MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and announced that on February 27, 1954, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

- S. 6. An act for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Godschalk.
- S. 27. An act for the relief of Anni Welhelmine Skoda.
- S. 205. An act for the relief of Evodia J. Kitzih.
- S. 236. An act for the relief of Amir Hassan Sepahan.
- S. 294. An act conferring United States citizenship posthumously upon Henry Litmanowitz (Litman).
- S. 305. An act for the relief of Antonio Vocales.
- S. 313. An act for the relief of Isaac D. Nahama.
- S. 323. An act for the relief of Rose Cohen.
- S. 325. An act for the relief of Lea Ming.
- S. 569. An act for the relief of Lina Anna Adelheid (Adam) Hoyer.
- S. 606. An act for the relief of Hannelore Netz and her two children.
- S. 730. An act for the relief of Winfried Kohl
- S. 823. An act for the relief of Karin Rita Grubb.
- S. 973. An act for the relief of Dr. Jawad Haddad.
- S. 1009. An act for the relief of Zsofia Weingarts.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following acts be read into the record:

- S. 1018. An act for the relief of George Ellis Elliott.
- S. 1296. An act for the relief of Stefan Virgilus Issarou.
- S. 1291. An act for the relief of Emmanuel Aristides Neto.
- S. 1333. An act for the relief of Lydja L. Anumrany.
- S. 1443. An act for the relief of Jose Deang.
- S. 2899. An act to retrocede to the State of Ohio certain jurisdiction over certain highways within Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. GREEN) be excused from attending sessions of the Senate beginning today and for the next 2 weeks, for the purpose of attending the 10th Inter-American Conference, which convenes today at Caracas, Venezuela. The Senator from Rhode Island was designated by the Secretary of State as a congressional adviser on the United States delegation to the Conference.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, leave is granted.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. Case, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Roads of the Committee on Public Works was authorized to meet today during the session of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
The legislative clerk read the nomination of Henry F. Holland to be Assistant Secretary of State, without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
The legislative clerk read the nomination of Roswell Burchard Perkins to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank M. Kalteux to be Commissioner of a routine nature be confirmed en bloc.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
The legislative clerk read the nominations of Morton P. Fisher to be a judge on the Tax Court of the United States, without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS
The legislative clerk read the nominations of collectors of customs, without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

COMPTROLLER OF CUSTOMS
The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank M. Kalteux to be Comptroller of Customs with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., without objection, it is so ordered.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES
The legislative clerk read the nominations of Earl Warren to be Chief Justice of the United States, without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the nominations of collectors of customs be confirmed en bloc.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the nominations of collectors of customs be confirmed en bloc.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I understand that the nominee has indicated that he will not be able to serve. At the request of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen], I ask that the nomination be passed over temporarily.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make a very brief statement regarding the Chief Justice of the United States.

Earl Warren was born in Los Angeles, Calif., on March 19, 1891, the son of Mathias Hiram Johnson. He received his bachelor of laws degree at the University of California in 1912, and the degree of doctor of jurisprudence at the University of California, in 1916.

He holds the degree of honorary doctor of laws from the University of Redlands, College of the Pacific, University of South Dakota, Mills College, Cornell (Iowa) College, Occidental, Jewish Theological Seminary, Union (New York) College, and the University of Alaska.

He married Nina P. Meyers on October 14, 1925. His children are James C., Virginia, Earl, Dorothy, Nina Elizabeth, and Robert.

He was admitted to the California bar in 1914. He practiced in San Francisco and Oakland from 1914 to 1917; he served on the California Assembly Judiciary Committee of the California Legislature in 1918; he served as deputy city attorney of the city of Oakland from 1919 to 1920; deputy district attorney of Alameda County from 1920 to 1923; chief deputy district attorney from 1925 to 1926; district attorney from 1926 to 1939; attorney general of California from 1939 to 1943; and Governor of California from 1943 through 1953, until his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States.

I have known the Chief Justice for almost 30 years. I know him as an outstanding American and a person of unimpeachable integrity. He possesses great ability, and I think he is an outstanding choice to be Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the people of California regard Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, with great pride. Shortly the United States Senate will overwhelmingly confirm the nomination of a distinguished native son of the State of California, and the honor to represent, to be the 14th Chief Justice of our country.

Chief Justice Warren has devoted almost an entire lifetime to the service of his native commonwealth. Recognized as a distinguished lawyer, he enjoys an unassailed and high reputation as an able public administrator, not only within the legal profession but also beyond that realm, in the entire broad field of governmental and public administration.

Some time ago the New York Times published an illuminating article entitled "The 'Unparsnapien' Chief Justice of the United States." I ask unanimous consent that several pertinent paragraphs of the article be printed in the Record, at this point in my remarks.

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

UNPARTISAN CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

By James Bassett

Los Angeles—Earl Warren, of California, called to his country's most honored judicial post in his 62d year, combines in a curious way some qualities of Abraham Lincoln, Hiram Johnson, and the average man.

If you ask him what sort of politician he is, Mr. Warren is likely to recall Lincoln's self-joke: "I'm a slow walker, but I never walk backward." And like the late Senator Johnson, of California, he has made a name for himself as a ruthless prosecutor of dishonest public officials, then as a highly individualistic governor.

But perhaps Mr. Warren can best be characterized as a spectator aversive to any kind of national moulding made in a self-made State. His parents, he likes to say, could not even "afford the luxury of a child name." But all through his life he has worked, beginning with his grammar-school years when he peddled ice cream for 25 cents a day, until he reached the position of Assistant Attorney General, in 1939.

As the former Governor's friends and followers put it, Warren has been preparing himself for just such a responsibility throughout his 34 years in public life. His political makeup is judicial, deliberative, and rational. His record indicates a keen sense of the legal nature of things. They point out further that some of California's, as well as the Nation's, best jurists have been men who approached the bench "cold," whereas some of the worst have been legal experts grudgingly in over-warm regard for cold textbook law.

In his unprecedented three terms as Governor, Mr. Warren signed some 10,000 bills. None were overturned by judicial review; and exceedingly few of his careful vetoes of other legislation were overridden by the legislature.

Beyond the question of Earl Warren's lack of formal judicial experience is the more fundamental issue of economic, social, and philosophical beliefs. A guide to these beliefs is provided by his writings, speeches, and actions as Governor.

"The radical," Warren says, "will be satisfied with nothing short of revolution. The reactionary will be satisfied with nothing short of retrogression."

Neither extremist view, he thinks, commands more than a small minority of the total populace. Therefore, he says, the "70 or more percent in between *** make the decision for the Nation. *** These people represent the backbone of our citizenry. They are the vast majority of the working people of our country, and the people in our businesses and professions."

In California he applied his philosophy to a peculiar brand of unparsiapien, personalized politics—something quite different from the hallowed Warrenian. Warrenism worked. In a State where Democrats outnumber Republicans 2 to 1, he meantime was able to impose his will on the legislature, in favor of the interests of the working man.

Back in 1930, when as district attorney he was cleaning up an Angeleno sleazebag of corruption in Alameda County, Warren remarked: "The public never turned me down. I took my story right to them, told them the facts bluntly, and when we get into a pinch they stayed with us."

So successful has this practice been that, without tooting his own horn, unparsiapien is now a guaranteed term by leading both parties to it in the primary.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the pride of the people of my State of California, I believe, is the pride of the people of the United States. An outstanding professional lawyer and, indeed, an outstanding American, is about to be confirmed for the highest judicial post in the Nation.

It is fitting at this moment to refer to the canons of professional and judicial ethics announced by the Bar Association.

The preamble of the canons con-
The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE ARMY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. John Alexander Klein to be Adjutant General, United States Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Air National Guard.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Air National Guard are confirmed en bloc.

IN THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nominations in the Navy are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the nominations confirmed today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all nominations confirmed this day.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. For the Information of the Senate, particularly for the information of Senators who were not in the Chamber earlier today, following the regular morning hour I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills and other measures on the Legislative Calendar to which there is no objection, starting at the point where the Senate ended its consideration of measures on the last call of the calendar, with the exception that Calendar No. 373, S. 1691, to authorize Potomac Electric Power Co. to construct, maintain, and operate in the District of Columbia and to cross Kenilworth Avenue, NE., in said District, with certain railroad track crossings, electrical facilities, and for other purposes, which has been added to the list of measures on the calendar to be considered today.
Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Resolution of City of Lawrence, Mass.

Whereas the admission of Communist China to the United Nations would destroy the purpose, betray the letter and violate the charter of that organization; and

Whereas the Red Chinese have disregarded every rule of civilized human behavior in imposing slavery upon the people of China and in murdering and torturing innocent civilians and prisoners of war, among which were some of our own young men; and

Whereas such an admission to the United Nations of the international gangsters who control the Red Chinese would destroy the prestige of our own Government and of the United Nations.

We hereby urge every citizen of Lawrence, Mass., to voice his opposition to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations by signing his signature to a petition which is now being circulated throughout the country by the Committee for One Million.

Through such action, we will help strengthen the hands of our own Government and let our friends in Asia know just where we stand on this issue.

JOHN J. BUCKLEY, Mayor.

JOSEPH E. CARNEY, Alderman.

ROBERT E. BEUMC, Alderman.

LOUIS J. SCANLAN, John W. FALLOON, Aldermen.

RENDITION OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS ON COIN-OPERATED MACHINES—LETTER FROM WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a letter from the Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs, signed by Mrs. A. A. Ladwig, secretary, favoring the enactment of Senate bill 1106, relating to the rendition of musical compositions on coin-operated machines. I present the letter for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record, together with the signatures attached.

The WISCONSIN FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS, February 25, 1954.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Chairman of Subcommittee, Senate Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator: The State Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs passed a resolution requesting your personal attention to the favorable passing of legislation relating to renditions of music—Senate bill 1106. Motion was passed to have the secretary send this message with the names of all members who were present.

Yours truly,

Verna Zeldler, Milwaukee; Mrs. Lillian Schriber, Milwaukee; Elmer H. Rohl, Sheboygan; Mrs. Henry Koehnlein, Waushara; Mrs. W. A. Freehob,aukauk; Mrs. Lyle Brown, Waukon; Mrs. C. E. White, Madison; Mrs. A. A. Ladwig, West Allis.

APPROPRIATION FOR FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record and appropriately referred a resolution adopted by the Nonpartisan League, whose chairman is Mr. Joe Wicks, of Cannon Ball, N. Dak., relating to appropriations for the Farmers' Home Administration in North Dakota.

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

Whereas it is reported that the Farmers' Home Administration has exhausted its appropriations for veterans' benefits within the State of North Dakota; and

Whereas there is a great demand for further loans from the Farmers' Home Administration as a result of poor crops, drought, and increased contaminations of the crop by rust; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the county chairman of the Non-Partisan League in session at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 30th day of January 1954, That additional appropriations be made to the Farmers' Home Administration in North Dakota for further loans within the State and that the Secretary of the Interior be asked to declare North Dakota a disaster area; that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the entire membership of the House and Senate from North Dakota.

Joe Wicks,
Chairman, Cannon Ball, N. Dak., Nonpartisan League.

RESOLUTIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record resolutions adopted at various meetings of the American Legion in the State of North Dakota which were sent to me by Beulah Schwantes, Mr. Edward W. Kruger, county service officer.

All these resolutions are alike with the exception of the names of the people at the bottom of them. I ask unanimous consent that although only one resolution be printed, the names of those sponsoring the remaining resolutions appear at the end of the resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution and names referred to were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Whereas when our country is in peril and the sons of Americans must go to war to protect all that is dear to us, nearly everyone waves flags at the front, tries to back up the man in uniform; nothing is too good for him, so they then say; and

Whereas as soon as the war is won, the shooting and fighting stops, and the doughboy or GI Joe returns to his home (if he is fortunate enough to return), many of us discover that he is not a wanted citizen of the very people for whom he offered to sacrifice his very life, and have grown cool toward him and that even down right Ay goods to our very entry, veterans (since he has become an ex-service­man); and

Whereas instead of remembering that GI Joe may have spent months in a living hell, and, as often happens, lay in military hospitals for weeks and months; and even now, as a civilian, he may have to return periodically to a veterans' hospital for further treatment, some of his noble countrymen have forgotten the man who helped him up with a lot of promises when they needed him and, (and, incidentally, reap the immeasurable benefits, some of which directly resulting from the wartime activities of GI Joe), now openly declare he is costly to the Government; and the world (the world has ever seen) too much money; that he is not entitled to care in a Government hospital or at Government expense; that our great Nation cannot afford to pay him adequate disability pensions, compensation, etc.; and

Whereas statistics from the United States Department of Commerce and the Veterans' Administration show that in the year 1950, when national income was $14,701 million, our Nation spent $106 million, or a little more than ninety-nine one-hundredths of one percent, that fights for the welfare of our ex-servicemen and their dependents; and

Whereas the national income for fiscal year 1953 was approximately $306 billion, and only seventy-eight one hundredths of one percent, that fights for the welfare of our ex-servicemen and their dependents and we were told that GI Joe is costly to our Nation; and

Whereas in the light of the foregoing, there is no reasonable need for the Federal Government to make, in the name of economy, any reductions in the expenditures covering actual benefits to, or take care of, the defenders of our great Nation and their dependents, as is now being done; and

Whereas there is every reason why the expenditures for veterans' benefits should be increased, instead of decreased, with the ever-increasing number and needs of our veteran population, due to the wars (and resulting veterans) which those, opposing such expenditures, are ever increasing, for the most part, their own private, business, social and political standing, at the very evident expense of the lives of their fellow men, women, and children directly participating in, and, or affected by, such conflicts and aftermaths: Now be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to carry in all appropriations the provision for veterans' administration and all veterans' affairs, provisions explicitly denying the arbitrarily assumed right of any Government official or group to, in any way whatsoever, impound, withdraw, or otherwise reduce such appropriations, or any portions of those, since such actions are now having a detrimental and demoralizing effect on the lives and lives of the legally and morally eligible veterans and their dependents; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to carry in all appropriations laws affecting the Veterans' Administration and all veterans' affairs, provisions explicitly denying the arbitrarily assumed right of any Government official or group to, in any way whatsoever, impound, withdraw, or otherwise reduce such appropriations, or any portions of those, since such actions are now having a detrimental and demoralizing effect on the lives and lives of the legally and morally eligible veterans and their dependents; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to carry in all appropriations laws affecting the Veterans' Administration and all veterans' affairs, provisions explicitly denying the arbitrarily assumed right of any Government official or group to, in any way whatsoever, impound, withdraw, or otherwise reduce such appropriations, or any portions of those, since such actions are now having a detrimental and demoralizing effect on the lives and lives of the legally and morally eligible veterans and their dependents; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to carry in all appropriations laws affecting the Veterans' Administration and all veterans' affairs, provisions explicitly denying the arbitrarily assumed right of any Government official or group to, in any way whatsoever, impound, withdraw, or otherwise reduce such appropriations, or any portions of those, since such actions are now having a detrimental and demoralizing effect on the lives and lives of the legally and morally eligible veterans and their dependents; be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to carry in all appropriations laws affecting the Veterans' Administration and all veterans' affairs, provisions explicitly denying the arbitrarily assumed right of any Government official or group to, in any way whatsoever, impound, withdraw, or otherwise reduce such appropriations, or any portions of those, since such actions are now having a detrimental and demoralizing effect on the lives and lives of the legally and morally eligible veterans and their dependents; be it further
POWER POLICY OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—TELEGRAM

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a telegram sent to me from Casper, Wyo., written by Carl Bechtold, international representative, Eighth District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., relating to the REA.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CASPER, WYO., December 15, 1953.
Hon. William A. Lux, Chairman.
United States Senator from North Dakota.
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.:
The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., has members employed in electrical and gas utilities, power companies, and Federal public power enterprises. The success and survival of the REA cooperatives is of vital concern to us, to the companies, and Federal public power enterprises who are conscientiously trying to make the best of the situation.

The policy being proposed by the Department of the Interior means almost certain destruction and bankruptcy to REA cooperatives who are conscientiously trying to make their members energy independent, in order to repay their loans to the Federal Government. Any action on the part of your committee to delay for at least 1 year the adoption of proposed power policy for further study will be appreciated by all of our membership in Wyoming regardless of what their employment source might be.

C. BECHTOLD,
International Representative, Eighth District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L.

THE FARM PROGRAM

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a letter received from a farmer of Hope, N. Dak., by the name of Harold A. Willmert, dealing with the farm situation.

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

HOPE, N. DAK., December 5, 1953.
Dear Senator Langer:
In reply to your letter of recent date will say that there are quite a few things that Congress could do to help the farmers. They are the following things being done that are a cause of a lot of concern, as well as a lot of hardships, at least to the farmers of our great Northwest.

This man Benson seems to want the farmers to go through some sort of freeing-out process, and would like to see a large part of that freight bill charged to farmers fall by the wayside. What, pray tell me, are we going to do with the farmers that he calls inefficient, in fact, the farmers that pay more than a third of the freight in a commodity that has a freight charge of less than a third, what are we going to do with these farmers, other than to see that they are helped?

The following report of a committee of the House of Representatives dealing with farm problems for the past year is of interest to me. The committee, made up of farmers and Democrats, were hired to do the report of the farm situation under the House of Representatives. This is of interest to us farmers in North Dakota get passed.

What kind of a program does Benson have? None that I can see. What are they doing about Canadian rye and oats? Not much, bragging about cutting imports of oats to 32 million bushels after the damage has been done. We could have used 10 million acres to grow the wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax that are now imported the last year. How can I or the rest of the farmers support a $300-billion debt in the United States and Canada's economy as well, on $1 corn, $1.25 wheat, and $3 flax as Benson would like to see? Well I don't expect Congress or Secretary Benson to put out any constructive legislation, so I am going to act accordingly. If they want a depression, they have a good start, and for one, I have pledged myself to quit buying anything at all that I possibly can get along without. I have averaged buying $5,000 worth of farm machinery every year for the past three or four years. I shall get along with what I have. I am going to tighten up while I can, some others will do the same, a lot of others will have to. Republicans will lose control of Congress this next election. I have offered to wager $25 that they would but have found no takers as yet.

Well Senator Langer, you asked for it, so I have tried to send you my views. I have tried both ways. The administration sounds too much like his prosperity around the corner, I am not a Farmers' Union member, the Farm Bureau, and surely not proud of Mr. Kline, the Farm Bureau's president.

With best wishes,

Harold A. Willmert.
The purpose of the bill is as follows:

First. To maintain the basic program of vocational rehabilitation in the States by allotting to each State which maintains its State appropriation Federal funds equal to 100 percent of the administration, guidance and placement expenditures, and 50 percent of the cash-service expenditures for the base year 1953.

Second. To provide for the extension and improved rehabilitation of the program by allotting additional Federal funds to the States on a population basis, with one State dollar required to earn one Federal dollar, without regard for categories of expenditures.

Third. To end the obligation of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to reimburse States for expenditures in excess of allotments.

Fourth. In States having two rehabilitation agencies, to provide for dividing funds between them in keeping with the ratio existing in the base year.

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

The bill (S. 3039) to amend the grant provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, introduced by Mr. Goldwater, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

LEASE OF CERTAIN RESTRICTED INDIAN LANDS, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Chavez], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of Arizona or on the Navaho Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico for religious, educational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 3043. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of Arizona on the Navaho Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico for religious, educational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. CoopEr:

S. 3050. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution requesting the President to appoint October 8 as Left Erikson Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

AMENDMENT OF GRANT PROVISIONS OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION ACT

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the grant provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO OAKDALE AND SOUTH SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATION DISTRICTS, CALIFORNIA, IN CONSTRUCTION OF TRI-DAM PROJECT

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing for Federal support of what is to me a fine example of local initiative. It provides Federal assistance to permit the financing and construction of the Tri-Dam project on the Stanislaus River in California.

This is not Federal assistance in the usual sense. One of the Counties in Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, agencies of the State of California, at the cost of $1 1/2 million have completed the planning and engineering of the $50 million irrigation hydroelectric Tri-Dam project. These people, approximately 30,000 in all, have voted by an overwhelming majority to assume the repayment of this $50 million project needed for the development of their irrigation water-storage facilities.

The proposed legislation would authorize a Federal loan to the districts of an amount equal to 40 percent of the cost of the project properly applicable to irrigation but not exceeding $10,- 370,000. This latter figure is for initial financing and because of first costs which prevent the immediate contemplated financing of the project through issuance of revenue bonds.

To me this is a fine opportunity to apply the amount of our administration which is the recognition of the common responsibility of the Federal, State and local Governments toward improvement of our Nation's resources.

Mr. President, in this instance there is not only local participation but the people of the districts have indicated a desire to assume the whole burden of the project. When the Federal loan is repaid as provided in the bill, there will be all of the benefits of a federally sponsored project without ultimate cost to the Federal Government. It is certain within our national interest to encourage such self-help when it is intelligently pursued and relieves the Government of certain burdens.

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

The bill (S. 3040) to provide financial assistance to the Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, California, in the construction of the Tri-Dam project, introduced by Mr. Kuchel, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES UTILIZATION ACT

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Fulbright], from Arkansas [Mr. Faunsaurt], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to implement the authority of existing law so as to provide the Secretary of Agriculture broader authority to utilize surplus agric-
cultural commodities to aid unemployed persons and their families.

The bill is modeled after the section 32 program which has worked so well and which will continue. The bill will augment the assistance to the unemployed and their families available under the section 32 program.

The bill recognizes the following basic facts:

First. The reduction and termination of war and national defense activities is creating unemployment in many communities, particularly mining and manufacturing areas.

Second. Other economic factors are also creating unemployment.

Third. Extensive unemployment imposes excessive burdens on State and local welfare agencies.

Fourth. Unemployment compensation payments are inadequate both from the standpoint of the amount of the payment and their duration.

Fifth. Relief of the distress and suffering of unemployed persons and their families is a matter of deep concern to the Nation.

Sixth. Congress has established the principle of using surplus agricultural commodities to give the unemployed and their families the opportunity to support themselves.

Seventh. The American people—incorporating the unemployed and their families—own through the instrumentality of the Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of beef, butter, cheese, powdered milk, vegetable oils, peanuts, and other food commodities in excess of market requirements, and the Government from time to time assembles perishable commodities to alleviate surpluses.

Eighth. The disposal of such commodities to State and local welfare agencies for distribution to the unemployed and their families would not only be of great benefit in conserving and promoting the health of the recipients, but would also provide a means to prevent waste and would benefit the farmer by helping to stabilize prices of farm commodities by the removal of surpluses.

Ninth. There is in existence in the Nation an organization—an established system for determining the extent of unemployment in particular areas throughout the country.

Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks an article from the Washington Evening Star of February 11, 1954, stating that the Department of Agriculture is donating Government-owned surplus foods to about two hundred thousand needy persons in West Virginia, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wyoming, Colorado and California.

Mr. President, Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, these foods are being distributed under provisions that have been in the law for many years authorizing the utilization, for welfare and disaster purposes, of agricultural commodities purchased with surplus commodities for the relief of needy families have increased sharply in the large, populous centers of the country, and it is pointed out that if the present rate of requests continues long or increases to any great extent, section 32 funds may be needed to handle the additional requests. They cite the limited amount of such funds and the limitations which the law imposes upon their use.

The President in his budget message advised that about $241 million will be in the section 32 fund in fiscal year 1955 a total of $421 million, derived from $241 million in carry-over funds, plus $180 million available from current tariff collections.

The President advised that anticipated expenditures will amount to $235 million. We know that this estimate necessarily had to be based largely on past experience, as it was impossible to foresee the extent of unemployment.

After deducting the anticipated expenditure, there will be left approximately $186 million in the section 32 fund, for use in meeting unanticipated needs of all the established programs, including the school-lunch program. These programs must be fully protected.

As I have stated, there are all limitations imposed by the law on the use of section 32 funds—limitations that restrict the types and quantities of commodities that may be purchased with section 32 funds either direct from producers or from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. For instance, the law provides that section 32 funds shall be devoted principally to perishable non-basic commodities other than those commodities designated in title II of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The designated commodities in title II are those nonbasics that carry mandatory price supports. The designated foods are honey, milk, butter, and the products of milk and butterfat.

Yet these designated nonbasics and the basics are the commodities that are in largest supply in the stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

So we readily see that we may soon have our heads against the ceiling in respect to our ability to fulfill, from section 32 funds and commodities, the increasing number of requests for assistance arising from unemployment.

The purpose of our bill is to implement the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture so as to enable him to augment—with stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation—the surplus food available to the unemployed, from section 32 funds.

I want to make it clear that the authority conferred upon the Secretary by our bill is additional authority and not authority that had been conferred upon him by any provision of existing law and this is specifically spelled out in the bill. In other words, the bill fully protects established section 32 outlets, such as the finds, which will continue, and insures that no funds or commodities needed by such established programs shall be diverted from such programs.

The Secretary is authorized to request of Commodity Credit Corporation owned stocks for welfare purposes if deemed by the Secretary as necessary to prevent spoilage. But no provision is made for the refilling of funds either through the bulky storage-size packages and quantities to a size suitable for distribution. Nor does the law provide authority for the use of funds for distribution in the manner provided in the case of section 32 acquired commodities.

Our bill will provide the Secretary of Agriculture this additional authority, in the amount of funds for re packaging and distribution to the extent that such funds are in excess of the needs of previously established outlets for section 32 acquired commodities.

Mr. President, the persistent rise in unemployment in the Nation is a source of deep concern. While we have continued to lock hopefully for a downward shift in the present trend of unemployment, Government agencies report a further sharp rise.

The Government figures on unemployment give us some indication of the extent, of the type, and of the period, vary. The most conservative figure covering the period from the first week in December to the first week in January was published early this month by the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau reported the number of unemployed at 2,359,000—an increase of 393,000 in 1 month. On the other hand, the Department of Labor reported the number of unemployed increased by 2 million between mid-December and mid-January.

Today the Department of Commerce, using a different system of measurement, reported total unemployment in January at 59.8 million, with 3,087,000 unemployed. This is some 728,000 more unemployed than previously reported by the Department of Commerce for the same period.

Included in the figure of 59.8 million employed are 6.9 million workers employed less than 15 hours a week, and another 2.1 million workers that were estimated to work only from 1 to 14 hours a week; and, of course, the figures on the unemployed are only the number of breadwinners that are out of jobs and do not take into account the number of people in their families that are dependent on these breadwinners.

The figures added together do not, of course, constitute any great percentage of our total population. But if we are to give the unemployment figure its true meaning, we have to break it down and see how it is spread among different areas of the country having the highest concentration of jobless persons. This is best accomplished by reference to the hourly reports of the Department of Labor. This method reports the number of unemployed persons in areas covered by the surveys conducted by the Bureau.

The January reports of the Bureau show many cities and areas in the Nation where at least 6 percent of the total labor force is out of work. There are many other areas where the extent of unemployment approaches this figure. There are still other areas in the Nation that have not been surveyed.
I ask to have printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks the Bureau's explanation of its four unemployment classification areas, as compiled by the Bureau showing the cities and areas included in each category as of January.

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

Mr. HILL. I ask to have included in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks articles from the Washington Evening Star of February 10, headed Southern Economy Burdened by Jobless Back From North.

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

Mr. HILL. I also ask to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an article from the Washington Post of February 10 relating the fact that Detroit, Mich., has, since the publication of the January report, been shifted from the classification described as moderate unemployment to substantial unemployment.

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

Mr. HILL. I have just referred to the shift of the city from the classification of moderate unemployment to substantial unemployment. I am informed that Toledo, Ohio, has experienced a similar shift and that the commissioners of the city of Los Angeles, Calif., have recently requested that their city be shifted from the classification moderate unemployment to substantial unemployment.

I ask to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an article from the Washington Post of February 25 stating that the Government has added six more areas to its critical unemployment list. The areas are, according to the article, Battle Creek, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; and the Quad-Cities area of Illinois and Iowa. The cities generally referred to as the Quad Cities are Moline, East Moline, Rock Island, III., and Davenport, Iowa. They make up what is commonly called the Detroit of the farm machinery industry. Also listed in the area are Rockford, III.; La Crosse, Wis., and other public institutions, N. Y.; Welch, W. Va., and La Crosse, Wis.

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to point out that in my own State of Alabama, Gadsden and Jasper are in the most critical unemployment classification. Jasper is in the coal mining region of Walker County. Other areas are in the classification of moderate unemployment. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLEMENTS) who is a sponsor of this bill, well knows that in his State, Louisville, Floyed, Ill., and Danville, the Middleboro-Harlan area, the Paintsville-Prestonsburg area and Pikeville are all in the most critical unemployment classification. The Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT) who is also a sponsor of this bill, is fully aware of the fact that the Texarkana area in his State is in the most critical unemployment classification. Other areas in both Kentucky and Arkansas are in the classification of moderate unemployment.

The reports of the Bureau of Employment Security, to which I have just alluded, and its findings that I have just summarized and thereby cause a minimum of employment to be provided favors the bill to the classifications established and reviewed every 2 months by the Bureau of Employment Security for the purpose of insuring that the foods distributed under the bill go only to areas found by the Bureau to be distress areas. This means that relief under this bill will stop automatically for any reason at such time as the Bureau finds that such area is no longer a distress area.

The wisdom of this provision is that the foods shall go only to those areas in the country which are in a minimum of unemployment and need and thereby cause a minimum impact upon regular food channels. We believe that merchants in our distressed areas would welcome aid to their friends who have been long been their customers but are now unable to properly feed their families because they are unemployed.

Our aim being, as I have stated, to channel surplus foods into areas of greatest need, it seems desirable from the standpoint of uniformity of action to provide that aid to the unemployed under the section 32 program be likewise geared to the insuring that classifications of the Bureau of Employment Security.

We have taken pains to insure that no other welfare needs being served by the section 32 program are in anywise altered. In other words, the bill does not disturb or limit in any way the channeling of section 32 commodities to areas where assistance may be necessary, such as mental hospital or to State welfare agencies serving the aged, the sick and disabled, the blind and dependent children, and disaster victims, or private charitable agencies such as Red Cross, the Salvation Army, Community Chest, and other public institutions, N. Y.; Welch, W. Va., and La Crosse, Wis.

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

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I wish to point out that in my own State of Alabama, Gadsden and Jasper are in the most critical unemployment classification. Jasper is in the coal mining region of Walker County. Other areas are in the classification of moderate unemployment. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLEMENTS) who is a sponsor of this bill, well knows that in his State, Louisville, Floyed, Ill., and Danville, the Middleboro-Harlan area, the Paintsville-Prestonsburg area and Pikeville are all in the most critical unemployment classification. The Senator from Arkansas (Mr. FULBRIGHT) who is also a sponsor of this bill, is fully aware of the fact that the Texarkana area in his State is in the most critical unemployment classification. Other areas in both Kentucky and Arkansas are in the classification of moderate unemployment.

Unemployment, particularly in certain localities, is as we have been increasing at a rapid rate in Florida, Georgia and in similar climates is already here for some agricultural products and is rapidly approaching in other. This bill offers the means for matching producing agricultural commodities and realizing food requirements of the unemployed and their families. Is it not the time for action? I urge the Senate to promptly consider and pass this bill.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record as a part of my remarks on the bill, a report from the unemployment bureau as to the number of unemployed, and a classification of areas of distress.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The bill (S. 3044) to provide adequate diets for the unemployed and their families in distress areas of unemployment, introduced by Mr. HILL (for himself, Mr. CLEMENTS, and Mr. FULBRIGHT), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be entitled "The Agricultural Commodities Utilization Act."

DEFINITIONS

Sec. 2. As used in this act—

(a) The term "State" means the several States of the Union, the District of Columbia, and the several insular areas.

(b) The term "Governor," in the case of the District of Columbia, means the Board of Commissioners.

(c) The term "welfare agency" includes only an agency of a State or of a political subdivision of a State.

(d) The term "distress area" means an area classified by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor as an area of substantial unemployment.

CERTIFICATION OF DISTRESS AREAS

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Labor is authorized and directed to make periodic studies of unemployment in the United States and to designate areas as substantially unemployed at least bimonthly these cities or areas which he determines as a result of such studies to be distress areas.

PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE

Sec. 4. Upon receipt of certification by the Secretary of Labor that a city or other area is a distress area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall notify the Governor of the State within which the area is located that such area is eligible for assistance under this act, and shall make a public announcement of such eligibility. Upon receipt of a request from the Governor of such State for assistance under this act, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make available to such State and local welfare agencies as may be designated by such Governor such Government-owned surplus agricultural commodities (a) as may be necessary to provide adequate diets (or to supplement existing diets to the extent necessary to provide adequate diets) for unemployed persons and their families found by such Governor to be in need of such assistance, and (b) as may be available for such purposes.

COMMODITIES AVAILABLE FOR ASSISTANCE

Sec. 5. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to make periodic studies of the commodities available for assistance under this act. No commodities shall be utilized for assistance under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (Public Law 320, 74th Cong.), to the extent that such commodities are in
excess of the needs of previously established outlets therefor, and (b) any agricultural commodities available under the Commodity Credit Corporation through price support operations.

DELIVERY OF COMMODITIES

Sec. 6. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to provide for the preparation for delivery and the delivery of commodities under this act to State and local welfare agencies, or to any agent designated by such welfare agency for such purpose, and to pay the expenses of transportation of such commodities from the point of delivery, but none of the costs of further transportation or local distribution of such commodities shall be paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE

Sec. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall terminate the delivery of commodities under this act to any area where—

(a) The Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the Secretary of Agriculture that such area is no longer a distress area; or

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture finds that such commodities are not being used for purposes for which they have been made available under this act.

COOPERATION WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

Sec. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to consult with State and local welfare agencies, to enter into such agreements with such agencies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

Sec. 9. Sums made available to the Secretary of Agriculture under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (Public Law 320, 74th Cong.), which are not needed for other purposes, and the receipts therefrom, may be used by the Secretary to carry out the provisions of this act, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the special purpose of providing assistance to such States as the Secretary may designate at the time such sums are appropriated.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND CUT IN 30 DAYS

The Michigan commission reported that 15,000 automobile workers had been released in the past 30 days.

GET CONTRACT PRIORITY

Group IV listing entities Detroit companies to special consideration in award of Government contracts. In the event of a tie bid, a company in a distressed area automatically gets preference over a company in a non-distressed area.

The Michigan study predicted an upturn in Detroit employment by mid-May in line with anticipated increased auto sales.

WILSON CALM OVER DETROIT IDLENESS TOTAL

Secretary of Defense Wilson said yesterday that “I wouldn’t worry about Detroit.” Commenting at a news conference on Monday that the auto capital has been designated as a distressed-labor area, the former General Motors president added: “Come spring, it’s going to be all right.” The announcement from the Labor Department added Detroit to a list of 20 other major cities and 31 smaller communities with more than 6 percent of their labor forces out of work.

Wilson, speaking generally on the situation, said the Detroit area is well able to look after itself in any period of temporary hardship. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, meanwhile, there was a decline of 2 million workers on the payrolls of industry, transportation, government. Over 1 million arrived between mid-December and mid-January. The nonfarm total of employment last month—47,700,000—was the largest ever reported for the month except in 1953. It was 646,000 smaller than a year ago. A 25 percent increase in non-manufacturing industries January employment was the highest on record.

Factory payroll figures showed 320,000 between mid-December and mid-January, BLS said. This drop, appreciably larger than usual, was described as the sharpest reduction for the season since the recession year 1949.

The Government has added 6 more areas to its special unemployment list, bringing to 59 the number eligible for special Federal help in trying to create jobs.

The new areas are three major industrial centers—Battle Creek, Mich, South Bend, Ind., and the quad-cities area of Elgin, Ill and Dubuque, Iowa, and three smaller regions, Hudson, N. Y., Welch, W. Va., and La Crosse, Wis.

The Labor Department blamed the increase in unemployment on layoffs in the auto industry, farm machinery, coal, textile, general durable-goods manufacturing, transportation, and trade.

An area is listed as having substantial unemployment when 6 percent or more of its labor force is jobless, with no immediate prospect of increased work. In such areas firms may bid on certain Government contracts, subject to the condition that they sell to rehire unemployed in distressed cities.

Meantime, Government officials said there is no chance employment will pick up next month. To bolster their optimism, they have Census Bureau statistics showing that employment has risen in March in 12 of the past 13 years.

Since the unemployment census started in 1941, the number of jobless has increased in March only once. That was the immediate postwar year of 1946. Even during the 1949 recession, employment rose by 480,000 in March.

Mr. Eisenhowe conferred with AFL President George Meany, who has expressed concern about rising unemployment. The Chief
Executive also met with State labor officials and union representatives attending a labor conference here.

[From the Washington Star of February 10, 1954]

Southern Economy Burdened by Jobless Workers

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 10.—There are signs that the South's economic system is being complicated by an undercurrent of displaced job seekers.

These unemployed are southerners, most of them laborers and former farmworkers, who went North during the 1940's, lured by high wages.

During the last few months, a lot of them, via the wake of northern industrial layoffs and other reasons, are coming home.

Any sizable drift back would add to pressure already felt in the Cotton Belt, coming on top of cotton-acreage cutbacks, mechanization, and day cropping.

Eight thousand near hunger

Some farm laborers believe the homing winds are bringing on the largescale situation in upper east Arkansas and part of the Missouri-booth, where about 6,000 are still listed on the edge of hunger.

"I think the biggest trouble is that a lot of people who went up North are coming back," Hilton Bracey, manager of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, said today.

"And a lot of people who usually move on after crops are cut, are stuck around. There are a lot of factors. Drought, maybe, but it's hard to put a finger on it."

April will tell

There won't be any clear picture until about April, when planting is under way and seasonal layoffs in industry usually end.

For unemployed farmworkers, another factor that might increase the outflow is the stringent law because of the cotton surplus.

Reduced cotton acreage has put an undetermined number of tenant farm families on the road. There isn't enough cotton land to go around. Some farm owners have turned to day cropping.

Under this method, the farmer hires workers by the day when he needs them.

Under the old sharecropping system, the worker has a place in the field. If he ran out of money in midwinter, the planter would advance credit on the next crop.

Unemployment claims

Louisiana and South Carolina reported a normal seasonal increase in interstate claims.

Arkansas noted an increase, but "not too great a trend."

Sharp increases in such claims were counted, however, by Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and North Carolina.

In Tennessee about 8,000 interstate claims are on file, double last year's total.

Alabama: Interstate claims up to 2,830 for January, 100 percent over the previous 4-month period.

Georgia: A steady increase of claims over the past 5 months, ranging from 770 in September to 1,675 in January.

Florida: January claims 4,865, about 1,000 more than for the same period in 1963.

North Carolina: 2,745 new interstate claims in January, a 91.4 percent increase over 1953.

Explanation of Classification Codes

Group I—Areas of labor shortage: Areas in which labor shortages exist or are expected to occur in the near future which will impede economic growth.

Group II—Areas of balanced labor supply: Areas in which current and prospective labor demand and supply are approximately in balance.

Group III—Areas of moderate labor surplus: Areas in which current and prospective labor supply moderately exceeds labor requirements.

Group IV—Areas of substantial labor surplus: Areas in which current and prospective labor supply substantially exceeds labor requirements.

Administrative regions of the Bureau of Employment Security

Region I: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.

Region II: New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico.

Region III: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia.

Region IV: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Region V: Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio.

Region VI: Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Region VII: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

Region VIII: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Region IX: Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Region X: Arizona, California, Nevada, Hawaii.


Classification of Labor Market Areas According to Relative Adequacy of Labor Supply, January 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Group I</th>
<th>Group II</th>
<th>Group III</th>
<th>Group IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Atlantic City, N. J.; Gloucester, N. J.; Mayaguez, P. R.; Fonce, P. R.; San Juan—P. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Group I</td>
<td>Group II</td>
<td>Group III</td>
<td>Group IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Region IV

Group I: None.

Group II: Jackson, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Macon, Ga.; Alten, S. C.; Augusta, Ga.


Group IV: Gadsden, Ala.; Jasper, Ala.; Cedartown-Rockmart, Ga.; La Follette-Jellico-Tazewell, Tenn.; Newport, Tenn.

Region V

Group I: None.

Group II: Flint, Mich.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Lansing, Mich.; Shiawassee, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbus, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio; Lima, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio.

Group III: Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Canton, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio.


Region VI

Group I: None.

Group II: Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Madison, Wis.

Group III: Davison, Des Moines, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill.; Joliet, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Evanston, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; South Bend, Ind.; Duluth, Minn., Superior, Wis.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Racine, Wis.


Region VII

Group I: None.

Group II: Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Keokuk, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Nebr.

Group III: Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.

Group IV: None.

Region VIII

Group I: None.

Group II: Tulsa, Okla.; Dallas, Tex.; Houston, Tex.


Group IV: Texarkana, Tex.-Ark.

Region IX

Group I: None.

Group II: Denver, Colo.

* Areas in the Group IV column marked with an asterisk do not meet the criteria for classification as chronic labor surplus areas in which certified defense facilities may receive additional tax amortization consideration.

1 Areas in the Group IV column marked with an asterisk do not meet the criteria for classification as chronic labor surplus areas in which certified defense facilities may receive additional tax amortization consideration.

2 Smaller areas covered because of substantial labor shortages. These areas are not part of the regular major area reporting program of the Bureau of Employment Security and its affiliated State employment security agencies.
Group III: Salt Lake City, Utah.
Group IV: Albuquerque, New Mex.

Region X
Group I: None.
Group II: San Diego, Calif.
Group III: Chico, Ariz.; Fresno, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Sacramento, Calif.; San Bernardino-Riverside, Calif.; San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.; Stockton, Calif.; Honolulu, T. H.
Group IV: None.

Region XI
Group I: None.
Group II: None.
Group IV: Tacoma, Wash.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for the orderly planting of farm commodities for diverting such acres from production by the establishment of acreage allotments. I ask unanimous consent that the bill together with a statement by me explaining the bill be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the Record.

Amendments

Mr. HUMPHREY. The bill, as reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, was the result of a study of the Secretary of Agriculture to establish policies and programs for the use of acreage diverted from production by the establishment of acreage allotments. I asked unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) the Congress hereby finds and declares that the disorderly planting of farm commodities due to the use of acreage allotments made necessary by wartime production and the failure of American farm production to move in world trade markets and purchasing power of farmers and that these conditions affect the planting of the other crops not under acreage allotments and the increased surplus of nonbasic commodities, and will not increase soil fertility, and whereas we have examined the increment of acreage of fertile soil and with a greatly increasing need for the restoration of our soils if generations to come are to enjoy our present high standard of living.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish a program for the use of acres taken out of production because of the declaration of acreage allotments.

Sec. 1. The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide, through agreements with producers or by other voluntary methods, that acreage of commodities subject to acreage allotments in order to be eligible for this program must be taken out of production of any crop sold in normal channels of trade or used in the production of any product sold in normal channels of trade. Diverted acres are to be used for the production of the following purposes:

- Practices to be used in carrying on this program are to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, taking into consideration soil-conserving practices normally used in each farming area of the country. Such acreage shall also be eligible for benefit payments under such program or any new program now in effect or to be put into effect by the Congress.
- Sec. 3. Rental or benefit payments in connection with such agreements or other methods provided for under this section shall not be less than 25 percent of the average county per-acre yield of the commodity subject to acreage allotments, by multiplying the support price of said commodity to arrive at the per-acre rental or benefit payment. Payments for the use of such diverted acres shall be made on contiguous tracts in order to encourage soil-conservation practices, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the authority to make payments for the use of such diverted acres not in excess of 10 percent of the acreage that would be diverted because of the establishment of acreage allotments.
- Sec. 4. No payment shall be made to any cooperator in such program for less than $25 nor more than $3,500.

The statement by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

One of agriculture's most pressing problems is what to do about acres diverted from production by the establishment of acreage allotments. We can ease that problem by providing the proper incentive for diverting such acres into conservation farming building up our soil to meet future needs.

During an address before the 16th annual banquet of the Grain Terminal Association at St. Paul, Minn. last December, I outlined some constructive steps I felt needed to be taken for American agriculture.

Among them was this comment: "We need adequate incentive premiums to convert 'diverted acres' under production restrictions should provide soil-conserving practices, rather than to other competing and soil depleting crops. That is just what my bill proposes to provide.

This is a constructive move supported by all of the great farm organizations, and called for by President Eisenhower in his messages to this Congress.

Resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its convention in Chicago same date I was speaking about "diverted acres" in St. Paul, call for stock-piling fertility in the soil, building a "soil fertility bank" as a reserve for use in national emergencies.

My bill would encourage such conservation of our resources, at a time when we are threatened with production not beyond human need but, rather, the demand at prices reasonable to the producer.

Without a positive program of wide land use, the use of one of the most precious gifts of God, the good earth, will not be secured. Our present program of protective crops would be defeated if the surplus of nonbasic commodities and help defeat the very purpose of acreage allotments.

We spend millions every year to mothball our naval and merchant marine vessels. Isn't an even better investment in our future standard of living and defense to "mothball" our fertile acres, not merely preserving them as we do ships but actually improving them while they are "resting" in reserve? Even the 25 percent of the average county per-acre yield of the commodity subject to acreage controls and multiplying it by the support price of the commodity.

The bill provides that if 30 percent of the fertile soil, and only a concentrated program of restoration will assure us of the food our rapidly growing population will need in the years to come.

Now, when acres must be diverted from production of some of the cash crops with which we must be maintained for the good of all, seems the logical time to move forward on our conservation efforts.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Minneapolis Star, long one of the Midwest's most active champions of conservation, has called for such an approach as my bill provides. I ask unanimous consent that an editorial published in the Star on Tuesday, February 23, entitled "Soil Banks for Idle Acres," be published in the Record at this point in my remarks.

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

SOIL BANKS FOR IDLE ACRES

Troubling many farmers and officials is the question of what to do with land taken out of production. Many of the acres taken out of production have been taken from the old "barley bank." The problem won't be solved if a man cuts down on his wheat acreage only to increase his barley planting.

In a letter to the Star, Lester M. Anderson, of Litchfield, Minn., accuses us of propagandizing against the farmer in the name of the consumer. He says farmers are quite willing to do their part in acreage adjustments, thus released he suggests a Government payment to cover rent and the seed to put the land into soil-building farming.

The Star is very much interested in maintaining farm income because this whole region is largely dependent on farm products. It is generally agreed that Government supports are bound to be discontinued and that Government supports should be insurance against drastic drops in income, but that the government must provide a mechanism for the market, not for Government storehouses.

As for soil-building payments, we think the farmers are the ones who have the problem. Government officials are talking about soil banks, by which they mean storehouses for fertility. Bills are already before Congress to implement the soil-banking plan.

Under the old PMA, so-called conservation payments were made—and to some extent still are being made—to farmers for practices which have little relationship to soil conservation. But if a program is evolved which actually encourages the building up of the soil, all Americans should support it. A nation which is growing by 3 million population a year will need all the good earth that can be found.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, my colleague, the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Cooper], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by increasing the penalty rate on tobacco marketed in excess of acreage allotments from 40 percent of the current year's average price to 50 percent of the previous year's average price.

The basic strength of the tobacco program, and, in great part, the great success of the program can be traced directly to the need for the market. Congress has demonstrated by the fact that since 1939, marketing quotas and acreage allotments have been approved by the growers in referendum held every third year. The last over-all vote resulted in 98
percent of the growers favoring quotas in the Burley, flue-cured, and dark tobacco areas, representing over 98 percent of all the tobacco grown in the United States.

The measure introduced today meets with the approval of the great majority of the growers, and represents, in their judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if unchecked, could constitute a threat to the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

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

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. Clements (for himself, Mr. Hennings, and Mr. Cooper), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEIF ERICKSON DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day.

People of Scandinavian descent all over the United States are proud of the fact that they played a part in the early discovery of America when the distinguished explorer was the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day became the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day.

Whereas the Congress has given said Board power over the national banking system, to make rules and regulations, to determine the nature and amount of reserve requirements, and to impose such taxes as it may in its discretion and in its sound judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if unchecked, could constitute a threat to the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

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

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. Clements (for himself, Mr. Hennings, and Mr. Cooper), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEIF ERICKSON DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day.

People of Scandinavian descent all over the United States are proud of the fact that they played a part in the early discovery of America when the distinguished explorer was the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day became the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day.

Whereas the Congress has given said Board power over the national banking system, to make rules and regulations, to determine the nature and amount of reserve requirements, and to impose such taxes as it may in its discretion and in its sound judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if unchecked, could constitute a threat to the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

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

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. Clements (for himself, Mr. Hennings, and Mr. Cooper), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEIF ERICKSON DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day.

People of Scandinavian descent all over the United States are proud of the fact that they played a part in the early discovery of America when the distinguished explorer was the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day became the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day.

Whereas the Congress has given said Board power over the national banking system, to make rules and regulations, to determine the nature and amount of reserve requirements, and to impose such taxes as it may in its discretion and in its sound judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if unchecked, could constitute a threat to the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

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

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. Clements (for himself, Mr. Hennings, and Mr. Cooper), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEIF ERICKSON DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day.

People of Scandinavian descent all over the United States are proud of the fact that they played a part in the early discovery of America when the distinguished explorer was the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day became the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day.

Whereas the Congress has given said Board power over the national banking system, to make rules and regulations, to determine the nature and amount of reserve requirements, and to impose such taxes as it may in its discretion and in its sound judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if unchecked, could constitute a threat to the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

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

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. Clements (for himself, Mr. Hennings, and Mr. Cooper), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEIF ERICKSON DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day.

People of Scandinavian descent all over the United States are proud of the fact that they played a part in the early discovery of America when the distinguished explorer was the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day became the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day.

Whereas the Congress has given said Board power over the national banking system, to make rules and regulations, to determine the nature and amount of reserve requirements, and to impose such taxes as it may in its discretion and in its sound judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if unchecked, could constitute a threat to the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

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

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. Clements (for himself, Mr. Hennings, and Mr. Cooper), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LEIF ERICKSON DAY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to proclaim October 9 as Leif Erickson Day.

People of Scandinavian descent all over the United States are proud of the fact that they played a part in the early discovery of America when the distinguished explorer was the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day became the first European to cross the Atlantic. Thanksgiving Day.

Whereas the Congress has given said Board power over the national banking system, to make rules and regulations, to determine the nature and amount of reserve requirements, and to impose such taxes as it may in its discretion and in its sound judgment, a sound approach in discouraging the production of excess tobacco, the continuation of which, if unchecked, could constitute a threat to the program. The bill has the endorsement of the organized growers association, the Kentucky Farm Bureau, and other interested and allied organizations.

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

The bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, introduced by Mr. Clements (for himself, Mr. Hennings, and Mr. Cooper), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
The clearest counterpart to this ghastly system is that of the modern, whose reaching tentacles drag the victim to a horrible death. To avoid detection, the victim himself must act as his own executioner. Today, to this satanic system blacks out visibility.

The explanation of the isolating curtain is succinctly suggested in the New Testament: "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil." The incantation is repeated at all times; and, therefore, the conference has forfeited all claim for respect and credence. To gain its end openly accepts as part of its technique the twisted methods laid down by its prophet Lenin: "It is necessary to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful methods, even seizing power have murdered millions. The refugees home or in subjugated countries is a shuddering recital of torture, slave labor, blackmail, and liquidation.

Even to this day prisoners of World War II, the thousand, far from home, are scourged like galley slaves under inhuman conditions to help build the strength of a system that has, as its masters, those seized power have murdered millions. The ruthless regime is lower in its practice than the inferno itself. But history is there, and history will not turn on their own. The Soviet arrogantly and treacherously mark their highest claim to the day it is demonstrable. The means is used to break resistance or deviation. The tales told by those who have escaped from the hell of the police state are almost incredible. The army of terrified refugees fleeing from the Red terror in East Germany and the States of Russia is potent in accusation as the Voice of America.

As gradually those states fortunate enough to live in this fantasy find that those who are being peered into the abyssal tyranny of this abomination of abominations it becomes evident that the whole spiritual concept in which the free world has been nurtured is not only ridiculed, but held in complete contempt. A keen student of what has actually been going on in this debased "experiment in human welfare" sums up his findings in one sentence: "By purges, propaganda, by the use of terror and intimidation, human beings are being rendered utterly plastic, by being stripped of their dignity, to say nothing of their personal autonomy." There is no Machiavellian equivalent to their actions with no will and no judgment of their own.

The Magna Carta of human rights and dignity is not in the ratnings of Marx, but in the revelation of Christianity. In that monotheistic system it becomes evident that the whole spiritual concept in which the free world has been nurtured is not only ridiculed, but held in complete contempt. A keen student of what has actually been going on in this debased "experiment in human welfare" sums up his findings in one sentence: "By purges, propaganda, by the use of terror and intimidation, human beings are being rendered utterly plastic, by being stripped of their dignity, to say nothing of their personal autonomy." There is no Machiavellian equivalent to their actions with no will and no judgment of their own.

The Soviet's inverted vocabulary cannot revile in a rapid buildup of stocks which had come to me from congressmen. They mirror Christian fundamentals: All men are favored with the law endowed with rights inalienable, rights which no government can give or take away. For a thousand years this truth had been waiting for this new charter.

The true symbol of the emancipated man is not Lenin but Lincoln. In the true utopia man is not the instrument but the subject of the world. Christianity is the real revolution which will yet free all men, Russians included with all the innate religious instincts of that great people. The true strategy, the counterrevolution against the great and final revolution which came out of Palestine. That spurious counterfeit Red revolutiono
dents God and man, in freedom and spiritual victory. It repudiates everything which will yet lift men slowly, but surely, to their destined inheritance as the sons of God. In the light of that judgment it follows that the masters of the Kremlin go to all lengths to pull up the roots of supernatural religion and especially to destroy from the earth by bringing it down to the level of satanism and soothsaying and presenting it as a relic which no longer matters. But, ah, stored in that relic is the twisty, mangled, contorted coal of the truth." Its dealing with those brought within its fell clutch at America.

Nothing is more important than that the free world be alerted to that fact. The unparalleled method of the whole world-wide, criminal syndicate presents so vile a picture that it is a defiling experience for any free person and for any nations of negotations with their robot representatives.

The twin cities arsenal

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, early in February I was in communication with the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Charles Wilson, relative to some letters and telegrams which brought to me from constituents in the States of Minnesota dealing with the munition plants in the vicinity of the Twin Cities, particularly with respect to their activities being curtailed, or perhaps even being closed down.

I received a letter from the Department of the Army, under date of February 11, 1954, to which I replied under date of February 18, 1954. Finally, on the 26th of February 1954, I received a complete report from the Department of the Army, signed by the Deputy Secretary of the Army. The letter gives information concerning the munitions plants in Minnesota and also with respect to offshore plants. Further, it deals with contracts now in force and what is contemplated in that regard in the future. I ask unanimous consent that the letters to which I have referred be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:


HON. EDWARD J. THYE, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THYE: I am writing with reference to our conversation concerning the situation whereby Twin Cities Arsenal production is being curtailed, while at the same time the Government is conducting offshore procurement programs.

As you know, with the cessation of hostilities in Korea, the combat expenditure of ammunition stopped and the extensive training expenditure was materially curtailed. However, the existing production rate resulted in a rapid buildup of stocks which necessitated a reexamination of the Army's entire ammunition procurement program. The review, with a dual purpose in mind, and takes into consideration the current peace-time period, the position of worldwide stocks, training requirements, and the desire to maintain a going production base as long as possible. As a result of these considerations, the establishment of a sound mobilization production base overseas for military end items, to include all components, was deemed essential.
In accordance with this national policy, or-
ders for the use of our allies have been placed offshore. I think it interesting to note that present offshore procurement programs, had they been scheduled with producers in this country, would serve only to sustain our present expanded production rate.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN SLEZAK,
Under Secretary of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1954.

The Honorable JOHN SLEZAK,
Under Secretary of the Army,
Department of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SLEZAK: I have received your letter of February 11, made in reply to the inquiries which I submitted directly to the Secretary of Defense relative to the extent and effect of the production curtailment at the Twin Cities Arsenal and other plants in that area.

While I appreciate that cessation of hos-
tilities in Korea would necessarily require a reexamination of ammunition production re-
quirements, I specifically requested informa-
tion concerning contemplated production con-
tracts that had with respect to curtailment of production in the United States, leading to extensive layoffs of workers, and arrived at the conclusion that our ammunition procurement pro-
grams have been scheduled with producers in this country this would serve only briefly to sus-
tain our present expanded production rate.

In other words, what I am trying to obtain from the Department is information as to whether consideration has been given to the impact on the unemployment situation of large-scale layoffs in the Twin City area. Where are offshore procurement con-
tracts? Is it being increased? If so, in what countries? What further adjustments at the Twin Cities Arsenal and other nearby plants are contemplated?

The questions to which I must find the an-
swers are: How many American workers have been displaced by the offshore procurement? Are offshore procurements being made at the expense of American workers and American manu-
facturers?

Your letter of February 11 does not give me sufficient facts and I therefore require a more definite statement of the desirability of the Depart-
ment's current policy in this matter. I shall appreciate having further information in an-
swer to the specific questions I have raised.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD J. THYE,
United States Senator.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,

HON. EDWARD J. THYE,
United States Senator.

DEAR SENATOR THYE: In the absence of Mr. Slezak, permit me to reply to your request for details of February 15 requesting detailed information concerning contemplated adjustments to be accomplished at the Twin Cities Arsenal and other plants in connection with offshore procurement on American producers.

Plans contemplate a further reduction in the ammunition procurement programs at the Twin Cities Arsenal prior to June 30, 1954. The Federal Cartridge Corp., the small-arms-
ammunition procurement contractor, has com-
tinued its “C” shift and is presently operat-
ing two 8-hour-per-day, 5-day-per-week shifts; and it is anticipated that a further reduction of 8 hours per working week will be accomplished by May 1. The Donovan Corp., the 150-milli-
ion shell producer, is presently operating two 8-hour-per-day, 5-days-per-week shifts and will reduce to one shift by March 1. Minneapolis Moline, the 105-millimeter shell producer, is currently operating a 40-hour per-
day, 5-days-per-week shift. The con-
tracts of the Donovan Corp. and Minneapo-

lis-Moline expire in June of this year and, on the basis of production currently being scheduled they will be able to continue a single-shift operation until that time.

As a basis of comparison between the exten-
t of the procurement of ammunition off-
shore and that being accomplished through production at United States plants, it is pointed out that the dollar value of ammunition deliv-
eries by United States producers during fiscal year 1953 was $2,600,000, deliveries esti-
ated in the amount of $3,900,000 for fiscal year 1954, and projected deliveries for fiscal year 1955 are estimated at slightly below $5,000,000. The increases in the dollar equiv-
alent of deliveries of ammunition contracted offshore are evidence of the production curtailment at United States plants.

Limiting orders to one armed forces en-
thusiast the equipment sold the United States Army, Marine Corps, National Guard, and other United States military services may be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK H. HIGGINS,
Deputy Under Secretary of the Army.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Mr. Butler of Maryland. Mr. Presi-
dent, on Tuesday, February 23, a Sena-

tor made the following statement in this Chamber:

I care not what the State may be, check with the unemployment insurance officials of the State and ask them how much the numbers in the rolls have increased in the last few months by way of idle men and women calling for their unemployment compensation.

In this regard, I invite the attention of the Senate to a news article which appeared in the February 25, 1954, issue of the Baltimore Sun, under the
headline "Employment In State Rises," and Mr. President, I would therefore ask unanimous consent to be printed in the body of the Record at this point, the complete text of this article.

Also, Mr. President, on the same subject, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record at this point, an interesting article from the February 12, 1954, issue of U. S. News & World Report.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun of February 25, 1954]

EMPLOYMENT IN STATE RISES—DROP IN COM-
PENSATION PAYMENTS REFLECTS JOB GAIN

Unemployment in Maryland, as reflected by State compensation payments, is showing a slight decline, Daniel E. Klein, chairman of the employment security board, announced yesterday.

In effect, this could mean that more jobs are still available in the Maryland area, for it shows that less jobless persons are applying for or drawing unemployment compensation.

JOBS IN ALL THREE CATEGORIES

Mr. Klein said that this finding is based on an analysis of trends that developed in the unemployment compensation program in the State during the last 2 weeks in January.

Also, the week ending February 20 showed a decline in all three categories observed, namely, the number of new claims filed, the total number of compensation checks paid and the amount of money paid in benefits.

In comparison to the same 8-week period last year, the three categories show the following change:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New claims</th>
<th>Total checks paid</th>
<th>Total amount paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>28,942</td>
<td>69,000</td>
<td>$2,057,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>20,457</td>
<td>50,612</td>
<td>$1,614,977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Klein said yesterday that about $875,000 of the increase in benefits is due from an increase in weekly benefit amount. In the maximum weekly benefit amount, ranged from $3.50 to $60, which became effective last June 1.

DROP IN NEW CLAIMS

For the week ending January 2, the record set last year of 7,663 new claims were filed, and 17,686 checks were mailed totaling $121,514.

By February 20, the new claims had dropped to 3,945, although the number of checks had increased to 26,106, totaling payments of $632,884.


JOBS IN UNITED STATES STILL PLENTIFUL—
MOST PERSONS CHOOSE AS TO WORK AND PAY

Jobs remain plentiful in the United States even though unemployment is reported to be rising a bit. In fact, more people are at work today than have usually been working in most of the booming postwar years.

Actually, by ordinary standards, the country continues to enjoy full employment. Nearly 60 million people have steady jobs—a goal that was regarded as close to fantastic only a few years ago—and less than 4 percent of the labor force, or more than 60,000, are jobless. Not so long ago, New Deal economists were saying that, if unemployment could be held to 8 percent of the labor force, the country would really be enjoying full employment.

There are also quite a number of prospectively employable workers who are looking for workers. However, not all will find it difficult to get work. Men and women promptly for needed repairs or improvements. Maidas are few and coeks have virtually vanished. Construction workers have been called to duty, and manuals have been kept along year after year with fewer and fewer hired hands, not so much because they are unable to do the work, but because they can’t find a good help. The help wanted columns of most city newspapers at this time heavily outweigh job offers.

These are all signs that the vast majority of American workers still are able to find employment, though the cost stay high. The average hourly earnings of factor- workers are higher than they ever have been, although weekly pay checks often are trimmed a bit because a good many plants have reduced overtime. The Commerce Department finds that fewer factory workers now are putting in extra hours than at any time since early 1930.

This means, really, is that American industry no longer is operating under forced draft, as it had been since the Korean war began. Most of the evidence to date sug­gests that the situation that began in the middle of 1953 is simply an adjustment closer to a normal rate of operations. That means a more efficient rate of operation and perhaps a pre­luden to some price cuts as industry man­ages to reduce costs.

JOBS LOST

In this process, some workers have lost jobs. Unemployment now is about 500,000 more than a year ago. A good bit of this increase is due to the large numbers of young people and older workers. The great bulk of men between 25 and 65 years of age, the customs, shipyards, and other American families, are holding down jobs. Among the total number of jobless, only about half are men 25 and older.

In few communities is unemployment a severe problem. The only areas of real distress reported by the Labor Department are in textile and coal-mining centers, whose industries have been relatively depressed for some time.

Most of the workers out of jobs are those without experience and with no skills. In Harford, Conn., for example, a shortage of skilled workers is reported, although there is a surplus of unskilled help. That condition is fairly typical.

Some union men, too, are reluctant to take jobs outside their industry because they are afraid to risk their seniority standing and their pension rights. They prefer a period of temporary idleness to giving up these benefits.

AID TO JOBLESS

Unemployment insurance often acts to spur this trend. A large portion of workers recently laid off are entitled to unemployment benefits. Lump sums as long as 26 weeks, or half a year. That reduces the pressure on people to seek new jobs. This is especially true in different communities. Unemployment ben­efits buy some of the necessities of life while the workers are looking for new jobs. These benefits and others with high skills. The shortage of schoolteachers is acute and is not expected to be met for several years. Farm laborers also are pressing the Government for an agreement with Mexico so that the farm-labor situation can be eased.

The downturn in activity, in fact, centers primarily in manufacturing. Even here, there are still signs of outright distress. Factory employment is down from the peak, but still is higher than the monthly average for any year before 1953. And the Federal Reserve Board index of factory production now is running at a level only a trifle below the peak 1947-49 average.

The end of the boom has brought little evid­ence of either a return to the depressed days of the American economy. What seems to be happening is a gentle settling back to a less hectic pace. After 6 months of this settling period, it is likely that unemployment and sales volume is being well maintained. The prospects are that boom peaks will not be reached again this year. The job hunters appear to have little to worry about.
PRICE SUPPORTS ON DAIRY PRODUCTS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received numerous letters from constituents in the State of Wisconsin, asking why I take the position that milk and milk products should be placed on a 90-percent parity basis. I have replied to them that the State of Wisconsin produces approximately $80 million in milk products, and if the parity price on milk should be reduced 50 cents, it would mean a loss of $50 million in the economic stream of the State of Wisconsin. Persons who write from the cities apparently do not want the support price to be in effect, and I ask them, What is going to happen to your stores and to the economic life of the State which depends upon that $80 million in Wisconsin's economic life stream? I receive letters saying, 'We did not understand it that way.'

There was a very challenging statement made not long ago by the distinguished Senator from Georgia (Mr. Goree) in which he contended that income-tax exemptions should be increased to approximately $5 billion for consumers to spend. The sum of the whole of these letters is to say that there is a difference between economic health and sickness.

Mr. President, it is not simply in the interest of the farmer that we are contending; we are contending in the interest of the general welfare.

A day or two ago one of our distinguished citizens, William O. Purdue, general manager, Pure Milk Products Cooperative, representing more than 18,000 farmers, who produce almost 2 billion pounds of milk, was in Washington speaking on this subject. He made a very challenging suggestion in relation to the surplus problem. I recognize that the problem has two facets: First, the matter of better economic health, and, second, the matter of getting rid of the surplus.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this time a letter from Mr. A. W. Patterson, chairman of the shippers and purchasers committee of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, showing that within the past year that individual citizens have shipped abroad some $50 million worth of products, which is a contribution to the solution of the surplus problem, but in the statement of Mr. W. O. Purdue he tackles the problem from another angle. I think the statement is very challenging, and I ask unanimous consent that it also be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE, INC.,

Hon. Alexander Wiley, Chairman,
Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: As you will recall, the Congress approved appropriation of $1,629,000 for reimbursement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964, of ocean freight charges on shipment in 1962 and 1963 of dairy products by voluntary agencies including the members of this council listed on the reverse.

The purpose of this letter is twofold:

1. We wish to inform you that reports received from overseas representatives in many countries of our member agencies continue to attest to the effectiveness of this program.

If not only surplus dairy products and other relief supplies making a vital contribution to the relief and rehabilitation of our below-parity citizens, particularly in the American origins of the goods are widely known to the recipients, as is indicated by the countless letters of thanks and appreciation received from agency representatives overseas from recipient individuals and organizations in many countries throughout the world.

2. We wish to express our appreciation of the action taken by Congress in voting funds for reimbursement of freight costs on relief shipments by voluntary agencies and to express our conviction that Government freight reimbursement facilities have played an important part in enabling agencies to help meet human needs throughout the world and thereby create goodwill and friendship for America.

We therefore wish to thank you personally for your part in facilitating this important action by the Congress and to express our hope for continuation of similar support in the coming fiscal year.

Sincerely yours,

A. W. PATTERSON,
Chairman, Shippers and Purchasers Committee.

STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO DAIRY PRICE CONTROLS BY WILLIAM O. PURDUE, GENERAL MANAGER, PURE MILK PRODUCTS COOPERATIVE, FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Pure Milk Products Cooperative is the largest milk producers bargaining cooperative in the Nation. We have a membership of dairy farmers in excess of 18,000, residing in the State of Wisconsin.

I appear before you today to appeal to each of you to support the overwhelming majority of farmers, who have the patriotic call to serve their Nation.

To say the American dairy farmer is suffering is to state the obvious. The proposed cut in dairy support prices may be the final blow to our dairy farms. Dairy farmers are prone to boost their milk production to keep the level of dairy prices sunk to the level of 75 percent of parity since the early days of depression, 1930-32. This spell ruines for the American dairy farmer. The reduction from 90 to 75 percent means 33 1/3 percent of parity realized by dairy farmers in the past year.

In the past year, 90 percent of parity did not yield a 90 percent return for manufacture of livestock feeds and various other processing purposes, but actually the farmers in this State only received $3.20 to $3.25 per hundredweight for butter and cheese. While major plant operators were paying below support prices to the farmer, the farmers have been in a position to sell their products to the Government at the full 90 percent level. More than one large concern in Wisconsin has purchased milk from producers as currently as December at prices as low as $2.95 per hundredweight and enjoyed a market with the Government of 90 percent of parity or approximately $3.34 a hundredweight yield.

This reduction in supports will not reduce our surplus dairy products. Support prices in the past year has shown an increase in milk production on the part of the dairy farmers. These increased production is due to the ability to keep the level of their income at about the same figure. This procedure can only be continued by the assumption of support for milk production go for the United States.

The early 1930's was a demonstration of this procedure. Milk production in those days jumped from 100 billion pounds annually to as high as 105 billion pounds.

How did our present increase in production come about? Dairy farmers answered a patriotic call. Dairy farmers all over the Nation were pleased with the President, Secretary of Agriculture, and every other agency in the Nation, and with the President to increase milk production for the war purposes. They responded by boosting production from a level of 115 billion pounds annually to a high of 120 billion pounds of milk in response to the patriotic call to serve our Nation.

Dairy farmers now are entitled to an opportunity for an orderly retreat from this high production and it cannot be done over night without the assistance from the same people that brought on the plea for more milk to get into the field and plead with the farmers to reduce their livestock.

I believe there are today in the Nation enough "boarders" (low-producing cows) that could be sent to high production, our problem would be solved.

As the American dairy farmer is surprised by the announcement of the new support program is putting it mildly. Only last day and yesterday in Washington, we were given to understand by the Secretary that he would proceed in an order to reduce the support price to 90 percent.

The President indicated in his message to Congress that this should be the last days of high production. The President meant just what he said, that reduction in support prices would not exceed 90 percent. The previous message said "that agriculture should be protected against too drastic a drop in income" now revised to "that high production levels will be reduced to the parity level or 90 percent." This new maximum allowed in a single year. It
The program was adopted by resolution by the National Milk Producers Federation executive board in session, Friday, February 5, 1954.

The program has a lot more merit if it is to be supplemented and augmented to the extent that the Secretary's office and the producers will support it. I will dwell upon that later. It is necessary here to review how we came into this new program. It was 1925, and from 1925 to 1959, our annual milk production was about 100,450,000,000 pounds. In 1940, this production had increased to 109 billion pounds largely because of the next 25 years. Then came World War II, and this is an important era in milk production to review and recognize the tremendous increase in milk production. The Secretary's office and the dairy farmers and especially those of Wisconsin were some of the major contributors to this tremendous surplus of production. In 1945," some dairy farmers were called upon by the President of the United States, and by the Secretary of Agriculture, by the War Production Board and by the people who were trying to be of some patriotic service to his country. These people put on the most dramatic program of pleading with farm people to increase production—increase all phases of agricultural production—for food and fiber and upon the importance of milk production. The plea went up that we were desperately short of shipping space for food, so we should conserve condensed and dried and take up so much less space than other food items. So dairy farmers were willing to see their country, and a patriotic plea went up to them to increase milk production—dairy farmers of America and especially of Wisconsin responded wholeheartedly to this cry for more milk production. They wanted to be patriotic and serve their country. We recall that this demand period the huge subsidies were handed out as bait—some not quite in the form of bait to increase milk production. There were subsidies as high as 15% a hundredweight if my memory serves me correctly.

We are solidly behind the principle of removing surplus and have done so in this plan of the Government to remove these surpluses at little or no loss to the Government. I also feel that dairy production should be regulated. In an orderly fashion, and in a manner that will spell ruin to dairy farmers and especially those of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin dairy farmers stand to receive the brunt of the most severe agricultural income reduction of all other States in the Nation by the very nature of the Secretary's announcement.

A review of total production by years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Billion pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>121.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>120.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REDUCTION OF "BOARDERS" (LOW-PRODUCING)

We could eliminate our stockpile of surpluses almost overnight by eliminating the so-called boarders in the Nation's herds. Not to the rate of 1 to 16. That is to say, if we eliminated 1 out of every 16 cows, which is a conservative figure as a boarder, we could reduce milk production in excess of 5 billion pounds annually.

How it could work

If we take the lowest production per cow with respect to annual production, use that rate and, for the sake of surplus, we can calculate that the weight of a 2,200 pound cow would be reduced to 1,391,000 head of poor producing cows available for culling.

This figure multiplied by the annual production per cow is 4,750 pounds. If we now look at the number of 1929 to 1939, give 5.98 million pounds of milk annually as a reduction of the surplus.

This program has far more merits than has attracted the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture. This program was presented to the National Milk Producers Cooperative, February 6, 1954, in the Secretary's office.
Mr. MALONE. Do the butter imports from Denmark, Sweden, and the Low Countries aggravate the surplus situation about which the Senator complains?

Mr. WILEY. I think they do, to a certain extent. The quantity is small, but I think it does have an effect upon what we mean by the surplus price.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be intermittent.

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

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President. I should like to ask the Senator whether he thinks increased foreign imports would help to aggravate the surplus in the commodities included in the Senator's complaint.

Mr. WILEY. I am sure it would be a very serious mistake to open the gates to any commodity, whether a manufactured product or anything else, of which we do not make it in this country.

I have talked to various big business men who have gotten away from the trade-not-aid program as being simply a lot of nonsense. They recognize that the best market in the world is the United States of America and that 97 percent of it is supplied within our borders. We should not give away that market by attempting to get more markets abroad.

On the other hand, when it comes to the question of trade, there is a field in which we can utilize our surplus. I shall have something to say with reference to that subject within the next few days. I think it can be done to the advantage of America and to the advantage of other nations.

MORE TAXES AND DEFICITS

Mr. MALONE. I should like to say to the distinguished Senator that butter and cheese and dried milk are only 3 or 4 of the commodities to which the surplus problem is being aggravated at this time. There is a similar problem with reference to zinc, lead, tungsten, matches, machine tools, textiles, wool, cattle, and several hundred other products which industries are being destroyed with imports from the low-wage and sweatshop labor nations. They are being shipped from other countries, under the State Department trade agreements, and we are now considering coming up with more tax measures to aggravate the problem.

Our only solution for 22 years is more taxes and more deficits. Does that make sense?

Mr. WILEY. I think what the Senator from Nevada implies is that it is necessary to think this problem through. The markets of America cannot be permitted to be flooded by cheap imports. To do so would be completely ridiculous. We shall not help the world or help ourselves if we incapacitate ourselves or make ourselves inadequate to meet head on the threat to aggravate the surplus problems which are constantly arising.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

CONGRESS ABDICATED ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. MALONE. I am very much interested in the problem referred to by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin. I think that until we can work out of the surplus problem, deliberately created, it will be necessary to continue certain subsidies.

But at the moment the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, named "reciprocal trade" to sell free trade to the American people transfers the constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign trade to the Executive, meaning as it has worked out, the State Department. The State Department has been bully engaged for 22 years in selling the industries of America down the river for a mythical political gain from foreign nations.

So I say to the Senator from Wisconsin if the trade agreements made by 1934 in allowed to expire on June 12 of this year, as it will if not again renewed, the regulation of foreign trade reverts to the Tariff Commission as an agent of Congress, but as an existing law to adjust the duties or tariffs on a basis of fair and reasonable competition, and we are back in business.

The Senators and Congressmen are now wearing out their trousers crawling up to a State Department begging them to put an oxygen tent over their industries to prolong their life in competition with like products from the sweatshop labor countries, when the Constitution of the United States—article I, section 8—says it is their job in the first place. It is a humiliating experience just to observe the subservience of Congress.

Mr. WILEY. I wish to comment on that situation. I think what the distinguished Senator from Nevada has in mind is that the so-called reciprocal trade treaties should be allowed to expire. "Reciprocity" is another term like "trade, not aid." If it is utilized properly, and is really mutual, and if the United States makes its own rules and upset the applecart, so to speak, by engaging in practices which are anything but reciprocal, the result, of course, will be disastrous to America.

In further reply, I may say that the world has been shrunk by the inventive genius of man. In January a meeting was held in Washington at which it was disclosed that two-thirds of the world is in the red, or has a deficit, from the standpoint of dairy products, while one-third of the world seems to have, for the time being, a surplus. The problem is one of distribution of dairy products.

In the State of Wisconsin, speaking along the lines the Senator from Nevada has just mentioned, there are zinc and iron mines. I think we have made a serious mistake in not looking after the welfare of the mining industry in certain portions of our country, so that if a great catastrophe or emergency should arise, those mines would be operating and able to take care of the demands of the Nation.

I think we shall have to be a little more practical in our dealings with certain nations. We shall have to keep our eyes open. As I have said once before, we shall have to have a few Scotchmen dealing for America.

CONGRESS SHOULD REAFFIRM ITS RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. MALONE. I respect the Senator from Nevada for his sincerity and his careful consideration of the facts. But if the United States Congress continues a course of action in accordance with his views, and continues to abrogate its constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign trade on a purely economic basis, by extending the act beyond June 12, leaving it in the hands of the executive, which inserts the political factor in our dealings with foreign nations, then, in my earnest opinion, this Nation will most certainly average its living standard with such nations, and there will be no place for our living standards to go but down.

A report will be coming to the Senate in connection with Senate Resolution 149, which will show the subterfuges foreign nations use to avoid any show of reciprocity.

The report will show the currency manipulations of the foreign nations. The foreign nations, under the trade agreements, utilize quotas, specifications, exchange permits, trade permits, subsidization of exports and many other tricks and manipulations to avoid any reciprocal. They simply do not carry out their part of the agreement, they never have, and they never intend to when such agreements are entered into.

The words "reciprocal trade" are mouthed around the Senate on both sides of the aisle. These two words do not occur in the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, which was never intended to make these agreements reciprocal, and the agreements are not reciprocal.

The trade agreements are made by the Department of State, which has been engaged since 1934 in dividing the market of the country. It is agreed that the nations of the world—our markets are the source of our income.

Until we get our feet back on the ground in this Nation, and until Congress reasserts its constitutional responsibility to regulate foreign trade and to fix duties, excises, and imports on an economic basis, there is nothing the Members of the Senate and the House can do except to keep spending additional money secured from the taxpayers to help depressed areas, which we are now doing. We are even increasing the surplus areas in those areas which are uneneconomic in the face of it or they would be there already; as long as we continue to mouth catchwords and phrases which have been created for us by such foreign nations for 22 years, phrases such as reciprocal trade, dollar shortage, and trade, as long as we have not come to realize how serious it is, we are making these agreements which are distasteful to the people of the United States.
from Nevada told that one on him in November of 1952.

The British, including the sterling bloc, have also severely laughed at us because we have used their slogans. They never have kept trade agreements, and they never intend to keep them.

**IT IS UP TO CONGRESS**

Until Congress has the guts to re-assume its constitutional responsibility to do for the American public the work it was created to do, it deserves very little credit.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Nevada for his fairly good résumé of what has happened in some instances, but I am frank to say that reciprocal trade treaties, under which the circumstances where the nations have kept faith, have proved, time and time again, to be mutually beneficial.

Third. A constitutional approach, which the Bricker amendment was meant to halt—that of executive agreements and commitments with proper authority. Mr. WILEY. I do not desire to pursue this subject further. What I have in mind at the outset, and I repeat it, is that I cannot believe the administration would want to see a State, like my own State of Wisconsin, suffer. Wisconsin has been self-supporting; it has never asked for Government aid in any enterprise. It is a State which is about 50 percent agricultural and about 50 percent industrial, making a really balanced set up, and is made up of sturdy folks from Europe and their descendants, who, on the good basis of self-initiative and work, have built up the State to the point where, I think, it is about the best-balanced State in the Union, economically, politically, and otherwise.

The point I am trying to make in my brief remarks is that we must not, in the pursuit of far-off buyers, forget our­selves. Even the Good Book contains a necessary appropriations to cover the application of aid of all districts which are qualified to receive the same under the law but which have been denied the same solely because of insufficient funds. We in the Poynette district are only too appreciative of the desperate situation facing many school districts in our country because of insufficient funds to provide educational facilities to the increasing number of young Americans who must be educated, many of whose parents are working in Federal or federally subsidized plants.

I can truthfully say that everyone with whom I have talked in our district and in the surrounding areas of the State have been so impressed by the need for more Federal aid to school districts both for building and operational purposes.

Thank you sincerely for your cooperation in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES F. CLARK.

**FEDERAL AID TO NEEDY SCHOOL DISTRICTS**

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received a letter from a taxpayer in the Poynette School District which I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues. This letter points out the plight of the needy school districts which fully qualify under Federal school-aid regulations, but which cannot receive funds because of insufficient appropriations. My own feeling is that, if the Congress agrees on the value of a policy of Federal aid to schools in defense areas, then it should be willing to support that policy with adequate funds.

I doubt if a single legislator would quarrel with the vital need for proper education for our young folks. This generation of post-World War II children should not be denied the privilege of adequate schooling merely because they happened to be born at this particular time.

We cannot postpone consideration of this problem. As parents and grandparents, we in the Congress must face it today, while the children are growing. I for one intend to give my support to adequate Federal funds for education in distress areas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the letter I have received from Mr. James F. Clark, an attorney of Madison.

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

**ELA, CHRISTIANSON & ELA,**

**MADISON, WIS., FEBRUARY 18, 1954.**

**HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,**

**UNITED STATES SENATE,**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**DEAR SENATOR WILEY: Thank you for your letter of February 10 in which you are considering the application for Federal aid by the Poynette School District, application No. 54-C-402 filed pursuant to Public Laws 246 and 874.**

We understand that our school district was denied building aids pursuant to application No. 54-C-402 filed under Public Law 246 because of the insufficiency of the appropriation of funds to pay the aid to all districts which qualify for such aid.

I am satisfied a solution can be found for the problem of the surplus if we attempt to solve it, but we must not make the surplus an excuse to paralyze the economic progress we have been building, the wealth like Wisconsin. That was the reason I rose to make these remarks.

Mr. President, I now desire to turn to another subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Up­ston in the chair). The Senator from Wisconsin has the floor.

**AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH IN THE STATE OF OREGON**

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the Record, as a part of my remarks, a letter I have received from Mrs. Marian W. Epton, of Portland, who is State chairman of national defense education activities of the Oregon Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, commending the Governor of Oregon for his proclamation of February as American history month in Oregon.

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

**OREGON SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,**

**PORTLAND, OREGON, FEBRUARY 8, 1954.**

**Senator Guy Cordon,**

**Senate Office Building,**

**PORTLAND, O. C.**

**DEAR SENATOR CORDON: In response to a request which I made to Governor Patterson on behalf of the Oregon State Society, DAR,**
the Governor has issued the following procla-
mation which you may like to put in the
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
"Recognizing the splendid efforts of the
Daughters of the American Revolution in
fostering greater interest in American history and
realizing that the month of February is recog-
nized by people throughout the full appreciation of
our glorious record of development, Gov.
Paul L. Patterson has designated the month of
February as American History Month.
"Governor Patterson urged all to give spe-
cial observance and that our public schools,
colleges, and universities give the study of American history.
Yours sincerely,
MARIAN W. EATON.

COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERN,
MENTAL RELATIONS
Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. President, I
ask unanimous consent that the
bill 8069, to amend the act of
July 10, 1953, which created the Com-
mssion on Intergovernmental Relations.
Let me say that I have discussed this
matter with the minority leadership.
The bill is one which was under consid-
ering of the bill.
There being no objection, the
bill is open to amendment.
The Chief called the roll, and
the following Senators answered to their
names:

Aiken
Beau-
Beall
Be-
Bur-
Bush
But-
But-
Byrd
Bur-
Case
Chaves
Cle-
Coop-
Cord-
Daniel
Derk-
Duff
Dou-
East-
El-
El-
Fer-
Flen-
Fur-
George
Gold-

Bar-

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr.
GOLDWATER in the chair). A quorum
is present.

ertain construction work by
Potomac Electric Power Co.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The
bill is open to amendment.
If there be no amendment to be
proposed, the question is on the third
reading of the bill.
There being no objection, the
bill is ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and
passed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS
Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, we
are about to have a call of the calendar
of bills to which there is no objection, from the point where the last call of the
calendar was made. I desire, as the first
item in the order of business, to move
for other purposes.

The Chief Clerk announced the
order of other purpose, to move
for other purposes.

The question is on agreeing to the
amendments offered by the
Chamber that the committee amendments be con-
sidered en bloc.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, the amendments will be con-
sidered in bloc.
The amendments were agreed to en bloc. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require the construction and operating of sidetracks, crossings, and other facilities authorized by this act, and that such electrical or other equipment and installations as in its opinion may be necessary or expedient or advisable by said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to construct, operate, and maintain in the District of Columbia railroad tracks providing a direct connection between the areas bounded by Kenilworth Avenue NE., Benning Road NE., Foote Avenue, or when necessary for construction work herein authorized be permitted or undertaken: Provided, however, That such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld by said Commissioners.

Sec. 3. Said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to permit any railroad company or companies to use the bridge, Kenilworth Avenue grade crossing, industrial sidetracks, switches, crossings, tracks, turnouts, extensions, branch tracks, spurs, siding, and connections authorized by section 1 of this act to the extent deemed necessary or expedient or advisable by said Potomac Electric Power Co., its successors or assigns.

Sec. 4. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to authorize any construction or relocation or removal of railroad track or tracks, or the construction of any structure which will prevent continuous rail service between the communities served by and between the railroad tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the premises of the Benning plant of the Potomac Electric Power Co., via the tracks of the East Washington Railway Co. and the Capital Transit Co. However, this section shall not preclude the construction of an overpass at Deane Avenue, or preclude temporary interruption of the railroad transportation service described in this section when necessary to any construction on Kenilworth Avenue, or when necessary for construction of facilities described in section 1 of this act.

COLLECTION OF INDEBTEDNESS OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL—BILL PASSED OVER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill shall now proceed with the call of the calendar.

Mr. CARLSON. The bill to extend the provisions which now apply to star route contracts with regard to the renewal of contracts and adjustment of compensation under the contracts.

Mr. GORE. Was not the bill amended to grant the same privilege to ocean-going vessels carrying mail?

Mr. CARLSON. The Senator from Tennessee is correct. It was amended to include the provision which he has suggested. Such amendment had the approval of all the departments concerned.

Mr. GORE. What was the position of the Post Office Department with respect to the bill after the amendment was added?

Mr. CARLSON. So far as I know, the Department favored the provision. It had its representatives at the hearing when the amendment was proposed and discussed and adopted. Therefore, I am informed that it had the approval of the Post Office Department.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I am informed that the bill would cover a great many contracts, and that since ocean mail has not been adjusted, this bill deals with large contracts, whereas...
the bill as originally introduced merely provided relief for star route carriers.

Mr. CARLSON. If there is any question about whether the Postmaster General would be prepared to withhold his objection if the proposed amendment were stricken out, but he would not be prepared to allow the bill to pass at this time with the amendment in the bill, I would suggest that the bill be stricken out, because I wish to check into it further myself.

Mr. GORE. I congratulate the Senator from Kansas.

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

TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAIL ON MOTOR-VEHICLE ROUTES

The bill (S. 2773) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756) was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, Senate bill 2773 authorizes the Postmaster General to use his discretion in contracting for the transportation and distribution of mails.

The committee reported the bill favorably with two amendments. The first amendment on page 1, line 8, provides that the Postmaster General would have the option either of using private contract or Government-owned motor vehicles for the transportation and distribution of mails.

This proposed legislation removes the restriction which prohibits the establishment and operation of motor-vehicle service, equipped to distribute mail en route, where adequate railroad facilities are available. Under the present law, the Postmaster General is authorized to contract for the carrying of mails and railway clerks on routes between points where it is found that railroad infrastructure is inadequate or are not available.

S. 2773 will allow the Postmaster General to have the discretion to contract or use Government-owned motor vehicles for the transportation and distribution of mail en route. The new yardsticks to be used will be those of cost and service, and the extended latitude for establishing highway post offices, such as are provided herein, will give the desired flexibility of schedules and service. They will be controlled by the needs of the Post Office Department and made to conform to their service needs rather than to conform to passenger needs as in the past. It is believed that by the removal of this restrictive provision which prevents free competition and by the proper administration in its freedom to choose the most efficient and economical methods of transportation, the Post Office Department can offer greater service to its patrons at lower cost.

The Postmaster General, Bureau of the Mail, and the Controller-General recommend favorable consideration of this legislation in their reports.

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

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have a particular case in mind in the State which I have the honor in part to represent. The Post Office Department seems to be quite anxious to eliminate railway service to an important town in my State. The citizens of the community are very much opposed to the elimination. Under the bill, as I understood the explanation, the Postmaster General would be given complete discretionary authority to change the railway mail service to highway post office service and truck service. Does the bill include also bus service?

Mr. CARLSON. It would not be prepared to allow the bill to go over.

Mr. GORE. Personally, I would be happy to have the bill go over, because I wish to check into it further myself.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, Senate Concurrent Resolution 60 provides for the suspension by the Congress of approximately 929 cases which have been recommended by the Attorney General for adjustment of immigration status to that of permanent residence. Appropriate quota charges are made in each case.

These cases were under the old immigration law, pursuant to which the Attorney General was empowered to suspend deportation of certain limited types of aliens. Now, it is to set the status of the alien involved to that of permanent residence, but his action is subject to affirmative congressional approval. Each of these cases has been carefully scrutinized for eligibility and for merit and their approval is recommended.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. LANGER. Yes, this is under the old law.

Under the new law, the Immigration and Nationality Act, the categories of suspension cases requiring affirmative congressional approval have been limited so that affirmative congressional approval will be required only in those cases of suspension of deportation in which an adjustment of status is made for an alien in the criminal, subversive or other restricted categories.

Each case is gone into very carefully and reported to the full committee.

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

The bill is in order.

Mr. LANGER. Oh, yes. This is under the old law.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 60) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was considered and agreed to.

The Concurrent Resolution is as follows:

Proclaimed by the President of the Senate of the United States, this day of March, 1954, p. 1711.)
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

1954

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens was considered and agreed to.

For text of this resolution see Congressional Record of February 18, 1954, p. 1715.

MRS. ELEANOR EMILIE NELL—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 507) for the relief of Mrs. Eleanor Emilie Nell, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I find there is no report from the Department of Justice on this bill. I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee will give us an explanation of why the Justice Department has not made a report on the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, first of all, I shall give a report on the bill.

This bill grants the status of permanent resident in the United States to a 22-year-old married woman and citizen of Germany who last entered the United States on August 22, 1982, as a visitor to attend the funeral of her deceased husband who had been serving with our Armed Forces in Germany at the time of his death. The beneficiary is presently residing with her husband's mother, and, except for the death of her husband, she would have been eligible to enter the United States under a nonquota immigrant as the wife of a United States citizen.

This case was brought to my attention by the American Legion of the State of North Dakota. An American soldier had married in Germany and had died, and the widow is now living with her mother-in-law.

There was a report made on July 30, 1953, by the Department of Justice. I read:

JULIE NICOLA FRANGOU

The bill (S. 662) for the relief of Julie Nicola Frangou was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and read the third time, and passed, as follows:

JULIE NICOLA FRANGOU

Upon consideration of the Senate Resolution (S. 662) for the relief of Julie Nicola Frangou, who was born in 1912, Mrs. Blays has no full charge of immigration and nationality. The Department of Justice has full charge of immigration and nationality. The Commissioner of Immigration once in a while goes to foreign countries, and during his absence there is an Acting Commissioner.

Mr. LANGER. I yield.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I want to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to follow me.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, with that explanation, I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, there was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to David T. Wright, 1951, from his position as a steam fitter for the Urban Plumbing and Heating Co. at Fort Richardson, Alaska, because of a determination by the United States Army, later found erroneous, that he was a poor security risk.

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 shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

DAVID T. WRIGHT

The bill (S. 893) for the relief of David T. Wright, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of this bill? It involves the sum of $617.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the proposed legislation would pay to David T. Wright, Berkeley, Calif., the sum of $617 to cover transportation expenses, travel time, and loss of salary during 10 days of employment after his untimely discharge.

This mistake was due to the fact that the Army failed to name the claimant with another individual of the same name. As a result, the claimant was forced to return to his home in California at his own expense, and to secure other employment after his untimely discharge.

The claimant asks reimbursement in the sum of $617 to cover transportation costs, travel time, and loss of salary during 10 days of employment after his untimely discharge.

The claimant cannot recover under the Federal Tort Claims Act, since, in this case, no tortious act or omission resulted from the exercise of a discretionary duty to which the Federal Tort Claims Act does not apply.

The Department of the Army has no objection to the bill. The President, with that explanation, I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, with that explanation, I have no objection to the passage of the bill.

AUGUSTA BLEYS (ALSO KNOWN AS AUGUSTINA BLEYS)

The bill (S. 915) for the relief of Augusta Bleys (also known as Augustina Bleys) was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill. I observe that the distinguished Senator from Colorado, the author of the bill, is in the Chamber.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The bill was introduced for a woman known as Augusta Bleys, to remain in the United States and to become a citizen. Mrs. Bleys came to the United States in 1949 as a teacher and nurse for a British consul, who later returned to Great Britain. She is a native of Holland. She was born in 1912. Mrs. Bleys has remained in this country since the return to Great Britain of the British consul. She is not a registered nurse, but is a practical nurse.

She is also a very talented and accomplished musician. She plays the flute.
Dr. Uheng Khoo, a British national of Chinese parentage, was born in Malaya in 1921. She shall not go into her entire background, but the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned, in whom I have absolute confidence, speak of her as a young woman whose good character goes along with her excellent qualifications. I have no hesitancy whatsoever in recommending favorable action on the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, 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, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Augusta Bleys (also known as Augustina Bleys) is permitted to enter the country in addition to the number permitted in the quota. If Mrs. Bleys is permitted to enter the country, it will mean that the United States will have the advantage of a very talented musician and a very splendid citizen, and a fine woman.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have no objection.

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

There being no objection, 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, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Uheng Khoo 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.

ESTATE OF SUSIE LEE SPENCER

The bill (S. 1265) for the relief of the estate of Susie Lee Spencer was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. LANGER. This bill proposes to pay the sum of $7,500 to the estate of Susie Lee Spencer, of Spartanburg, S. C., a Federal employee who was killed in 1943 during the course of her employment. Death resulted from the negligence of a fellow employee. The claim of her husband for death compensation under the provisions of the Federal Employees Compensation Act was denied upon the ground that he was not fully dependent upon her for support at the time of her death.

The Department of Labor opposed an identical bill on the ground that it was contrary to the underlying principles of the Federal Employees Compensation Act. It observed that the act is aimed at compensating employees for loss of wage-earning capacity upon which they are dependent, and that it provides for equal treatment of employees. The Department of Justice concurred in the views of the Department of Labor.

Identical bills passed the 81st and 82d Congresses, but were vetoed by the President. Both veto messages were predicated upon the ground that the Federal Employees Compensation Act is limited to those persons who are wholly dependent for support upon the deceased employee at the time of death.

The committee believes that this claim should not be so narrowly confined. The fact that the present claimant was not wholly dependent upon her husband for support at the time of her death is not within its jurisdiction. As I said a moment ago, previous legislation in behalf of this claimant was twice vetoed by the President on the ground that the Federal Tort Claims Act applied. As a matter of fact, it did not.

I do not know of a case in which the committee has considered more carefully than it has this case, because of the fact that it might establish a precedent. I may say that the bill would not have been unanimously after the committee had gone into the matter in great detail, with all members of the committee being present.

Mr. GORE. I do not understand what the act of Senator from North Dakota said about the bill establishing a precedent.

Mr. LANGER. I said the committee went into the matter very carefully, because we did not wish to present a bill which might have established a precedent on the part of the committee itself. The committee considered the case solely and purely upon the merits, as it was presented by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Johnson).

Mr. GORE. Will the bill, if passed, establish a precedent?

Mr. LANGER. The committee does not think so. We think that under the peculiar circumstances and the peculiar set of facts involved, a precedent would not be established. As a matter of fact, the person concerned was not covered by the Employees' Compensation Act.

Mr. GORE. Was the decision on the part of the committee actuated purely by the equities in this particular case?

Mr. LANGER. Solely by the equities in this particular case. The committee is of the opinion that the law as it stands may not think so. We think that under the peculiar circumstances and the peculiar set of facts involved, a precedent would not be established. As a matter of fact, the person concerned was not covered by the Employees' Compensation Act.
a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $7,500, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the death of the said Sue Lee Spencer, of Spartanburg, S. C., on December 11, 1943: Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess 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.

AMENDMENT OF SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AND OTHER ACTS—BILL PASSED OVER

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have called out of order Senate Concurrent Resolution 1940, resolving that the consideration of the bill H. R. 1883, be taken up out of order. I shall object to its consideration. I think the review of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Trust Indenture Act of 1940, and the Investment Company Act of 1940, is an important matter, one that we may have an explanation of the bill. I ask for action on or to explain the bill before the passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

[AMENDMENT]


Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wonder if we may have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. BUSH. It is not my intention to ask for action on or to explain the bill today. I asked it that be called because I shall object to its consideration. I think the bill deserves very careful consideration by the Senate. It represents a great deal of work and a very thorough review of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, and the Investment Company Act of 1940. I think the questions involved are too important to be dealt with on the basis of a bill to which there is no objection. For that reason I object to the immediate consideration of the bill, and I thank the distinguished Senators for their courtesy in allowing me to have the bill called out of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

FRANKLIN JIM

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 1037, S. 2846, be taken up out of order. I shall object to the consideration of the bill at this time. There is a general agreement to grant the bill a second reading. There is no objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma. The 13-year-old boy was in a school, and under the supervision and control of the principal of the school, and he had no choice but to do that which was assigned to him to do.

Mr. GORE. I thank the Senator. Mr. KERR. Mr. President, the report contains a story which has a great deal of human appeal to it. This young man was admitted to the Pawnee-Ponca Hospital, at Pawnee, Okla., on October 10, 1945. The diagnosis was a crushing wound of the left hand. The treatment was amputation of the thumb, second, third, and four fingers of the left hand. He was dismissed on November 16, 1945. He then went to the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation, there to the hospital at Tulsa, Okla., where he had a finger stump removed to facilitate use of the rest of the hand. Assistance for the operation was provided by the State Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

Because of the failure of the Government to meet its responsibility, this claimant, then a boy, now a young man, has had a very rugged experience, while seeking assistance from the vocational rehabilitation service, assistance in the way of an Indian Service educational loan back in 1930 and 1931, and further assistance to continue his college education through an additional educational loan.

Because of what happened to Franklin Jim under the circumstances described, he is physically disabled from working as an average American citizen. Therefore, in the interest of his own welfare, and in the interest of his being enabled to take care of himself and the family which he hopes to have, he is compelled to educate himself so that he may make a living in a more highly useful occupation than that of a day laborer.

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

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. The Senator is an able lawyer and a very responsible Member of the United States Senate. As author of the bill, if he states that upon his conscience there is liability on the part of the Government, then I shall accept his opinion.

Mr. KERR. The Senator for his statement. I say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, it is his duty to protect the interests of the young man. When the proposal at the last meeting was made to send a delegation to Washington, the Senator said, you are not going to do anything for the 13-year-old boy, and I said, this is a case of his own making, this is a case of his own doing. Now, you are changing your mind. You are acting as an agent of the United States Government when making the assignment of duty to the students. If the Senator from Oklahoma can be other than that that would be the necessary interpretation. The 13-year-old boy was in a school, and under the supervision and control of the principal of the school, and he had no choice but to do that which was assigned to him to do.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, the report contains a story which has a great deal of human appeal to it. This young man was admitted to the Pawnee-Ponca Hospital, at Pawnee, Okla., on October 10, 1945. The diagnosis was a crushing wound of the left hand. The treatment was amputation of the thumb, second, third, and four fingers of the left hand. He was dismissed on November 16, 1945. He then went to the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation, there to the hospital at Tulsa, Okla., where he had a finger stump removed to facilitate use of the rest of the hand. Assistance for the operation was provided by the State Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

Because of the failure of the Government to meet its responsibility, this claimant, then a boy, now a young man, has had a very rugged experience, while seeking assistance from the vocational rehabilitation service, assistance in the way of an Indian Service educational loan back in 1930 and 1931, and further assistance to continue his college education through an additional educational loan.

Because of what happened to Franklin Jim under the circumstances described, he is physically disabled from working as an average American citizen. Therefore, in the interest of his own welfare, and in the interest of his being enabled to take care of himself and the family which he hopes to have, he is compelled to educate himself so that he may make a living in a more highly useful occupation than that of a day laborer.

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

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. The Senator is an able lawyer and a very responsible Member of the United States Senate. As author of the bill, if he states that upon his conscience there is liability on the part of the Government, then I shall accept his opinion.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 1037, S. 2846, be taken up out of order. I shall object to the consideration of the bill at this time. There is a general agreement to grant the bill a second reading. There is no objection to the request of the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. GORE. Before the Senator reads that, will he yield for a question?

Mr. KERR. Yes, I yield for a question.

Mr. GORE. In the opinion of the Senator from Oklahoma, was the teacher clearly acting as an agent of the United States Government when making the assignment of duty to the students?

Mr. KERR. Well, I do not think I am going to change my mind. The 13-year-old boy was in a school, and under the supervision and control of the principal of the school, and he had no choice but to do that which was assigned to him to do.
If the Senator will yield further, I had some question about the amount of the payment. If the bill became law, satisfied that $5,000 should be disbursed in this case?

Mr. KERR. I think $5,000 is inadequate. In the report there is a notation that in the 82d Congress, a bill was enacted which provided for the payment of $5,000 to Harvey Marden for similar injuries which occurred in the United States Government laundry at the Mesilla, N.Mex., in 1932, which bill became Private Law 278 of the 82d Congress.

I really think the amount is inadequate and that, as I have indicated, it is fully justified.

Mr. GORE. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, in connection with this bill, I should like to say that the majority calendar committee has studied this case and desires that ample consideration be given to it. I believe there was liability, and, furthermore, judging from the statement of the legal guardian of Franklin Jim, negligence was almost admitted.

However, I should like to address a question to some member of the Judiciary Committee. The distinguished Senator from Mississippi has raised a question about the amount of the claim. What is the policy of the committee in regard to a resolution which would simply refer all such cases to the proper resolution, refer them to the Court of Claims for determination of the actual damages?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, in answer to the question of the Senator from Mississippi, I say that, if the first place, I doubt that the Court of Claims would have jurisdiction over such cases. In the second place, the Judiciary Committee can handle such matters, perhaps, better than they could be handled downtown.

When the bill came to the committee, we considered all extenuating circumstances. On the question of the jurisdiction that the boy had been given some aid by way of education and had been carried along on the reservation, and not completely cut loose. We thought that under the circumstances the amount of $5,000 was a reasonable and adequate recovery in this particular case.

Mr. COOPER. Even though the committee might believe there is liability in such cases, it could, by means of an appropriate resolution, refer them to the Court of Claims for determination by it of the amount of damages.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I also call to my colleagues' attention the fact that the bill had already passed the House of Representatives, and in that connection the House has voted for the amount of money named. Our committee concurred in the finding of the House.

Mr. COOPER. I say again that in this particular case, the raising of the bill was engrossed on my part to object on the basis of the facts, because I myself believe there is liability. However, case after case and bill after bill, engrossed and the bill was engrossed by the Senate, and the Senate concurred in the finding of the House. I think the Court of Claims is an excellent court. However, its jurisdiction is restricted to cases arising in contract. Its jurisdiction is 3 or 4 years behind. If the claims of the character of this one were added to the court's already crowded docket, it would never get through with its work.

Inasmuch as this claim is one of a category on which the Judiciary Committee has customarily passed, I believe the committee should retain control of these cases until the Judiciary Committee report, from the Honorable Grady Lewis, who was the attorney for this Indian boy. The letter is dated June 10, 1952, and in it Mr. Lewis urges favorable action. I read from his letter:

"It will be borne in mind that several years have elapsed since this boy suffered the loss of almost an entire hand. He has, in one way or another, been helped along on the reservation, and does not need a lot more time to finish college. If a sum that would slightly compensate him and enable him to earn a living for life, together with an additional amount that would enable him to finish his college course, I believe the Judiciary Committee would meet the actual needs of the situation.

As attorney, I am quite willing to, and do, waive any claim for any fee that I might earn representing this minor.

I hope the committee will see fit to grant this consideration to this worthy young man.

Respectfully,

GRACY LEWIS.

Mr. President, I appreciate the expedition action of the Judiciary Committee in reporting this measure, and I appreciate the attorney's waiving of his fee, in order that the amount voted by the House of Representatives may be voted by the Senate, and in order that action may be taken and relief granted.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, the amendment which has been submitted by the Senator from North Dakota is for the purpose of taking care of the situation of the fact that the claimant attained the age of 21 after the bill was reported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota.

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.

The title was amended so as to read:

"A bill for the relief of Franklin Jim."

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration, out of order, of Senate bill 2688, Calendar 992, to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi.

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

Mr. EASTLAND. Senate bill 2688, provides for an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi. In order that there may be no confusion as to why this additional judgeship was not considered in connection with Senate bill 15, the omnibus judgeship bill, which recently passed the Congress and was enacted into law by the signature of the President, I shall state that the judgeship was not considered in the early study of Senate bill 15, which had passed the Senate and the House in the last session, when it became apparent that rights were being taken over by the southern district of Mississippi.

In the September meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, an additional district judgeship for the southern district of Mississippi was re­ commended by that body. In view of the fact that Senate bill 15 had at that time passed both Houses, there was no way in which this recommendation could be included in that legislation.

The facts are that, of the 86 districts in the United States, in 1953 the civil caseload for the southern district of Mississippi was the highest in the United States. This rise has been due primarily to contract cases. For example, actions dealing with Government contracts soared from 22 in 1952 to 102 in 1953, which, of course, is almost an increase of 5 times the number of cases in that category. Contract actions under the divers­ ities, the conference committee would recommend sooner. The recommenda­ tion was made by the Judicial Conference in September of last year, and at that time the omnibus bill had passed both Houses and was in conference.

Mr. GORE. Therefore, this matter would notthen have been in order as an amendment to the bill; is that correct?

Mr. EASTLAND. That is correct.

Mr. GORE. And not having been in either the Senate version or the House version of Senate bill 15—

Mr. EASTLAND. Under the circumstances, the conference committee would take jurisdiction in Mississippi. I did not request the conference committee to consider this item.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I may note that the southern district of Mississippi is a one-
Judge district, and the device of assigning judges from other districts for temporary help has been extensively used; but even with that temporary help, the caseload has continued to increase. In 1941, as of June 30, there were pending before the court 241 civil cases. As of June 30, 1953, this figure had risen to 668. The figures show that over that period of time it has been impossible for the court to keep abreast of its work. Should this increase be allowed to continue, the southern district of Mississippi will soon be in such dire circumstances as were many other districts which were given help by the enactment of Senate bill 15. In fact, the southern district of Mississippi is rapidly approaching that condition, and something must be done.

The same increase applies to criminal cases. The national average of criminal cases commenced per judgeship for 1933 was 171 per judge; while the figure for the southern district of Mississippi was 286. The Congress has been made aware of the distress existing in the Federal judiciary system due to the overflow of the dockets, and thus enacted S. 15 to alleviate this situation. Unfortunately, the southern district of Mississippi was not included at that time.

On the basis of the facts related, the recommendation of the Judicial Conference of the United States, the unanimous recommendation of the Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which considered this bill, and the unanimous recommendation of the full Judiciary Committee, I think the bill should be enacted.

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

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

Title 28. The Housing Act. A bill (H. R. 6130) to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under Lanham War Housing Act.

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

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, upon first study this appears to be general legislation; and under the procedure under which we have been operating recently, it is double-stamped and moved to the call of the calendar. However, I should like to have an explanation from the distinguished Senator from New York.

Mr. IVES. I will say to the Senator from Tennessee that it is general legislation, but it is extremely fair and equitable legislation.

Mr. GORE. I refer to the committee report, which is very brief, and which I think covers the question rather clearly.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6130) to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under Lanham War Housing Act, having considered the same, have amended the same and recommend that the bill do pass.

Under the existing provisions of section 607 (b) of the Lanham Act, preference in the purchase of all permanent housing is required to be given (1) to veteran occupants, (2) to nonveteran occupants, and (3) to veteran nonoccupants who intend to occupy the housing.

Most of the dwellings being disposed of under the Lanham Act were built by the Federal Government and were not in existence at the time the Federal Government acquired the property in the project in which they are located. In one project, the Shanks Village project in New York, and possibly in one other case, however, at the time the Federal Government acquired the property a small number of permanent dwellings were already located on the site. This bill would give to the former owners of these existing dwellings a preference in purchasing them prior to that of veterans and present tenants. It would not give any preference to former owners of real property with respect to the sale of vacant land or of housing which was constructed by the Government.

The bill, it is important to note, gives the Administrator the discretion of granting preference to former owners. This discretion could be used to take care of situations such as the one in New York, and possibly one other. Dwellings are located on land which has been reserved for right-of-way of a federally aided highway. In such an instance it would not be feasible for the first preference to be given to former owners of the houses. There may be other cases where it would not be practical to give such a preference.

The Housing Administrator could also provide a reasonable time limit on the duration of the preference, and in such appropriate conditions to the site, for example, that families now residing in the houses shall have a first preference over other occupants of temporary accommodations before they can be evicted.

Since your committee has been advised by the Housing Administrator that the legislation proposed here would not impair the function of the calendar, I think we might as well adopt a 12 months' calendar so far as our attendance is concerned, if we ever adopt such a rule.

In my judgment, the test which we must apply to the question of our wisdom and discretion in deciding whether or not we are dealing with a bill so major in scope that, from the standpoint of public policy, we think it ought to be opened to general debate and have a time set for its consideration, is as the result of a motion.

I am sure all Senators will agree with me that time and time again on the calendar we have considered so-called general bills. However, for the most part they are unanimously recommended by the committee and, as the distinguished Senator from New York has said, they are uncontroversial. We operate in that way to expedite the business of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. IVES. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Is it not the function of the calendar committee to consider the calendar? Is it not the function of the calendar committee to both sides of the aisle to notify the majority or minority leader if a certain legislative proposal is one which should be taken up separately? In the absence of such procedure, the Senate would not be able to transact its business.
Mr. GORE. The distinguished Senator from Maryland raises an interesting question about the function of the calendar committee. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee has been undertaking to discharge that function, and has been personally criticized for allowing bills to pass on the call of the calendar when they were highly controversial in nature. The distinguished Senator from Oregon says that if they are noncontroversial, it is all right. He says that the scope of the calendar should be determined with the calendar committees, and that no objection will be made by the calendar committee. Therefore, I believe the situation is well taken care of.

Mr. MORSE. First I should like to say that there are on the calendar today bills on which reports have reached the Senate. I am aware that the calendar committees have been doing a remarkable job on the calendar, and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] on this side of the aisle, have been undertaking the very sound policy of permitting the committee to discharge that function, and has been doing a remarkable job on the call of the calendar.

The bill in question would appear to be minor in nature, but upon the explanation of the distinguished Senator from New York, its scope appears to be rather broad. It is a general amendment to the Lanham Act.

Mr. IVES. The scope is broad only in appearance. It is not actually broad at all, because there are too few properties to be affected by the proposed legislation.

Mr. MORSE. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. First, let me say most sincerely that I believe the Senator from Tennessee and his colleagues on the other side of the aisle, and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HERSCHEID] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] on this side of the aisle, have been doing a remarkable job on the calendar. I believe they have been following the very sound policy of permitting so-called minor bills, although they may be general in scope, to come before the Senate at the call of the calendar. I think they have held for motion bills which are either highly controversial, even though minor in nature, or what we consider in the Senate to be so-called major legislation. Each of us knows when a bill comes up whether we are dealing with major legislation or a so-called run-of-the-mill bill.

I respectfully suggest that the pending bill is the type of legislation which is only minor in scope, although general in application, in the sense that it fits the general rule, but its application makes it a very important bill to me.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the understanding of the able Senator from Oregon, of the difficulties under which the members of the calendar committees perform their duties. I am persuaded in this case to withdraw my objection.

However, I hope that the discussion will serve to illustrate the difficulties which we who serve on the calendar committees in performing a rather thankless task, encounter in permitting to pass without objection proposed legislation, which may appear minor in nature to one Senator, but may be highly major in nature to another Senator.

Mr. IVES. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that, after all, all Senators know the members who serve on the calendar committees. Each of the calendar committees perform a heroic and thankless job. I have great respect for the members of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle. However, the fact remains that last Friday it was announced that the Senate would have a call of the calendar today. Every Senator had a right to voice his objection to the calendar committee on either side of the aisle. Every Senator understands that failure to voice objection with the calendar committee means that no objection will be made by the calendar committee. Therefore, I believe the situation is well taken care of.

Mr. MORSE. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield further?

Mr. GORE. First I should like to say that there are on the calendar today bills on which reports have reached the Senate. I am aware that the calendar committees have been doing a remarkable job on the calendar, and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] on this side of the aisle, have been undertaking the very sound policy of permitting the committee to discharge that function, and has been doing a remarkable job on the call of the calendar. I believe they have been following the very sound policy of permitting so-called minor bills, although they may be general in scope, to come before the Senate at the call of the calendar. I think they have held for motion bills which are either highly controversial, even though minor in nature, or what we consider in the Senate to be so-called major legislation. Each of us knows when a bill comes up whether we are dealing with major legislation or a so-called run-of-the-mill bill.

I respectfully suggest that the pending bill is the type of legislation which is only minor in scope, although general in application, in the sense that it fits the general rule, but its application makes it a very important bill to me.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the understanding of the able Senator from Oregon, of the difficulties under which the members of the calendar committees perform their duties. I am persuaded in this case to withdraw my objection.

However, I hope that the discussion will serve to illustrate the difficulties which we who serve on the calendar committees in performing a rather thankless task, encounter in permitting to pass without objection proposed legislation, which may appear minor in nature to one Senator, but may be highly major in nature to another Senator.

Mr. IVES. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that, after all, all Senators know the members who serve on the calendar committees. Each of the calendar committees perform a heroic and thankless job. I have great respect for the members of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle. However, the fact remains that last Friday it was announced that the Senate would have a call of the calendar today. Every Senator had a right to voice his objection to the calendar committee on either side of the aisle. Every Senator understands that failure to voice objection with the calendar committee means that no objection will be made by the calendar committee. Therefore, I believe the situation is well taken care of.

Mr. MORSE. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield further?

Mr. GORE. First I should like to say that there are on the calendar today bills on which reports have reached the Senate. I am aware that the calendar committees have been doing a remarkable job on the calendar, and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] on this side of the aisle, have been undertaking the very sound policy of permitting the committee to discharge that function, and has been doing a remarkable job on the call of the calendar. I believe they have been following the very sound policy of permitting so-called minor bills, although they may be general in scope, to come before the Senate at the call of the calendar. I think they have held for motion bills which are either highly controversial, even though minor in nature, or what we consider in the Senate to be so-called major legislation. Each of us knows when a bill comes up whether we are dealing with major legislation or a so-called run-of-the-mill bill.

I respectfully suggest that the pending bill is the type of legislation which is only minor in scope, although general in application, in the sense that it fits the general rule, but its application makes it a very important bill to me.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the understanding of the able Senator from Oregon, of the difficulties under which the members of the calendar committees perform their duties. I am persuaded in this case to withdraw my objection.

However, I hope that the discussion will serve to illustrate the difficulties which we who serve on the calendar committees in performing a rather thankless task, encounter in permitting to pass without objection proposed legislation, which may appear minor in nature to one Senator, but may be highly major in nature to another Senator.

Mr. IVES. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that, after all, all Senators know the members who serve on the calendar committees. Each of the calendar committees perform a heroic and thankless job. I have great respect for the members of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle. However, the fact remains that last Friday it was announced that the Senate would have a call of the calendar today. Every Senator had a right to voice his objection to the calendar committee on either side of the aisle. Every Senator understands that failure to voice objection with the calendar committee means that no objection will be made by the calendar committee. Therefore, I believe the situation is well taken care of.

Mr. MORSE. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield further?

Mr. GORE. First I should like to say that there are on the calendar today bills on which reports have reached the Senate. I am aware that the calendar committees have been doing a remarkable job on the calendar, and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] on this side of the aisle, have been undertaking the very sound policy of permitting the committee to discharge that function, and has been doing a remarkable job on the call of the calendar. I believe they have been following the very sound policy of permitting so-called minor bills, although they may be general in scope, to come before the Senate at the call of the calendar. I think they have held for motion bills which are either highly controversial, even though minor in nature, or what we consider in the Senate to be so-called major legislation. Each of us knows when a bill comes up whether we are dealing with major legislation or a so-called run-of-the-mill bill.

I respectfully suggest that the pending bill is the type of legislation which is only minor in scope, although general in application, in the sense that it fits the general rule, but its application makes it a very important bill to me.

Mr. GORE. I appreciate the understanding of the able Senator from Oregon, of the difficulties under which the members of the calendar committees perform their duties. I am persuaded in this case to withdraw my objection.

However, I hope that the discussion will serve to illustrate the difficulties which we who serve on the calendar committees in performing a rather thankless task, encounter in permitting to pass without objection proposed legislation, which may appear minor in nature to one Senator, but may be highly major in nature to another Senator.

Mr. IVES. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. IVES. I should like to point out to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that, after all, all Senators know the members who serve on the calendar committees. Each of the calendar committees perform a heroic and thankless job. I have great respect for the members of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle. However, the fact remains that last Friday it was announced that the Senate would have a call of the calendar today. Every Senator had a right to voice his objection to the calendar committee on either side of the aisle. Every Senator understands that failure to voice objection with the calendar committee means that no objection will be made by the calendar committee. Therefore, I believe the situation is well taken care of.
Mr. GORE. I reserve the right to object.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from Tennessee that in the year I have served as a member of the calendar committee on the majority side, no member of the majority has ever protested or filed any protest with the majority calendar committee that it has failed to prevent the passage of general legislation on the call of the calendar.

I agree with the statement of the purpose of the calendar committees which was made by the distinguished Senator from Ohio. It is to be our function to register objection made by members of the majority, if they are not able to be present. Furthermore, I would say that if as an individual Senator I believed, or if my colleague, the distinguished Senator from New Jersey (Mr. HENDRICKSON) believed, or if the members of the minority calendar committee believed, that in objection to a bill, as to whether a bill was of major interest, we would have a right to object individually.

Each of us knows, when a bill is called on the calendar, whether we are dealing with major legislation or a so-called run-of-the-mill bill.

It is a matter of individual objection. We believe that the protection against the passage of proposed general legislation a call of the calendar lies not only in the hands of the calendar committees, but in the power of any Member to be present and to object. We certainly do not take the position that we are some supercommittee attempting to determine what type of legislation can be passed upon a call of the calendar.

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

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from New York (Mr. IVES) if any check has been made with veterans organizations as to whether they have any objection to the elimination of veterans' preferences.

Mr. IVES. No. I happen to be a member of veterans organizations, myself, and I have heard of nothing of that kind.

Mr. SMATHERS. The Senator knows of no reason why veterans might feel that this bill might take away some of the preferences which Congress has previously given to them?

Mr. IVES. It would take away the preference to the extent which I have indicated in reading the report. It is very limited in that the original owners of the property themselves should have a vested right in it.

Mr. SMATHERS. Does the able Senator from New York have the same feeling as to other properties which may have been taken by the Government, and then, when the Government is ready to dispose of that property, the opinion that the former owners should have first priority in repurchasing the land?

Mr. IVES. There is something besides land involved. There are houses. If we were not supposed to feel favorably about it. That is why discretion is left with the Administrator.

It was at first proposed to make it mandatory. I objected to that, myself. After all, I think the discretion should be left with the Administrator.

Mr. SMATHERS. I ask these questions only because it may be that an effort is being made to establish some new policy. As the Senator well knows, there are many instances of property being taken at the time of the war from private owners and used for military installations, and since that time the military installations have been removed. The question arises on the part of most of the property owners as to why they do not have a right to get back the property. The law says they cannot do so.

Mr. IVES. If the bill were on a broad scale I would have opposed it, but it is so limited in its application that I do not think any damage could occur from it.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thank the Senator.

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

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6130) to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under the Lanham War Housing Act is considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I desire to thank the distinguished Senators on the Democratic side of the aisle for their courtesy.

EXTENSION FOR 5 YEARS FOR VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN FOR ADMITTANCE TO LOW-RENT HOUSING

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Calendar 1938, Senate bill 2937.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The title of the bill (S. 2937) to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937, so as to extend for 5 years the period in which the families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent public housing without meeting the requirements of section 15 (8) (b) (ii) of that act, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment, and recommence that the bill, as amended, do pass.

This bill as introduced would have amended section 15 (8) (b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, to extend for 5 years the period in which the families of veterans and servicemen may be admitted to low-rent public housing without meeting the requirement of such section that they were not entitled to substandard housing at the time of admission to public housing. Unless extended, this period expires March 1, 1949. Your committee has amended the bill to provide for a temporary extension to August 1, 1954, in order to give your committee an opportunity to consider this provision in connection with other housing legislation pending before the committee.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2937) which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "than", to strike out "March 1, 1949" and insert "August 1, 1954", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 15 (8) (b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U. S. C. sec. 1415 (b)) is amended by striking out "not later than 5 years after March 1, 1949" and inserting "not later than August 1, 1954."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I should like to have considered three bills out of order. They are Calendar Nos. 1000, 1001, and 1003, Senate bills 740, 747, and 924, respectively. I make this request because there will be a meeting of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare at 2:30, which I must attend, and I should appreciate it if we can consider these three bills at this time out of order.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, we have been working for some time this afternoon, and have considered approximately only 12 bills. I recognize the reasons which require certain Senators to ask that certain bills be considered out of order. If any Senator or Senator requests that we consider the calendar if such a practice is continued. I shall not object in this instance, but, for the sake of orderly procedure, I think we should in the future proceed with the regular call of the calendar.
SANTA MUCIACCIA AND OTHERS

Mr. KENNEDY. I thank the Senator from Kentucky for not objecting.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent upon the consideration of Order No. 1000, Senate bill 740.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 740) for the relief of Santa Muciaccia and others.

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

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

Mr. KENNEDY. This bill is for the permanent residence of three Sisters of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary to remain in this country to help the staff of a hospital. These three Sisters are now working as nurses at the Joseph P. Kennedy Memorial Hospital in Massachusetts. They came from Italy in 1949, and they are all vitally important to the administration of the hospital, and, therefore, would like to remain in this country.

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

There being no objection, the bill (S. 740) 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, Santa Muciaccia (Sister Maria Fridiana), Teresa Saragaglia (Sister Maria Eutropia), and Caterina Isonni (Sister Maria Giovita) 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 aliens 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.

SOFIA B. PANAGOULOPOULOS KANELL

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Order No. 1003, Senate bill 924.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 924) for the relief of Sofia B. Panagoulopoulos Kanell.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this bill concerns a young girl, Sofia B. Kanell, who was adopted by an American citizen. In 1948 she was approximately 10 years old. She is a granddaughter of an American who adopted her. Her family suffered hardships as a result of the guerilla struggle in Greece. A number of members of her family were destroyed. Therefore she has been adopted by her great uncle.

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

There being no objection, 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, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Sofia B. Panagoulopoulos Kanell, shall be held and considered to be the natural born child of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Kanell, citizens of the United States.

BERNICE CATHERINE MONTGOMERY

The bill (S. 1594) for the relief of Bernice Catherine Montgomery 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, Section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Sofia B. Panagoulopoulos Kanell, shall be held and considered to be the natural born child of Mr. and Mrs. George V. Kanell, citizens of the United States.

DORA VIDA LYEW SEIXAS

The bill (S. 2534) for the relief of Dora Vida Lyew Seixas was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of such sections as are contained in section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dora Vida Lyew Seixas shall be considered as an immigrant under the provisions of section 101 (a) (27) (C) of that act.

REV. ARMANDO FUOCO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 235) for the relief of Rev. Armando Fuoco, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment. After the word "fee," to insert "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," so as to make the bill read:

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

PANTELIS MOrFESSIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 267) for the relief of Pantelis Morfessis, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "head tax," so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Naturalization laws, Pantelis Morfessis 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.

HAROLD TREVOR COLBOURN—BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 268) for the relief of Harold Trevor Colbourn was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, this bill grants the status of permanent residence in the United States to a 26-year-old native of Australia who last entered the United States as an ex-
Mr. SMATHERS. Does the Senator from Maryland know whether there is an amendment prepared to the bill, which would provide that the young man would have to repay to the Government the money which he has received under the Exchange Students Act for his education?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. There is no amendment to cover that situation.

Mr. SMATHERS. Under those conditions, I am constrained to object, because I know several Senators have objected to similar bills introduced on behalf of students who, after having come to the United States, and having studied under the Exchange Students Act, applied for permanent residence. It was believed that the students should at least reimburse the Federal Government for the amounts which had been paid to them. Until that is done in this case, I shall object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 945) for the relief of Moshe Gips, 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 Nationality Act, Moshe Gips 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 amendments were agreed to.

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

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1158) for the relief of Dr. Jagannath P. Chawla, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 4, after the word "Dr.", to strike out "Jagannath" and insert "Jagannath", so as to make the bill read: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dr. Jagannath P. Chawla 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 Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1892) for the relief of Eliseu Joaquim Boa, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 7, after the word "fee", to strike out "and head tax", and on page 2, line 1, after the word "available", to insert "The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel the deportation proceeding heretofore instituted against Eliseu Joaquim Boa as well as the order and warrant of deportation issued therein; and the said Eliseu Joaquim Boa shall not hereafter be subject to exclusion, deportation, or removal from the United States by reason of the same facts upon which the outstanding order and warrant of deportation were issued", so as to make the bill read: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eliseu Joaquim Boa 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.

**MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—EN-ROLLED BILL SIGNED**

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill "A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1917, as amended by the act of July 3, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian."

**MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—EN-ROLLED BILL SIGNED**

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill "A bill to amend the act of March 3, 1917, as amended by the act of July 3, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian."

**TRAGEDY IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Maryland withdraw his suggestion of the absence of a quorum, so that I may ask him a question?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I withdraw my request.

Mr. SMATHERS. I desire to ask the Senator from Maryland if he is suggesting the absence of a quorum because he has obtained information from the news ticker that several Members of the House have been shot at from the House gallery, and he believes it to be wise to have a quorum present before a decision is reached as to what the Senate should do in the circumstances?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I may say to my good friend, the distinguished junior Senator from Florida, that I shall suggest the absence of a quorum so that the majority leader can come to the Chamber and be apprised of the situation; and then, after consultation with the minority, either move to recess or continue with the call of the calendar.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the able senior Senator from Maryland if it is his intention to proceed with the call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. It was my intention to do so.

Mr. SMATHERS. Has the Senator given any consideration to requesting a recess until tomorrow, out of respect for the Members of the House of Representatives who have been injured in line developments.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Yes, I have. The majority leader has just appeared on the floor of the Senate, and I shall ask him to answer the question of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, in view of the circumstances in the other Chamber, and the concern of the Members of the Senate for our colleagues in that body, I am about to move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. If the circumstances are such that we should proceed with the call of the calendar tomorrow, the intention is to proceed from the point at which the call was interrupted today. In the meantime, I shall be in touch with the minority leader on any further developments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

RECESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 2, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.
CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 1, 1954:

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY


DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Henry F. Holland, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Roswell Burchard Perkins, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Morton P. Fisher, of Maryland, to be a judge of the Tax Court of the United States for the unexpired term of 12 years from June 2, 1944.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

To be Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister of the United States of America:

Edward T. Wallet, of New York.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 1:

George M. Abbott, of the District of Columbia.

Garrett O. Cole, of New Jersey.

Max Waido Bishop, of Iowa.

Howard Rex Cottam, of Utah.

Walter F. McConaughy, of Alabama.

Avery F. Peterson, of Idaho.

James B. Pickler, of Georgia.

Harold M. Raudall, of Iowa.

Horace O. Holland, of Missouri.

Henry E. Stebbins, of Massachusetts.

Carl W. Strom, of Minnesota.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 2:

Charles W. Adair, Jr., of Ohio.

Robert M. Carr, of California.

Harlan B. Clark, of Ohio.

Leon L. Cowles, of Utah.

H. Francis Cunningham, Jr., of Nebraska.

Donald D. Edgar, of New Jersey.

James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.

William M. Gibson, of New York.

Theodore J. Hohenthal, of California.

John P. Hoover, of California.

Richard A. Johnson, of Illinois.

Edward H. Miller, of Missouri.

Roy M. Melbourne, of Virginia.

David A. Thomasson, of Kentucky.

Roland B. Tincher, of New Mexico.

Thomas K. Wright, of Rhode Island.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 3:

Kenneth A. Byrns, of Colorado.

Arthur I. Wortzel, of New Jersey.

Richard E. Snyder, of New Jersey.

Paul H. Smith, of Virginia.

Richard E. Snyder, of New York.

Jack A. Sulser, of Illinois.

David R. Thomson, of the District of Columbia.

Theodore A. Tremblay, of California.

William N. Turpin, of Georgia.

Robert W. Zimmermann, of Minnesota.

To be Foreign Service officer of the class of minister plenipotentiary and resident minister of the United States of America:

Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., of Massachusetts.

James J. Blake, of New York.

Frank E. Cash Jr., of Minnesota.

Thomas J. Corcoran, of New York.

Samuel D. Eaton, of New York.

Richard T. Exum, of New York.

Richard G. Johnson, of New York.

Bruce M. Lancaster, of Mississippi.

Roy L. Love, of Washington.

Frank E. Maestro, of Connecticut.

Eugene V. McAlliffe, of Massachusetts.

Richard M. McFeely, of Iowa.

Sandy MacGregor Pringle, of New York.

Herbert F. Propps, of Wisconsin.

Ernest E. Ramsour, Jr., of California.

Thomas M. Recknagel, of New York.

William Perry Sedman, Jr., of Maryland.

Galen L. Stone, of Massachusetts.

William H. Sullivan, of Rhode Island.

Charles R. Tanguy, of Maryland.

John M. Thompson, Jr., of Florida.

William H. Witt, of South Carolina.

Robert L. Yost, of California.

Robert W. Zimmermann, of Minnesota.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 4:

John A. Baker, Jr., of Connecticut.

Harry O. Barnes, Jr., of Minnesota.

John W. Bolling, of Washington.

Samuel C. Brown, of Rhode Island.

William A. Buell, Jr., of Rhode Island.

Frank Bitty, of Virginia.

Christian G. Chapman, of Pennsylvania.

Elwin F. Chase, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

George T. Churchill, of Colorado.

W. Kennedy Cromwell 3d, of Maryland.

Frank J. Curtis, Jr., of Pennsylvania.


William L. Egislet, Jr., of Illinois.

Theodore L. Eliot, of California.

James B. Engle, of Iowa.

Raymond E. Gonzales, of California.

Herbert I. Goodman, of Pennsylvania.

Harry W. Heiknen, of Minnesota.

Gordon G. Heiser 3d, of Colorado.

Henry L. Heymann, of Pennsylvania.

Max E. Hodge, of New York.

Lewis Hoffacker, of Arizona.

Robert H. Houston, Jr., of Missouri.

Wharton Drexel Hubbard, of New York.

Heyward Isham, of New York.

James R. Johnston, of Ohio.

Walter M. McClelland, of Oklahoma.

John A. McVicker, of New York.

William Oba, of Iowa.

Grant E. Mouser 3d, of Ohio.

Paul M. Popple, of Illinois.

Clifford C. Poulson, of Minnesota.

Frederick H. Sacksteder, Jr., of New York.

David J. Schneider, of Massachusetts.

Peter A. Seib, of Iowa.

Roland C. Shaw, of Massachusetts.

Herman T. Skofield, of New Hampshire.

Paul A. Smith, Jr., of Virginia.

Richard E. Snyder, of New York.

William F. Spengler, of Wisconsin.

Daniel Sprecher, of New York.

Arthur W. Wages, of Missouri.

Arthur J. Wartke, of New York.

COLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Harold R. Becker, of New York, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 9, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y.

Bligh A. Dodds, of New York, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 7, with headquarters at Ogdenburg, N. Y.

James W. Bingham, of Texas, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 22, with headquarters at Galveston, Tex.

James L. Latimer, of Texas, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 21, with headquarters at Fort Arthur, Tex.

SUPREME COURT

Earl Warren, of California, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

Walter H. Hodgson, of Alaska, to be United States district judge for division No. 2, district of Alaska.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

To be United States attorney for the district indicated with their respective names:

Jack D. H. Huys, of Arizona, district of Arizona.

Oscar Cobb, of Arkansas, eastern district of Arkansas.

J. Leonad Walker, of Kentucky, western district of Kentucky.

Robert F. Hauberg, of Mississippi, southern district of Mississippi.

Maurice Paul Bola, of New Hampshire, district of New Hampshire.


Herbert R. Ross, of Nebraska, district of Nebraska.

Julian T. Gaskill, of North Carolina, eastern district of North Carolina.

Sulmon Canny, of Ohio, northern district of Ohio.

Clarence Edwin Luckey, of Oregon, district of Oregon.

Heard L. Floyre, of Texas, northern district of Texas.

Malcolm R. Wilkey, of Texas, southern district of Texas.

Louis Gorman Whitcomb, of Vermont, district of Vermont.

George Edward Rapp, of Wisconsin, western district of Wisconsin.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

To be United States marshals for the districts indicated with their respective names:

Claire A. Wider, of Alaska, division No. 1, district of Alaska.

Fred S. Williamson, of Alaska, division No. 3, district of Alaska.

Albert Fuller Dorsh, Jr., of Alaska, division No. 4, district of Alaska.

Cooper Hudspeth, of Arkansas, western district of Arkansas.

Tom Killmb, of Colorado, district of Colorado.

Donald A. Fresser, of Connecticut, district of Connecticut.

William G. Carlisle, of Georgia, middle district of Georgia.

Vernon Woods, of Illinois, eastern district of Illinois.

Eugene Levi Kemper, of Kansas, district of Kansas.

Edward John Pettitlon, of Louisiana, eastern district of Louisiana.

Louis O. Aieksh, of Montana, district of Montana.

J. Bradbury German, Jr., of New York, northern district of New York.

George M. Glasser, of New York, western district of New York.

Xavier North, of Ohio, northern district of Ohio.

Frank Quarles, of Tennessee, eastern district of Tennessee.

Dewey Howard Perry, of Virginia, eastern district of Virginia.

Peter Auburn Richmond, of Virginia, western district of Virginia.

IN THE ARMY

Major General John Alexander Klein, O7536, to be Adjutant General, United States Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States.