of February 1953 by the National Institute of Neurology and Blindness—United States Public Health Service—on ophthalmic research.

Second. Latest figures available—1952—list a total of \$425,000 spent by other Government agencies. However, not all of this \$425,000 was utilized for research dealing directly with the causes, treatment, and prevention of blindness.

(b) Non-Government funds: It is estimated that there is approximately only \$750,000 being spent annually for medical research in blindness and eye diseases by voluntary agencies, medical schools, and eye institutes, and that approximately \$16,000 of this amount was spent on statistical research. The American Foundation for the Blind spent \$285,089 in 1951 for social research.

(c) In contrast, in 1950 we spent over \$125 million in tax and private funds for the inadequate care and services to people already blind.

VI. HOW DOES THIS COMPARE WITH WHAT WE SPEND ON OTHER THINGS?

First. In contrast with the estimated maximum total of \$1,400,000 which is available from public and private sources for research in blindness and eye diseases: (a) The people of the United States in 1951 spent approximately \$27,530,000 for sunglasses and goggles; \$23,500,000 for playing cards; \$7 million for dog and pet medicaments; \$4,040,000 for eye lotions and washes.

VII. HOW MUCH IS SPENT FROM PUBLIC FUNDS ALONE TO SUPPORT PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND?

First. For the fiscal year 1953, the total amount of Federal, State, and local expenditures for aid to the blind is estimated at \$63,855,000, as compared with \$61,740,000 for 1952 and \$55,280,000 for 1951. (a) This means that the average monthly 1953 payment is estimated to be \$53.75 for 99,000 monthly recipients, as compared with \$49 for 105,000 recipients in 1952 and \$47.20 for 97,600 recipients in 1951.

Second. This is in contrast with an estimated maximum total of \$1,400,000 which is available from public and private sources for research in blindness and eye diseases.

VIII. WHAT APPROACHES ARE CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN MEDICAL RESEARCH WHICH MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO MAY BECOME BLIND?

First. Fundamental research: (a) These include application of recent advances made in biochemistry, physiology, heredity, nutrition, and infections including immunology and epidemiology, to determine the mechanism of the underlying disorder which is associated with diseases of the eye leading to blindness.

Second. Clinical research: (a) Direct study of the patient to determine the underlying causes of blinding diseases, the most common of which are cataract, glaucoma, uveitis, retinitis pigmentosa, and retrolental fibroplasia.

IX. HAS MEDICAL RESEARCH IN EYE DISEASES PAID OFF AS YET?—YES

First. With the aid of ACTH and cortisone, we are now on the road to a successful treatment for about 25 percent of the blinding eye diseases, including practically all those which are inflammatory in nature, such as orbital cellulitis, acute and chronic allergic conditions, nonspecific conjunctivitis, interstitial keratitis, corneal ulcers, herpes zoster of the cornea, iritis, cyclitis, choroiditis, optic neuritis, and retrobulbar neuritis.

Second. A new hormone, compound F, is being introduced and is proving more efficient than cortisone in the treatment of inflammatory eye diseases.

Third. There has been considerable emphasis in recent years on the production of new-type implants for use during and after removal of eyes, in order that the movement of the artificial eye will closely approximate the normal one.

Fourth. ACTH and cortisone offer a hope that a blinding eye disease known as retrolental fibroplasia—which occurs in a very high percentage of premature infants—may be prevented.

Fifth. However, a great deal of research and large sums of money are needed for both laboratory and clinical research on patients, especially those with cataracts, glaucoma, and optic atrophy, which 3 diseases alone represent 42 percent of all eye diseases.

X. WHAT ARE THE MAIN CAUSES OF BLINDNESS AND EYE DISEASES?

First. About 22 percent of blindness is caused by infectious diseases affecting all ages.

Second. Cataracts about 19 percent, mostly affecting people over 60 years of age.

Third. Optic atrophy about 16 percent.

Fourth. Glaucoma, 12 percent, striking people over 35.

Fifth. Injury about 10 percent.

Sixth. Uveitis, inflammation of the layers of the eye, 7 percent.

Seventh. General diseases, 6 percent.

Eighth. Other congenital or hereditary diseases, 6 percent.

Ninth. Myopia, malignant, about 3 percent, all ages.

Tenth. Retinal degeneration about 3 percent, all ages.

Eleventh. Structural anomalies about 3 percent, all ages.

Twelfth. Poisoning and neoplasms, 2 percent.

THE COMMUNISTIC THREAT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time so that I may discuss with you the paramount problem that confronts us. Every other question—a balanced budget, lower taxation, social re-

forms, and so forth—hinge upon the ultimate outcome of our struggle with international communism.

Since World War II ended, we have spent billions of dollars in our attempt to contain communism. It is my belief that wise and prudent leadership could have saved the world this horrible nightmare. The miraculous emergence of Soviet Russia from a third-rate power to the status of a world menace is due only in part to the revolutionary zeal, the military discipline, and the fifth-column technique of the Kremlin. A major part of their success must be ascribed to the blindness of the non-Communist world in refusing to recognize the tactics and the ultimate objectives of the Soviet Union. It was our policy of appeasement and vacillation rather than Russia's astuteness and strength which enabled the Communist leaders to realize the dreams of Peter the Great. No country in history has made such rapid strides toward world conquest in such a short time and with such small cost in manpower and resources. Even the conquests of Genghis Khan are dwarfed in comparison with the acquisitions of the Soviets. Since World War II, Russia has absorbed 100 million square miles and 650 million human beings.

This unparalleled expansion has destroyed the balance of power and plunged the world into a prolonged period of peril. One man in the Kremlin can decide the fate of mankind. The initiative has long since passed from the non-Communist countries to the master of the Kremlin. He and he alone can decide the kind of world we must live in.

Because of the transcendent importance of communism and its impact upon every detail of our life, it may be appropriate to review at this time some of the important facts about communism and Russia that are not generally known. It is impossible to understand the present and prepare for the future unless we understand the past, because the past is prologue.

RUSSIA

To understand the success of communism there are certain facts about Russia which must be known and kept in mind. Throughout its long history the Russian people have never known the blessings of freedom. The Russian Tsars were absolute autocrats. They were undisputed masters of the lives and property of their subjects, like a Turkish Sultan or a Tartar Khan. There were, of course, in medieval Europe monarchs who possessed great power, but there were checks on the exercise of such power. The haughtiest monarch was sometimes brought to his knees in repentance by an independent church. The nobility was to some extent a check on the Crown, and in turn the nobility was restrained by the free cities. In Russia there was no system of check and balances. It is said that upon one occasion Ivan the Terrible wanted to demonstrate his power to a visiting merchant. He did so by ordering one of his courtiers to leap to death, and asked the merchant if the British sovereign possessed similar power. This absolutism was partly due to the influence of

the Byzantine Empire upon Russia. In the 10th and 11th centuries Constantinople was the metropolis which the Russians knew best, and toward which they looked as a model. The Byzantine Emperor was an absolute ruler. The Tartar conquest of Russia in the 13th century strengthened the autocratic principle by conditioning the people to Asiatic despotism and by isolating Russia from European civilization. Geography and climate have had some influence upon the development of Russian character and institution. The vast area of Russia has few natural boundaries. There are no mountain fastnesses where rebels can take refuge, and no mountain barriers to the expansion of the Russian State. The Russian terrain facilitated the establishment of a single autocratic sovereignty. The severe climate and hard living conditions have developed a strong and tough people. As one author put it, "No one can suffer like a Russian, no one can die like a Russian."

Until the reign of Alexander II, the Russian serfs were attached to the soil in a state of semislavery. Under his reign they were emancipated under a program which was designed to invest them with land after a period of preparation, during which the lands taken from the aristocracy were held in trust by the villages. Despite the fact that there are long periods in Russian history when the people accepted tyranny quietly, it would be a mistake to conclude that the people were altogether docile and passive. There were several formidable mass peasant rebellions prior to the 19th century, but no conscious intelligent revolutionary leadership. In the 19th century, however, there was an intellectual awakening, with many individuals and small groups dedicated to the idea of overthrowing the autocracy. These groups were more or less isolated from the masses of the people and had no contact with them.

Another important influence upon Russian national character and institutions was the numerous wars which ravaged the country. Russia was a bulwark of Europe against Asia and received the hardest blows inflicted by nomadic invaders from the East. In the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries there are records of constant fighting with wandering peoples of the steppe. In the 13th century Russia was overwhelmed by the flood of Tartar conquests. For centuries Russian history was an almost continuous series of wars with oriental peoples and western neighbors. These wars produced the wretched poverty of the Russian people. As one Russian author puts it, "The state swelled, and the people grew thin." The crushing weight of taxation is illustrated by the large numbers of Russian people who preferred to become serfs in order to escape tax burdens.

Russia was invaded by the Poles, and Polish Czars sat in the Kremlin for brief periods. In 1812 Russia was invaded by Napoleon, and later by the Germans. From 1240, when the Tartar horsemen of Baty slaughtered the people of Kiev, until 1941 and 1942, when the Germans wrought the same scenes of carnage and

destruction with modern weapons, Russia has always lived under the overhanging threat of war. These wars were an important cause that made the Russian czar the most complete autocrat in Europe. They were responsible for the organization of the country on the basis of an armed camp, and they riveted the serf to the soil. In the early middle ages the Russian peasants had some freedom. They could move from one landlord's estate to another's. Because of military exigencies, the gentry were required to fight in the Czar's army, and the peasants were obliged to feed the gentry. The institutions of political autocracy and the status of serfdom for the peasant majority of the population were largely the outgrowth of Russia's hard national destiny, a destiny made up of foreign wars, invasions, and internal upheavals. The three great movements which became part of the common heritage of Western Europe and America, the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the French Revolution, were scarcely felt by Russia.

Another important fact about Russian history which must be remembered is that Russia has been an aggressive country. One hundred and ninety-six racial strains have been detected in Russia. During the 18th century Russia steadily extended her frontiers because of the weakness of her neighbors, the Poles in the west, the Tartars and Turks in the south and southwest. Under the reign of Catherine II, Russia reached its southern frontier, the Black Sea, and swallowed up the greater part of Poland. During the 19th century the Russian Empire was rounded out with new conquests in the Caucasus and central Asia. The Soviet Union is a babel tower of languages and nationalities. The three main racial strains are the Slav, Turk-Tartar, and Finnish. The great Russians are the strongest single racial group numerically and culturally, and they have gradually brought the others within the frontiers of the Russian state.

Because Russia has been a land power, it has been her historic policy to acquire a maritime outlet. She has waged exhausting wars to break out of this encirclement. At a terrific price Russia conquered the shores of the Baltic and Black Seas, but only gained access to two closed bodies of water. Because she was landlocked, Russia suffered strategic disadvantages. In time of war she could not receive supplies through shorter and more convenient routes.

The worst invasions which Russia has suffered have come from the West, and it has been her traditional desire to erect some buffer or artificial barrier between her and her western neighbors. We speak of the Iron Curtain as if it is the sole product of communism. As a matter of fact, the landlocked character of the Russian realm has isolated Russia since the beginning of her history and restricted the exchange of ideas that accompany or follow the exchange of goods with foreign countries.

THE RISE OF MODERN COMMUNISM

I have given you these facts to serve as a historical background, without which the history of communism in Russia cannot be understood. As is gen-

erally known, modern communism and socialism began with the manifesto of Karl Marx and Frederick Engel promulgated in 1848. The basic thought underlying the manifesto is that "the history of all human society, past and present, has been the history of class struggles," and that the workers of the world "cannot free themselves from the dominion of the exploiting and ruling class until they rid society of such class, which can only be achieved by the forcible overthrow of the extant social order."

The First International Association of Workers, based partially on the manifesto, was established on June 28, 1864, at St. James's Hall, London, largely through the efforts of Karl Marx. After 9 years, Marx withdrew his support because the anarchists had become too powerful.

The Second International was formed in Paris in 1889, 6 years after Marx' death, but it was based more firmly on his doctrines than the First International and became the fountainhead of international socialism.

The Second International was repudiated by the extreme radical element under Nikolai Lenin, because the Socialists put patriotism before their party doctrines during World War I.

The Third Communist International was organized by Lenin in Moscow in March 1919 to carry out the revolutionary purposes of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party had no part in the overthrow of the Tsar's government in March 1917. When Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, he did so to the representatives of the Duma. At that time Lenin was in exile in Switzerland and Trotsky was living in the Bronx, New York. Most of the other leading Communists were in exile from Russia or in the prison camps in Siberia. The United States was the first nation to recognize the provisional government of Russia, which was organized on the same democratic principles as our own. The provisional government established political and civil liberties, and Lenin himself admitted, after his return, that Russia was the freest of the belligerent countries. But the provisional government was unable to solve the problems of the war, the land question, and the chaos which prevailed in Russia. The provisional government did not have a practical and strong leader in its midst. It was composed chiefly of educated liberals and radicals who were unable to cope with the difficult role of ruling a country that was in a ferment of long-suppressed social upheaval.

Lenin, on the other hand, was an able practical revolutionary. He had under his control the Bolsheviks who were the extreme radicals. According to some authorities, they did not number more than 30,000, but others placed the figure at 300,000. On November 7, 1917, the Bolsheviks under Lenin struck. Everything had been previously planned in conspiratorial sessions of the Bolshevik Central Committee. Trotsky, as President of the Petrograd Soviet, had won over not only the majority of the workers, but also the soldiers of the garrison. Sailors from Kronstadt took an active part in the revolt. The Bolsheviks encountered very

little opposition, and not more than a half-dozen persons were killed in the firing during the capture of the headquarters of the ministers of the provisional government. An all Russia Soviet congress, and a Bolshevik majority met on the same day, endorsed the revolution, and passed decrees nationalizing the land and setting up a system of workers control in industry. The vast empire of Russia fell into the hands of a small group of conspirators, experienced in the technique of revolution but wholly lacking experience in other fields. The policy-shaping leaders of the Bolshevik Party came from middleclass families. One of them had been an engineer and businessman. Another was an aristocrat.

The ease with which the Bolsheviks seized the reins of power was due to the weakness of the middle class, the terrible poverty of the great masses of the people, the great inequalities of wealth and the disunity among the few democratic and liberal leaders in Russia.

One month after the establishment of the provisional government, the German General Staff sent Nikolai Lenin and a score of his radical followers in a sealed car from Switzerland through Germany, back into Russia. They were sent to Russia for the purpose of undermining the morale of the Russian Army. It was the beginning of the fifth-column technique.

In July 1917 the Communists were unsuccessful in an uprising at St. Petersburg, and its leader, Lenin, fled to Finland. Twenty-three of the Communist leaders were captured and imprisoned, but in the first act of appeasement of communism they were freed by the provisional government. Prompt action on the part of the provisional government would have nipped the conspiracy in the bud.

HISTORY OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

As I have previously said, the Third Communist International was created in Moscow in March 1919. It and its successors have completely dominated the Communist Parties throughout the world. Soon after its creation a call was issued for the organization of the Communist Parties throughout the world and their adhesion to the Communist International. A convention of extreme American radicals was called in Chicago in September 1919, made up of leftwing members of the old Socialist Party and other radicals. It was composed mostly of foreign-born workers and had but little contact or influence with the great masses of the workers in American industries. Its principal function then was that of a propaganda organization for the Communist International in support of a Communist society to be achieved by means of a proletarian revolution and dictatorship. Almost as soon as the American Communist Party was organized, it was driven under cover on account of illegality. The Government, by the use of its provisions of the wartime legislation, drove the Communist Party underground, where it remained in an illegal status until 1924, when the repeal of the war measures and the consequent halting of Government activities by the agents of the Department of Justice per-

mitted it to reappear. In the early days of the Communist Party its leadership frankly admitted that it was antireligious and intended to overthrow our Government by force and violence.

In 1932 there were approximately 20,000 members of the Communist Party, of which 70 percent were aliens. The House of Representatives on June 6, 1932, passed my bill to exclude and deport Communist aliens, which would have nipped this conspiracy in the bud. However, the bill was stymied in the Senate by the opposition and manipulations of the liberal bloc. From 1932 to 1938 the Communist Party in the United States grew from 20,000 to 165,000. In the early part of 1938 I introduced a resolution to investigate un-American activities propaganda, which passed the House and was renewed from year to year as a special committee until I quit Congress at the beginning of 1945. In 1938 we discovered that there were 165,000 card-holding members of the Communist Party and 5,000 branches in 42 States of the Union. The party and its subsidiary organizations received annually in dues and contributions, which ranged from \$10 to \$3,000, more than \$10,000,000. Some of the contributors were rich.

In addition to the Communist Party and its subsidiary organizations, there were several hundred frontal organizations. The key positions in these organizations were held by Communists who shaped the policy and propaganda of the organizations in accordance with the Communist Party line. These frontal organizations had a total membership of about 10 million, composed partly of fellow-travelers and partly of gullible and unthinking Americans. Earl Browder estimated that there were 2 million non-card-holding fellow-travelers who went with the Party the full way. Despite the fact that the Communist control of these organizations was fully exposed by our committee in hearings, reports and speeches made by me, which were extensively publicized in the press and radio, a sizable percentage of the members of these organizations refused to resign from them or disavow them until some years later. As an illustration, the Washington branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which was composed chiefly of Government officials and employees, defied the committee and heaped abuse and insult upon it. These frontal organizations are now listed by the Attorney General, although by 1945 most of them had gone out of existence as a result of pitiless exposure. So far as I know, they are no longer in operation.

In 1938 we named 10 large industrial unions controlled by Communists and 10 others which had entrenched Communist leadership. Despite the repeated exposure of these facts from 1938 to 1945, the unions refused to clean house, and it was not until several years ago that the CIO expelled most of these unions and undertook to rid itself of the Communist elements. Of course, these Communist unions still exist in some of the important and basic industries of our land. In 1938 we named several thousand Communists on the Federal

payroll and repeatedly urged the administration to expel them. Nothing was done until 1943, when 650 Federal employees and officials resigned during the loyalty program. Beginning in 1947, the FBI processed 4,644,426 loyalty forms. There were some indications of disloyalty in 25,748 cases, which necessitated full field investigation. Four hundred and forty-four were removed or their employment terminated, and 5,187 resigned before their cases could be disposed of. It is now a matter of history that Communists inside our Government delivered to agents of the Soviet Union some of the most important military and diplomatic secrets of our Government. Mr. Hoover recently estimated that there are approximately 24,783 Communists in the United States.

During the life of our committee, we investigated and exposed approximately 100 Nazi and Fascist organizations, with a total membership in excess of 100,000. Some of their leaders were sent to the penitentiary and others were deported. Within 2 years after the beginning of our investigation, we had largely destroyed by exposure these Nazi and Fascist organizations. Our success was due to public sentiment and the active cooperation of the Government insofar as Fascist and Nazi organizations and groups were concerned. With respect to Communist organizations, the situation was entirely different. The administration was hostile to the committee from the beginning and not only did not cooperate with it, but threw every obstacle in its path. Communists inside and outside the Government were dodged and protected. Furthermore, many liberal organizations joined with the Communists in a campaign of abuse and misrepresentation against the committee. The reports of the special committee from 1938 to 1945 and the numerous speeches which I made to Congress, and which appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, disclose in detail the record of the Roosevelt administration in opposing the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

Several years ago Congressman VELDE inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a speech which I made in Galveston, Tex., detailing the various acts and pronouncements of the Roosevelt administration opposing the investigation of Communists by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. Anyone interested in pursuing the matter further can refer to that speech for detailed information. Generally speaking, the administration denied to the committee repeated requests for cooperation in ferreting out and exposing Communists. It refused to enforce existing laws to deport or exclude Communist aliens. It refused to prosecute Communists for recruiting in behalf of Loyalist Spain, even though the law penalized such recruiting. It refused to require Communists to register as agents of a foreign principal under the law of registration. It refused to punish Communists for perjury. It refused to expel Communists from Government service, and it continued to hire them. Spokesmen for the administration attacked members of the Committee in the press and over the radio

and set the example for friendly radio commentators and newspaper columnists to heap abuse and misrepresentation upon the committee. It ignored and refused to follow the findings and recommendations of the committee. It turned a deaf ear to the repeated warnings of the committee, that the ultimate objective of Communist Russia was world conquest. It ignored the warning which I gave in the House of Representatives in 1943, that it would be an unmitigated tragedy if Russia extended her territory as a result of the war. The plain truth is that the Government was pro-Russian to such an extent that its leadership was blind to reality and deaf to the truth.

TEHERAN, YALTA, AND POTSDAM

This was the attitude of the American representatives when they sat at the council tables with the representatives of the Soviet Union to decide the fate of future generations. Is it any wonder, therefore, that tragic errors were committed which nullified to a large extent the fruits of our victory in World War II? If our representatives had not been hypnotized by Communist propaganda, could they have sacrificed the declared objectives of the war by shameful concessions to Russia, such as the agreement for forced repatriation which condemned tens of thousands of refugees to death or slavery, and gave the Communists as their slaves the thousands of German prisoners? Under the hypnotic spell of Communist propaganda and influence, our American representatives recognized the right of Russia to seize and occupy the Baltic countries. The argument that we merely recognized a condition which had already been accomplished by force of arms does not absolve us from the terrible guilt of investing that seizure with the color of legality.

Ingenious apologists have exhausted the art of sophistry in their attempt to excuse or justify our concessions to Russia. The truth is that a terrible blunder was committed, which enabled Russia to emerge from the war with the most valuable spoils which any victor ever acquired. The truth is that we sacrificed to a large extent the fruits of our victory, and lost our golden opportunity to establish international order throughout the world. We were the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. Our armies were unbeatable. Our military might had reached the pinnacle of effectiveness and striking force. We could have solved then and there the international issues which now threaten us with another and more disastrous world war. But a decade of Communist propaganda and diplomacy had blinded our leaders and cast a hypnotic spell upon them. At this decisive moment in the history of humankind we yielded to expediency and halted on the very threshold of final victory and lasting peace.

WHAT NOW?

And now, Mr. Speaker, what are we to do to retrieve the lost ground and repair the terrible blunder? Some people advocate a return to isolationism. I confess it is a comforting idea. But it

is a delusion. If isolation comes, it will be involuntary, not voluntary. It may come through necessity if Russia conquers Europe and Asia. It will not come voluntarily, because we have made solemn commitments to aid in the defense of the non-Communist countries against Soviet aggression. If Russia conquers Europe and Asia, America will find herself cut off from raw materials, resources, and trade which are indispensable to our high standard of living. I do not say that we cannot survive, if our people are willing to pay the price and sacrifice and submit to a lowered standard of living. I do say that it would be a serious setback to our country.

Some people say that we ought to bomb Russia and get it over with. How little do these people understand the tremendous strength of Russia. It is time, Mr. Speaker, that we became realistic about Russia. Russia is two and one-half times larger than the United States. It exceeds us in manpower and perhaps in resources. It can now draw upon the enormous reserve of 650 millions of ideological slaves outside of Russia. The resources of Russia are enormous. It is estimated that 55 percent of the oil reserve of the world is in Russia. It contains 28 percent of the world's power capacity, 21 percent of the iron, one-third of the forest reserves. It is second to Canada in its supply of nickel and possesses large stores of manganese, asbestos, zinc, lead, copper, and bauxite. It is the second largest gold producer in the world. It has some of the richest wheat lands in the world, and fine cattle ranges. Its people are tough and accustomed to hardship. They have a deep attachment to the fatherland, as Hitler found out when he invaded Russia.

If we waged war against Russia, there is no way such war could be brought to termination unless we invaded and possessed Russia. This would be an exhausting task. It would make it necessary for us to build up the greatest military machine the world has ever seen. The drain upon our manpower and resources would be incalculable. The flower of the French Army, under one of the greatest military geniuses of all time, Napoleon Bonaparte, found it impossible to conquer Russia. Hitler and his mighty military machine experienced the same failure. Of course, our country is much stronger than was France or Germany, and I believe that we could defeat Russia, if we were willing to pay the price, but that price might mean the loss of our own liberty. The idea that we can bring Russia to her knees by bombing her cities is not sound. Despite her recent industrial growth, the majority of the people do not live in great cities. They are scattered throughout the countryside and in small villages that dot her vast plains. Russia is far less vulnerable to attack and bombing raids than the United States. A long time ago Stalin foresaw the eventuality of another war. He moved his industries behind the Ural Mountains and built great factories under ground. While Russia does not have any natural fastnesses, her greatest ally is space. When Hitler penetrated France 200 miles, France collapsed; but when he invaded

Russia a thousand miles, he was still a long way from his objective.

Russia has ceased to be a Communist country. Long ago she repudiated the precepts of Marxism. Even Lenin found after a few years that the theory of Marxism cannot be applied to practice. That theory, simply stated, was: "From every man according to his ability; to every man according to his needs." It sounded good, but it would not work, and Lenin was compelled to introduce such devices of capitalism as differentials of wages and standards of living. He licensed private traders, which was certainly a violation of Marx' teaching. Just as the French repudiated the revolution when Robespierre was beheaded and the Directory was established, and followed by the dictatorship of Napoleon, so did Stalin scrap the revolution and its ideals. Today Russia is a state corporation, and the people of Russia are the employees of that corporation. The corporation is under the complete control of the dictator. The slogans of communism are still employed to inspire the youth of Russia and to gain ideological adherents abroad. It is convenient for propaganda purposes, but communism as taught by Marx and Lenin is dead. The Communist Party of Russia, composed of not more than 5 million members, is a military organization, and it rules Russia with military discipline. The dictator is the commanding general. The members of the political bureau and the presidium are the general staff. The lower echelon are the officers. The whole nation is organized on a military basis. The major part of the production is devoted to military armaments and preparations. Russia, therefore, has the advantage of a militarized and disciplined populace and economy.

From what I have said it may be inferred that I am presenting a defeatist viewpoint. It is not my intention. I have tried to paint a realistic picture, but I am not pessimistic. I have an abiding faith in the destiny of the human race. Just as Hitler, and before him Napoleon, went down in defeat, so will the master of the Kremlin be destroyed if he attempts the conquest of the world. It is one thing to occupy other countries; it is quite another thing to conquer them. Despite some progress in recent years Russia is still a backward country. She can overrun countries because of her large armies, but she does not have the efficient organization and the know-how to consolidate her conquests. She has a long way to go to develop an economic system that can support world conquest. I am quite sure that Stalin was conscious of the limitations of Russia. I am hopeful that his long tutelage of Malenkov will impress the new master of the Kremlin with a sense of these same limitations. I was told a few years ago by a former Soviet official who knew Malenkov and grew up with him that the present dictator is an egotist, impressed with the idea that he is a second Genghis Khan. Long before Malenkov was widely known or had obtained any position of great importance in the bureaucracy of Russia this Soviet official predicted that he would someday

become the dictator of Russia. The question of war or peace depends upon this man's nature and mentality and the degree of restraining influence that can be exerted upon him by his colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, from what I have said it follows naturally that our proper course is to make America strong economically, spiritually, and militarily, and to do all that we can, subject to our own limitations and our self-respect, to strengthen the ties of friendship and common interest with the non-Communist world. This does not mean that we can or ought to try to buy their friendship. I think we have wasted a lot of money trying to do this. We ought to be frank and honest with our allies. We should tell them, diplomatically but frankly, that America is limited in what we can do in the common defense. We should point out to them that our taxes have reached the point of diminishing returns and that we are operating in the red. We should emphasize that we are struggling under a crushing national debt and that the interest charge on that debt is more than was required to run our Government a few years ago. We should strive to avoid accusations and violent criticism, which only serve to drive a wedge between us and our natural friends and to encourage the Kremlin to further aggression.

It must be obvious to everyone that America cannot do this job by herself. The non-Communist world cannot be saved from Soviet aggression unless it is willing to make a supreme sacrifice. We can help and ought to help to the extent of our capacity and so long as we do not jeopardize our own solvency and economic strength. But freedom is everybody's business.

Mr. Speaker, there is not a living man who knows whether the Soviet Union will continue the cold war or suddenly plunge the world into a fighting war. If the Communist leaders follow the dogma of Marx and the pattern laid down by Lenin and Stalin, they will continue the cold war indefinitely to bring about internal chaos in the non-Communist countries in preparation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They will continue to agitate through fifth columns in every other country. They will keep the world in a state of fear and uncertainty so as to require other nations to exhaust their economy in maintaining huge armies. In 1924, Lenin said in an interview which appeared in the World-Telegram in New York:

Someday the Soviet Union will compel the United States to spend itself to destruction.

There is nothing that aids the Soviet's program more effectively than deficit spending, crushing debts, and stifling taxation. Consequently, we cannot meet the Soviet threat unless we put our house in order and restore sound fiscal policies to our Government. At the same time we cannot neglect our military defenses. We cannot foretell the hour or day when Malenkov may unloose the dogs of war upon us. We must, therefore, build and maintain an adequate nucleus which we can rapidly expand if war should come. In the meantime, we must explore every possible avenue of peace.

It is my opinion that our Government is right in wanting Russia to furnish some evidence of good intentions. At the same time we are compelled to consider the views of our allies. If they insist upon a conference to explore the possibilities of peace, we will be required to accede to their wishes, even though we are not sanguine of the outcome. Above everything else, Mr. Speaker, we must avoid any further attempts to appease the Soviet Union, and we must keep foremost in our minds the truth that you cannot compromise principle. The leaders of Russia understand only the language of strength and power. So long as we vacillate and waver we will find them arrogant and bold. They are masters in the art of bluff.

I would not be honest, Mr. Speaker, if I did not confess that it is my opinion that someday, somewhere, the free world will be forced to a showdown with international communism. The showdown may be deferred by firm and united action on the part of the non-Communist world, but history has taught that absolute autocrats who hold in subjection masses of people and maintain expensive and restless armies are propelled forward toward war. The very core of Communist ideology is world conquest. Around this central theme they have constructed their institutions. The idea has been planted in the minds of millions of their youth. To separate world conquest from the Communist philosophy would be like separating the divinity of Jesus Christ from the Christian religion. A whole generation of people have been systematically instructed in the atheistic and material philosophy of communism. Day by day the idea of conquest and hatred of God and other peoples have been drilled into their minds and hearts. Recently there appeared in one of the principal publications of Russia these ominous words:

We hate Christianity and we hate Christians, because we regard Christianity as the chief obstacle to the world conquest of communism.

They have been taught that the end justifies the means and that it is permissible and proper for them to commit any crime in the furtherance of the Communist program. The effect of such teachings and indoctrinations must be far-reaching and destructive. The seeds of war have been sown and nurtured so carefully and painstakingly and over such a long period of time in Russia that realism and commonsense exclude the probability of permanent and lasting peace in our generation. As alert and reasonable men we must govern our decisions and our actions as if the Communists mean what they have said; we must prepare for the worst.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. REED of New York in five instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. CLARDY in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

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Mr. BENTLEY in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANGELL in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PASSMAN and to include an article appearing in the Washington Daily News.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. Boggs) in two instances.

Mr. BOGGS and to include extraneous matter.

Mrs. BUCHANAN and to include an editorial.

Mr. KEE.

Mr. STEED and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. FISHER (at the request of Mr. WINSTEAD) and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. BUSBEY to revise and extend his remarks made in Committee and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska and to include two newspaper items.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. D'EWART (at the request of Mr. BUSBEY).

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. BUSBEY) and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. JOHNSON (at the request of Mr. ADAIR) and to include a speech by General Doolittle.

Mr. ADAIR and to include an editorial.

Mr. BUDGE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WICKERSHAM (at the request of Mr. EDMONDSON) and to include a letter.

Mr. LOVRE in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. OAKMAN in two instances; to include in one an address by the Attorney General of the United States, and in the other a statement by Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Mr. LESINSKI and to include extraneous matter.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALLECK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana (at the request of Mr. PRIEST), for 1 week, on account of official business in connection with flood disaster in the Seventh District, Louisiana.

Mr. UTT, for period May 23, 1953, to May 25, inclusive, on account of attending atom-bomb explosion in Nevada.

Mr. HOSMER, for the period May 23 to May 25, inclusive, and from day to day thereafter, if Nevada atomic tests scheduled May 25 are delayed, on account of official business, to view said tests.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 22, 1953, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

711. A letter from the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the advancement of certain lieutenants on the retired list of the Navy"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

712. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of bills and resolutions passed by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John, and by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

713. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting views and recommendations of the State of California to supplement a report transmitted on January 2, 1953, in connection with a report and findings on the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, California (H. Doc. No. 147); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. DONDERO: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 4505. A bill to authorize the sale of certain lands to the State of Oklahoma; with amendment (Rept. No. 446). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DONDERO: Committee on Public Works. H. R. 4823. A bill to convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas; with amendment (Rept. No. 447). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4677. A bill to repeal certain acts relating to cooperative agricultural extension work and to amend the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States, Territories, and possessions receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture; without amendment (Rept. No. 448). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. R. 5328. A bill to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 5329. A bill to provide for a commission to regulate the public transportation of passengers by motor vehicle and street

railroad within the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., and to investigate area problems of the Greater Washington metropolitan area; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JAVITS:

H. R. 5330. A bill to establish the United States Arts Foundation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 5331. A bill to require Members of Congress to file annual financial statements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5332. A bill relating to funds established for the benefit of Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 5333. A bill to provide credit for purposes of promotion to longevity grades of certain service performed as temporary substitutes by employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 5334. A bill to amend section 203 of the Social Security Act, so as to repeal the \$75 limitation upon the amount of outside income which may be received in any month by a person receiving benefits under title II of such act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BECKER (by request):

H. R. 5335. A bill to provide for the national defense and for conservation and public development and beneficial public use of the undeveloped water power of Niagara Falls and the Niagara River in the State of New York, in accordance with the provisions of the Niagara Redevelopment Treaty between the United States and Canada, ratified by the Senate of the United States on August 9, 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LOVRE:

H. R. 5336. A bill to authorize the construction of certain public works for flood control on the Big Sioux River at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 5337. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. J. Res. 262. Joint resolution requesting the President to terminate an executive agreement between the United States and Canada relating to diversion of water into the Great Lakes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. Res. 243. Resolution providing funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 91; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

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

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to give California control of its own budget in administering the Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to the investigation of alleged criminal activities existing on the waterfront throughout the county of Hudson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States restoring to the Territory of Hawaii the possession, use, and control of certain land in

the city of Honolulu; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass legislation enabling the Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange available lands as designated by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for other public lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, to provide irrigated pastoral areas on homes commission lands; 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. CELLER:

H. R. 5338. A bill for the relief of Heinrich (Henry), Sali, and Gitta Aviva Schor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5339. A bill for the relief of Joseph, Brocha, and Jehoushija Genger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5340. A bill for the relief of Tibor, Szuzsa (Susanne), and Judith Sauer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. R. 5341. A bill for the relief of Chi-Hsun Pan and wife Kay Pan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DODD (by request):

H. R. 5342. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Dowds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5343. A bill for the relief of Charles Antoine Marie Lefebvre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GWINN:

H. R. 5344. A bill for the relief of Bob Kan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5345. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Foureir Kan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McINTIRE:

H. R. 5346. A bill for the relief of Harue Sugahara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H. R. 5347. A bill for the relief of Jullanna Mamczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL (by request):

H. R. 5348. A bill for the relief of Nunzio Lo Buono; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 5349. A bill authorizing the United States Government to reconvey certain lands to W. C. Pallmeyer and E. M. Cole; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 5350. A bill for the relief of Miriam Sperring; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 5351. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands by the United States to the North Charleston Lands Corp.; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 5352. A bill for the relief of Waltraud Hlawna and Georg Franz Kielhauser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. R. 5353. A bill for the relief of the incorporated village of Westhampton Beach, N. Y.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H. R. 5354. A bill for the relief of Liborio Guido Ruttilio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 5355. A bill for the relief of Eva Gyori; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

279. By the SPEAKER: Petition of T. S. Kinney and others, of Orlando, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, social-security legislation, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

280. Also, petition of Frank Severa, Trenton, N. J., relative to stating a grievance that he is being unlawfully detained in the State prison at Trenton, N. J.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1953

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all majesty and mercy, by Thy grace we have awakened to the light of a new day, conscious of our high calling and responsibilities as colleagues and coworkers with one another in building a nobler civilization.

May we never become discouraged and disheartened by the magnitude of this task or allow our sense of its difficulties to exceed our sense of Thy divine power.

We pray that the spiritual ideals and principles may be given the place of paramount importance and become dynamic in the social order which we are seeking to establish.

May the minds and hearts of men be cleansed of all those attitudes and ambitions which cause discord and dissension and division among the nations of the earth.

Show us how we may help mankind cast out the selfish and supercilious spirit which engenders hatred and strife and may it be supplanted by the magnanimous spirit of love which makes for tolerance and sympathy, for fellowship and cooperation, for peace and good will.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 746. An act for the relief of Tibor Kálmán Jalsovicsky;

H. R. 782. An act for the relief of Kurt J. Hain and Arthur Karge;

H. R. 880. An act for the relief of Dr. Suzanne Van Amerongen;

H. R. 974. An act for the relief of Dr. Morad Malek-Aslani;

H. R. 1243. An act to amend the act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. 16);

H. R. 1563. An act to amend Veterans Regulation No. 2 (a), as amended, to provide that the amount of certain unnegotiated checks shall be paid as accrued benefits upon the death of the beneficiary-payee, and for other purposes;