

names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H.R. 10336. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for the New Melones Dam and Reservoir, Stanislaus River, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RYAN of New York:

H.R. 10337. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age or disability insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLACK:

H.R. 10338. A bill to amend the Randolph-Sheppard Vending Stand Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BARRY:

H.R. 10339. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individual taxpayers the same 2-year carryover with respect to the deduction for charitable contributions as is presently provided for corporate taxpayers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 10340. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KOWALSKI:

H.R. 10341. A bill to amend the act of June 30, 1936, the Walsh-Healey Act, to disallow certain items of excessive costs incurred by contractors and directly attributable to the employment of individuals to replace employees engaged in a strike against such contractor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUNKEL:

H.R. 10342. A bill to amend the Railway Labor Act to specify certain procedures for use by system, group, or regional boards of adjustment, including provision for the payment by the Mediation Board of compensation to referees sitting with such boards of adjustment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 10343. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that the spouse of an individual receiving a disability annuity may if otherwise qualified become entitled to a spouse's annuity regardless of whether such individual has attained age 65; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H.R. 10344. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of information filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 10345. A bill to amend section 503 of the Federal Aviation Act to provide substantive Federal law relating to the validity of conveyances which affect title to or interests in civil aircraft of the United States and related equipment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 10346. A bill to provide for a conservation program for the Appalachian Highlands area; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H.R. 10347. A bill to provide that copies of information filed with the Bureau of the Census shall be immune from legal process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TUPPER:

H.R. 10348. A bill to amend the Salton-Kennedy Act so as to establish an additional fund for fishery research programs and fisheries rehabilitation and development projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. WEIS:

H.R. 10349. A bill to amend chapter 14 of title 38, United States Code, to make all veterans awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor eligible for special pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H.J. Res. 636. Joint resolution to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MACK:

H.J. Res. 637. Joint resolution to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONTROYA:

H. Con. Res. 432. Concurrent resolution to prohibit training military personnel or aiding Communist nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRIS:

H. Con. Res. 433. Concurrent resolution to prohibit training military personnel or aiding Communist nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. Con. Res. 434. Concurrent resolution to prohibit training military personnel or aiding Communist nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRANT:

H. Con. Res. 435. Concurrent resolution providing that no funds will be appropriated for the purpose of training military personnel from any Communist country or any country dominated by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. Con. Res. 436. Concurrent resolution to explore an OECD Parliamentary Conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. CORMAN (by request):

H.R. 10350. A bill for the relief of Sang Yong Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10351. A bill for the relief of Jung Sun Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 10352. A bill for the relief of Carmelo Rafala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 10353. A bill for the relief of Lorenza Vedova-Rocchi Catta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAUND:

H.R. 10354. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elaine Childs Elser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.J. Res. 638. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens who are serving in the U.S. Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1962

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

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

O Thou God of all worlds—

Lord of all being throned afar,
Thy glory flames from sun and star;
Center and soul of every sphere,
Yet to each loving heart how near.

Void of Thee, all is vanity, and life itself barren, joyless, robbed of its wonder, its dignity, and its beauty.

Without Thee even our wistful hopes for humanity are like winter's withered leaves, once verdant and bright—now crumpled ruins blown upon a bitter wind.

To these servants of this free land whose questing spirits seek the paths of a just peace through all the tangle and tragedy of these baffling days, may there come light out of darkness, concord out of discord, strength out of struggle, forgiveness out of guilt, and faith out of fear.

In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On the request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, February 20, 1962, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 67. An act for the relief of Col. Samuel Hale;

S. 235. An act for the relief of Evagelos Mablekos;

S. 241. An act for the relief of Haralambos Agourakis;

S. 429. An act for the relief of A1c. Percy J. Trudeau;

S. 521. An act for the relief of Charles J. Utterback;

S. 531. An act for the relief of Eugenia Chrzastowski;

S. 1076. An act for the relief of Nancie Ellen Williamson;

S. 1348. An act for the relief of the Sulzbach Construction Co.;

S. 1560. An act for the relief of Yasuko Otsu;

S. 1685. An act for the relief of Brigitte Marie Ida Kroll;

S. 1776. An act for the relief of Frances E. Sarcone;

S. 1791. An act for the relief of Dr. Tzy-cheng Peng;

S. 1832. An act for the relief of Susanne Rae Deremo;

S. 1866. An act for the relief of Dr. Berchmans Rioux;

S. 1870. An act for the relief of Lucia Bianca Cianto Rosa;

S. 2149. An act for the relief of Hugo Kolberg;

S. 2163. An act for the relief of Saifook Chan; and

S. 2385. An act for the relief of Dr. Hau Cheong Kwaan, his wife, Tech Phaik Loui Kwaan, and their daughter, Laura Wai Man Kwaan.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered that statements in the morning hour be limited to 3 minutes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Jack N. Behrman, of Delaware, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

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

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Harold Winfield Grant, of the U.S. Air Force, to be Deputy Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

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

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of G. Joseph Minetti, of New York, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the term of 6 years expiring December 31, 1967.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO DISTRICT TRAINING SCHOOL

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for commitments to, maintenance in, and discharge from the District Training School, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1925, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND AND FEDERAL DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUND

A letter from managing trustee and members of the board of trustees of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and Federal disability insurance trust fund, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that board, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a semiannual report of that Commission, for the period ended June 30, 1961 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON OVERCHARGES BY SHIPBUILDING DIVISION OF BETHLEHEM STEEL CO., QUINCY, MASS.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on overcharges by the shipbuilding division of Bethlehem Steel Co., Quincy, Mass., for materials and supplies acquired for use under Government cost-type contracts, dated February 1962 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS AND WAR ORPHANS, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the review of education and training programs for Korean conflict veterans and for war orphans, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

EXCLUSION OF DEPOSITS OF PETRIFIED WOOD FROM APPROPRIATION UNDER U.S. MINING LAWS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to exclude deposits of petrified wood from appropriation under the U.S. mining laws (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR RAMA ROAD

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to au-

thorize an additional appropriation for the Rama Road (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution adopted at a mass meeting of American citizens of Lithuanian descent, at Racine, Wis., commemorating the 44th anniversary of Lithuanian independence; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RESOLUTION OF CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, the City Council of Baltimore, Md., recently adopted a resolution requesting the Federal Government to take steps to preserve the facilities of the ship repair yards located in and around the city.

This is an extremely important matter, as is indicated in the resolution, and I ask unanimous consent that the city council's statement be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

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

BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION REQUESTING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO TAKE STEPS TO PRESERVE THE FACILITIES OF THE SHIP REPAIR YARDS LOCATED IN BALTIMORE

The ship repair yards located in and around the port of Baltimore are in danger of being seriously depleted in personnel and facilities. This situation arises from drastic reductions in the number of employed workers.

Within the last 4 months, for example, the number of hourly workers employed in the Bethlehem Key Highway shipyard has dropped from approximately 2,600 to approximately 300, and it is understood that further reductions are contemplated.

These sharp drops in employment in the first instance cause hardship and misery to the employees and their families. They create havoc among the stores and shops in which these employees normally make their purchases. They cause, in general, serious adverse effects upon the entire economy of the city of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland.

They have further effects in addition which are of serious concern to the national economy and to the national safety. As more and more employees lose their jobs in the ship repair industries, they seek new avenues of employment. At the same time, young men who might normally be looking to the shipyards for gainful employment, go elsewhere. Within a short time their skills can be forever lost to the ship repair industry.

This industry, in turn, is one that will play a vital part in the event of any national emergency. In the maintenance of our national strength and security, particularly in the light of present international tensions, it is vital that the shipyards be maintained and that the skills to operate them be kept on a high and active level.

For this combination of community and national interests, it is of pressing importance that the ship repair yards in the Baltimore area be kept working on a high level of employment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of Baltimore, That officials and agencies of the Government of the United States be requested to au-

make every effort to maintain employment in the ship repair yards located in and around the port of Baltimore in order to help the individuals have gainful employment, and in the national interest, to preserve the skills and the facilities that would be so vitally necessary in the event of war; and be it further

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the council be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States and to each member of the Maryland delegation in the Congress of the United States.

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1962—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 299); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations three thousand five hundred additional copies of the hearings on Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1962.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 2869. A bill to amend chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code, to afford additional time during which certain veterans blinded by reason of a service-connected disability may be afforded vocational rehabilitation training; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

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

By Mr. McNAMARA:

S. 2870. A bill for the relief of Theodoros Skartsiaris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

S. 2871. A bill for the relief of Leonore Irene Margarete Gray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself and Mr. KEATING):

S. 2872. A bill for the relief of Wen Tang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 2873. A bill for the relief of Claude S. Reeder and Reeder Motor Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF:

S. 2874. A bill to provide for rights-of-ways for highways for the purpose of ingress and egress to and from lands on the Crow Indian Reservation; and

S. 2875. A bill to authorize the sale or lease of Indian lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 2876. A bill to extend the authority to insure mortgages under sections 809 and 810 of the National Housing Act, and to extend the coverage of section 810 to include persons employed at or in connection with an installation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or the Atomic Energy Commission; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 2877. A bill for the relief of Leonard Grillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 2878. A bill for the relief of Chang Ah Lung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HRUSKA:

S. 2879. A bill to amend chapter 235 of title 18, United States Code, to provide for the appellate review of sentences imposed in criminal cases arising in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (for himself and Mr. RANDOLPH):

S. 2880. A bill to provide for a conservation program for the Appalachian Highlands area; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. JOHNSTON:

S.J. Res. 157. Joint resolution authorizing the President to confer the Medal of Honor upon Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, U.S. Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

By Mr. KEATING:

S.J. Res. 158. Joint resolution designating February 20 of each year as Space Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. McCARTHY):

S.J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

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

RESOLUTION

TO PRINT ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1962

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 299) to print additional copies of the hearings on Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1962, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the above resolution printed in full when reported by Mr. McCLELLAN, which appears under a separate heading.)

VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXTENSION FOR BLINDED VETERANS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to extend the time during which certain veterans blinded by reason of a service-connected disability may be afforded vocational rehabilitation training.

The purpose of this bill is to extend the termination date of the vocational rehabilitation program for a small class of blind veterans, who have unique problems arising from their service-connected disabilities which are not adequately covered by existing law. Under present law, vocational rehabilitation training for veterans will terminate on July 25, 1965, for World War II veterans, and on

January 31, 1968, for Korean veterans. The legislation which I have introduced extends these dates for certain blind veterans until June 30, 1975.

The veterans affected by this legislation are World War II and Korean conflict veterans with service-connected disabilities. During the past several years, these veterans have been going blind at the rate of about 60 to 80 persons a year. It is anticipated that these veterans will continue to lose their vision at the same rate—60 to 80 annually—during the next decade.

A variety of acute problems arise from the fact that veterans are going blind over a protracted time period. Some veterans received vocational rehabilitation training while having normal or partial vision, but they have subsequently become totally blind. These individuals are presently in need of retraining, because their loss of vision prevents them from performing the duties of the occupation for which they trained. Other veterans have been self-supporting without resort to the rehabilitation program; however, they have lost their sight with the passage of time. These veterans also need special training to enable them to earn their livelihoods.

Mr. President, passage of this legislation would greatly benefit the veterans concerned and the populace as a whole. After receiving proper training, many blinded veterans are able to provide adequately for their families and dependents, and to make valuable contributions to their communities. Without such training, however, there is a danger that some blinded veterans will become a burden on their families and on society generally.

Although the benefits of the proposed legislation would be invaluable to blinded veterans and beneficial to our entire economy, the costs would be nominal. I very much hope that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare can consider the legislation at an early date and bring this matter back to the full Senate.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter of George M. Gillispie, executive director of the Blinded Veterans Association, requesting the proposed legislation, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2869) to amend chapter 31 of title 38, United States Code, to afford additional time during which certain veterans blinded by reason of a service-connected disability may be afforded vocational rehabilitation training, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The letter presented by Mr. YARBOROUGH is as follows:

BLINDED VETERANS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., February 14, 1962.

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR YARBOROUGH: In support of legislation to extend training to veterans who are going blind, now at a rate of over 80 per year, we submit the following:

Veterans' Administration records now indicate that there are approximately 44,000 men drawing compensation for service-incurred eye injuries. It is from this group that men are now going blind.

Blindness being what it is, in most cases men need vocational training in order to re-establish themselves as useful citizens. Although some of these men have had vocational training since World War II, the objectives they have selected are not necessarily comparable with objectives a blind person must pursue. With the extension of the laws to include these newly blinded veterans, in many cases they will be able to regain their earning capacity even though they are blind. The Government now provides a fine compensation but at the present and for the next several years, most of us are faced with the most expensive decades of our careers. We have children ranging from 1 year to 16 years of age, and if the blinded veteran is to support and educate these children in a manner commensurate with today's expectations, he must be gainfully employed even though he be blind.

We of the Blinded Veterans Association, therefore, respectfully request that legislation be submitted and passed that will extend the training laws for blinded veterans of World War II and Korea.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. GILLISPIE,
Executive Director.

SPACE DAY

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, Lt. Col. John Glenn's orbital flight, openly prepared for and publicly made, was a triumph for freedom. It was a triumph for the human spirit—which is facing the universe today. It was a monumental tribute to Colonel Glenn's own ability, to the scientists, engineers and technicians of the project—and perhaps no less to the patience and steady nerves of all concerned, who finally outwaited the weather and outwitted the elements.

Respectfully and reverently, we give thanks for John Glenn's safe return and we give thanks also for endowing mankind with the mental scope, the imagination, and the skill to explore the frontiers of scientific knowledge on earth and in the heavens. Today, in fact, we can well ask, with all humility:

What is man, that Thou art mindful of him? For Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and has crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hand; Thou hast put all things under his feet (Psalm 8: 4-6).

Mr. President, John Glenn's epochal flight literally carried this Nation into the future—blazing a trail of discovery across man's last frontier—the frontier of outer space. In view of the inexpressible significance of this leap from our planet into the great immensity of space, and this safe return, it strikes me that it would be most appropriate to set the date aside in our hearts and in our history to be officially designated as "Space Day."

In honor of the day and of the effort and of the continuing aspiration on the part of all men to face the unknown and to extend the knowledge of mankind, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to designate yesterday, February 20, as "Space Day." It is, ap-

propriately enough, 2 days before the birthday of our beloved first President. President Washington extended the frontiers of constitutional experiment and political experience. Were he still alive, he would rejoice with us at this flight into outer space, by a citizen of the State which he guided upon its first weak and tottering steps.

I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

Mr. President, I hope very much that the joint resolution may receive favorable consideration by the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which is headed by the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 158) designating February 20 of each year as "Space Day," introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the flight of Colonel John Glenn is a triumph for the human spirit of achievement, for the many scientists, engineers and technologists who have worked on this program, and for the courage, ability and perseverance of Colonel Glenn himself; and

Whereas the flight of Colonel John Glenn has extended the frontiers of American experience and of human knowledge on outer space and revealed to the world new vistas of study and exploration; and

Whereas the entire American Nation offers congratulations to the brave men who have undertaken this program and offers its prayers to Almighty God for the success of these efforts in the future; and

Whereas a token of recognition for this achievement is offered by an enthusiastic and grateful nation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That February 20 of each year is hereby designated as Space Day, and the President of the United States is requested and authorized to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

QUALITY STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce on behalf of myself and Senators CAPEHART, PROXMIRE, JOHNSTON, McCLELLAN, SCOTT, RANDOLPH, and McCARTHY, a joint resolution entitled the "Quality Stabilization Act."

In essence, the joint resolution introduced today is carefully designed to strengthen our antitrust laws by suppressing certain unfair methods of competition generally acknowledged as promotive of monopoly in distribution. Toward this end, the joint resolution empowers the owner of products identified by his trademark or brand name to prevent distributors handling his products from using such methods in reselling the trademarked or branded products, and thus damaging the mark or brand and

associated good will. Whenever a trademark or brand name owner discovers his products being used by a distributor in any scheme involving first, misrepresentation; second, bait merchandising; or third, sales at other than the established price, he may revoke the offending distributor's right to use his mark or brand in reselling such goods. In addition, the trademark or brand name owner is entitled to injunctive relief, if the offending distributor disregards the notice of revocation and continues the challenged sales practices.

In legal theory, too, the proposed legislation is easily understandable. Basically, no more is involved than recognition of first, the property values inhering in business good will and in trademark or brand name adopted to maintain and extend it, and second, the need to protect by appropriate remedies such property rights from marketing practices producing injury.

In this light, the joint resolution is seen as merely an extension of our trademark and copyright laws—an extension enabling a trademark or brand owner to protect his property rights through the channels of distribution. Certainly, if we accept the right to own property and the corresponding right to protect such property—which are basic rights of every American citizen—then we must accept the objective of the "Quality Stabilization" joint resolution—protection of valuable investments in trademarks, brand names, and goodwill from ruinous marketing tactics. We seek to establish in the market place fair competitive practices.

It should be noted that nothing in this joint resolution would bar a distributor from removing the trademark or brand name from the product—thus separating the physical property, which he owns, from the goodwill, which is another's property—and then selling the commodity at his own price or in his own way, so long as he does so without making use of the goodwill of the latter to reach his end.

In reviewing the nature and purpose of the proposed legislation, I should like to stress the permissive character of its provisions. There is no obligation upon the trademark or brand name owner to avail himself of the rights accorded him under the proposed legislation. It is conceivable that the owner may not be interested in protecting his goodwill, trademark, or brand name from the unfair methods of competition defined in this bill. But whatever his decision, it will be his own. No one may force him to decide either way. Whether he does so act or not will be his own decision, provided his products are in free and open competition with other similar products. Similarly, those engaged in merchandise distribution—that is, the wholesalers and retailers—will not in any way be obliged to handle trademarked or branded merchandise subject to the "quality stabilization" joint resolution. As always, they will decide for themselves what products they will stock and offer for sale. American consumers, too, will enjoy full freedom of choice under the joint resolution; they

will be free to accept or reject all merchandise, to pick and choose between "protected" and "unprotected" products.

It is in the interest of consumers that we encourage independent retailing and fair competitive practices. Our huge productive capacity turns out tremendous quantities of goods which provide us with a standard of living higher than that of any other country in the world. In order to distribute efficiently, our free enterprise system needs hundreds of thousands of independent retail dealers, as well as chainstore outlets. We need retailers who are responsive to the needs and wants of their customers. A system which includes hundreds of thousands of independent retailers protects the consumer against monopolistic tendencies and resultant higher prices.

The fair competitive practices which are promoted under this proposal assure the consumer that quality tested and reliable products will continue to be available. As the late Associate Justice Holmes once said:

I cannot believe that in the long run the public will profit by permitting knaves to cut reasonable prices for some ulterior purpose of their own and thus to impair, if not destroy, the production and sale of articles which are assumed to be desirable that the public should be able to get.

Also, in terms of the economic health of the independent business community, this legislation is long overdue. According to Dun & Bradstreet's annual report on business failures, more small firms failed last year than in any year since 1933. Over 17,000 concerns, almost all small, failed last year, reflecting an 1,190 increase over 1960's bankruptcy total. Dun & Bradstreet's reported:

Wholesalers suffered the steepest rise in casualties, with building materials, chemicals, and drug fields bearing the brunt of it. An upturn in retailing failures appeared in all major lines except appliances and television. Drug stores, general merchandise stores, auto dealers, and service stations had tolls running from 16 to 23 percent higher than in 1960.

Enactment of this proposed legislation is essential to the competitive survival of hundreds of thousands of independent businessmen in all parts of the country. Most important, its enactment will make possible the advancement of independent retailing and, thereby, will add significant social and economic values to our free enterprise society. I know most Americans agree that independent business in America is worthy of preservation. It is the key—the strength—of a free economy based on healthy and fair competition.

At the same time, this joint resolution can do much to restore the confidence of the American consuming public in the quality standards of available merchandise and the fairness of applicable prices. No longer will the ethics of the marketplace be determined by the price-juggling operator who cuts prices on the "stars of the merchandise world", and recoups his losses by selling lesser known, higher-profit-margin goods. Replacing such practices of the "Oriental Bazaar" will be fair, honest,

and vigorous competition for the favor of the consumer.

With these considerations in mind, the joint resolution deserves favorable consideration by the Senate at this session of Congress.

I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution remain at the desk until the close of business on Monday next, so that other Senators who may wish to join in sponsoring it may have an opportunity to do so; and I also ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD, along with a press release prepared by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and myself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution and release will be printed in the RECORD, and the joint resolution will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 159) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, to define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and to confirm, define, and equalize the rights of producers and resellers in the distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. Res. 159

Whereas it is recognized that, in the chain of distribution of products so identified, there may be encountered resellers having predatory interests and committing, in the resale of such products, unfair or deceptive acts or practices (such as, but not limited to, store-traffic baiting, and misrepresentation as to the size, capacity, quality, condition, model, or age of the goods), all tending to destroy unfairly the value to its owner, to smaller resellers, and to the public, of the brand, name, or trademark, and tending to disable and destroy competition, thus to create monopoly of retail distribution, contrary to public interest; and

Whereas the above-recited deceptive acts and practices and unfair methods of competition tend to diminish the volume of such identified products moving in commerce by adversely affecting the demand for such goods, thereby impairing the producer's ability, and reducing his incentive, to maintain and increase, with relation to price, the value of such goods to the public, or to maintain and increase opportunities for employment, or pay rates for labor, in his factory; and

Whereas substitutions of inferior labor and materials forced by the downward spiral of unrestrained predatory pricing on popular identified products, in the fields of foods, drugs, and beverages, endanger public health and, in other fields, endanger public safety; and

Whereas it is recognized that unless fair competitive practices can be maintained in all appropriate stages in the distribution of such identified products, the marketing of such identified products is depressed and the quality thereof tends to deteriorate; and

Whereas the distinguishing brand, name, or trademark of a product, and trade and public goodwill associated therewith, constitute property, the rights to which are entitled to protection by the owner thereof despite transfer of the product itself; and

Whereas, in order to remove the above-recited obstructions to commerce, and to remove the quality-deteriorating and value-diluting pressures resulting therefrom, in the manufacture and resale of products bearing distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks, it is found and declared that it is in the public interest to define, confirm, and implement said property rights: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) this Act may be cited as the "Quality Stabilization Act".

(b) Section 5(a) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding, at the end thereof, paragraphs (7) to (14), inclusive, as follows:

"(7) The owner of a brand, name, or trademark shall be deemed to retain his property rights therein, and in the trade and public goodwill symbolized thereby, regardless of any sale or transfer of the goods to which such brand, name, or trademark relates, and no such sale or transfer shall be deemed to diminish or extinguish any such rights. Any person who resells in commerce goods identified by a distinguishing brand, name, or trademark, either on the label, container, dispenser thereof, or otherwise, may rightfully employ such brand, name, or trademark, but only in effecting the resale of such goods, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (8) hereof.

"(8) When goods usable for the same general purpose are available to the public from sources other than the owner of such brand, name, or trademark, the right of any person to employ such brand, name, or trademark in effecting resale of goods so identified may be revoked by the owner of such brand, name, or trademark, on written notice, for any of the following reasons:

"(a) that the person reselling such goods has employed goods bearing the brand, name, or trademark in furtherance of bait merchandising practices;

"(b) that the person reselling such goods, with knowledge of the owner's currently established resale price or prices, has advertised, offered for sale, or sold such goods at prices other than such currently established resale prices; or

"(c) that the person reselling such goods, with intent to deceive purchasers, has published misrepresentation concerning such goods.

"(9) Nothing herein shall be interpreted to abridge the right of a person, in the regular course of his business and within a reasonable time after the date of any revocation pursuant to paragraph (8) of this subsection, to sell all such goods of which on such date he is possessed: *Provided*, That in such sale he shall commit none of the acts described in paragraph (8) of this subsection: *Provided, however*, That if and in the event that such person, promptly upon such revocation, shall have supplied to the owner of said brand name, or trademark a correct itemized listing of said inventory with a statement of the price paid per item and the total price paid therefor, together with a firm offer to sell and deliver all said inventory to said owner at any time within ten days thereafter upon payment of said total price, then such person, upon expiration of the ten-day term of said offer without acceptance, may so sell such goods in said inventory, in the regular course of his business and within a reasonable time thereafter, without restriction as to price, in which event each advertisement of, or offer to sell, such goods, shall state plainly that the right of the reseller, offering such goods, to employ in any way the brand, name, or trademark carried by the goods has been revoked as to any such goods not in that reseller's possession at the time of such revocation.

"(10) Any person whose right to employ a brand, name, or trademark has been revoked by the owner thereof pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (8) and (9) of this subsection and who thereafter, without the express written consent of said owner, first had, resells such goods so identified, or who otherwise employs such brand, name, or trademark in effecting resale of such goods or any other goods, shall be deemed to have committed an act of unfair competition and shall be liable in a civil action for damages and injunctive relief by the owner of the brand, name, or trademark, to prevent and restrain further violations of this Act. Such owner may sue in any district court of the United States in the district in which defendant resides or is found or has an agent, without respect to the amount in controversy, and may recover the cost of suit including reasonable attorneys' fees.

"(11) In any proceeding under paragraph (10) it shall be a defense to the charge of unfair competition for the defendant to establish that the plaintiff has not used due diligence in revoking the right of all other persons in substantial competition with the defendant who are known to plaintiff to be committing any of the acts set forth in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of paragraph (8) hereof.

"(12) No action pursuant hereto shall preclude action otherwise provided by law for wrongful use of a brand, name, or trademark."

"(13) Paragraphs (7) to (12) hereof shall apply to all acts and transactions in or affecting commerce which Congress may lawfully regulate, and to all acts and transactions in any territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia. As used in paragraphs (7) to (12) hereof, the term 'person' means any individual, partnership, or corporation.

"(14) No exercise of any right or remedy provided in paragraphs (7) to (13) inclusive of this subsection shall be construed to be a violation of any of the Antitrust Acts, and all such rights and remedies shall be also available to any owner of a brand, name, or trademark who, in the resale of goods identified by such brand, name, or trademark, shall compete, at any level of distribution, with any reseller offering such goods: *Provided*, That such owner shall sell such identified goods at any level of distribution at the price established for that level of distribution: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be deemed to modify or repeal the Lanham Trademark Act, Public Law 489, approved July 5, 1946; the Miller-Tydings Act, Public Law 314, approved August 17, 1937; the McGuire Fair Trade Act, Public Law 342, approved July 14, 1952, or any State law described therein."

The release presented by Mr. HUMPHREY is as follows:

NEWS RELEASE

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, Democrat, of Minnesota, for himself and Senators HOMER E. CAPEHART, Republican, of Indiana; WILLIAM PROXMIRE, Democrat, of Wisconsin; OLIN JOHNSTON, Democrat, of South Carolina; JOHN McCLELLAN, Democrat, of Arkansas; HUGH SCOTT, Republican, of Pennsylvania; and JENNINGS RANDOLPH, Democrat, of West Virginia, today jointly introduced the bipartisan quality stabilization bill. Senators CAPEHART and HUMPHREY jointly issued the following statement:

"The quality stabilization bill fills a need for statutory protection of certain basic property rights.

"The U.S. Supreme Court in its decisions has recognized the existence of property rights in the goodwill associated with trademark and names. The proposed Quality Stabilization Act not only confirms these prop-

erty rights, but provides the owners thereof with means to implement those rights.

"We are also privileged to say that Representative OREN HARRIS, Democrat, of Arkansas; Representative RAY J. MADDEN, Democrat, of Indiana; Representative THOR TOLLEFSON, Republican, of Washington; and Representative PETER MACK, Democrat, of Illinois, will introduce the quality stabilization bill in the House.

"The Quality Stabilization Act will be completely voluntary in operation. No manufacturer is, or can be, compelled to utilize the act. The act gives the manufacturer the optional right to build his trademarked product up to a standard of quality and value by stabilizing the resale price for that product to be sold in competition with products made to be sold at any price that suits the retailer.

"The wholesaler, retailer, and consumer each has a choice to buy or sell—or not to buy, or not to sell—the price-stabilized product. The quality stabilization bill is not directed toward any specific class of reseller. It is directed instead toward the protection of property rights in the trademark against destructive, deceptive unfair practices regardless of who commits them or where they are committed.

"The quality stabilization bill follows generally a principle of protecting resellers and the public by empowering the manufacturer to safeguard, against defamation, his property rights in his brand name or trademark. A prime purpose of the bill is to protect the public against deterioration of product quality. Such deterioration can be forced by relentless demands for cheapening of labor and materials so as to permit lower and lower retail prices. The consumer little suspects that quality disappears much faster than production costs can be reduced.

"Senator MACNUSON, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, has advised us that a subcommittee of that committee will conduct hearings on this bill in early March. We anticipate that the subcommittee will hear fully the views of the many segments of our economy that consider it vital that this legislation be enacted in this session of Congress.

"There is now unanimity within the small business community of the Nation behind the quality stabilization bill. More than 50 national trade associations of manufacturers and resellers are giving vigorous support to this quality stabilization bill."

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I am happy to join with the able Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and other Senators in the introduction of this joint resolution.

The Senator from Minnesota and I have spent a great deal of time on the joint resolution. We think it is badly needed in order to protect some 4 million small businesses in America, and it is also badly needed in order to protect the consuming public.

I very strongly urge enactment of the joint resolution; and I feel certain that it will help put a stop to the many, many bankruptcies which are occurring at the moment among small businesses in America. At the moment, more bankruptcies are occurring than at any other time since the deep depression.

The joint resolution is aimed at assisting small businessmen and at protecting the consumers; and, in my opinion, the joint resolution will do just that.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement I have prepared, in addition to my remarks in connection with the introduction of the joint resolution.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CAPEHART

I proudly join with my distinguished colleagues in reintroducing the bipartisan quality stabilization bill.

I am delighted to announce that there is for all practical purposes unanimity within the small business community of the Nation in support of this bill.

More than 50 national trade associations of manufacturers and resellers are on record as favoring vigorously the quality stabilization bill, and the list grows daily.

The fervency of this support for the quality stabilization bill, the intense interest in this proposed legislation, is reflected in Ray Reed's column appearing in Home Furnishings Daily of last Wednesday, February 14. Here's what this distinguished columnist had to say about the quality stabilization bill:

"Every independent retailer of home goods should actively and vociferously support the quality stabilization bill which is scheduled to come up for vote in this 87th Congress.

"He shouldn't expect 'the other fellows' to write their duly elected representatives, express their enthusiastic approval. But, as an independent retailer, interested in his own business welfare and survival, he should register his individual endorsement and reasons why, add his name to the roster of orthodox service retailers who want their representatives to vote for more stabilization in the marketplace.

"The quality stabilization bill seeks fair play, not fair trade, in the distribution of brand-name products. Realistically, it recognizes that in our dog-eat-dog, discount-off-of-discount economy trying to establish a fair traded list price by lengthy and involved legislation is a utopian impossibility.

"It aims to protect the manufacturer from those cutthroats who would despoil his name and brand acceptance; to protect the independent, service-minded retailer from unethical competition which 'cons' instead of considers the consumer and his best, personal interests.

"The quality stabilization bill enables the manufacturer to keep his hard-won product birthright, not give it away on every resale order he ships. The bill provides that a manufacturer who has built a brand name retains a property right in that brand name, can specify the conditions under which the brand name may be used, can take legal action and revoke the right to use the brand name if those conditions are violated.

"Let's quit shadowboxing on the discount facts of life. Which brand name lines are the discounters most hellbent to get, to despoil, to hang on their barn door of cut price? Isn't it those lines whose birthright and market right have been most scrupulously protected through clean, strictly administered distribution, by sales executives who have had the guts, fight and foresight to protect their highly desirable franchises which took them years to build?

"We don't have to name names. If you've been around, in the home goods business for a few years, you should know by now, should be able to separate the determined men, who have made their franchise mean something, from the weak-willed boys who swap it for a mess of pottage.

"The quality stabilization bill is not slanted to put the discounter out of business, but is honestly aimed to keep the independent service-retailer in business—keep our national distributive economy in healthy, balanced condition. It encourages rather than discourages free enterprise. But it does penalize the ruthless wrecking of established brand names, established brand qualities and consumer confidence in those two buying standards.

"It will affect discounters or other retailers only to the extent that they engage in deceptive and unfair practices involving those products which manufacturers elect to place under quality stabilization. It provides the manufacturer with the legal and equitable right to protect his product trademark, birthright, and market acceptance which have taken him years of integrity, determination, retailer/consumer loyalty to establish.

"Significantly, the National Retail Hardware Association, representing 22,000 independent retail hardware stores, has just announced its united, 'all-out support of the quality stabilization bill.'

"What are you other independents and your associations doing about it? Will you stand up and be counted or watchfully wait while the roof falls in?"

There are many reasons why I personally am working so hard to get this bill enacted this year.

One reason is what the businessmen of my home State of Indiana have told me. These merchants are honorable, straightforward men—men worried about the plight of small business in this country. They're not asking the Federal Government for a subsidy or a handout, only for legislation to promote fair competition in America.

The small retailer is in trouble because he himself is not becoming a party to unfair competition. He will not deceive his customers by joining the ranks of the destructive loss-leader operator.

The loss-leader operator travels a parasitic road of distribution. Unjustly he enriches himself by using someone else's property to attract more customers, to reap unholy profits—all to the detriment of his honest competitors and to the ultimate detriment of the consumer.

Bankruptcies last year were higher than any year since the terrible depression of 1933. There is a direct linkage, a cause and effect relationship, between these skyrocketing bankruptcies and the absence in this country of effective quality-price stabilization legislation.

Another reason for my enthusiastic support of the quality stabilization bill is that I know this story—backward and forward—from the point of view of the manufacturer. I was proud enough of the products that I built that I put my own brand name, "CAPEHART," on those products. The theorists allege the manufacturer has no real interest in the orderly distribution of his products—that he gets his profit so why should he kick how the sale is made to the consumer.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The bulk of my distribution of "Capehart" products came from small business. Most manufacturers prefer it that way. When he depends on a handful of outlets for his sales, he's in trouble. He's subjected to all kinds of pressure for a lower and lower price, and, if he can't deliver, some other manufacturer gets the order. So, to meet such pressures, the manufacturer must sacrifice quality. Instead of attempting to find ways to add quality to his product, his research and development department for all practical purposes is closed. All emphasis is on cost-cutting in production. Quality materials, quality labor are sacrificed. The consumer is hurt, because he is going to get less and less value per dime he invests in the product. And the interest of the consumer is the third and primary reason I support the quality stabilization bill.

The loss-leader operators have created a mercantile monster that threatens to destroy the American economy. By squeezing the incentive to make high-quality products, these "fast buck" operators force manufacturers to make increasingly greater cuts in quality to meet further demands for additional price cuts.

Thus begins a vicious cycle—a cycle that encourages manufacturers to make unrealistic reductions in labor costs and the quality of their products; a cycle that prompts manufacturers to disable their distribution system by eliminating the valuable services rendered by their wholesalers; a cycle that forces retailers to curtail traditional customer services in an effort to cut prices further; a cycle that ultimately gives the consumer less and less value for his dime or dollar invested in the product.

I, too, join my colleagues in urging quick and favorable consideration of the quality stabilization bill by this Congress.

NATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATIONS SUPPORTING THE QUALITY STABILIZATION BILL

Quality Brands Associates of America, Inc.
National Association of Retail Druggists.
National Retail Hardware Association.
National Retail Furniture Association.
National Association of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers.
National Appliance and Radio-TV Dealers Association.
National Sporting Goods Association.
National Office Machine Dealers Association.
Retail Jewelers of America.
Master Photo Dealers & Finishers Association.
Independent Garage Owners of America.
Toy Wholesalers' Association of America.
Wholesale Stationers' Association.
National Stationery & Office Equipment Association.
National Wholesale Jewelers Association.
Associated Fishing Tackle Manufacturers.
Archery Manufacturers & Dealers Association.
National Association of House to House Installment Companies, Inc.
Marine Manufacturers Safety Equipment Association.
Gift & Decorative Accessories Association of America.
Sporting Goods Jobbers Association.
Billiard and Bowling Institute of America.
American Watch Association, Inc.
Automotive Service Industry Association.
Fountain Pen & Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers' Association, Inc.
National Wholesale Hardware Association.
Watch Material Distributors of America.
National Association of Bedding Manufacturers.
The National Association of Shirt, Pajama & Sportswear Manufacturers.
National Industrial Distributors Association.
Christian Booksellers Association.
National Small Business Men's Association.
National Congress of Petroleum Retailers.
National Shoe Manufacturers Association.
Wallcovering Wholesalers Association.
American Research Merchandising Institute.
American Retailers Association.
National Art Materials Trade Association.
Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association.
National Shoe Retailers Association.
Northamerican Heating & Airconditioning Wholesalers, Inc.
American Watch Manufacturers Association.
National Association of Women's & Children's Apparel Salesmen, Inc.
National Audio-Visual Association, Inc.
National Bicycle Dealers Association, Inc.
National Office Furniture Association, Inc.
National Outerwear & Sportswear Association.
The Automotive Warehouse Distributors Association, Inc.
National Frozen Food Association, Inc.
American Association of Small Business.
National Association of Glove Manufacturers.
National Marine Products Association.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to say that I have had the privilege of working very closely on this joint resolution with the Senator from Indiana. Both of us are convinced that the joint resolution is in the public interest and will do much to strengthen our free-enterprise, competitive economy.

I am indebted to the Senator from Indiana for his very able guidance and legislative assistance. He is a famous businessman who is highly respected as a leader in that field; and I join him in expressing the hope that at this session of Congress, much needed legislation of this sort will be enacted.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, as I said before, the able Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] has been very, very helpful in connection with this joint resolution; and I honestly believe that it will be in the best interests of the 4 to 5 million small businesses and the consumers, and also will be in the interest of creating many jobs. At this time more work, more jobs, and a healthier business community in the United States are definitely needed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1238. An act for the relief of Stanley Hayman & Co., Inc.;
H.R. 1348. An act for the relief of William Burnice Joyner;
H.R. 1352. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Aniello;
H.R. 1451. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Prischl Rogers;
H.R. 1588. An act for the relief of Fong Kai Dong;
H.R. 1615. An act for the relief of Francis Janis and certain other Indians;
H.R. 1671. An act for the relief of Edvige Cianciulli;
H.R. 1697. An act for the relief of Viola Borwick Warbis;
H.R. 2684. An act for the relief of Mohan Singh;
H.R. 2839. An act for the relief of Mildred Love Hayley;
H.R. 3696. An act for the relief of Gertrude M. Kaplan;
H.R. 5652. An act for the relief of Kevork Teroian;
H.R. 6075. An act for the relief of Capt. H. A. Rowe;
H.R. 6082. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vartanus Uzar;
H.R. 6276. An act for the relief of Athanasia Dekazos;
H.R. 6343. An act for the relief of Mrs. Isabel A. Miguel;
H.R. 6464. An act for the relief of Cecil D. Rose;
H.R. 6740. An act for the relief of Teofilo Estoesta;
H.R. 7671. An act for the relief of Louanna L. Lels;
H.R. 7704. An act for the relief of Chung Sang Bak;
H.R. 7708. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Beaver;
H.R. 7777. An act for the relief of Elisabetta Picloni;

H.R. 8195. An act for the relief of Ronald L. Mutter;
 H.R. 8368. An act for the relief of A. Eugene Congress;
 H.R. 8422. An act for the relief of Sister M. Theophane (Jane Carroll);
 H.R. 8482. An act for the relief of Paul J. Pericle;
 H.R. 8515. An act for the relief of James R. Banks;
 H.R. 8628. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Tedesco;
 H.R. 9059. An act for the relief of Maj. Leonard H. Potterbaum, U.S. Air Force;
 H.R. 9060. An act for the relief of Rhea G. Burgess;
 H.R. 9188. An act to relieve Theodore A. Anderson from loss of agricultural conservation program benefits;
 H.R. 9596. An act for the relief of Daniel E. Moore;
 H.R. 9597. An act for the relief of James N. Tull;
 H.R. 9830. An act for the relief of John B. Hogan;
 H.R. 9831. An act to provide relief for the heirs and devisees of Fly and Her Growth, deceased Lower Brule Indian allottees; and
 H.R. 10050. An act to provide for a further temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in the Second Liberty Bond Act.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 431) extending the congratulations and warm good wishes of the Congress to Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., U.S. Marine Corps, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

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

H.R. 1288. An act for the relief of Stanley Hayman & Co., Inc.;
 H.R. 1348. An act for the relief of William Burnice Joyner;
 H.R. 1352. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Anello;
 H.R. 1451. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Prischl Rogers;
 H.R. 1588. An act for the relief of Fong Kai Dong;
 H.R. 1615. An act for the relief of Francis Janis and certain other Indians;
 H.R. 1671. An act for the relief of Edvige Cianciulli;
 H.R. 1697. An act for the relief of Viola Borwick Warbis;
 H.R. 2684. An act for the relief of Mohan Singh;
 H.R. 2839. An act for the relief of Mildred Love Hayley;
 H.R. 3696. An act for the relief of Gertrude M. Kaplan;
 H.R. 5652. An act for the relief of Kevork Terolian;
 H.R. 6075. An act for the relief of Capt. H. A. Rowe;
 H.R. 6082. An act for the relief of Mrs. Vartanus Uzar;
 H.R. 6276. An act for the relief of Athanasia Dekazos;
 H.R. 6343. An act for the relief of Mrs. Izabel A. Miguel;
 H.R. 6464. An act for the relief of Cecil D. Rose;
 H.R. 6740. An act for the relief of Teofilo Estoesta;
 H.R. 7671. An act for the relief of Louanna L. Lels;
 H.R. 7704. An act for the relief of Chyung Sang Bak;
 H.R. 7708. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Beaver;
 H.R. 7777. An act for the relief of Elisabetta Piccioni;

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H.R. 8195. An act for the relief of Ronald L. Mutter;
 H.R. 8368. An act for the relief of A. Eugene Congress;
 H.R. 8422. An act for the relief of Sister M. Theophane (Jane Carroll);
 H.R. 8482. An act for the relief of Paul J. Pericle;
 H.R. 8515. An act for the relief of James R. Banks;
 H.R. 8628. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Tedesco;
 H.R. 9059. An act for the relief of Maj. Leonard H. Potterbaum, U.S. Air Force;
 H.R. 9060. An act for the relief of Rhea G. Burgess;
 H.R. 9188. An act to relieve Theodore A. Anderson from loss of agricultural conservation program benefits;
 H.R. 9596. An act for the relief of Daniel E. Moore;
 H.R. 9597. An act for the relief of James N. Tull;
 H.R. 9830. An act for the relief of John B. Hogan; and
 H.R. 9831. An act to provide relief for the heirs and devisees of Fly and Her Growth, deceased Lower Brule Indian allottees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
 H.R. 10050. An act to provide for a further temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in the Second Liberty Bond Act; to the Committee on Finance.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

By Mr. WILEY:

Statement prepared by himself urging the establishment of a special Transportation Agency within the Defense Department.

By Mr. HILL:

Article entitled "Congressman ROBERTS Reports on Expanding Federal Accident Prevention Activities," written by Representative KENNETH A. ROBERTS, of Alabama, and published in the February 1962 issue of the Journal of the American Society of Safety Engineers.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND STREAM CONSERVATION

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, on January 30 I introduced S. 2767, to save our vanishing streams from the road-builders.

It would require approval of the Secretary of Interior of Federal-aid highway plans involving fish, wildlife, and recreation resources. The bill would require the Secretary to consult with appropriate State agencies.

I have had a considerable amount of mail in support of this proposal. But some of my correspondents suggest that this be left in the hands of the States.

That this has not worked is demonstrated in State after State. The President's Pollution Control Advisory Board considers highway construction as a major cause of sediment pollution and stream destruction. Some 1,200 miles of trout streams in the Black Hills have been reduced to 160 miles. South Dakota biologists attribute the major portion of this loss to highway construction and the resultant sediment pollution.

A 1961 survey of only a few of the streams in Montana showed 78.4 miles of

original channel lost to highway construction.

In Montana, leaving this question in the hands of the State has meant leaving it in the hands of the highway department, which has demonstrated no concern for protecting valuable natural resources. In the words of Director Walt Everin, of the Montana Fish and Game Department:

We have made several requests to the Montana Highway Department that sections of proposed highways be rerouted to avoid damaging trout streams. To date, we have not had a major request granted.

LT. COL. JOHN H. GLENN, JR., AND THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, the heroic achievement of Lt. Col. John Glenn makes me prouder of Ohio than I have ever been before.

John Glenn is the son of an Ohio family living in the small, rustic university town of New Concord, on the old National Trail that connected the East, and finally wound its way to the Pacific.

As the little band of 48 pioneers forged their way from the Atlantic coast across the Appalachian Mountains, toward new horizons, carving the settlement of Marietta, Ohio, out of the wilderness of the Northwest Territory in 1788, so Colonel Glenn, with the same ruggedness, determination, devotion, and deep religious convictions, also sought and found new horizons.

I hope my fellow Senators will not deem me vain if I take this occasion to make brief mention of some of the contributions Ohio has made to science, literature, art, government, economy, and the social evolution of our Nation.

The rollick of Ohioans runs from Johnny Applesed, who planted orchards, to David Zeisberger, who taught the Indians; from Ebenezer Zane, who hacked out the first road, to Caleb Atwater, who roamed the State and wrote the first Ohio history. That long roll includes scientists and inventors, such as Edison, Kettering, and the Wright Brothers; schoolmen, such as McGuffey—with his McGuffey readers—Spencer and Ray; men of letters, such as William Dean Howells and Sherwood Anderson; humanitarians, such as Samuel Jones and Edward Allen, whose statue is here in the Capitol; military leaders, such as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Custer, and King; industrialists, such as Rockefeller, Proctor, Firestone, and Mather; civic leaders, such as Brand Whitlock, Tom Johnson, and Newton D. Baker; statesmen who subsequently became President of the United States—Garfield, Grant, Harding, Hayes, Harrison, McKinley, and Taft. The history of America could not be told without these names from Ohio.

On the upthrust island of Lundy, off the English coast, there is an old saying: "Scratch Lundy and you find granite." We can say: "Scratch Ohio and you find a story"; and all the stories come from the diversity and vitality of Ohio's people. We in Ohio can remember how the champions of two Highland County towns fought barehanded to decide which

town would get the courthouse; how three rival towns on the Mahoning united under the name of Alliance; how a German settler in Champaign County built a mansion with a fortune made by selling horseshoes to the czar of Russia during the Napoleonic wars; how old Simon Kenton, who had privately purchased from the Indians half of Ohio and a good part of Indiana, lived serenely on a pension of \$20 a month; how a Marietta crew sailed a tall-masted ship down the Ohio and across the Atlantic to carry Ohio grain to starving Ireland; how a boatload of Welsh settlers built a town in Gallia County, because their boat was stolen there; how a tavern keeper on the Chillicothe Turnpike founded a college; how a stage driver overturned a party of Congressmen on the National Road, and named the place "Congress Hollow;" how the squirrel hunters marched to Cincinnati to head off rebel raiders; how the German Zoarites laid out an Ohio garden based on a design from the Book of Revelation; how a Richland County man invited a slave-searching party to breakfast, and said a grace long enough to allow five slaves to escape from his barn; how young Harvey Firestone heard stage-coaches grind through the village of Columbiana, and got the idea of making rubber tires for buggies; how a Mansfield woman started the Friendly House for children of foreign-born workers; how the ashes of Annie Oakley were displayed along with Chief Sitting Bull's war bonnet and a signed photograph of King Edward VII in the window of a Greenville jewelry store; how Irad Kelley sailed a sloop alone over Lake Erie, to keep goods on the shelves of his store in Cleveland; how Gen. James Denver, of Wilmington, gave his name to the capital of Colorado; how the selectmen of Lancaster required any man found intoxicated to dig a stump from the village street; how Jeremiah Reynolds, of Wilmington, sailed in 1829 for the South Pole, and gave Edgar Allen Poe the material for his first tale of strange adventure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time available to the Senator from Ohio, under the morning-hour limitation, has expired.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Ohio may proceed for 5 additional minutes, in view of the circumstances.

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

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. President, Ohio means variety. There is no typical Ohio story, for its folklore concerns a various and many-sided people. Their diversity is their common wealth.

We now come to Col. John Glenn. When the Nation became jittery and when it became concerned, John Glenn, with intrepidity and the ruggedness that reflected the pioneers who came across the Appalachians and settled the Northwest Territory, remained firm and indomitable.

Yesterday the people of our country and the people of the world prayed,

probably as never before, for the success of John Glenn's flight. Today John Glenn takes his position in Ohio as the head of a long list of illustrious men and women.

In behalf of the people of Ohio, I express commendations and thanks to your parents, John Glenn, to your wife and to your children, without whose love, devotion, faith, sacrifices, and encouragement your achievement might not have been possible. We express gratitude to your family and to you for the high example you have set for the need of courage, ruggedness, devotion to nation, devotion to family, and devotion to the Supreme Maker.

Through your courageousness and extraordinary achievement, Colonel Glenn, you place yourself, as I have already said, not only at the head of a long list of illustrious Ohioans, but as the head of a long list of distinguished men and women of our country and of the world. You have richly added to the heritage of your State.

We are thankful to you, Col. John Glenn; we find great inspiration in the example which your parents, your wife and children have set for us in faith, sacrifice, and devotion. You have enriched the heritage not only of Ohio but the Nation, and the world.

JOHN H. GLENN, JR.—A BRAVE MAN

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, it is with great pride that I rise to pay tribute to Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., a brave man, a great American, whose magnificent and extraordinary achievement yesterday has thrilled men and women throughout the world.

I am sure that I share this feeling of pride with all of my fellow Americans who are excited about Colonel Glenn's around-the-world space flight yesterday.

He is America's—indeed, the world's—hero, and has earned a special place for himself in the hearts of all Americans and of all mankind.

Mr. President, I gladly associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Ohio.

As an Ohioan and as a U.S. Senator, like my distinguished colleague, I am doubly proud of Col. John H. Glenn. Colonel Glenn was born and reared in New Concord, Ohio, where his parents still reside, in the heart of that great State which I have the privilege to represent in the Senate of the United States as its junior Senator.

May I especially extend to him, his wife, children, and parents, on behalf of all his fellow citizens of the great State of Ohio, our fervent congratulations, our thanks, and our best wishes on his memorable feat.

Mr. President, may I also express the gratitude all Americans feel toward all those who worked so long, so diligently, so hard, and so well in making this hoped-for accomplishment possible.

We should not lose sight of the fact that this is not only a great achievement for our Nation, an outstanding achievement for Colonel Glenn, and a great honor for his proud parents and family, but it is a great achievement for the entire world as well.

For the first time, a human being has orbited the globe with the full knowledge and in full view of all men. There was no secrecy surrounding this flight nor the preparations for it.

We can be thankful that our Nation is not afraid to face the new challenges of our age in the open and without secrecy.

As long as mankind exists on this planet, yesterday will be remembered not only as a milestone in man's continuing thirst for knowledge, but as a day when the best in freedom, democracy, and an open society was displayed to the world.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON. I yield, provided it does not come out of my time. I think the Senator wants to comment on what the junior Senator from Ohio has just said.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I am sure my colleague will join me when I suggest that we ought to explore the advisability of inviting Colonel Glenn and the other astronauts to address a joint session of the two Houses of Congress. I make that suggestion for the purpose of having it studied, and the invitation extended to address a joint session.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. I think that would be a fine demonstration, indeed, to all the world.

CONFERRING OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR ON LT. COL. JOHN H. GLENN, JR., U.S. MARINE CORPS

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to confer the Congressional Medal of Honor upon Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., of the Marine Corps in recognition of the distinguished and courageous services he has rendered his country.

This resolution is necessary because of the provisions of section 6241 of title 10 of the United States Code, which in the past has confined the awarding of the Medal of Honor to those in the Armed Services who rendered distinguished and courageous service in time of war when engaged in mortal combat with an enemy. There are many of us in the Congress who have ourselves been under fire in time of war, and we realize the reasons for the limiting of this, the highest honor of our country, in the past to those engaged on the battlefield.

However, I feel, and I know other Members of the Congress feel likewise, that Colonel Glenn, in piloting the U.S. first manned vehicle in outer space around the earth, did voluntarily subject himself to hazards and dangers equal to those met by men on the battlefield. While on duty for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Colonel Glenn theoretically was performing a peacetime mission, but in reality was in the front line for our country and the free world in our

combat with the Communist world to conquer outer space.

I am not a scientist, but I know it took nerves of steel and courage second to that of no man on earth to climb into that vehicle and to be hurled out into space not knowing whether he would return or be delivered into endless space or destroyed by any number of causes.

It is for these reasons that without hesitation I ask the Congress to approve this joint resolution and express to the world our highest esteem by having presented to Colonel Glenn the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Unquestionably, he rendered distinguished and courageous service beyond the call of duty, when, if he had declined in the beginning to perform it, no one would have criticized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 157) authorizing the President to confer the Medal of Honor upon Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, U.S. Marine Corps, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

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

Mr. JOHNSTON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I wish to express my gratitude to the Senator from South Carolina for introducing the joint resolution.

Mr. JOHNSTON. I thank the Senator. I think it is in line with what the Senator and his junior colleague have said in regard to the service rendered by Colonel Glenn.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator very much.

COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT—AGREEMENT TO WHEEL POWER AND BUILD TRANSMISSION LINES

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the agreement announced yesterday between the Bureau of Reclamation and the private utilities to wheel power generated by the Colorado River storage project is a complete vindication of the principles for which I have fought. It appears to be sound and in the public interest. Moreover, it is a great victory for those who believe in the free enterprise system, for the taxpayers, for the preference customers, and for the project itself.

The agreement demonstrates the wisdom of the Senate Appropriations Committee which last September directed the two parties, at my request, to negotiate in good faith.

As a sponsor of the Colorado River project, my sole concern has been for the principles involved, and not for the price of the power or any of the other technical matters in negotiation. These principles are:

First. Protect the interests of the preference power customers.

Second. Assure the success of the project and get water on the land at the least cost.

Third. Make maximum use of the free enterprise system.

Fourth. Protect the taxpayers.

Fifth. Assure tax revenues for our State, our counties, and our school districts in Utah.

PREFERENCE CUSTOMERS FULLY PROTECTED

The agreement announced today completely supports these principles and goals which I have supported. One of the most important goals is the protection of the interests of the preference power customers. Congress directed that the power would be sold to them for about 6 mills, regardless of who built the lines. That will be the case under the agreement. Moreover, power will be made available to the preference customers to the same degree and extent delivery could have been made under the all-Federal modified system, had such system been constructed. In fact, they will have a stronger, better, more versatile power system than if the Federal Government had built the lines.

Preference customers can also tie in at any of the load centers planned under the Federal modified system. These are St. George, Paragonah, Fillmore, Springville, Centerfield, Vernal, Hyrum, and Heber. This is precisely what would have been done if the Federal system had been built. The wheeling charge will be only eight-tenths of a mill, but this will not be added to the approximately 6-mill price the preference customers will pay for the power.

WATER DEVELOPMENT ENHANCED

Under the agreement, Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall estimates that an added \$77 million will go into the basin fund for the central Utah and other water projects above that which would have been available under an all-Federal system. However, the private utilities in Utah believe that an added \$93 million to \$98 million will go into the basin fund in Utah alone. More millions will go to the fund from Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and perhaps from Arizona.

FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM ADVANCED

The private utilities under our traditional free enterprise system will be permitted to wheel much of the power on existing lines as well as on those lines which the utilities have planned and which are to be built in the near future. This is the American way, to be followed whenever possible.

SAVINGS TO TAXPAYERS

The taxpayers will be benefited because they will be saved an initial Federal investment of at least \$27 million. This saving will be achieved because existing private utility lines will be used wherever possible and feasible. The Federal Government will not build costly duplicating lines. In addition, the private utilities will pay Federal taxes on the lines. Utah Power & Light, for example, estimates that it will pay \$10 million in taxes to the Federal Government during the life of the project.

MORE REVENUE FOR SCHOOLS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The school districts, together with State, county, and other local governmental units, will be benefited because

they will receive tax revenues from the privately built lines. In contrast, the Federal Government would not have paid taxes on its lines. To illustrate, Utah Power & Light will pay \$6 million in State and local taxes during the life of the project, revenues which would otherwise have been lost.

I have strongly believed, during the entire consideration of this problem, that good-faith negotiations would yield a sound and desirable solution. This result has been achieved. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and the Bureau of Reclamation are to be congratulated for their efforts.

I ask unanimous consent that the Department of the Interior press release announcing the agreement, together with the Department's explanation of how Utah is affected by it, be included in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the press release and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT MAKES DECISION ON COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall today announced that the Department of the Interior has made its basic decisions concerning construction of transmission lines for the five-State Colorado River storage project.

The plan achieves the Kennedy administration goals of: (1) maximum savings for the upper Colorado storage basin fund (which will finance all major dams and participating reclamation projects in the basin); (2) full protection of the service rights of preference customers at the lowest possible rates; and (3) strengthening of the Federal system through interconnections with facilities of private power companies.

Announcement of the plan was made possible by completion of negotiations leading to agreements with four of the five major private utilities in the Colorado Basin area (those in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming). An agreement was not reached with the Arizona Public Service Company, but an interconnection still is under negotiation.

Acceptance of the utilities' proposals, Secretary Udall said, will mean a \$27 million reduction in the Federal investment for the transmission grid and will add \$77 million to the project's basin fund by the year 2042, when the 87-year payout period is completed.

Secretary Udall pointed out that negotiations with the companies were carried out in accord with an understanding reached with congressional Appropriations Committees last year when \$13,673,000 was appropriated for the Bureau of Reclamation to undertake planning and initial construction of a Federal system. The Department was authorized to proceed on the entire system "unless the Secretary finds it practical and in the national interest to enter into wheeling contracts."

Negotiations, conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation under direction of Commissioner Floyd E. Dominy, have made possible a strong high-voltage power system on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, assuring delivery of power over a heavier grid than was proposed under the all-Federal system, the Secretary said. Negotiation of detailed agreements will be undertaken immediately.

Some sections in the original all-Federal proposal will now be eliminated, and others will be delayed as prior construction of privately financed lines will meet the early transmission needs. Power from Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah is expected to come on the line in 1963 and from Glen Canyon Dam,

in northern Arizona, in 1964. The Curecanti unit of the Colorado River storage project will begin producing power about 3 years later.

A temporary wheeling arrangement has been agreed upon for the Four Corners-to-Albuquerque line in New Mexico and a permanent wheeling arrangement has been decided upon for Utah. Elsewhere in the system, the Department's decision entails interconnections, but not wheeling.

The four major power companies whose proposals have been accepted are: The Pacific Power & Light Co. in Wyoming, Public Service Co. of Colorado, Public Service Co. of New Mexico, and the Utah Power & Light Co. An agreement has also been reached with the California-Pacific Utilities Co., which serves southwestern Utah.

The Colorado River storage project was authorized by the Congress as a Federal undertaking by the Bureau of Reclamation to provide storage and river regulation in the Upper Basin Colorado River watershed in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. The storage project is intended to permit the Upper Basin States to meet downstream compact commitments and still make feasible upstream water-use projects, identified as participating projects.

The project will have a total installed hydroelectric capacity of over 1,100,000 kilowatts in powerplants which will be a part of multipurpose dams now under construction on the Colorado River and its tributaries.

Synopses of agreements with the companies, a map showing the interconnection system, together with changes which will be made from the originally proposed all-Federal system, and a list of changes in time or status of construction of individual sections of the line are attached.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT CO. AND CALIFORNIA PACIFIC UTILITIES CO. SUMMARY OF TRANSMISSION AND INTERCONNECTION ARRANGEMENTS

Utah Power & Light Co. offered, in its initial proposal April 1960 which was rejected by the Department, to construct the necessary lines in Utah and wheel storage project power for preference customers for 1.55 mills per kilowatt-hour for deliveries from Flaming Gorge and Glen Canyon to the delivery points of Siguard, Heber, and Vernal and for 0.15 mill per kilowatt-hour for deliveries from central Utah project.

The company submitted a new offer for wheeling by letter of February 15, 1962, by which it would accept power scheduled by the Bureau of delivery to preference customers in Utah and make such power available to these customers to the same degree and extent delivery could have been made over the all-Federal modified system had such system been constructed. A similar offer was also made by California Pacific Utilities Co. for delivery to preference customers in its territory in southwestern Utah. The California Pacific Utilities Co. would take the power from the Utah Power & Light Co. at 138 kilovolts at the interconnection between their systems at the Iron-Bever County line.

The wheeling charge would be 0.82 mill per kilowatt-hour based on an annual load factor of 58½ percent, equivalent to a rate of about \$4.20 per kilowatt-year. The wheeling charge after an initial period of 50 years would be reduced to cover only ad valorem taxes, and operation, maintenance, and replacement costs as actually incurred; estimated by the companies to be about 50 percent of the initial charge.

The Utah Power & Light Co. also would take power from the Bureau system at Shiprock, N. Mex., and Montrose, Colo., for the Western Colorado Power Co. in exchange for a like amount of power from the company delivered to the Bureau's customers in north-central Utah. There would be no

wheeling charge on the exchange power delivered to preference customers by the company.

It is estimated the cost for wheeling under the offers of the Utah Power & Light Co. and the California Pacific Utilities Co. would average about \$785,000 annually during the power payout period for the storage project.

Acceptance of these offers would eliminate construction of Federal lines estimated to cost about \$22 million having an average annual cost of about \$1,500,000 during the power payout period. The average annual savings in transmission costs of about \$715,000 would correspondingly enhance the basin fund.

EMBARGO ON SOVIET FURS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I was shocked last week to read in a national newspaper that the White House has informally indicated that it will oppose my bill, S. 2825, which would continue the embargo on furs from the Soviet Union and Red China.

In an article in Women's Wear Daily of February 13, 1962, it was stated:

When a White House official was asked Monday if Senator BENNETT's interpretation of the repeal action, in H.R. 9900 (sec. 248-C), was correct, the reply was:

"Sure, we want to repeal the embargo. It has no place in general reciprocal trade legislation."

The only country which would benefit if the embargo is allowed to expire is the Soviet Union. Imports from Red China are also barred, but presumably they would be barred anyway because of our present embargo on all trade with Red China.

If the article in Women's Wear Daily is correct, the White House favors importing mink and other furs from the Soviet Union regardless of the fact that such trade will undoubtedly benefit the Soviet Union more than it would us and that the mink producers of this country are now forced to sell much of their fur at, or even below, cost.

I think the administration is carrying the principle of free trade further than it really intended to, because this is not an issue which should be confused with our relationship to the Common Market, or our trade policies in general.

This involves only trade with the Soviet Union, and the only beneficiaries would be the Communists.

It is true that before the fur embargo was put into effect in 1952, imports from Russia were relatively small, only about 59,000 skins per year. But at that time the Russian mink industry was just getting established. Today, it would be a much more serious threat, perhaps even meaning the end of the American mink industry. If the statement reported in this article is correct, I think it is obvious that the administration's infatuation with the free trade idea has gone much too far. If the report is not correct, I think the White House should clarify its position at the earliest possible moment, so that the fur producers of America will know where they stand.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Women's Wear Daily be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

KENNEDY FAVORS LIFTING EMBARGO ON SOVIET FURS

WASHINGTON.—The White House favors lifting the 11-year-old U.S. embargo on imports of seven types of furs from the Soviet Union, it was learned Monday.

The administration, because of this policy decision, will oppose a bill (S. 2825), introduced last week by Senator WALLACE BENNETT, Republican, of Utah, to keep the embargo in effect.

Senator BENNETT, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, smoked out the Kennedy administration position on this. When the White House sent to Congress its proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (H.R. 9900), there was no hint that the administration was bidding for repeal of the fur embargo. The repeal of section 11 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, which had authorized the fur embargo in the first place, was tucked away among other technical language in the bill.

When a White House official was asked Monday if Senator BENNETT's interpretation of the repeal action, in H.R. 9900 (sec. 248-C), was correct, the reply was:

"Sure, we want to repeal the embargo. It has no place in general reciprocal trade legislation."

The Senate Finance Committee is awaiting reports from the State Department and other interested agencies on Senator BENNETT's bill (S. 2825) to insure continuation of the embargo. The embargo could be continued in several ways, should Congress decide to reject the administration's position. For example, H.R. 9900, which is pending in the House Ways and Means Committee, could be modified to eliminate the repealer action, and the embargo would be continued without any further action on the Bennett bill.

The furs involved in the embargo are ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel, either from Russia or Red China. The United States, for a number of years, has had a complete embargo on all trade with Red China. The specific fur embargo against Red China was covered by a proclamation issued by former President Truman on August 31, 1951, a separate proclamation covering the Russian furs was issued by the White House on January 5, 1952.

The State Department's report on Senator BENNETT's bill could be the key report, since the embargo involves foreign policy. The Department is expected to take its cue from the White House and endorse the repeal of the embargo.

In 1959, the State Department, in a special report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said repeal of the fur embargo would benefit American consumers and have only a marginal effect on the Russian economy.

The Department said, in relation to the embargo: "The 1951 debates in Congress on section 11 [of the Trade Agreements Act] indicated that its primary purpose was to protect certain segments of the domestic fur industry.

"These segments favor its continuation. Other segments of the domestic fur industry are now anxious to have section 11 repealed. Repeal would be beneficial to the American consumer. It would be interpreted as evidence of U.S. encouragement of increased trade."

THE NEED FOR RESUMPTION OF ATOMIC TESTING IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, on Friday of this week President Kennedy

is scheduled to meet with the National Security Council to receive their final report on whether the United States should immediately resume nuclear testing in the atmosphere. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the Security Council will recommend resumption of testing, but there is considerable doubt as to how long the President may delay making a final decision as to when actual tests will begin. In fact, news sources close to the White House have indicated that it may be a month or more before an official announcement will be made.

NO REASON FOR FURTHER DELAY

Mr. President, there is no good or valid reason why there should be any further delay in the resumption of atmospheric testing. Arrangements have been completed with the British for use of Christmas Island for these new tests and the Atomic Energy Commission is preparing for an atmospheric shot as soon as the President will give his approval.

Apparently the only cause for delay at this point is the forthcoming disarmament conference scheduled to be held in Geneva commencing March 14. It is inconceivable to me that the President, out of deference to the Soviet Union, would procrastinate in making such an important decision as this in the futile hope that the new conferences may produce some productive agreement. Ever since October of 1958 the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Britain have been engaged in on-again off-again test ban talks. More than 353 conference sessions have been held without any substantive agreement being reached. As everyone knows, the stalemate centers around the issue of inspection, and Russia has purposely avoided any agreement which would result in effective and open inspection of nuclear testing or preparation for such tests.

EXPERTS AGREE TESTING IS NECESSARY

There is no question, so far as our scientists and top atomic experts are concerned, that we must resume atmospheric testing if we are to recapture our position of leadership in the nuclear field. The 40 to 50 atmospheric tests conducted last fall by the Russians gave them a tremendous opportunity to catch up or perhaps even overtake the United States in nuclear technology. The United States is striving desperately at the present time to develop an effective antimissile missile which can be successfully used against an enemy ICBM attack. The press reports last week on the failure of the Nike-Zeus to perform as planned clearly indicate the need for further testing if we are to work out a protective system against nuclear warheads. Atmospheric tests are needed for this purpose and to develop smaller more effective warheads which can be more readily used by our defensive forces.

Many scientists, including the eminent Dr. Hans Bethe, winner of last year's Fermi Award, have now dramatically changed their viewpoint and regard resumption of testing as absolutely necessary. Dr. Edward Teller, regarded as the United States top nuclear physicist and often called the father of the hydrogen

bomb, has continually warned of the inherent danger of the moratorium on atmospheric testing.

"THE LEGACY OF HIROSHIMA"

I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a new book that Dr. Teller has written, entitled, "The Legacy of Hiroshima," which will be issued by Doubleday on March 2. Extracts from this book have been serialized in three installments in the Saturday Evening Post issues of February 3, 10, and 17. I ask that some pertinent quotations from this outstanding treatise by Dr. Teller, which certainly should be read by all persons who are interested in the future of our Nation, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the extracts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Every announcement of U.S. nuclear tests sets off a wave of agitation and emotion by misguided people. With a variety of slogans and demonstrations they want to convince us that our Government is doing a very deadly and damnable thing.

These people are utterly mistaken. They do a great disservice to themselves, to our country, and to the free world. Even with the best of motives, such as deep humanitarianism, their activity aggravates the menace of war instead of minimizing it. Why?

Essentially because the world is not ready for nuclear disarmament or any other form of disarmament. And any free nation that goes it alone in disarming is likely to go to its doom.

Demonstrations against nuclear tests betray a new factor which has infected American thinking and influenced American policy since Hiroshima. That new factor is fear. The counsel of fear has resulted in plans and actions that are irrelevant, irrational, and even inimical to our national interest. Currently, fallout heads the list of our fears. Better psychological preparation for a campaign to halt nuclear testing would be hard to find. Yet there were other arguments between 1945 and our suspension of tests in 1958.

By plausible persuasion, most Americans were led to believe that the peace of the world depended not on preparedness but on unpreparedness, that the development of weapons was inescapably the prelude to war. In this particular skein of thinking, the possession and perfection of nuclear weapons by opposing nations made an all-out nuclear war not only a possibility but also a horrible certainty.

Even if we solemnly approached nuclear disarmament by treaty, it actually would be a unilateral act on our part. For an inclusive treaty could be neither policed nor enforced. It would place the United States in the highly untenable position of basing our national security upon Russian truthfulness. Why would any disarmament agreement become a dead letter in an instant at a Soviet whim? Because we have no way of detecting nuclear stockpiles nor experiments in two of the four general areas in which they can be conducted. On all those counts we would have to take the Soviet's word.

Further nuclear experiments are essential to our security in several specific ways. It is most important that the weight of our major nuclear weapons be reduced. As long as our nuclear explosives are heavy, they require big, heavy rockets to carry them. These missiles are not easily protected against Russian rockets. They cannot be moved around the country inconspicuously. They require large, expensive nuclear submarines to keep them at sea.

Meanwhile the Communists can steadily perfect the accuracy of their rockets that can be aimed at our missile sites. Their espionage can with little difficulty find and report the location of these sites. While the Soviet cannot hope to wipe out all of our nuclear retaliatory power in an initial attack, they may yet manage to destroy so much of it that the remainder could be shot down in the air before reaching Russia. They might do this, that is, unless we are able to decrease the weight of our retaliatory weapons through further nuclear testing.

Lightweight nuclear explosives will allow a corresponding reduction in the size, weight and thrust of our ballistic missiles. These smaller weapons could be carried around the Nation by truck and railroad car with greater ease and less likelihood of detection. More of these smaller weapons could be installed in hard stations, impervious to an initial attack, from which retaliatory missiles can be launched. With smaller sized weapons the United States could launch more decoys with retaliatory rockets, increasing chances of thwarting an enemy's antimissile system. Smaller submarines and planes could carry our lightweight nuclear weapons. Without any loss of punch our retaliatory arsenal could be reduced in cost by billions of dollars.

But our safety and survival should not be reckoned in dollars. The main point we must consider is this: In a rapidly changing world we can never be sure that our existing military strength is sufficient. We cannot keep abreast by standing still. By resuming nuclear experiments we are much more likely to remain prepared for all eventualities that may arise.

We must assume, for all practical purposes, that the Soviet Union actually is ahead of us in the development of nuclear weapons.

Secret nuclear testing by the Soviet would hardly come as a surprise to thoughtful Americans. History has a way of repeating itself in the 20th century. During the critical days of 1941 just before Pearl Harbor, Japanese emissaries in Washington assured us that they wanted peace. During the critical years between 1958 and 1961, Russian emissaries at Geneva assured us they wanted a nuclear test ban and disarmament. The situations are similar.

In both instances we let ourselves be governed by our yearning for peace—and we and peace suffered for it in both instances.

FEAR OF RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

Mr. BENNETT. The major argument often made against resumption of atmospheric testing is the danger which might be created by radioactive fallout. In answer to this fear, I ask that other extracts from Dr. Teller's book be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the extracts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Fallout from nuclear testing is not worth worrying about. Its effect on human beings, if there is an effect, is insignificant. Yet fear of test fallout is real and widespread. This fear is influencing national policies in dangerous ways.

Throughout history man has feared the mysterious and the unknown. Many natural occurrences—lunar and solar eclipses, thunder and lightning, birth and death—have caused terror. Scientific explanations have diminished many fears, but science cannot eliminate fear itself. In a rapidly changing world, new fear fixations arise.

Radiation, as natural as an eclipse, has given rise to considerable fear in modern times. We have heard much about it in connection with atomic explosions. Scientists have discussed it in terms that give rise to alarm. Radiation cannot be detected by

man's senses. We cannot see it, feel it, hear it, taste it, or smell it. Yet we know it is there, and we know that an overdose can be dangerous or deadly.

Actually, there is no reason why a scientist or an informed layman should consider radiation a mystery. Our scientific knowledge about radiation is firm and detailed in many ways. We know, for example, that all types of radiation produce in the human body reactions which are alike. We know the levels at which radiation becomes a danger to humans, and we can predict the effects of certain kinds of radiation at certain levels with considerable precision. We have clear evidence that present levels of radiation in our atmosphere from natural sources and from the radioactive fallout of nuclear tests are, at best, completely safe for humans or, at worst, are causing exceedingly little damage.

ADVOCATE IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION OF ATMOSPHERIC TESTING

Mr. BENNETT. As one who has long been opposed to the moratorium on atomic testing, I see no need or logical argument which can be made for continued procrastination in this area of our national defense. On August 19, 1959, in a speech in the Senate, I first urged resumption of nuclear testing. Since that time I have made several other speeches calling for an end to the testing moratorium. As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I have had an opportunity to be kept fully apprised of the growth and development of our nuclear program and the need for continued research and testing if we are not to fall behind in this important field.

Consequently, Mr. President, it is my hope that after the National Security Council meets with the President on Friday, he will announce that the United States will resume atmospheric testing as soon as the necessary preparations can be made. Such an announcement would greatly strengthen the U.S. position and would permit us to go to the bargaining table at Geneva and negotiate from a position of strength rather than weakness.

THE PRESIDENT'S FARM PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, every Member of the Congress who, as in my case, has spent his life in a rural area and is acutely aware of the problems confronting our farmers, whose percentage of the national income is further below so-called parity than the prices for their crops in the open market and where the average hourly compensation of the farmworker is 84 cents an hour compared to the average of \$2.36 for industrial workers, is greatly disturbed over the fact that the farmer's stake in the expanding prosperity of our Nation is growing progressively worse instead of better. In my opinion, this unfortunate development is directly attributable to the unsound economic principle that Government control is better for the American farmer than the system of private enterprise.

We all know the responsibility our Nation undertook at the commencement of World War II to furnish a substantial part of the food required by our allies and how the American farmer was urged by our Government to step up his pro-

duction to meet that demand. The response of our farmers to feed not only our Nation but our allies during World War II was on a par with the response of the youth of the country to die if need be on the battlefield for the perpetuation of democratic principles. But, shortly after the end of World War II everyone in Congress knew that the overall price-control program had broken down especially since it was not applied to industrial labor after John L. Lewis refused to be bound by the "gentlemen's agreement" of other labor leaders to hold the line on prices but in dropping price controls the Congress took no effective action to return our farmers to the previous system of private enterprise. The rigid support prices, enacted as a war measure to increase production, were continued. By the summer of 1949 everyone then in Congress knew that the farm surpluses were becoming unwieldy and that the theory of Government control of production was not working so when the House-passed farm bill came to the Senate we voted to substitute flexible controls for the existing system of rigid controls, and I voted for that bill. When the differences between the House and Senate bills went to conference, House conferees prevailed upon the Senate conferees to accept the rigid controls of the House bill and the Senate accepted the conference report. The results are well known; namely, an unmanageable surplus of certain farm products, a strict regimentation of our farmers, especially with respect to the only two programs which have not produced costly surpluses, tobacco and peanuts—and a very unsatisfactory return to our farmers as a whole.

In order that Members of Congress who do not serve on the Agriculture Committees, as well as the public generally, may better understand how the administration is now proposing in the pending farm bill to put our farm program completely under Government control, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the editorial of February 18 from the National Observer entitled "The Farmer's Almanac."

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

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC

There are not many along the New Frontier old enough to remember, but the farm program which President Kennedy has submitted to the present Congress had its origins more than 30 years ago. Same problem, same cure. And it would be an optimistic farmer, we suspect, who would count on its having anything but the same result.

The year was 1929, a date that has a curious way of marking the before and after of so many things. Herbert Hoover was President, and the Nation's farmers were troubled with the twin problems of overproduction and prices, which according to their spokesmen did not give them "parity" with the prices of industrial goods. Two leading Republican legislators—Senator McNary, of Oregon, and Representative Haugen, of Iowa—led the political fight for the Government to "do something."

What the Government did was to pass the Agriculture Marketing Act of 1929, which for the first time adopted the idea that the Government should intervene in the marketplace to support farm prices. From that day

to this there has been a clear line—the first AAA of the New Deal, which plowed under the cotton and slaughtered the pigs; the "soil conservation program," which was going to cut production by cutting acreage; the ever-normal granary of Henry Wallace; the food-stamp plan; 90 percent of parity; the Brannan plan of the Truman era; flexible parity; a series of oversea surplus disposal plans; and finally the soil bank plan of the Eisenhower administration.

None succeeded. And so now Congress comes to the Freeman plan of the Kennedy administration.

In the broad sense the Freeman-Kennedy plan is just more of the same. It aims, on the one hand, to reduce the amount of acreage planted to the major crops and hence, hopefully, the overproduction that still plagues agriculture after all these 30 years. And, just like its predecessors, the plan would arrange to support the prices in the marketplace and to pay the farmers direct subsidies for not growing things.

It differs in three major respects. In the first place, its aim is not merely to cut production back to the estimated level of market demand but to slash it below the estimated needs for several years to come. In short, radical surgery. The farmer's production would not be just trimmed back; it would be ruthlessly cut away in the manner of a surgeon attacking a cancer that has spread beyond hope of any moderate cure.

In the second place it introduces marketing quotas as well as acreage quotas in some areas. For example, currently there are no limits on the amount of wheat a farmer can market so long as the wheat is produced within his acreage allotment. The new plan would clamp fixed limits on the wheat farmer could market for food and export irrespective of the number of acres on which the wheat is grown.

Finally, it puts sharp teeth in the penalties farmers would have to pay if they reject the Government's program. Should the farmers reject the controls on wheat and feed grains, for instance, they would lose not just a portion of the price-support level but all price supports entirely and all direct Government payments. The penalties on individual farmers who overplant their allotted acreage are also increased to a prohibitive level.

And if all this is not enough to whip the farmers into compliance, the Freeman-Kennedy program has yet another weapon. If in their referendum on the control program (this is all very democratic, you understand) the farmers should happen to vote down the controls, then the Government would have the right to dump, at once and unceremoniously, some 10 million tons of feed grains and 200 million bushels of wheat on the open market. This, of course, would break the market wide open.

In short, the choice in the Freeman plan is loss of the last vestiges of the farmer's freedom to farm his land as he will or the ending of all Government aid altogether.

One thing this program has is inexorable logic. Every other administration, from Hoover to Eisenhower, has shied away from recognizing that the Government could not on the one hand intervene in the market to raise farm prices above their market level and at the same time leave the farmer any freedom to control his own production.

In earlier programs it was thought this alternative could be disguised by an acreage allotment system. That is, farmers could be partially controlled by limiting their acreage planted to major crops while they retained some freedom in what else they did with their acreage.

But the consequences of this was itself inevitable. Land taken out of one crop was used to create new surpluses in other crops; payments to let land lie fallow were used to cultivate more intensely to remaining

acres. As one intervention failed another new one was tacked on, and its failure brought another.

The history of these failures is too well known to be labored here. Except for the few years of World War II when this country supplied not only itself but half the world, the surplus has mounted steadily, year by year. The "problem" of 1929 was a molehill compared to the surplus problem of today.

Whether this logic will appeal to the Congress—or to the farmers—is another matter. Many of the farm organizations oppose it, and some of them have swung 180° in their thinking; they are now groping for some way to undo the disastrous interventions of the past generation and return farming to the freedom of the marketplace.

But logic suggests that this would not be easy. The Nation's agriculture has for long so subsisted on the narcotic of Government aid that almost every part of it now is so distorted from any relation with the reality of the marketplace that the withdrawal pains would be intense. There is, to be honest about it, no easy way any longer out of the farm problem.

Ironically, this is just what President Coolidge predicted when he vetoed an earlier McNary-Haugen bill, although there are few around the New Frontier who would remember. Said that man of sparse words: "Government price fixing, once started, has alike no justice and no end."

And there are a few other sad little ironies. It was the Republicans who started it all. It was the Democrats who, in 1928, said "the solution to this problem should avoid Government subsidies, to which the Democratic Party has always been opposed."

The question today is whether President Kennedy—or the farmers—can now appreciate the humor.

JEW AS ECONOMIC SCAPEGOATS IN THE U.S.S.R.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to direct attention to a situation continuing in the Soviet Union, to which I have invited attention before. This is the fact that Soviet citizens of the Jewish faith in the Soviet Union are being made scapegoats by the Soviet authorities. Apparently these authorities are trying to warn the people against currency speculation in black markets, but the means chosen can only lead to serious consequences for Jews as a group in the U.S.S.R. We find new evidences of this in the death sentences against four Jews, this time in Vilna, reported on February 10 by the Soviet news agency Tass, and of 12 in the U.S.S.R. itself. There is a long and tragic series of these.

Mr. President, the Soviet Union's leaders have been very sensitive to any alleged anti-Semitism. Hence, they try to identify these people in the trials without being tagged "anti-Semitic." But, the reports themselves negate this attempt. I think this is, if anything, the same thing dressed up in different clothes, with a very calculated effort being made to identify Jews as enemies of the Soviet people in terms of these black marketeering activities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be included in the RECORD with my remarks a news report by Philip S. Cook, entitled "The Economic Scapegoats of Russia," from the New York Herald Tribune of February 14; also a report of the Jewish Minority Research of New York entitled "Discrimination Against Judaism in the Soviet Union."

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

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Feb. 14, 1962]

THE ECONOMIC SCAPEGOATS IN RUSSIA (By Philip S. Cook)

The Jews of the Soviet Union are once again being made the scapegoats of a carefully prepared drive to reeducate the Soviet masses to the evils of black marketeering, currency speculation, and other economic crimes.

The unprecedented treatment in the Soviet press of sensational criminal trials involving alleged economic offenses amounts to a series of didactic warnings to the Russian people: Stop all gray- or black-market activities or face the most severe punishment.

The Soviet press seldom reports on criminal or judicial proceedings. Yet in the last 3 months, major regional and national journals of the Soviet Union have described in lurid detail the conviction and death sentences imposed on 12 Jewish citizens of Russia for self-serving economic activities. In the last year, 38 other Jews received long prison sentences.

The Soviet news agency Tass announced the most recent instance last Saturday—the sentencing to death by shooting of four Jews in Vilna, the capital of Soviet Lithuania.

The scattered geographic pattern of the press reports and the careful labeling of Jewish principals make it patently clear that Jews are being used as major characters in a Soviet morality play.

A lengthy account of the Vilna trial in Trud, the trade union organ, shows a subtle appeal to traditional Russian anti-Semitic stereotypes. The villains are never openly identified as Jews, but the article declares, "The desire to make money was their only interest. The 10-ruble gold piece was their idol."

This typically anti-Semitic image of the Jew as a worshiper of gold was followed by an indictment of the Jewish community as pursuing private intrigue at odds with the rest of the Soviet people. "In the event of disputes they went to the local rabbi," the article declares. "The rabbi not only knew of the dark affairs his parishioners were involved in, but was their arbiter as well."

In every press account the defendants were indirectly identified as Jews and then portrayed as unscrupulous economic bandits who exploited honest Soviet citizens and connived with one another and with accomplices abroad to make money for themselves.

Whenever the villain of the piece did not bear an easily identifiable Jewish surname, the first and middle names were provided in place of the more commonly noted initials. I. I. Berleev became Ilya Isaakovich Berleev and G. I. became Gennady Isalahevich Geronsky.

When non-Jewish Russians figure prominently in the illegal activity at the beginning of these accounts, they gradually recede into the background until they finally are depicted as the victims of superior cunning and whose chief crimes were stupidity and weakness in the face of temptation and bribery.

Generally, it is the Jewish defendant who is sentenced to death or given a long prison sentence, while "other members" of the "criminal clique" are listed as receiving unspecified prison terms.

UNDERTONE OF INNUENDO

Throughout these press accounts there can be found a heavy undertone of innuendo and implication calculated to evoke the traditional Russian anti-Semitic reaction.

In a trial in Tbilisi, Georgia, where Mordekhai Abramovich Kakliashvili was sentenced to death last December, it was reported that "speculation went on full blast in the Lord's temple. While praying, they emptied each other's pockets." The newspaper, Zarya Vostoka, informed its readers that "even the religious books of the Torah" were used by Kakliashvili and several of his accomplices in currency speculation "as hiding places for foreign paper money."

In a number of instances the press accounts take pains to establish a close link between criminal gangs in several major Russian cities where there are substantial Jewish minorities. The offenders are pictured as scurrying around the country, holding clandestine meetings with one another and then arranging to ship their profits abroad.

In a September 16, 1961, article in Leningradskaya Pravda, entitled "A Belch From the Old World," the writer describes the ultimate goal of B. S. Olzerman, accused of buying and reselling currency, gold, and precious stones, and securities.

"Having scraped together a fortune, he dreamed of escaping abroad. It made no difference where: To his brother in England, to another brother in England, to another brother in Germany or his sister in Israel."

EDUCATIONAL EXERCISES

The implication in this and other reports is that the defendant stood apart from the rest of the Soviet people, caring only for himself.

The significance of these articles as educational exercises rests on the careful conditioning of the Soviet citizen to interpret certain unusual announcements and publicity efforts as a warning to himself.

The fact that Russian Jews, a traditionally persecuted minority, are made the principal offenders is designed, in part, to ease the awkwardness of admitting that economic offenses are widespread and remain undetected.

The apparent real goal of Soviet authorities is to intimidate the Russian people as a whole—to frighten them into less flagrant abuse of laws designed to curb black marketeering and profiteering. Such a coordinated domestic propaganda drive suggests that these abuses are now so widespread among the masses of Soviet citizens as to alarm the leaders of the Soviet Union.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JUDAISM IN THE SOVIET UNION

Marxist-Leninist doctrine, on which Soviet constitutional law and Soviet public policy are based, characterizes itself as materialist, scientific and atheist. In this spirit, the Soviet Constitution guarantees—and the Soviet Communist Party practices—freedom of antireligious education, agitation and propaganda, as well as freedom of worship. This is the framework within which all religions in the U.S.S.R. exist. Within this context, however, Judaism is subjected to unique discrimination in several fundamental ways.

I. STRUCTURE

Nationwide federation

The major religions in the U.S.S.R.—the Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, Islam, and Buddhism—are permitted to have central organizations, through whose channels religious functions are governed, religious needs serviced, and religious belief and practice preserved and bolstered.

Judaism is permitted no variant of any such organization or federation of congregations. It is thus deprived of the constitutionally and legally assured instrumentalities through which it could maintain mutual communication and contact, service religious needs of believers, and perpetuate its spiritual continuity.

II. RELIGIOUS PREROGATIVES

1. Contact and communication

The other major religions are legally authorized to convene congresses and conferences of their clergy and representatives of the faithful.

Religious Jews lack this right.

2. Religious publications

(a) Periodicals: The Russian Orthodox Church publishes the official "Journal of the Moscow Patriarchate," which is the organ of the highest hierarchial body of that Church. It also publishes religious books. The same is true for Islam.

Judaism is permitted no such periodical or publication.

(b) Holy Scriptures: The Russian-language Bible, originally published for the Russian Orthodox Church in 1926, was reprinted in 1957. Similarly, a Russian-language Bible was published for the Baptists in 1958. The Koran was published for Moslems in 1958.

No Hebrew Bible has been permitted for Jews since 1917.

(c) Religious calendars: These indispensable guides for religious holidays and observances are freely available to all the major religions, regularly printed by the appropriate and legally recognized organs of the central federations.

For the most part, religious Jews have had to depend on photographed copies of handwritten calendars, circulated from hand to hand. In the very few instances—all within the last year or so—when an individual Jewish congregation, as in Moscow, was permitted to print a calendar, authorization was given late (after the beginning of the Jewish New Year) and for only tiny editions.

(d) Prayer books: These are available to the major religions in relatively ample supply.

From 1917 until 1958, no Hebrew prayer book (siddur) was printed. In the latter year, an edition of 3,000 copies was allowed—a ridiculously small figure for the hundreds of thousands (some estimates run as high as 1½ million) of religious Jews in a total Jewish population of 3 million. No other religious publication has been permitted for Judaism.

(e) Government aid: The Government officially places publishing houses at the disposal of the major religions, and delivers supplies of paper to them. The Russian Orthodox Church has a publications department which publishes its journal, prayer books, pastoral letters, etc.

Judaism has no such aid at its disposal.

3. Other religious articles

The major religions are authorized to produce a variety of religious articles, and to maintain facilities for their production—candles, crucifixes, beads, etc. The Russian, Georgian, and Armenian churches and Islam are permitted such prerogatives, which also serve as an important means of church income.

For Judaism, the production of such indispensable religious articles as the tallis (prayer shawl), tefillin (phylacteries), are prohibited. In many localities, the production and distribution of matzah (unleavened bread) for the Passover is either prohibited or harassed; shipments of matzah from Jewish congregations outside the U.S.S.R. have frequently been refused entry into the country.

III. CHURCHES AND PRIESTS—SOME STATISTICS

1. There are some 20,000 Russian Orthodox churches and some 35,000 Russian Orthodox priests. This amounts to 1 church per 1,800 believers, and 1 priest per 1,100 believers. There are some 500 places of worship and 500 ministers for the Baptist faith. This amounts to 1 place of worship and 1 minister per 1,100 believers.

In contrast, for the estimated 1,500,000 Jewish believers there are some 60 to 70 synagogues and a corresponding number of rabbis. This amounts to 1 synagogue and 1 rabbi per 22,000 to 23,000 Jewish believers.

2. In the last few years, the closing down of scores of synagogues all over the U.S.S.R. has resulted in the total elimination of a synagogue in many localities. Numerous minyanim (private prayer groups with the required quorum of 10 men) have been dispersed, thus depriving religious Jews of another means of worship. In many instances, petitions by groups of Jews to construct synagogues with their own means have been turned down. This can be contrasted with the considerable funds which the Government makes available for the restoration of Islamic mosques.

IV. RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Most religious groups maintain educational institutions to prepare men for the priesthood and other clerical functions. The Russian Orthodox Church maintains two academies and eight seminaries. The Moslems prepare mullahs at four madrassahs.

Until 1957, religious Jews had no comparable institution. In that year, a yeshiva was established as an adjunct of the Moscow Great Synagogue to prepare students for the rabbinate and other religious functions. The level of students' preparation and the level of instruction vary widely. As of January 1962, there were only 12 students at the Yeshiva, half of them from Georgia and central Asia. Only one student is from Moscow, and there are none from any of the great traditional centers of Jewish scholarship in Russia.

V. CONTACTS WITH CORELIGIONISTS ABROAD

1. Delegations: Since 1956, numerous church delegations have visited their counterparts in the Soviet Union, and Russian Orthodox delegations have often visited abroad. Official religious delegations have visited the U.S.S.R. from the Protestant churches of Syria, Lebanon, Switzerland, France, the United States, etc. Similarly, Soviet delegations, consisting of representatives of the Russian Orthodox, Moslem, and Baptist denominations, have visited officially abroad.

No religious Jewish delegation has ever been permitted to visit religious institutions abroad. Nor are Jewish synagogues in the U.S.S.R. permitted to have any kind of official contact with Jewish religious, congregational, or rabbinical bodies outside their country.

2. Permanent religious ties abroad: The Russian Orthodox Church maintains a department for relations not only with other Orthodox churches outside the country, but with other Christian denominations as well. This relationship has been culminated most recently by the full-fledged acceptance of the Russian Orthodox Church as an official member of the World Council of Churches (Protestant).

Since 1945, the Moslem sect has been authorized to arrange annual pilgrimages to Mecca.

No such permanent ties or institutional relations are permitted to religious Jews.

3. Religious studies abroad: Other religious groups, for whom such permission is institutionally relevant, are authorized to send students abroad for specialized theological studies. Thus, for example, some young Moslem clerical students have been permitted to pursue their advanced studies at the theological seminary of Al-Azhar in Cairo. And young Baptist seminarians have also been sent for advanced study to theological schools in Great Britain. Such programs serve the twofold objective of maintaining spiritual contacts with coreligionists abroad, and of enhancing the level of religious education and practice.

No Jewish seminarian has ever been allowed to advance his studies at institutions of higher Jewish religious learning abroad.

VI. OVERT PRESSURE AGAINST JUDAISM

All these discriminations and disabilities have persisted for some time. But the pattern of pressures alongside them began to reach a climax in the period June-October 1961. During that period the following events occurred:

(a) Six Jewish lay religious leaders in Moscow and Leningrad were arrested, tried, and given long prison terms.

(b) The lay chairman of congregations in five major provincial cities were deposed.

(c) The governing council of the Yeshiva was disbanded, and its prerogatives placed in the hands of the Moscow chief rabbi.

VII. THE PRESS AGAINST JUDAISM

This pattern of discrimination is accompanied by a ceaseless campaign in the press against Judaism and religious Jews. This press campaign differs materially from that conducted against other religions.

Personal attacks against rabbis and lay heads of congregations are both more frequent and more virulent in the case of the Jews. Their names and addresses are published in the disproportionately large number of articles attacking Judaism; frequently, the names and addresses and occupations of their children are also published, holding all of them up to obloquy and social pressure.

Jewish rites are savagely ridiculed as barbarous and cruel. Jewish religious practitioners are portrayed as thieves, connivers, and alcoholics.

Above all, the most ominous theme is the consistent portrayal of the tenets and practitioners of Judaism as potentially or actually subversive. Only with regard to Jews and Judaism is the theme of subversion, lack of patriotism, and disloyalty injected into official antireligious propaganda.

In an atmosphere of widespread popular anti-Semitism, the effects of this pattern of public policy and propaganda are not difficult to imagine.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I not only denounce this course of action myself, but also I call upon all civilized men and women in our own country, and in all countries of the world, to denounce it. I believe the leaders of the Soviet Union, who are so very anxious to impress the world with their justice toward minorities, are implicated in this instance in the basic, unjust, and harsh action which can only underline a charge of anti-Semitism. I hope they will come to their senses soon enough not to affront and to insult the world by this brutal manifestation of repression which is so unworthy in view of their sensitiveness to any charge of anti-Semitism.

THE NATIONAL TRADE POLICY ACT OF 1962

PART II. THE NEED FOR AN INFORMED PUBLIC AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TRADE POLICY

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, one of the most concerning aspects of the great decisions our Nation must take with respect to trade policy is the evidence of recent polls that a vast majority of the American people may not have grasped at this stage of the debate the underlying domestic effects and the far-reaching international significance of impending congressional action on foreign trade.

A dramatic and unfortunate demonstration of the results of the public not having enough information is presented by President Kennedy's own record on trade legislation when he was a Member of the House in 1949 and of the Senate in 1955. In representing the views of his constituents, who may not have grasped the increasing national importance of a policy of trade expansion, even he was somewhat lukewarm in his support for the reciprocal trade agreements program. Now, at the head of the Nation and with a view of the total national interest, he asks us to act in meeting the urgent trade policy needs of the United States and the free world. I agree, yet I know the difficulty which will ensue without adequate support from a fully informed public.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted at the conclusion of my remarks various articles: "Kennedy's Own Record on Tariffs," from the New York Post of February 15, 1962; "Ignorance on Tariffs Revealed in Poll," from the Sunday Star of February 11, 1962; and "Trade Debate" and "Protectionism's Power," from the Wall Street Journal of February 9 and January 24, 1962.

These articles highlight the need for dynamic action by public and private leaders to bring to the public the economic facts of trade; what trade does for the businessman; what trade does for the worker, what trade does for the consumer; and how trade is the necessary element in rectifying our international balance of payments, and for grasping the opportunity of the European Economic Community and meeting the grave threats of Communist economic penetration. Such educational action is essential not only now but on a continuing basis, as the Congress moves in joint responsibility with the President to implement U.S. trade policy during the coming years.

For more than a year and a half—especially in major addresses to the Senate on July 2, 1960, and on July 10, 1961—I warned of the need to start discussion of the trade issue which would face us this year and in the 1960's. In November 1960 the opening gun was fired for the administration in an address by Under Secretary of State Ball. And now we read of polls and interviews which indicate that relatively few Americans understand the tariff situation, and reveal popular ignorance of the mechanics of international commerce, together with a variety of bizarre notions about the influence of trade on the national economy.

An informed public must be created now by a crash program of Presidential reports to the Nation—otherwise it may prove difficult indeed to convince the Congress of the need for the needed great initiatives in trade policy.

The national stake in trade requires a continual national consensus on trade policy.

It is for this reason that the bill which I have introduced, the National Trade Policy Act of 1962—S. 2840—provides for an Advisory Committee on Trade Policy, composed of nine members, broadly

representative of production, commerce, finance, agriculture, labor, consumer and export interests; this is missing from the present administration approach, as embodied in its bill. This council would advise the President on his implementation of trade policy and would provide the vital link with the American people which appears to be necessary.

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

[From the New York Post, Feb. 15, 1962]

KENNEDY'S OWN RECORD ON TARIFFS

(By Sylvia Porter)

President Kennedy is challenging Congress to write into law this spring the boldest, most far-reaching program to smash world trade barriers ever submitted by a man in the White House.

No other President ever has asked as much as Kennedy is asking—and this includes Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who prodded Congress into passing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in 1934 and thereby into reversing America's traditional policy of protecting U.S. industries by high tariff walls.

For Kennedy is asking no less than the power to bargain away the tariff walls which guard our industries against European competition in return for similar actions by Europe. He is openly admitting that intensified foreign competition will injure many U.S. businessmen, farmers, wage earners, whole communities, and is therefore suggesting special assistance-adjustment plans to help those who are hurt. He is pleading with our lawmakers to place national interests above local interests and pass his "unprecedented measure."

How Congress will respond is still anyone's guess. But in himself, Kennedy personifies the conflicts each lawmaker will face as he tries to place national interests above the local interests who elected him and hold his political future in their hands.

As James MacGregor Burns wrote in "John Kennedy, a Political Profile," while Kennedy was in Congress, his "general position" was for liberalized trade policies but "when it came to specific tariff problems, few Senators surpassed him in his zeal for guarding local interests."

This is the heart of the battle now shaping up. It's easy for a Congressman to say he's in favor of lower trade barriers and competition from foreign imports which will give consumers a break. But will this same Congressman say this when the intensified competition threatens the life of an industry back home and throws workers in his State out of jobs?

It's easy for a Senator to dazzle an audience with the prediction that a united Atlantic Community will have the power to win the cold war against the Communist empire and that as trade expands in the free world, we'll all prosper beyond our dreams. But will his dazzling promises stick when businessmen and wage earners in his own community warn him that foreign imports are flooding their markets and they command him to work for higher tariffs—or else?

Consider Kennedy's own record in Congress.

In 1949, as a Representative, he actually voted against extension of the Trade Agreements Act—what MacGregor calls "an attack on one of the programs most sacred to the Democratic party"—and he reversed himself and voted for final passage of the law only after the attempt to kill the act had failed.

In 1955, as a Senator, he voted to extend the trade act but he was against amendments that would have eliminated protectionist and escape clauses.

In 1958, he voted for an extension of the law to mid-1962 and this brings his record up to date, for he's now President.

Meanwhile, for the folks back home in Massachusetts, he fought for and helped achieve laws and policies specifically to help protect the Massachusetts fishing industry, textile industry, and watch industry against foreign competition.

There is no doubt where Kennedy stands now. He is acutely aware that the rapidly growing European Common Market has pushed us to a turning point in our life as a nation. He is paving the way not only for a historic battle over tariff policies but also for a historic strengthening of our economic-political ties with the entire free world. He is not evading nor pussyfooting one bit now.

Still, Kennedy need only look within himself to know how tough the decision is going to be for the men and women who must vote the legislation—and that goes even for the most dedicated free trader.

[From the Sunday Star, Feb. 11, 1962]

WHAT AMERICA THINKS—IGNORANCE ON TARIFFS REVEALED IN POLL

NEW YORK, February 10.—A majority of Americans favor giving President Kennedy power to negotiate lower tariffs with the European Common Market, according to this week's "What America Thinks" poll.

However, an analysis of the explanations given by those interviewed indicated that relatively few Americans understand the tariff situation and the majority view seemed to be largely an expression of confidence in Mr. Kennedy.

This was the question asked a coast-to-coast sample of Americans:

"President Kennedy has asked Congress for greater authority over tariffs to enable him to negotiate lower tariffs between the United States and the European Common Market. Should Congress give him this authority?"

These were the answers in percentages:

Should.....	54.8
Should not.....	29.8
No opinion.....	15.4

The percentage of those saying "no opinion" was high for public opinion polls. This was largely due to the fact that so many said they did not understand the workings of tariffs or what giving Mr. Kennedy more power would do.

Each person interviewed was invited to give the reasons for his or her answer, and these answers indicated the same lack of understanding of tariffs among those who favored giving Mr. Kennedy more power.

Typical of such responses were these:

A New York State housewife—"If President Kennedy thinks it is the thing to do, I'll go along with him. I think he knows what's best for the country."

A Virginia engineer—"Why elect a President if he's not going to be given the power to handle situations as he sees fit?"

The wife of a New Mexico radio technician—"Tariff always baffles me, but I have great confidence in Mr. Kennedy and think he knows how to manage the economy."

However, a minority of those who said "should" had deeper reasons. A sampling:

A Virginia banker—"We need international trade. The only way we can get the power to compete is by giving the President more authority."

A Long Islander—"We have to meet competition and be able to make quick decisions."

On the other hand, many of those who opposed granting President Kennedy power to negotiate tariffs said they knew little about the economics involved but that they did not think Mr. Kennedy should be given added powers.

A sampling:

A California housewife—"Giving one man so much authority is making him a king."

A Texas house painter—"It would be like giving a fellow a badge and a uniform. Too much authority goes to a man's head. Unless Congress is in a position to cut him off, he'll go too far."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Feb. 9, 1962]
MANY AMERICANS ADMIT THEY DON'T KNOW
WHAT IT'S ABOUT

(By Edwin A. Roberts, Jr.)

LIBERAL, KANS.—If President Kennedy fails to win popular support for his plan to lower trade barriers, the operating factor might not be the persuasiveness of the protectionists. It may just be that many people don't know what Mr. Kennedy is talking about.

Ignorance of the mechanics of international commerce, together with a variety of bizarre notions about the influence of trade on the national economy, left one visitor to five Western States wondering whether the subject has been banned from American schoolrooms. Interviews with scores of people in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas produced no single dominant opinion, but they did produce a garden of fascinating ideas.

"The only people who get anything out of trading with foreigners are the shipowners," declares the office manager of a small Texas firm.

"Why should we import anything from overseas if we can make it in America?" says an Amarillo bank teller.

"The best thing to do is to sell our stuff to them (foreign countries) and then keep the money we get right here and not go spending it on imported 'this' and imported 'that,'" declares a Liberal, Kans., railroad worker.

"I say don't have any tariffs at all unless the Government really needs the money," urges a Clayton, N. Mex., ranchhand.

FEW IDEAS

Admittedly, these are extreme examples of the responses a reporter got to the question: Do you agree with the President that U.S. trade barriers should be lowered? But they at least reflect some thought about foreign commerce. Most people seemed to have no ideas at all.

True, it's possible to engage an oilman in this area in lengthy conversation about oil imports which, a visitor is told, threaten to bring down the Republic. Or a man with vast holdings in wheat acreage may see greater grain exports as a means to alleviate the farm surplus. But generally the man on the street responds to a question about trade much as he might to a question about the mating habits of the domesticated yak. His interest is peripheral.

Nor is there any reason to believe this blank spot is peculiar to five Western States. Talks with neighbors in our own New Jersey town indicated little concern with the rising economic challenge from abroad, especially from the Common Market nations of Europe.

Moreover, memory tells us that at least one self-conscious secondary school in the East provided not even a cursory introduction to the problems of international commerce. And from what several college graduates in the West had to say, if their alma maters gave them even a grounding in foreign trade, very little of it stuck.

HELP FOR PROTECTIONISTS

If this ignorance is as widespread as it seems, it's unlikely that Congressmen sifting their mail for a hint of the popular mood will find many constituents urging support of the administration plan for broad tariff reductions. This, of course, would clearly help the protectionists who traditionally have

lobbied with far greater enthusiasm than the generally disorganized proponents of freer trade.

In one sense such popular unawareness of so basic and so tangled a controversy is surprising and in another sense it is not.

It is surprising because few sections of the country would be unaffected by an important change in the flow of imports and exports. With great new markets opened up in Europe and elsewhere, many American plants would soon hum at a higher pitch. And with more and often less-expensive imports entering the country, many other American plants would be caught in a rigorous cost-price squeeze. There would be more jobs in some factories and fewer in others—workers, merchants and service businesses, if they didn't know it already, would become quickly aware that the trade debate is something they have a big stake in.

On the other hand so much apathy and ignorance are not surprising. For one thing, many newspapers in the West carry reports of the trade controversy that are almost as short as they are superficial. And if a reader wasn't conversant with business lingo the chances are he wouldn't read beyond the first paragraph (11 of 15 people interviewed in this Kansas town didn't have the faintest idea what the term "foreign exchange" meant).

The other major sources of information, radio and television, are doing an even less adequate job. If a television news program uses more than four sentences to report a major trade story that itself is news. Radio sometimes does better with short analytical essays about subjects such as trade. But by and large the news media are not telling the people the things they should know to make up their minds about a question that's been around since before Marco Polo.

CUTTING PRODUCTION COSTS

These observations are not just the impressions of one visitor on a five-State tour. They were in fact mentioned again and again by people in the area who sought to explain their dim understanding of trade matters. "We just never hear anything about it and what I hear I don't really understand," admitted Mrs. Joe Hess, of Clayton, N. Mex.

All this should not be interpreted as a general indictment of the public's awareness or intelligence. The same people who know so little about the trade controversy showed themselves to be well informed and greatly interested in the proposed administration budget, the status of the United Nations, Mr. Kennedy's conduct as President, and other topics. And even on the subject of trade there were at least a few thoughtful observations.

C. A. Stevens, president of the First National Bank of Raton, N. Mex., comments, "What troubles me is how can this country be competitive with lower wage countries. Clearly we have to cut our production costs before we can hope to survive a wholesale lowering of tariffs. I don't mean by that that we should work people for nothing—I once carried a union card myself. But first we have to prepare ourselves for freer international competition. After that we can move ahead to reduce the tariffs."

A COMPETITIVE WORLD

And Mrs. John J. Conard, of Greensburg, Kans., declares: "Of course we must liberalize trade. We have to change with the times and remember, it's a competitive world. It's often hard for people to see beyond their own little area, but this country was built on competition. We can compete if we're not afraid to compete."

Several Kansans, incidentally, point out that former Gov. Alf Landon has urged support of the Kennedy trade plan, and this apparently has influenced their own opinions.

"I think Landon is right," says Mrs. Jenny Bauer of Pratt, Kans. "Foreigners can't buy anything from us unless we buy from them."

But this kind of comment is rare indeed. Eight times out of ten a visitor asking about the trade question gets a meaningless answer or no answer at all.

The effect of such widespread ignorance about an increasingly important political and economic issue is anybody's guess. But the causes of that ignorance should be of some concern to the Nation's newspapers, broadcasters and educators.

And the situation should interest President Kennedy. If he is to sell the people on his new trade program, he might first want to give them a short course on how trade works; after that he can explain his reasons for wanting to lower tariffs.

Then if the people disagree, it will not be because they think the President wants to make shipowners rich.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 24, 1962]
IT LIES IN GRASSROOTS PRESSURES AND LESS
ACTIVE FOES

(By Robert D. Novak)

WASHINGTON.—The legions of protectionism, seemingly outgunned and outmanned by the diverse forces favoring free trade, are not about to sound retreat. Indeed, they seem more robust than at any time in a generation as another foreign trade debate looms in Congress.

Why? The secret of protectionism's power can be found within a seldom-recognized American phenomenon: This country remains, even today, far less centralized in its life than any other great power. The men of wealth, power and influence in their New York and Washington offices cannot automatically make their wishes felt across the continent. To a great degree, nameless men in crossroads hamlets can frustrate the designs of the mighty.

The apparently invincible array of powerful national organizations supporting freer trade thus is reduced to a facade in the light of political realities. "You just can't think of this issue in terms of a broad national campaign," contends a free trade lobbyist who has grappled with the protectionists in many a congressional war. "You have to consider each congressional district separately. Protectionist pressure in each district has to be balanced by pressure from us. Sometimes we can't do it."

A DEFENSIVE WAR

True, the protectionists are fighting a defensive war; there is no possibility of returning to the national trade policy of the bygone days when William McKinley's motto of "Prosperity, Patriotism and Protection" stirred the Nation. But it has been a successful rearguard action. The postwar decade saw the passage of protectionist devices to dull the impact of tariff cuts, and protectionists now threaten President Kennedy's bid for greatly expanded tariff-cutting power to cope with the European Common Market.

The appearances and realities of the opposing forces, comparative strength in the foreign trade fight can be seen by glancing at the list of witnesses that testified last month before a Senate-House subcommittee on trade problems. The long parade of free trade advocates cut across ideological, party, and social lines—Kennedy administration and former Eisenhower administration officials, Republicans and Democrats, respected economists, spokesmen for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the AFL-CIO, and the American Farm Bureau Federation. And, cheering them on in a remarkably unanimous chorus were the Nation's most powerful newspapers and political commentators.

Opposing this impressive coalition on the witness stand was a lonely apostle of protectionism: O. R. Strackbein, a professional

lobbyist with a penchant for long and repetitive oral statements. But allied with Mr. Strackbein was an unseen army, many of them members of organizations officially on record in favor of freer trade.

Whatever the U.S. Chamber may say nationally, member industries which claim injury from foreign imports—textiles, glass, plywood, minerals, pottery, footwear, and many more—will demand tariff protection from their Congressmen. No matter what the staff economists of the AFL-CIO may argue, the member unions representing these same industries side with employers in opposing tariff cuts.

ELECTION YEAR PRESSURES

And disregarding the positions of their national party leaders, Republican and Democratic lawmakers alike tend to be more receptive to the pressures and conditions of their local districts—particularly in an election year.

The interplay between local and national pressures places many a Congressman in an uncomfortable crossfire of conflicting loyalties. Take the case of Senator LEE METCALF, of Montana, who might be expected to be fighting for the Kennedy trade program as a Democratic Party regular, a loyal administration backer and a promising young liberal leader. But Senator METCALF is at the same time a political representative of the western mining country, a traditional stronghold of protectionism.

"How can I go to the miner or the lumber worker or the sheep farmer and say, 'We're going to put you out of business for the national interest?'" Senator METCALF declares. "I can't, and I don't think I should." In the end, he may be more moved by national considerations and wind up supporting the Kennedy program, at least in modified form. But other lawmakers from areas similar to Mr. METCALF's are totally preoccupied by parochial factors and probably will not.

There are, of course, powerful economic interests that benefit from expanded foreign trade, great industries with far more potential political muscle than the protectionists. But their voice on the local level seems muted when compared with the raucous cries of the protectionists. Conceding that a majority of businessmen in his State probably favor freer trade, an eastern Republican Senator adds quickly that the minority protectionists' sentiment "is concentrated, as though it came through a magnifying glass. It burns like hell."

TIME OFF TO WRITE

This burning sensation felt by Congressmen is nothing less than the threat of an election defeat. A protectionist industry in one district may employ just a few hundred workers, but the Congressman is told frankly that he will lose those few hundred votes in future elections unless he performs correctly on the floor of the House. The warning has substance; fully indoctrinated by employers and union leaders, employees of some plants are given free time away from the workbench in order to write protectionist letters to their Congressmen.

Consider the pressures on lawmakers from Connecticut, for example. The import-conscious rubber footwear and brass industries in the Naugatuck Valley emit a constant call for high tariffs. But the State's export-conscious aircraft industry barely raises its voice in arguing for expanded trade. It would be no surprise, then, if Connecticut Congressmen feel they have much to lose and little to gain politically by supporting the Kennedy trade program.

The contrast between the aggressiveness of the local protectionists and listlessness of local free traders is really not surprising. To the protectionists, this issue is a matter of economic life and death, threatening the destruction of industries and loss of jobs.

The arguments advanced by free traders carry less emotional appeal inherently.

A TARGET FOR COPPER MEN?

Thus, businessmen who otherwise are apathetic about developments in far-away Washington spring to life when they consider their very existence endangered. Montana's dominant copper industry takes a tolerant attitude toward Senator METCALF's liberal record on labor and social welfare measures. But if he should begin to support legislation that would open the dikes for a flow of foreign copper into the United States, the copper men might designate him for political liquidation.

Moreover, national organizations favoring freer trade often find it difficult to mobilize their local affiliates even if the local leaders aren't active protectionists. "It's easy enough to explain soybean legislation to a soybean farmer or wheat legislation to a wheat farmer," asserts Herbert H. Harris II of the American Farm Bureau Federation. "But it's a damn tough job to explain how the trade bill is important to him."

This pattern of local pressures does not seem likely to change any time soon. Mr. Kennedy's proposal for a variety of Federal subsidies to aid employers and workers injured by foreign imports may win the votes of a few wavering Congressmen. But it won't perform successfully the more important mission of extinguishing the protectionist fires back home.

"These industries don't want to get hand-outs or be helped into another line of business," maintains a prominent Republican Congressman. "They want to stay in business at the same stand."

Some pessimistic free traders believe Congress will not authorize genuinely significant tariff reductions until the protectionist din is drowned out at the local level by an even more bellicose advocacy of expanded trade. And they feel that such a grass-roots backing cannot be built until the need for foreign trade becomes less academic and—like protectionism—is a matter of economic life or death, of survival of industries, or retention of jobs.

In other words, these pessimists believe nothing approaching Mr. Kennedy's trade program can be passed until enough industries have suffered from the exclusion of their products from Europe because of the failure to negotiate effectively with the Common Market. And by the time that that happens, the country's trade problems may be far more complicated than they are today.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the fundamental point is that the public must be informed. I think the President must undertake a number of television interviews with the American people in order to inform them on trade if the trade program is to be effectively legislated in the Congress. I have tried to do that myself. Others have. There is an appalling lack of information and misunderstanding of the basic facts as disclosed by polls and interviews and other newspaper research, of which we had better take heed. I strongly urge the President to move along that line.

REREFERENCE OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 110, ESTABLISHING A GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER COMMEMORATIVE COMMISSION, TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 110, which is Calendar No. 1025, be withdrawn from the calendar

and rereferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I have cleared this, I believe, with the leadership on both sides of the aisle. I think there is a full justification for the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. ROBERTSON rose.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, we have discussed this with the distinguished minority leader. I have explained to him and to my colleague from Arkansas that there is some very material evidence which should be presented.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD my statement plus some newspaper articles concerning what I regard to be serious mismanagement of previous appropriations, all of which should be investigated before we provide a memorial for a great colored citizen, for whom we have a record at his birthplace, a memorial which cost over \$600,000, and for which we are spending about \$46,000 a year for upkeep.

I invite attention to the fact that if we are to have another memorial to this man we shall be doing more for him than we have done for anybody who ever lived in this country.

We have built memorials to two Presidents and we have built memorials to two colored people. One of them was Dr. Carver. He was a great scientist, but we have built a memorial to him. This is a proposal to build another one. I say before we do so we should know all of the facts.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary which reported the joint resolution, I may say that the evidence referred to has not been presented to the committee. Obviously I could have no objection to having the joint resolution returned to the subcommittee for such testimony and evidence as my distinguished friend from Virginia wishes to offer.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. President, do I have permission to insert the material?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR ROBERTSON

I wish to call attention to House Joint Resolution 110, now pending on the Senate Calendar, to establish a George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission and to authorize the appropriation of \$249,000 for the Commission's expenses.

This resolution deserves considerably more study than it has received. Further study will demonstrate that House Joint Resolution 110 is both unnecessary and undesirable.

Dr. Carver was an outstanding scientist and the urge to pay tribute to him is understandable, but I am convinced that House Joint Resolution 110 will do no honor to Dr. Carver.

I say the pending resolution is unnecessary because few men in our history have received the recognition accorded Dr. Carver

by the Federal Government. His birthplace in the State of Missouri is maintained by the Park Service as a national monument, a distinction given only three other Americans. They are George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, both Presidents of the United States, and Booker T. Washington, who was president of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and, incidentally, was the one who invited Dr. Carver to do his scientific research at Tuskegee.

The opening sentence of the National Park Service brochure on the Carver National Monument says: "The congressional act which authorized the establishment of George Washington Carver National Monument insures a lasting memorial to this humble man."

The Park Service has invested at least \$606,000 to make the Carver Monument a lasting memorial and annually spends some \$46,000 on its upkeep. In July of 1960, a ceremony was conducted there during the centennial year of Dr. Carver's birth to recognize the substantial completion of the monument development program. This alone should make House Joint Resolution 110 unnecessary.

The official view of the Department of Interior on House Joint Resolution 110 was not requested and therefore it is not available to us in the committee report accompanying the resolution, but I have a letter from Hon. Hillary A. Tolson, Acting Director of the National Park Service, who writes " * * * it is our understanding there is no apparent interest in or need for additional celebrations of a commemorative character in the foreseeable future."

In addition to the national birthplace monument, the issuance of a George Washington Carver-Booker T. Washington silver half-dollar was authorized by the Congress in 1951. I shall have more to say about this coin later, but, for the moment, it is sufficient to say that few Americans have been honored by a commemorative coin.

For these reasons, I believe the Congress has provided amply for the continuing recognition of Dr. Carver and there is no need to establish a commission to spend almost a quarter of a million dollars duplicating what is already being done.

This proposal, frankly, is the scheme of a single promoter to lay his hands once again on Federal funds under the pretext of honoring the work of an outstanding member of the Negro race. I know of no interest in a commemorative commission for George Washington Carver that cannot be traced to Dr. S. J. Phillips, who has learned from previous experience that a federally financed commission provides excellent access to the Treasury with no embarrassing questions asked.

Phillips has played this game for more than 15 years, and it is impossible to tell how much he and his cohorts have gotten from the Federal Government. He was given authority to order and sell 5 million commemorative half dollars to finance a suitable memorial to Booker T. Washington at his birthplace in Virginia, and, while he handled more than \$2 million, the only memorial that exists to Booker T. Washington at the birthplace site was created by the National Park Service with an initial appropriation of \$200,000 from the Congress.

In addition, Phillips had an appropriation which amounted to a blank check for \$225,000 on the U.S. Treasury to enable him to observe the centennial of Booker T. Washington's birth.

He has never rendered a proper accounting for any of this money; he has retained no records, and it is impossible to make heads or tails of any of the so-called financial statements he has circulated at various times. His addition is not even accurate in some cases. I have every reason to believe this man and a few of his friends have profited from the willingness of the Con-

gress to provide support for what appears to be a good cause without attaching adequate safeguards.

Now that he is asking another \$249,000, I think it is time some questions were asked.

You will note that the commission that would be created by House Joint Resolution 110 would be authorized " * * * to cooperate with and to assist the George Washington Carver National Monument Foundation * * *"

The president of this foundation and the chairman of the George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission is S. J. Phillips, former president of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial and former chairman of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission. The secretary of the Carver Commemorative Commission and five of its nine members were members of the board of trustees of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission, which squandered \$225,000 in 1956-57, and a sixth member of the commission received payment for personal services rendered to the Booker T. Washington Commission.

In other words, the pending proposal is advanced by the same crowd that observed the 100th anniversary of Booker T. Washington's birth with liberal salaries for themselves, self-serving donations, and questionable promotions.

In this connection, the words of the president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. L. H. Foster, take on a special significance. On February 10, 1961, soon after House Joint Resolution 110 was approved by the House of Representatives, he sent me a copy of a letter to the clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee in which he wrote:

"Dr. Carver was a great American, and his memory should be honored. We at Tuskegee Institute believe that his work here is his outstanding memorial, and that the active research program in the George Washington Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute should be developed as the really significant tribute to Dr. Carver's memory. The Carver Research Foundation at Tuskegee Institute was founded by Dr. Carver with his life's savings shortly before his death. The foundation at Tuskegee is a research foundation; it is not connected in any way with the George Washington Carver National Monument Foundation or any other organization of similar name.

"We do not know the plans of the proposed commission or the projects of the George Washington Carver National Monument Foundation (not connected with Tuskegee Institute) which will apparently have large responsibility for carrying out the commemorative activities. It has seemed to us that some of the efforts to honor great Americans have been misdirected by persons and organizations chiefly interested in their own activities and not in the person to be honored. We hope very much this will not happen in any efforts to honor the late Dr. Carver."

In view of what has gone before, the president of Tuskegee has every reason to fear that the proposed commemorative efforts in behalf of Dr. Carver will be misdirected if Phillips and his cronies are involved.

To aid in a proper study of House Joint Resolution 110, I believe it will be helpful to review certain events in the not too distant past.

On October 6, 1945, Phillips made a modest investment of \$7,500 to buy the James Burroughs Plantation in Franklin County, Va., the birthplace of Booker T. Washington. He obtained a charter in January 1946, from the Commonwealth of Virginia for the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, a nonprofit organization to perpetuate the ideals and teachings of Booker T. Washington. Then he turned the birthplace property over to the foundation of which he was both founder and president.

On August 7, 1946, less than a year after Phillips bought the birthplace site, the Congress approved Public Law 610, 79th Congress (60 Stat. 863) authorizing the coinage of 5 million 50-cent pieces to commemorate Booker T. Washington. Under the act, the commemorative coins were to be issued at the request of the birthplace memorial and they could be sold at a premium by banks and trust companies designated by the memorial.

The 1946 act, which was scheduled to expire August 7, 1951, was amended on September 21, 1951 (65 Stat. 334) to authorize the issuance of a newly designed half dollar that would honor both Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. The amended act stated that the new Carver-Washington coins could be issued until August 7, 1954, and authorized the issuance of a number equal to the unused authority in the original act plus whatever old coins were returned to the mint for melting.

In addition, the 1951 amendment authorized a second organization to order coins from the mint. That new organization was the George Washington Carver National Monument Foundation, which you will recognize as the intended benefactor of House Joint Resolution 110. Phillips founded the Carver Monument Foundation in Missouri in 1950.

In one capacity or another, Phillips ordered the manufacture of a total of 5,588,000 coins under the 1946 act and its amendment, and he returned almost half of them, 2,675,980, to the mint for remelting. It is estimated by the Bureau of the Mint that this activity alone cost the Federal Government \$135,000 and reduced the funds available for the production of regular coins for circulation.

Had the costs incurred in carrying out the commemorative coin program been applied to the production of regular coins, I am advised that about 19 million coins could have been made, which would have resulted in the realization of about three and a half times more seigniorage.

The coins were issued with the understanding that they would be sold at a modest premium and that the profits would be used for a worthy cause, but I am told by the mint that Phillips deliberately limited the number of coins in circulation and gave exclusive resale rights to certain coin dealers who reaped a substantial profit, despite the protests of coin collectors.

When the authority to order and sell commemorative Carver-Washington coins expired in August of 1954, the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial collapsed. The memorial went into bankruptcy in January, 1955, with debts of approximately \$140,000.

Phillips left no financial records of the 8-year period during which the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial existed. Some of the records were destroyed by fire in 1950, and Phillips destroyed others in 1957 because, he told the General Accounting Office, he had no storage space for them and he did not believe they would be needed again.

Last fall, Phillips sent me his own summary of the annual financial reports he made to his friends on the board of trustees during the life of the birthplace memorial. The General Accounting Office has reviewed this document and concluded that it provided "only limited information." In five cases, it was found, the yearly figures for disbursements were not even added properly, and in one case, the final total was padded by \$993.

Phillips' financial report indicates that he handled more than \$2 million between 1946 and 1954, and it is readily apparent to me that he produced nothing of value with the money.

For example, one of his projects was the reconstruction of the slave cabin in which

Booker T. Washington was born. The State of Virginia financed this work with an appropriation of \$15,000 and later the National Park Service found it necessary to replace it because it was not authentic. The cabin that exists today was paid for by Federal funds, thus we have one cabin for the price of two.

Phillips also renovated the old Burroughs home on the birthplace site to provide space for a post office and administrative offices. While being utilized in this manner, fire destroyed the old home, which might have had some historic value, despite Phillips' alterations, had it survived.

In the beginning, I was an enthusiastic supporter of the idea of providing a suitable memorial to Booker T. Washington at the site of his birth in Franklin County, a county in which I lived as a boy. I accepted an invitation, along with many other Virginians, to serve on the board of governors of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial Foundation.

But the board of governors never met. When I received an inquiry from the Chief Postal Inspector, who was investigating charges that the memorial was using the mails to defraud in connection with fundraising schemes involving puzzle contests and cash prizes, I advised him that the board existed in name only and was not responsible for the actions of Phillips or his trustees. Shortly thereafter, the board of governors was dissolved.

When the memorial was placed in bankruptcy in January 1955, the birthplace property was auctioned and bought in Phillips' behalf for \$16,000. This was sufficient to satisfy the judgments against the property, including one obtained by the Federal Government for some \$12,000 in unpaid unemployment insurance taxes.

After the auction, Phillips promptly announced the formation of a Booker T. Washington National Monument Foundation with himself as president. The foundation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Virginia in August 1955, and the trustees of the foundation created the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission.

Phillips was back in business.

In 1956, the Congress authorized the expenditure of \$200,000 to acquire and maintain the birthplace property as a national monument and Virginia's General Assembly appropriated \$17,000 to pay off the indebtedness on the property, which had been incurred by Phillips so he could have the birthplace site repurchased at the bankruptcy auction.

The Congress also appropriated \$225,000 in 1956 for the expenses of Phillips' newly organized centennial commission. The appropriation was made available with no requirement that Phillips render an accounting, although he was required to present vouchers or other evidence of expenditures to the National Park Service before drawing the money.

The centennial was observed for an 11-month period, April 5, 1956, until August 1, 1957, and by the time the final voucher was submitted on November 1, 1958, the total Federal expenditure for the centennial amounted to \$225,047.53.

Although the centennial ended in 1957, it was June 6, 1960, before Phillips made a report on the centennial commission's activities. This report, like the alleged financial statement of the Birthplace Memorial Foundation, is of little value, and the timing of its submission—about 2½ months before the introduction of the first resolution to create a commission to honor George Washington Carver—makes one wonder whether it would ever have been made if Phillips had not had another commission in mind.

Phillips' own account of his activities leaves no doubt that the centennial commission was used to promote the interests

of Phillips and his friends and as a sales agency for the commemorative coins, the proceeds of which, you will recall, went to Phillips.

For instance, his report says he spent \$9,810.93 for printing. This included "all basic material of a stationery or advertising nature that was used in carrying the centennial program to the Nation—letterheads, envelopes, advertising folders, and other pieces; voucher receipts, printed post cards for inserts in letters, forms and labels, statements, coin and catalog envelopes; clasp envelopes, display pieces on the life and achievements of Booker T. Washington; quotations from Booker T. Washington's writings, printed form letters, etc."

For advertising, Phillips reported spending \$21,651.76. In a moment I will ask unanimous consent for the insertion in the Record of a series of newspaper articles. This series includes examples of the advertising utilized by the commission and states that the commission used Federal funds "to purchase and advertise for sale and [to] distribute products with the proceeds going to the foundation. Only one of the ads," the newspaper said, "failed to have a coupon for convenient purchase of either half dollars or books or both. In fact, it, a Christmas ad, was nothing except a pitch for buying the autobiography [of Booker T. Washington] and coins."

Phillips says he maintained an office force of 19, employed 8 writers to provide "institutional advertising," and utilized 2 public relations organizations and 9 persons to "make contacts and open channels that were often difficult to open * * *"

In addition, Phillips reports the employment of special personnel to perform jobs that could not be done by his regular staff or his public relations contactmen. As an example of the type of special service provided by the federally financed centennial commission, Phillips says he employed a home economist and a helper to work with the Housing and Feeding Committee of the National Baptist Convention at its 76th annual session in Denver, Colo., in September 1956.

He also reported the expenditure of \$1,200 at the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc. By way of explanation, he says he received a mailing list of 10,000 Baptist leaders and made "several small donations" to "State conventions who opened their doors to centennial representatives." He also made a donation to the "Baptist Bath House," which he described as a national religious project.

One will search in vain through the report for any mention of what Phillips may have gotten for his work with the commission, but the National Park Service record of approved vouchers shows that Phillips paid himself \$21,160 for personal services and \$8,152.94 for travel. His wife received a total of \$3,334.40 for personal services and travel, making a total of \$32,047.34 that the couple received from the commission for an active program of less than a year. This, of course, does not count any extras which may be hidden in the very general description of expenses kept by the Park Service.

Additional details of the manner in which the Federal funds provided the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission were spent, including some hidden extras, will be found in the newspaper articles I have mentioned previously. They were written in 1957, soon after the centennial commission concluded its work and show every evidence of being based on careful and painstaking research. I should point out, however, that they were written more than a year before the final voucher was submitted to the Park Service for payment and, therefore the expenses cited occasionally are less than they actually were.

There have been no hearings on the proposal to honor George Washington Carver.

The first plan for a Carver Commission was contained in House Joint Resolution 799, introduced in the House on August 23, 1960, and passed by that body on the following day. The 1960 resolution proposed a centennial commission, but that plan died in the absence of action by the Senate Judiciary Committee prior to adjournment of the 86th Congress and the centennial year, passed, marked only by the National Park Service.

On January 9, 1961, House Joint Resolution 110 for a commemorative commission was introduced in the House and passed that same day. There were no hearings on the Senate side prior to September 15, when the joint resolution was reported in the Senate.

The Senate was designed to move studiously and deliberately so that unwise proposals would not be approved in haste. The Senate's own traditions, the American taxpayers and the memory of George Washington Carver will be well served if House Joint Resolution 110 goes no farther.

For the additional information of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent for the publication at this point in the Record of seven articles published in October 1957, by the Roanoke, Va., World-News.

[From the Roanoke World-News, Oct. 21, 1957]

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL COSTS
NEARLY \$225,000

(First of a series)

(By Dick Sutherland)

(NOTE.—Early this year President Eisenhower gave Congress a whopping budget of more than \$70 billion. The country responded with a plea for economy, a cut in foreign aid, a slash in pork-barrel expenditures, and a curtailment of domestic giveaway programs. This newspaper found that the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission, working out of Franklin County, was at work spending \$225,000 given it by Congress. The new organization is a successor to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, which went bankrupt in 1955. How the money was spent (by the centennial commission) almost half going to salaries and travel expenses, is set forth in a series of articles beginning today in this newspaper.)

The year-long celebration of the 100th anniversary of Booker T. Washington's birth has cost U.S. taxpayers nearly \$225,000.

The cost has been well worth the results, according to Sidney J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission. The commission has been the agency which spent the Federal appropriation.

Phillips says the centennial program "focused national attention" on Booker T. Washington, and "made the Nation conscious" of his great contributions. "It touched a lot of people," Phillips says simply.

According to the legislation granting the commission the \$225,000, its function was to "promote the spirit of interracial good will and revive interest in the practical policies, programs, principles, and philosophies of Booker T. Washington."

Numerous means have been used to carry out this directive, Phillips says. Ads have been placed in newspapers in many parts of the country. More than 100 Negro newspapers were used to spread the commission's message. Radio was also employed.

Special programs for various groups, such as schools, churches, and civic clubs, were developed, and dispatched. Conventions received special attention.

Vast quantities of literature were sent almost anyone who might be interested, according to Phillips. Donations and scholarships were provided to increase interest in Booker T. Washington.

Speakers were available to address interested groups. A decorated station wagon with loudspeaker equipment was used for messages before large crowds, such as those attending parades.

This program was carried out through the commission, which was created by the board of trustees of Booker T. Washington National Monument Foundation. Phillips is also president of the foundation.

The memorial foundation is the successor to the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, Inc., which folded under a large debt early in 1955. It had been chartered in 1946.

Phillips purchased the land for the memorial in October 1945. When his first organization was forced to sell, he again acquired the property. The 1956 State budget appropriated \$17,000 to buy the land from Phillips, with the idea of presenting it to the Federal Government for a national monument.

This has been done, and Congress has appropriated \$200,000 to develop the site. A director has been named and is making his headquarters in Roanoke.

Phillips says the celebration was planned long before any Federal aid was foreseen. When the aid became available the program was expanded.

Federal aid was sought as early as May 8, 1956. Phillips gives Representative Brady Gentry, Democrat, of Texas, credit for paving the way. Gentry introduced a statement by Phillips which advocated Federal aid for the centennial commission. In his statement Phillips presented the South as being in complete chaos following the Civil War, and Washington as being the man whose ideas were to set the situation straight.

He claimed the present struggle over integration has produced a situation "comparable in many ways with that produced by the Civil War."

Phillips wanted 100,000 half dollars coined to finance the program, despite the fact his birthplace memorial sank under a \$140,000 debt in 1955 after selling 2,885,271 coins.

The 100,000 coins apparently continued to dominate the financial thinking of Phillips and the commission as late as June 26, 1956, when Representative HUGH SCOTT, Republican, of Pennsylvania, entered another plea from Phillips into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Phillips wanted the legislation passed before July 4, 1956, so it could be announced on that date at a Tuskegee, Ala., picnic.

However, the idea died before July 31, 1956, when the final amendment was attached to the second supplemental appropriations bill and approved.

Senator EVERETT DIRKSEN, Republican, of Illinois, sponsored the amendment. It was offered on the Senate floor with Senator George H. Bender, Republican, of Ohio, and Senator Herbert L. Lehman, Democrat, of New York, acting as cosponsors.

Senator CARL HAYDEN, Democrat, of Arizona, made a statement on the floor that he would accept the agreement and take it to conference. The amendment was agreed to and became part of the legislation which received approval.

Virginia Congressmen played no part in this amendment according to information available.

Phillips said Senator DIRKSEN supported the measure because he has had a long-time interest in Booker T. Washington. Perry W. Howard, Washington lawyer, and trustee and member of the centennial executive committee, was the contact with Senator DIRKSEN.

Phillips said Howard knew DIRKSEN personally, then added that DIRKSEN has many Negro friends in Illinois.

DIRKSEN himself said: "The extraordinary efforts and the sustained force of Booker T.

Washington in bringing about the creation and growth in Tuskegee Institute together with his superb endeavors in bringing about better racial understanding have always been, in my judgment, an inspiring force in America and, hence, I was only too glad to lend some assistance in securing Federal funds to make the Booker T. Washington Centennial a real success."

[From the Roanoke World-News,
Oct. 22, 1957]

EMPLOYEES, PHONE, TRAVEL, AND CARS COST
CENTENNIAL \$99,830

(Continued from a series of articles)

(By Dick Sutherland)

Salaries, special personal services, field representatives, telephone and telegraph, travel and subsistence and motorized equipment account for a large chunk of the \$225,000 Congress appropriated for the Booker T. Washington Centennial celebration.

Altogether, \$108,300 was set aside in the commission's budget for these items. In the report he is to submit to Congress Sidney J. Phillips, president of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission, says \$99,830.93 has been spent.

The report shows \$46,282.32 spent for salaries of \$47,000 allocated. Nearly half this sum actually spent has gone to Phillips and Mrs. A. V. Mundy, assistant executive director. They are the top salaried employees in the commission.

Phillips has received a salary of \$660 each 2 weeks. For a full year this would amount to \$17,160. Mrs. Mundy received \$225.60 each 2 weeks, or \$5,865.60 in the same time interval. These figures are for gross income, before any taxes are deducted.

Of the commission's 19 full- or part-time employees, 6 others are paid more than \$100 each 2 weeks. They are: Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, special representative, \$200; George L. Jeffries, budget director, \$196; Ada C. Chappel, office manager, \$120.80; and three field representatives, J. S. Coprich, W. B. Fleming, and Mrs. V. H. Phillips, all \$109.60 each.

Other salaried employees include: G. Lake Imes, assistant to the director, \$97.60; Matilda Ferguson, typist-mall clerk, \$60; T. C. Cottrell, part-time stenographer, \$54.72; J. S. Carrington, fraternal organization, part time, \$54; and H. C. Saunders, part-time accountant, \$50.

Also, Rebecca King, typist, \$49.60; Mary Dudley, part-time typist, \$30.80; Madge Holland, part-time typist, \$29.76; J. U. Mundy, part-time special service, \$24.96; Doris Scott, part-time stenographer, \$24.80; and Florence Field Woods, part-time research, \$24.80.

Some of these people received additional funds for travel and subsistence and special services. J. U. Mundy was paid \$100 for preparing radio spot announcements for the Elks and Baptist meetings.

Mrs. Pittman received \$1,129.47 in travel and subsistence from September 5 until June 1, and \$200 for services in August.

Mrs. Mundy was paid \$1,089.19 for travel and subsistence from August 28 until June 18. Jeffries received \$1,697.92 for travel and subsistence from October 7 until March 15. Coprich got \$2,146.79 for his travels between November 8 and June 17. Mr. Fleming's travels cost \$907.81 between September 12 and May 18. He received another \$600 for the preparation of material on Booker T. Washington.

Mrs. Phillips, wife of the president, received \$52 for trips in October and February. H. C. Saunders was paid \$478.78 for travel between August 21 and October 22.

Dr. G. Lake Imes was paid \$187.26 for special services.

Phillips himself did the most traveling, receiving \$6,977.75 for his travel and subsistence between August 27 and May 24.

In addition, three of these employees, Mrs. Mundy, Mundy, and Saunders were on the payroll of the Booker T. Washington Sales Agency of Tuskegee Institute, of which Phillips is owner-president. The sales agency did some business with the centennial commission.

The centennial commission was created by the board of directors of the Booker T. Washington National Monument Foundation. Officers and trustees of the commission or firms they represent have received in salaries and for services at least \$60,000. All individuals who received any money were also members of the foundation.

Phillips says the program was planned by a group which included besides himself, Mrs. Mundy, Dr. Imes, George Schuyler, New York editor of the Pittsburgh Courier; O. K. Armstrong, former Member of Congress; Perry W. Howard, a Washington attorney; W. S. Burke, of Washington; and Andrew F. Jackson, public relations counselor, of Washington.

The commission paid them or their firms for salaries, expenses of services more than \$70,000.

Mobile units and their upkeep have cost \$13,038.75. The commission owns a 1956 station wagon with a public address system and two 1957 sedans, one of which has a continental wheel kit. At the end of the centennial year these will revert to the monument foundation.

In addition, a 1950 convertible has been used in commission work. Phillips claimed this car belonged to the Better Worker, his magazine. The car is registered in his name. Phillips said a field representative, J. S. Coprich, used it for some work. He says, the commission had paid a repair bill of more than \$100 on the car in addition to gas and oil.

For an 8-month period gas and oil cost \$2,111.27, an average of \$263.91 a month. No increase was noted in the gas bill after the commission acquired its two new cars.

In addition to commission cars, Phillips says two new tires were put on Carrington's car. Phillips said this was done also in South Boston. He said Carrington came to commission headquarters from the Norfolk area on business.

Gas, and at least one tire were put on Mrs. Chappel's private car. Phillips said the car was used for commission business.

Gold lettering on the station wagon cost \$225.50 initially. Another \$50 was spent having the lettering touched up 3½ months later.

The public address system installed cost \$346.62. Another \$103.46 was spent building a float for the station wagon from which 39 small American flags fly.

Phillips says of the commission's telephone bill: "In conducting a program of national scope such as that of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission there is need for the home office and the executive director to contact workers, organizational leaders, radio stations, etc., in many and varied sections of the country. Often conferences must be held, programs set up or worked out, explanations or appeals made, etc. To send workers to straighten out or initiate such matters would be far too costly so telephone and telegraph services are used instead."

For a 10-month period ending May 1, the phone bill was \$4,576, an average of \$457.60 a month. In addition, the commission paid for telephone service to Jackson, its public relations consultant. The two bills were \$134.67 and \$46.20. Another phone bill was

paid Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. for August phone service. It amounted to \$254.82.

[From the Roanoke World-News, Oct. 23, 1957]

BOOKS, COINS SOLD TO HELP GOOD-WILL IDEA—CENTENNIAL SALE RECEIPTS GO TO FOUNDATION GROUP

(Third of a series of articles)
(By Dick Sutherland)

Good-will building has been the most important goal of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission's yearlong program.

The legislation which gave the commission \$225,000 specifically listed the promotion of "the spirit of interracial good will" as one of its objectives.

Two big items in the budget were commemorative coins and pocket book editions of Booker T. Washington's autobiography, "Up From Slavery."

The commission has disposed of 32,000 copies of the book and nearly \$10,000 worth of coins. The coins were purchased at face value, according to Sidney J. Phillips, president and executive director of the commission.

The commission began its program by attempting to sell both items. The coins were to be sold for a dollar and books for 50 cents. The first 7,000 books cost the commission 18 cents each, Phillips says.

Any receipts derived from these two operations would have reverted to the Booker T. Washington National Monument Foundation, which Phillips also heads. The foundation's board of trustees created the commission for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Washington's birth. Phillips says in his final report to Congress there were a tremendous number of requests for the book and renewed interest in the coin. Elsewhere he says 31,000 copies of the book were mailed to school people as a source of data for program material.

Nowhere in his report does Phillips say the books were ever sold. Privately, he claims only 501 were actually sold, saying the response was very slow.

As for the coins, the report says only that some were sold. Emphasis is placed on the fact they were used as good-will building devices. Privately, Phillips says 8,264 were sold for a dollar each, 2,082 were exchanged at face value and 2,786 were donated. He says there was no real profit from either the books or the coins.

MATTER OF BOOKKEEPING

That would seem to be a matter of book-keeping. The commission could have received no profit since it footed all the bills and took no receipts. However, the foundation, which would have received any receipts from the sale of the coins and books could not have failed to show a profit. It appears to have received at least \$9,000 from the coins and \$250 from the books.

Phillips says he planned a pocket edition of the autobiography in October. However, Bantam Book Co. was already bringing out an edition. Phillips bought 6,000 November 23 and another 1,000 March 18. The centennial edition of the same book did not appear until late May. Phillips said he had hoped the centennial edition would appear in April.

The centennial edition carries a picture of Booker T. Washington at his desk on the cover; a letter from President Eisenhower; a chronology of the life of Washington; a note on the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial by G. Lake Imes, retired secretary of Tuskegee Institute, which carries the story up to the present, but fails to mention that the old birthplace memorial or-

ganization is defunct; a laudatory biography of Phillips by O. K. Armstrong, former Missouri Congressman and member of the commission's executive committee; and a long statement by Phillips in which he lists achievements of the series of organizations which have had their headquarters at the birthplace.

The final cost of centennial edition was a little over 29 cents a copy, about 11 cents per copy more than the publishers' original edition.

The commission has been busily, almost frantically, sending these books to various groups and organizations. Copies have been sent to 16 southern colleges for teachers taking training there during the summer. All box holders in Tuskegee, Ala., and Rocky Mount, Va., received free copies.

The new material added to the book consists of about seven pages of chronology of Booker T. Washington's life and accomplishments. Approximately 11 pages are devoted to Phillips and his various organizations plus acknowledgements.

BOOK PRAISES PHILLIPS

Here are some of the things said about Phillips, "Mr. Phillips has a large measure of the vision and spirit of Dr. Washington and works with the same dedicated zeal in the interests of his people."

Elsewhere it is said of him " * * * he performed prodigious tasks which only a man of great faith and energy could have done. * * *"

And "Surely his accomplishments, carried out in a manner which has won the hearty cooperation and support of influential men and women of both races, mark a noble achievement in the great American tradition. With it all, Mr. Phillips has been diligent and persistent. A dedicated man of devotion and integrity, and at the same time a natural diplomat, able to win friends and influence people, he has given of himself without stint or personal reward in his great efforts to forever perpetuate the memory and ideals of the immortal Booker T. Washington."

The last writer was on the commission's payroll to do research on the life of Washington. The first writer received travel expense money. Both were members of the commission.

The books, not counting final distribution items such as postage and envelopes, have cost the commission \$9,195.83.

This expense included \$200 to Wertheim Advertising Associates of New York City for preparation of material for the centennial edition and for contacting radio and TV stations.

Phillips also used a small magazine style publication, the Better Worker, to spread the centennial news. Usually about an 8-page edition, Phillips says this was almost the "official publication" of the commission.

The magazine sells for 15 cents and Phillips says it has a circulation of about 5,000. It contains rather vague advice to employees to work hard.

Phillips had 1,500 copies of the April 1956 edition reprinted for distribution. It contained an announcement of the beginning of the centennial and the establishment of a national monument at the birthplace. There was also a brief chronology of Washington's life and an article on the centennial stamp and envelope. The envelopes were said to be available to Better Worker subscribers at a special price of 10 cents each.

The commission also offered free 6,000 copies of a collection of "Quotations of Booker T. Washington" compiled by E. Davidson Washington. This booklet was printed by the Tuskegee Institute Press, first in 1938, then reprinted in 1940 and 1957.

Quotations are grouped under such headings as the Negro race, education, labor, character, living, opportunity, success and reward. It is the one instance in which the voice of Booker T. Washington is permitted to be heard alone and clear.

A green card was also included in many of the publications sent out from the commission's headquarters.

Entitled, "I Am a Negro," it included this message: "I am a Negro and I am proud of my race and its heritage. I am proud to be an American and will defend my country against all foes whether within or without. I will support any effort that means higher standards of living and higher standards of character for all men. I will give freely of my time, talents and labor to improve my home and the community in which my children must grow up.

"I will give an honest day's work for an honest day's pay, and guard my employer's interests as I would my own. I will be fair and honorable in my dealings with my neighbor and expect him to be the same with me. I will strive to make each day come up to the high watermark of pure, unselfish, useful living. In the words of Booker T. Washington: 'I will allow no man to drag me down so low as to make me hate him.'"

[From the Roanoke World-News, Oct. 24, 1957]

COMPANION OF EDUCATION LAUDS PHILLIPS— SPEECH AT BIRTHPLACE CITES HIM AS A SECOND BOOKER T.

(Fourth of seven articles)
(By Dick Sutherland)

Dr. W. B. Fleming of Prescott, Ark., was one of the speakers who spread the good-will message of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission.

Dr. Fleming was introduced as a companion of the late Negro educator whose memory is being honored. He arrived at the birthplace, now a national monument, from Roanoke, in a taxi. He was attired in a long, brown frock-tailed coat, brown trousers, brown top hat and large brown four-in-hand tie.

He moved slowly, and somewhat shakily from the taxi, but had a smile and cheery greeting for everyone he met.

A group of children from the nearby Booker T. Washington Elementary School gathered to hear him. There were perhaps 30 of various sizes and in various styles of dress. Some wore primly starched dresses while others wore ragged jeans.

They were marched to the front of the brick building which houses the post office and commission offices and turned to face up a short slope. There the commission's red, white, blue and gold station wagon sat, its 39 flags rippling and choral music sliding from its public address system.

S. J. Phillips, president and executive director of the commission which was created by the Booker T. Washington National Monument Foundation's board of trustees for the observance of the 100th anniversary of Washington's birth, introduced Dr. Fleming. Phillips told how they had traveled over 30,000 miles together for the commission, as part of the good-will building program.

Dr. Fleming, using the public address system as a supplement to his wavering voice, began by praising Booker T. Washington and Phillips. He said Phillips was a second Booker T. Washington.

He told various stories, some of which he said Washington had used, and some which involved Washington. They served to illustrate such points as that Washington had a heart and loved his fellow man, that he didn't believe in excuses or makeshift arrangements, that he did believe in organi-

zation, and that the children should make themselves important, so the world will need them.

IT TAKES A GREAT MAN

The children were led away and the public address system was turned off.

Then Fleming explained what a great job Phillips was doing. He declared Phillips is "doing a job you won't find another white or black man doing today." His white beard bobbing as he talked, Dr. Fleming said, "It takes a great man to perpetuate the memory of a dead man."

"Misunderstanding is the worst thing in the world; it destroys the home and community and can destroy society," Dr. Fleming said. He explained that Phillips is "trying to make my people see the necessity of what Booker T. Washington stood for in life; to carry on his principles."

Hardship is needed, too, Dr. Fleming claimed. With it comes understanding and citizenship. "We must have men who will give their lives, suffer and serve for the good of society. He is not doing it for money. He loves Booker T. Washington. He loves our people. The age needs a man."

"It's a big job. It's not a question of race, but service, service that counts. America needs enlightenment, enlistment, enlargement. It must be made to want; it must see to want. When Sidney J. Phillips has more disciples he can enlarge his program."

This was said to be a typical good will building program. It is what has been said, with variations, to groups throughout the South and West during the centennial.

That is what a portion of the \$225,000 Congress granted the centennial commission has been spent for. It represents the crux of the commission's program—good-will building.

LARGE SUM SPENT ON ADS

Another large sum has been spent for advertising in newspapers throughout the country. These ads were also part of the good-will building program.

One of the early ads appeared in a Denver, Colo., newspaper September 21, 1956, during the National Baptist Convention's annual meeting. The convention claims a membership of 4 million of the approximately 14 million Negroes in the United States. Phillips says the commission made special efforts to present its message at the meeting.

The ad said:

"You, too, may help. Buy Carver-Washington Memorial Half-Dollars, an investment in America."

"This month in Denver will be your last opportunity to get one of the historically important Washington-Carver Commemorative U.S. Half Dollars being distributed to honor the Centennial Year of Booker T. Washington. These commemorative coins have been sold in many parts of the country for as much as \$2 each. This offering in Denver is being made to the public at a special price of only \$1 per coin. The proceeds over the face value of the coins are being used to further the work of the Booker T. Washington Commission."

"These commemorative coins make exceptionally fine gifts for friends and are good collector's items. U.S. legal coinage, they will always have face value. Money spent for these coins furthers the progress of human relations among all Americans. With an outline map on one side and the portraits of Washington and Carver in bas-relief on the other you'll want one or more for family gifts and helpful souvenirs of this important centennial year."

After telling where in Denver the coins might be purchased, it ended "Address mail orders, \$1 plus 10 cents for postage and handling, to Mrs. Portia W. Pittman, Kenmark

Hotel, 530 17th Street, Denver. Mrs. Pittman is the daughter of Booker T. Washington."

Two of the ads appeared in the Roanoke World-News. The first came November 5, 1956. It read:

"An appeal to Americans of all races and creeds.

"Ours is a land where freedom of thought and expression are part of our constitutional heritage. Whether we agree or disagree with our fellow Americans doesn't matter. This is what democracy means. When disagreement, however, leads to hate, ill will or violence of sufficient magnitude to militate against the well-being of our land at home and abroad, it is a matter of serious thought for every American—regardless of his race or creed."

"The recent rulings of the Supreme Court on segregation based on race has in some areas given rise to racial tensions of such serious impact that national unity is far from what it should be. Because of these tensions the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission has dedicated its year-long program, which pays tribute to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington, to a good-will building crusade."

"The Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission believes that this grave controversy cannot be settled by hate and violence. It knows this, first, because of Divine teaching and second, from the precedent established by America's greatest apostle of interracial good will, Booker T. Washington. He came upon the American scene at a time when our land was torn with group tensions even as it is today; a time when it was far easier to think in terms of hate and destruction than it was to preach a gospel of good will and progress. He chose the hard way—the way of compromise, of give and take, of friendship and cooperation, and so admirably did he succeed that in spite of his humble origin his name is linked with those great Americans who make up the Nation's hall of fame."

"We stand on the brink of a precipice of world disorder and indecision. We need national teamwork to hold our own in these times. National unity is the care of national defense. Disaster cannot shake or danger weaken the spirit of a united people. We appeal to you—the citizens of our Nation—white, black, yellow, and brown—to help build good will in your community. Our national welfare depends—not upon whether we are North, South, East, or West—but rather upon whether every man of us has done his part in helping to make of us an invincible nation."

Largest type in the ad is saved for a small block which says: "You, too, can help celebrate—hurry. Just a few left—Carver-Washington commemorative coins \$1—world famous autobiography, 'Up From Slavery,' pocket size—50 cents—order today."

Another ad appeared November 21, 1956. Phillips again cried out against racial tensions which are overtaking the Nation, and could only be averted through participation in his good-will building program.

The final paragraph said: "You can help in this good-will building crusade by purchasing copies of 'Up From Slavery,' an autobiography by Booker T. Washington, at 50 cents each and Carver-Washington half dollars at \$1 each. These may be secured by writing the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission at Booker T. Washington Birthplace, Virginia."

A coupon was attached for the convenience of those who wished to help. The coupon also turned up on the back of a pamphlet introducing Dr. Fleming. Inside is an outline which Dr. Fleming more or less followed during his talk, entitled "Booker T. Washington As I Knew Him."

[From the Roanoke World-News, Oct. 25, 1957]

PUBLIC SCHOOLS HONOR PLEAS OF CENTENNIAL—BUT PROGRAM IN COLLEGES APPARENTLY NOT AS STRONG

(Fifth of seven articles)

(By Dick Sutherland)

The Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission achieved what was perhaps its greatest response from the public schools.

School superintendents all over the country were sent copies of Booker T. Washington's biography, "Up From Slavery." They were asked to send lists of school principals. These principals were sent copies of the book and requested to have a program about Booker T. Washington and to write the commission telling about it.

Many complied with each phase of the commission's requests. S. J. Phillips, commission executive director, has a file of letters, maybe as many as 200, from school people, principals, teachers, and students, saying they have had some type of Booker T. Washington program or study.

The commission sent along on request some program suggestions. Some were practical, others seemed a bit farfetched, such as answering rollcall with wise sayings of Booker T. Washington.

The school response was the best the commission received to any of its efforts. On the individual class level, it was performing its function, promoting Booker T. Washington.

The year-end report claims a much bigger program. Part of that program has been included under public relations. The response would indicate that what was actually carried out was something less than the all-inclusive program listed in the report.

The college program, despite talk of "students in graduate divisions in some of the Nation's leading universities," doesn't appear to have been very strong, effective, or of a graduate college level.

Donations were made to two colleges and a Bible school.

One college was Lomax-Hannon College in Greenville, Ala. Phillips says this is a big Methodist college. It is not listed in the November 1956 edition of the College Blue Book. Nor is it listed among colleges affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, or Free Methodist Church of North America.

Another donation went to furnish three rooms in the girls' dormitory on the campus of Selma University. Selma is not listed in the World Almanac list of colleges and universities, nor in Lovejoy's guide to colleges.

SEARCH FOR SCHOOL FRUITLESS

The third donation went to the Prince of Peace Bible School, Prescott, Ark. It is not included on the list of the Accrediting Association of Bible Institutes and Bible Colleges.

Asked about this, Phillips said it was headed by the Reverend W. B. Fleming, also known as Dr. Fleming, and a field representative for the commission. Phillips said it was a school for all denominations which conducted "short courses for ministers, and includes other speakers, as I understand it."

Phillips did not know the size of the enrollment nor the accreditation.

The superintendent of schools in Prescott couldn't find the school at all "after an intensive investigation." It was not listed in the telephone directory, the Prescott Ministerial Alliance did not know about it, nor did the chamber of commerce nor did any individuals the superintendent contacted.

Other disbursements went to alumni associations and to individuals. Biggest single item is \$1,000 paid to William Boscomb of Tuskegee, Ala., for services in public schools.

Incidentally, the commission spent \$180 for dental work for Dr. Fleming, charged originally to miscellaneous expenses.

The shrine in Alabama will be the only permanent physical result of the work of the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission.

When completed it will be a duplicate log slave cabin of the one constructed at the Booker T. Washington Birthplace. The total project is expected to cost \$5,177.43. Already \$2,418.45 has been spent. Original estimates were that the shrine would cost about \$4,000.

MATERIAL SENT FROM FRANKLIN

The cabin will be on a 5-acre plot on U.S. 80 and 29 near Tuskegee. Information about Booker T. will be disseminated there.

Materials for the shrine were shipped from Franklin County to Alabama for the construction. Everything—logs, oak boards, stones, and sand—will have come from near the educator's birthplace.

One big program was the Elks oratorical contest. In his report, Phillips claims the Elks include 500,000 members and that speaking contests were held in 468 cities on this year's theme, "Booker T. Washington and the Constitution."

The commission donated three \$1,000 scholarships to the contest. It also helped outline speeches, suggesting a pattern for their thematic development.

It was suggested that conditions be presented as deplorable until Booker T. came along to straighten them out, and to show how bad they are today, with Booker T. Washington's ideas again the best possible cure-all.

Aside from the scholarships, one of the principal expense items was a \$500 payment to Perry W. Howard, Washington attorney, member of the commission, and one of the planners of the centennial program, for "special services" in connection with the Elks.

Bettye Steele Turner, Elks women's grand assistant directress of education, of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was paid \$204.64 for services at State association meetings representing the commission.

Another big effort was made in connection with the National Baptist Convention. This group claims to be the largest Negro organization in the United States with a membership of 4 million.

Considerable effort was made to get the commission's story before the convention. In addition, vouchers show Dr. T. J. Jemison, convention secretary, was paid \$900 for a variety of services. He received \$300 for preparation of material for a pamphlet, "Booker T. Washington as a Great Religious Leader"; \$200 for preparing a list of names of 10,000 Baptist leaders from the convention's mailing list; and \$400 was sent him as secretary of the Baptist Bath House, national religious project, as a donation to the mid-winter convention.

The ties between the commission and the convention are close. Dr. Jemison is a trustee of the centennial commission. Phillips has been public relations director of the convention. In addition, he gets paid by Nehi for working at the convention.

[From the Roanoke World-News, Oct. 26, 1957]

NEWSPAPER AID DISAPPOINTING, PHILLIPS SAYS; PITTSBURGH PAPER COOPERATES; THREE STAFFERS PAID \$2,280

(Sixth of seven articles)
(by Dick Sutherland)

Newspaper cooperation with the Booker T. Washington Centennial Commission was disappointing, S. J. Phillips says.

Phillips, executive director of the commission, says the commission spent \$25,049.33 for newspaper ads in more than 100 newspapers. However, not much response was received when other papers were sent the same material and asked to run it free.

Most of the money was spent with Negro newspapers, and there is where Phillips says the cooperation broke down.

The commission did receive good cooperation from Phillips' viewpoint, from the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper. Three members of its staff were paid \$2,280 for preparing material.

George Schuyler, New York editor of the paper, received the most money, \$1,150. A columnist, Schuyler was also one of those who helped map out the commission's program.

Robert M. Radcliffe, national news editor, was paid \$600 and William G. Nunn, managing editor, received \$530.

Phillips said Radcliffe was paid \$150 for covering Roanoke's diamond jubilee. According to Phillips, Radcliffe wrote a good story about Negro participation.

The story carried one paragraph which said the commission had a float in the parades. A fairly short story altogether, it contained other features of the commission's program.

Another cause for Phillips' disappointment may have come from the fact Andrew F. Jackson & Associates were chosen as the advertising agency through which all ads would be placed.

Jackson happened to be another of those who planned the centennial observance. His firm was not an accredited advertising agency in the eyes of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and there was a continual hassle with some newspapers over this matter. Being unaccredited, he could not open an account until his credit had been established.

This establishing of the firm's rating led to many ads failing to be placed at the times originally selected for them.

Jackson, who died last summer, was also executive director of the Go-By-Auto Club which publishes "Go-Guide To Pleasant Motoring." The commission placed a \$300 ad in this travel booklet. It did not place ads with other travel booklets.

Vouchers were made out in two ways, to the advertising firm and to Jackson personally. By June 1 Jackson had received \$3,590 for public relations; \$328.05 for travel and subsistence between September 17 and December 8; \$259.04 for paying accounts; and \$134.7 for a phone bill, a total of \$4,811.76.

The firm at the same time had received \$17,483.76 for ads in Negro newspapers; \$2,539.42 for ads in general newspapers; \$3,200 for public relations services, which would be in addition to commissions on each ad; \$75 for special services, and \$46.20 for a phone bill.

One of Jackson's functions was to plan the distribution of Washington's autobiography "Up From Slavery," Phillips said. At the same time, the commission paid the Booker T. Washington Sales Agency of Tuskegee, Ala., for advertising and sales promotion of the book, according to the voucher. Phillips said this \$2,500 was paid for distribution plans. The book was never sold, Phillips says, all copies being distributed without charge.

Phillips is owner-president of the Tuskegee sales organization which he established around 1940. It has three other employees, all also employed by the commission: Mrs. A. V. Mundy, assistant executive director of the commission; her husband and H. C. Saunders, an insurance man. Saunders received \$478.78 in travel money between August 21 and October 22. He is listed as an accountant by the commission.

STAMPS BOUGHT FROM AGENCY

The sales agency also figured in another bit of the commission's business. Two commission vouchers were made out to a bank for postage stamps. Each was for \$2,100. The first was dated August 25, 1956 and the second February 4, 1956. The second voucher was first made out for "coins," but it was scratched through and "stamps" written in.

Asked about this, Phillips said it was a business deal, the same as if the stamps had been bought from the post office. "We had big mailings coming up, and we bought the stamps," the commission president said.

He explained that the stamps, ordinary postage stamps, in the amount of \$4,500 were originally owned by the sales agency. They were accumulated for a promotion deal which was abandoned. Phillips says he took the stamps to the bank for "safekeeping" and as a "little collateral" on a loan.

The loan was for \$4,500, Phillips said. The sales agency received the full \$4,500, no interest being deducted beforehand. "We (the sales agency) bought back \$300 worth," Phillips said. The remainder was purchased with commission funds. Phillips did not remember how much the interest was, but thought it was 5 percent. He said it was paid by the sales agency.

A check with other bankers reveals this to have been an unusual procedure, though perfectly legal. All bankers questioned said they would not loan full face value on stamps, having to leave a working margin in the event a foreclosure might be necessary. All said they would make a loan on stamps, though none could remember ever having done so.

The stamps the sales agency owned were not redeemable at a post office. For reasons of sanitation, the post office refuses to redeem any postage stamps.

Between the first purchase of stamps and the second, the commission purchased a postage meter machine and paid \$1,000 to the post office in which it has its headquarters to have it set. Another \$1,680 was spent for postage.

Phillips says the sales agency's biggest work has been in connection with Nehi. For several years Phillips was a sales representative for the company and head of the agency. He is still on the Nehi payroll, receiving \$2,700 a year for his work, which he says is concentrated on the weeklong National Baptist Convention meeting.

[From the Roanoke World-News, Oct. 28, 1957]

WAS \$225,000 FOR CENTENNIAL WORTHWHILE? ISSUE DEBATABLE, PHILLIPS SAYS OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED

(The last of seven articles)
(By Dick Sutherland)

Was the \$225,000 appropriated for the Booker T. Washington Centennial a worthwhile expenditure?

That would seem to be debatable. To some people the money, or at least part of it, might seem to have been wasted. To S. J. Phillips, president and executive director of the centennial commission, its objectives were successfully achieved.

Those objectives were to pay deserved homage to a humble American who through service to his fellow men contributed greatly to the national well-being and to direct the national mind to the value of applying Booker T. Washington's philosophy, principles, program, and practices to many of the problems that confront our Nation today, particularly those that have to do with building greater good will among Americans of different races and creeds.

Of the program, Phillips says, "Millions of young Americans were introduced to

Booker T. Washington, judging from the vast number of letters, compositions, and stories written by them about him—they admired his courage, his faith in his fellow men, and his willingness to serve wherever service was needed."

Phillips continues, "They believe that he was a great American and will, we believe, revere his memory. This is as much honor as can be bestowed upon any man."

At the same time, some of the major expenditures in the year-long campaign, newspaper ads, coins, the first books, were made with the hopes of reaping a profit. The fact they did not realize any major profit is immaterial.

The commission, organized by the Booker T. Washington National Monument Foundation, used Federal funds to purchase and advertise for sale and distribute products with the proceeds going to the foundation. Only one of the ads failed to have a coupon for convenient purchase of either half dollars or books or both. In fact, it, a Christmas ad, was nothing except a pitch for buying the autobiography and coins.

The advertising campaign cost \$25,049.33, not counting amounts paid individuals for writing some material; the books cost \$9,195.83; the coins cost \$9,255.85. This doesn't include subsidiary costs, such as \$2,500 to Phillips' sales agency for distribution plans, a sum to Andrew F. Jackson for distribution plans; postage and other costs.

Selling was behind almost every move of the commission. The school campaign was tied to an effort to sell copies of the autobiography to the schools. Elk lodges and Negro women's clubs were being asked to sell coins and books for the commission. Phillips tried to get a company to distribute the books.

Other than the direct sell, there have been such indirect attempts as sending each Member of Congress a copy of the centennial edition of "Up From Slavery." Phillips then displayed all the letters from the Congressmen. Most of these were mere "thank you for sending this book. I hope I shall have time to read it," type replies.

Almost every time Booker T. Washington has been mentioned in the commission's literature and ads, the name of S. J. Phillips has also been mentioned.

Surely no one exposed to all the centennial commission's outpouring about Booker T. Washington could have failed to remember S. J. Phillips, too. Several of the articles are definitely devoted to telling the reader what a great and noble man S. J. Phillips is, while another writer describes him as modest and self-effacing.

Phillips and his budget director, George L. Jeffries, were both fined in Franklin County court for refusing to file a State income tax return on their incomes last year. Phillips contended in a private conversation that he was not a Virginia resident and not supposed to file a return.

However, he entered a plea of guilty and paid the fine, and filed and paid his State income tax. He had refused to answer a summons from the commissioner of revenue and was arrested and brought to jail where he posted bond.

PAID WORKER LAUDS PHILLIPS

A letter from Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, of Washington, D.C., was published in the Roanoke Times, August 22, 1957, in which Phillips is again lauded for his work at the birthplace in Franklin County. Mrs. Pittman held the position of special representative on the commission at a salary of \$400 a month plus travel expenses, and is a vice president of the commission and a member of the National Monument Foundation.

Any discussion of Booker T. Washington's philosophy becomes extremely vague as far as Phillips is concerned. Mostly, he seems

to think racial troubles should be settled peaceably. "Had the Negro leaders as well as the white leaders kept his ideas before the public, they would have been able to meet many problems more satisfactorily."

This is about as concrete a statement as Phillips is apt to make. However, his writings on current problems have tended to emphasize the prospects of hate and violence, and to say conditions in the country are as bad now as they were after the Civil War. He then says let's all be friends and remember Booker T. Washington.

The portion of Washington's philosophy which deals with thrift seems to have escaped the commission's mind when it purchased a 1957 car with a continental spare tire kit.

To Phillips' credit let it be said he has admitted he may have spent some of the funds differently from what someone else in the same position might have spent them.

After all, this was another Government giveaway program. The \$225,000 was made available to the commission until expended. There was never any question of any money being returned to the Government, even though Phillips does say he plans to return around \$15,000.

Of the total program, Phillips says:

"In bringing to a close the year-long observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Booker T. Washington which was designed to focus national attention upon the policies, programs, principles, and philosophies of this great Negro educator and to perpetuate his ideals and teachings in good will building, Sidney J. Phillips, president of the centennial commission, said he believes that the following statements made by Booker T. Washington, if applied to our present-day problems, would bring about a solution giving justice to both races:

"1. 'In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to progress.

"2. 'The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremist folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than artificial forcing.

"3. 'The highest test of the civilization of any race is in its willingness to extend a helping hand to the less fortunate.

"4. 'I will allow no man to drag me down so low as to make me hate him.'"

The centennial's president referred to these quotations as "gems of wisdom" in his summary statement in the 25,000 copies of the centennial edition of Booker T. Washington's autobiography, "Up From Slavery."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arkansas that House Joint Resolution 110 be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

STUDY MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, on the desks of all Senators are copies of a report of a study mission to South America. A word is in order on the report.

The study mission, composed of the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MOSS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], spent 26 days during the months of November and December of last year visiting the countries of Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, and British Guiana; over 20,000 miles

were traveled by air, nearly 1,000 miles by auto and jeep, and 150 miles by boat on the Amazon and Rio Negro Rivers in Brazil. Target areas were located in as geographically diverse areas as the snow-covered Andes and the steaming jungles of the Amazon. In a number of places we were among the first of very few official visitors from the United States to be seen in an area. The excitement and pride engendered by these visits served to emphasize the important gains to be harvested from more frequent visits to outlying areas.

GOALS OF TRIP

The whole intent and purpose of the trip was to attempt to gage the conditions in Latin America which would be underpinning the President's new Alliance for Progress programs and to evaluate popular attitudes toward them, both on official levels and at the most nonofficial of levels, that of the man in the street. What is expected; what is possible; and what is practical; what limitations; and what can be expected from among the Latin Americans themselves were some of the questions which guided our continual inquiries and investigations. In reviewing our foreign-aid program and other oversea operations, we sought to gain insight into the conditions and problems of this area which only a face-to-face meeting with hundreds of knowledgeable officials, businessmen, and others could give; to look, listen, and learn about the main aspects of the programs and operations as time would permit; and to report our findings to the President of the United States, the Department of State, the U.S. Senate, and to appropriate congressional committees.

The group was interested mainly in the many programs and projects outside the capital cities, in visiting with people native to the areas, and in evaluating the cumulative effects of projects developed until now, as well as in looking at new or projected undertakings. While much was learned and a great deal of data was gathered for the use of the committees, a monthlong study tour of South America is clearly not enough to supply definitive judgments or final answers; but at least it turned up clues and we hope a few educated impressions which may prove helpful.

In each country the group was briefed upon arrival by our Ambassador and his top staff. An audience or visit with the head of government, or with his representatives, was had in each country. Visits and meetings were also held with members of the legislature including opposition parties, Cabinet officers, Foreign Ministers, American businessmen, people in the agricultural, health and education fields, labor, and, last but not least, with just people.

Four Presidents, the only ones present within their respective countries at the time of our study mission, were not only generous in their hospitality, but with their time as well. In a sense they were highly complimentary in that they spoke frankly and to the point. They pulled no punches—neither did we. Exchanges with leaders of the national legislative bodies were equally fruitful. And in all

countries an effort was made to discuss with opposition groups their analyses of the nation's needs and goals.

While eight countries were visited, approximately half of our total time was spent in just one—Brazil. Geography and population diversities, and size plus political uncertainties seemed to warrant it. As a result, not only did we meet with the President, Mr. Joao Goulart, the Prime Minister, Mr. Tan Credo Neves, and national legislative leaders, but we traveled mostly outside the old capital of Rio and the new one of Brasilia into nearly half the States of Brazil. Extended and fruitful deliberations were held with four State Governors, whose philosophies ran the gamut from right to left. Additionally, special focus was reserved for the particularly acute areas of the northeast of the country. To this end both briefings by trained experts and our own personal examination of some of the Sudene plan targets were undertaken.

Throughout our travels we experienced no discourtesies; no anti-American demonstrations; nothing but useful and frank exchanges of view.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

To report in detail concerning actualities and conditions in Latin America, with no other base than a quick trip through the various countries, would indeed be presumptuous and imprudent because problems and conditions vary greatly from country to country. The tendency to generalize too broadly on difficulties in the areas presents a constant danger of fumbling with inapplicable solutions in the wrong places. Nonetheless, it may be fruitful to make several general observations based upon our recent experiences. While in themselves these views must suffer from the limits of time, as well as the fallibility of human absorption, within the context of cumulative experiences and the perspective of history, they may prove meaningful to those individuals upon whom rests the weight of responsibility for making final decisions. It is within such a framework, then, that these—our judgments which follow—are respectfully submitted.

ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS

The Alliance for Progress is the most exciting new idea in Latin America, perhaps in this century: It is safe to say that everywhere we visited, and among all individuals with whom we talked, the alliance was the focus of interest. Without exception it seems to have evoked great expectations. Dedicated to the proposition that Latin America can develop through evolution—not revolution—and that in reaching new goals it can also sophisticate and stabilize its own democratic institutions, the alliance has even acquired an air of credibility among many of the people upon whom its impact—and much of its burdens—will fall. And if carried out to fulfillment, it will probably become the most ambitious program ever undertaken to raise the standards of life among so many people in so vast an area.

What it envisages is a joint effort among all Americans—North and

South—for clearing millions of acres of land onto which rapidly multiplying populations can be moved and from which they may be adequately fed. It means building tens of thousands of miles of roads into areas until now either uninhabited or completely out of touch with the outside world. It means the harnessing of some of the greatest rivers in the world for creating almost unlimited sources of electrical power. It means the full development of as yet unmeasured but tremendous mineral wealth. It means building the base for a powerful—and rich—new industrial potential. It means tens of thousands of low-cost housing units. It means massive slum clearance programs aimed at wiping out the favelas, the barriostas, and the ranchitos which today are blights on the skyline of every city of Latin America. It means thousands of schools and hospitals, hundreds of sanitation projects, and tens of thousands of doctors, teachers, and technicians of many sorts.

Along with the alliance, let it be said that the image of President Kennedy also has excited new hopes and great expectations. Without exception the attitude toward the President was not only good, in some instances it seemed to be almost worshipful. Heartwarming as such responses become, however, they also were sobering.

If the alliance represents new hopes and new expectations, it also has evoked doubts and skepticism. In more than one instance the doubters expressed to us their convictions that fine words were not enough. "The United States has spoken glowingly of us before," a Recife student said to us, "but nothing happened." After having waited for what they regard as a very long time—at least for most of the present century—the Latin Americans seemed skeptical of the prospects of such a bold approach ever being translated into reality.

There was evidence that among the skeptics there were those who strongly suspected our motivations. As one legislator in Bolivia put it:

If it hadn't been for the antics of Castro, we doubt that you would have been galvanized into proposing the Alliance for Progress.

There is no question but that more than a few of our Latin friends feel that we "backed into" this new approach.

Or there are also those who see the Alliance for Progress as a gigantic money scheme by the rich Americans to buy off their own guilty consciences for having neglected the Southern Hemisphere, particularly during the years since the end of World War II.

The many reservations notwithstanding, the Alliance for Progress seems to have aroused both the spirit and the determination of the peoples south of the border to mount a new and constructive attack of their own upon human want and suffering. And thus in these terms the alliance certainly may exceed both in its extensiveness and in its imaginativeness anything yet undertaken by mankind. The degree to which it seeks to interweave the capabilities of the United States with the efforts of

Latin Americans themselves has no parallels. And as one Latin has put it:

The investment in human talent, imagination, devotion, enthusiasm—and frustration—is obviously beyond calculation.

The strength of the Alliance for Progress derives mostly from its positive approach, for it faces up to an elemental truth in our hemisphere that, Russians or no Russians, Communists or no Communists, there are opportunities and obligations which are ours in the United States for helping the people of the sister republics to the south of us in a great mutual effort to achieve a breakthrough into a better life. The extent to which we are motivated in this because it is right and just, rather than because we are desperate or afraid, will influence greatly the chances for ultimate success.

SENSE OF URGENCY

Everywhere there was the deepest sense of urgency about getting on with our program: Each of the four Presidents, and any number of the parliamentary leaders, repeatedly made the point with us that time was running out. "Hurry, hurry before it is too late," was a frequent plea. While these petitions were neither startling nor new, we were frequently tempted to take refuge from them behind the factors of recency which surround the whole idea of the Alianza para el Progreso. After all, President Kennedy had announced the alliance only last March 13, not yet a year ago; the idea had not even become an official inter-American program until August of last year when all of the American Republics except Cuba signed its charter at the Punta del Este Conference; the machinery for operating the alliance was not set up until November with the appointment of Teodoro Moscoso as its official boss; and finally, however deep the sense of urgency, any well conceived project would require skillfully drawn technical plans which again would take time.

It is the judgment of this study mission, however, even taking into account the rationale for delay, that the Government of the United States would commit a grave error were it to underestimate the critical sense of urgency in getting the Alliance for Progress off the ground.

This is not to say that nothing has been done, but mainly that not enough has been done with a visible impact in the affected area; for it is our understanding that as of this date at least \$76 million of the \$100 million to be administered by AID—principally for education and training and for public health and medicine—has now been programmed and allocated on a country basis. Of the \$394 million for the Inter-American Bank—to be used mostly for long-term loans—\$115 million has been committed, and the \$6 million allocated for use by the Organization of American States to strengthen the role of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council in certain areas has now been obligated.

In August of last year, the participating countries at Punta del Este agreed to introduce or strengthen systems for the preparation, execution, and periodic

revision of national programs for economic and social development. Long-term development programs were to be formulated, if possible, within the succeeding 18 months. In this connection, it should be pointed out that, as of the time of our tour, only a few countries had produced comprehensive long-range development programs. It is understood that as plans are submitted and are determined consistent with the fundamental goals and objectives of the alliance, only then can the degree of our assistance in financing be determined.

A few countries have published preliminary national plans that are in need of further refinement, including the establishment of priorities; some have formally requested assistance from the Organization of American States, the Economic Commission for Latin America, or the Inter-American Development Bank, in the formulation or improvement of national development plans; three have informally requested assistance or advice in the preparation of advanced national plans, and a couple have established planning agencies by decree, but have not yet actively organized and staffed such agencies.

It is our understanding that those national development plans which have been published to date are currently under study to determine to what extent they can serve as a framework for coordinated assistance under the Alliance for Progress. In addition to review by AID in Washington and the field, the plans must be submitted to a panel of international financial experts known as the nine wise men for analysis and appraisal. As of this date, it is not possible to advise as to the quality of the plans. But again let it be stressed: It is imperative that we move more rapidly on Alliance for Progress projects. The sense of urgency which the political leaders expressed as one in addressing themselves to us is more than a political cliché or an oratorical salutation. It seemed to us that it was tragically close to the harsh facts of the public state of mind.

SPEED IS CRITICAL

Two factors accentuate the urgency. One is that, rightly or wrongly, the people of Latin America feel they have heard these same words before, and that in the past such promises of hope have been used—they believe—only to delay actions in the Western Hemisphere rather than to produce them. As they see it, for many years they have been put off with words while the substance of American assistance to the world has been reserved for Western Europe and the Far East. Therefore, the sense of skepticism and doubt referred to elsewhere have combined to shorten the patience, or conversely to intensify the impatience, of the Latin Americans themselves. While it is unfortunate that their threshold of tolerance of the necessary planning and negotiating delays is very low, this does not alter the fact that it is an approximately accurate description of a serious psychology pervading the atmosphere amid which we hope to launch the new alliance.

A second element which deepens the sense of urgency lies in the approaching

national elections in many countries of Latin America. After years of talk about good neighbors and allies, a rising generation of young politicians is finding its political fortunes increasingly tied to quick evidence of American sincerity in living up to its part of the new program. If there is still no translation of expectations into visible evidence, it will be increasingly difficult for the political contenders in the approaching elections to harness the expectations of their constituency short of explosive upheavals leading to radical outbreaks of disorder and chaos. For these reasons, we strongly urge that the planning pace of the Alliance for Progress be quickened to the ultimate degree consistent with a wise and soundly based program.

QUICK-IMPACT PROJECTS

Likewise, we strongly urge that short-range, quick-impact projects be instituted at once. "Why the hurry?" is a frequent response among Americans whenever this point relating to quick-impact programs is discussed. The answer lies in the psychology of quick expectations, a psychology perhaps better understood when cast in the perspective of our own Nation's anticipation of the launching of the landings in Europe or "second front" in Asia during the last World War.

Back in 1941 and 1942, it will be recalled, there was intense public impatience in the United States over delays in landing on the continent of Europe, and in launching full-scale attacks against Japan. Yet to perform either of these feats successfully, let alone both, required lengthy and costly preparations. To appease popular impatience and to win the necessary time for adequate preparations, our political and military leaders wisely launched limited fringe operations both in the Atlantic and the Pacific which created the appearance of going on the "offensive" and thus relaxed public pressures while at the same time we pursued the longer range plans for the final assault upon our enemies both to the east and the west.

And so it must be in Latin America. Short-range, quick-impact projects would frankly be aimed at taking the edge off the psychology of impatience presently threatening the chances of the entire program and simultaneously winning a margin of time for the more fundamental, long-range elements within the Alliance for Progress to take form. For such projects to have favorable consequences for the upcoming elections in Latin America, it means that they would have to be in evidence no later than mid-summer of 1962.

POSSIBLE PROJECTS

Simple illustrations of the kinds of projects which might fit this pattern could include water supply systems; vaccination programs administered through local, if simple, health centers; educational undertakings on a small scale including local-level, one-room schools; community literacy programs of the most general sort. Even specific announcements of more ambitious undertakings such as housing development, social reforms, and new marketing op-

erations could likewise have a quick impact. Understandably, for us to move on some of these quick-impact projects fast enough will mean risks, but the seriousness of the urgency factor in this program would seem to warrant assuming such risks.

For whatever combination of reasons in Latin America, it is in all truth later than we think.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

The cold war has become a more considerable factor in Latin America than some have thought. While it is important that we operate from the positive and the constructive platform of the Alliance for Progress, it would be foolhardy to pretend that elements of cold war machinations were not more and more in evidence. The frequency of broadcast from Radio Moscow, for example, is a disturbing fact of everyday life in nearly every country we visited. Moreover, it is possible to visit almost any bookstand in the larger cities of Latin America where there can be purchased some attractive Communist publications, and for almost nothing. For a matter of a few cents handsomely bound pictorial studies, provocative word images, and appealing assaults on the status quo—cold war propaganda classics—are readily obtainable. Needless to say, none of these missives enhance the position of the United States. In addition, there has been a rapid increase in the number of trained Communist Party agents whose primary tasks, skillfully carried out, are aimed at preying upon unhappiness, suffering, and hopelessness. Mostly from Moscow, Havana, and Peiping, these agents are believed to number several thousands.

They possess, moreover, certain advantages which permit them the initiative of action in most of the countries of Latin America. They are free to exploit squalor and frustration without being encumbered by the responsibilities for doing something about it. As Secretary of State Dean Rusk said to the foreign ministers meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, a few days ago, the Communists are adept "exploiters of people's aspirations—and their despair."

Our attempts to reason with Latin Americans that the Russians have ulterior motives and that the Communists will not keep their promises met with less understanding than we had hoped. Again and again in personal conversations, it became obvious that our own harsh experiences with the Reds during the years of the cold war have not been matched by similar experiences among most of the Latin American countries. Few of them have had any direct contact with Russians. As far as many of the Latinos are concerned the preachments of communism are only the dreams for a better life. On the other hand, the stigma of broken promises or of domination that they associate loosely with the United States still crops out in their utterances. Pat phrases, such as the "Yankee imperialists" and the "colossus of the North," are clichés born of the turn of the 20th century which still roll easily off the tongues of orators in

South America. Communist propagandists exploit such dispositions to the fullest.

THE CHALLENGE

The Communists are also effectively exploiting a feeling that the Latins are only second-class cousins of the Americans—that in the wake of two great World Wars and the Marshall plan, South America has been left out of the charitable and even generous efforts of the Yankee Americans to build a better world. Except among the few intellectuals conversant with the history of power politics, there was very little to be gained, it seemed, in explaining that the currents of the power balances of the world have, at least until the present, tended to flow east and west around the world rather than north and south.

Recognition of the intrusive tentacles of the cold war that threaten to encircle both the politics and the economics of our fellow republics to the south is imperative if we are to win the chance for the Alliance for Progress to succeed. The stakes are high indeed. With almost untouched natural and human resources, Latin America has become a priority area for challenge from the Communist world.

But for us it is even more so. Should the Americas fail to develop their fullest capabilities, it would not only become a geographical blight in our own hemisphere, but a psychological imbalance and even danger as well. Should totalitarian dictatorships experience a resurgence in Latin America, it would most surely have a devastating effect upon the cause of freedom. In Latin America we and they are conducting the greatest experiment in representative government that the world has ever known. There is no other comparable area on the globe where representative government, free elections, and constitutional principles command such glowing prospects.

INFLUENCE OF CASTRO

Castroism and anti-Americanism run more deeply than we would like: Both stem mostly from the same roots, and the two phrases were often used interchangeably. Repeatedly, responsible leaders made the point with us that they take Mr. Castro personally much less seriously than we seem to take him in the United States. They professed not to understand in many instances why we give Fidel the top billing that our headlines suggest. Invariably, however, these same spokesmen urged upon us a caution; namely, that we not confuse Castroism with communism as far as the Latin Americans are concerned. Most of the applause for Castro, we were told, had to do with his spirit of defiance of the Yankees and his independence of posture. Among our contacts there seemed to be very little praise for Castro as a Communist.

The frequency of anti-American statements, moreover, seemed closely identified with the applause for Castro. We were able to observe firsthand the practice of local politicians of repeating their anti-American charges apparently for local political gains. It was noteworthy that statements made to us on public

occasions in the presence of the press were sometimes sharper and more pointed and thus more anti-American than statements made to us in private conversations with the same individuals.

Conversely, several political spokesmen said very frankly that it had become a well-accepted practice that whenever a government, for whatever reasons, might wish aid from the United States, the quickest way to get it was to "invent" a counteroffer from the Reds.

It would appear to be a fairly safe prediction, however, that the anti-American broadsides will continue to exceed the anti-Soviet declarations. In fact, the intensity of the anti-American statements will almost certainly increase, particularly in the year 1962, because of the impending popular elections in many countries. Let this probability be cast in proper historical perspective. In our own past history there was once a day when political years or political occasions such as July 4, often evoked bitter verbal assaults upon the King or Queen of England, and that in some parts of our country the anti-British invective spelled almost certain political success—particularly in some of our larger city elections. Yet beneath it all lay a truly deep affection and respect for our British cousins.

Likewise, in Latin America today, we ought to be very careful about exaggerating in our own minds the implications of the political attacks by party spokesmen upon the United States and to reflect with some sense of understanding and moderation upon the deeper feelings that lie just beneath the crust of those outward vituperations. In most places we visited, in fact, there seemed to be among the plain people a reservoir of good will, respect, and even admiration for the people of the United States.

SUGGESTIONS

If one is willing to accept the observations outlined above; namely, first that the Alliance for Progress is a most exciting new idea in Latin America; second that there is the deepest sense of urgency in getting the Alliance for Progress fully underway; third that the cold war has become a more considerable factor in Latin America than some have thought; and fourth that Castroism and anti-Americanism run more deeply than we would like; what else, then, can the United States do to improve its position, to strengthen its endeavors, and to clarify and sharpen its image in Latin America? A list of suggestions could be endless, and it could vary with each separate study mission undertaken. A few suggestions come readily to mind, however. Without pretense of attaching an order of priority to them or assessing a value of intensity, the following invite our comment:

ACKNOWLEDGE CHANGE

First. Our attitude toward Latin America may be even as important as our deeds and in some instances more so. A frank and open acknowledgment of the importance of changing the status quo in most of South America would seem to be a necessary posture for us to assume. Too often, we were told by South Americans, the United States has given the appearance of frowning upon

change. As a result, we have too often left the impression, perhaps unduly, that we oppose the forces at work in Latin America which seek to correct the injustices of the past. "Instead of looking down your noses at what transpires south of the border," a young businessman in Manaus said, "why don't you exhibit greater understanding of what is taking place?"

In many instances, individual Latin Americans made the point with us that what they seek to achieve is what we have already achieved in the United States, and that their inspiration is derived from our own example at earlier moments in our history: our Declaration of Independence, breaking colonial ties with England, and seeking political and economic betterment for our people. To see in their endeavors in South America a parallel and, in fact, a consequence of our own actions in North America is to convey a kinship of interest that may pull the two hemispheres closer together.

We should consult with our Latin American counterparts more frequently and as equals. As one government leader put it: "We are a very proud people, and it would make us hold our heads higher if you would ask us once in a while for our opinion, if you sought our advice more often. Then even if you didn't accept our judgment but relied upon your own, you would still have done us the honor of consultation." In our own missions to the various governments, we were told again and again of how much they appreciated our willingness to listen, or to discuss in a mutual exchange, varying points of view. In too many instances, moreover, it was obvious that, if we were not the first official Americans to indulge their opinions, we were at least among the very few who had done so. It is our conviction that we could get a great deal of personal and diplomatic mileage out of a more frequent and a freer exchange of ideas and judgments.

RECOGNIZE MILITARY'S ROLE

Second. In terms of attitudes, we believe the United States ought to take a more favorable stance toward the military in most Latin American countries. While we carefully looked for evidence that military force was serving as a deterrent to democratic processes, our conclusions are to the contrary. In all instances the military groups seemed not only to be stabilizing influences but likewise to be actually promoting democratic institutions and progressive social and economic changes.

We were particularly impressed with the kinds of work the local military organizations were turning out—for example, the extensiveness of roadbuilding, jungle clearing, and other economic and social development projects undertaken and engineered by the military that were in evidence in most every country. In some respects many of the military activities were of the type associated with the American CCC program during the 1930's.

As an example of such programs by the military, it is well to mention a project undertaken in Bolivia and which we visited. Bolivian Army engineer battalions have completed 22 kilometers of

all-weather road in the Caranavi area and a 15-ton steel truss bridge over the River Yara to give year-round access to the Caranavi-Beni area. They are also helping to maintain 100 kilometers of the Caranavi Road and are constructing 75 kilometers of road connecting Sanadita with Palos Blancos. This all-weather road will open up to easy access a fertile farm country and will, in addition, allow all-weather access to a potentially productive area. These same units are also improving drainage on the Tarija Civilian Airport.

Similar projects have been undertaken in other Latin American countries. The projects undertaken have been developed on the initiative of the Latin American governments but with technical and material assistance from the United States.

An increase in the amount of American second-hand construction equipment and the necessary technical assistance in its proper use would serve to enhance the effectiveness of these operations. In particular, more used road-building machinery for construction battalions of the army would speed up and widen the assault on isolated areas and would certainly contribute to resettling large regions of the continent. The consequences could only be helpful to the Alliance for Progress program and the attainment of the broader objectives it envisages.

Besides encouraging substantive changes in the social and economic faces of the countries involved, the U.S. military assistance program is making an important contribution in helping to strengthen the collective defense and internal security of the hemisphere.

A special phase of the military assistance program merits mention here, that is, the training of Latin American military officers and enlisted men at U.S. service schools under the grant-aid portion of the military assistance program. Many technical skills included in the curriculum provided at the schools attended by Latin American military personnel are adaptable to civilian use and more often than not serve to benefit the entire community. Moreover, the visiting military personnel are exposed to democratic principles and the American way of life. The United States of America—our democratic government, our mode of life—makes a deep impression upon those who see us at work and as we really are. Returnees tell the story to their relatives and friends and it is believed.

As a part of its effort to prepare Latin American military personnel for attendance at U.S. schools, the Department of Defense, under the MAP, has provided approximately 600 English language teaching booths to the armed services of the Latin American Republics.

Having observed these hopeful developments in the military programs of Latin America, we hasten to inject a note of caution. The successful efforts to the military until now to stabilize economic and political changes consistent with democratic institutions does not insure against future trends in the opposite direction. Therefore, the greatest care should be exercised in the military as-

sistance program of the United States to see that nothing is done to foster conditions in any way encouraging military dictatorships or capabilities for military aggression.

To be specific, American military aid should consist mainly of the following types of items:

(a) Communications equipment. This involves radio gear and supporting items which would enable any central government to keep in contact with all major outlying areas for the purpose of minimizing local disturbances which might otherwise mushroom into major violence.

(b) Vehicles contributing to policing mobility. Jeeps and power wagons which can negotiate the rough terrain quickly; second-hand aircraft equipped with air-to-ground communications. Once again a stable government in Latin America requires striking power which can reach into its isolated areas.

(c) Light arms and weapons necessary to maintain order. But the weaponry ought to be confined to the requirements of internal security and policing operations only.

In particular, any military material which enables its recipient to pose an external threat to neighboring nations ought to be withheld as a matter of policy.

It is well, however, to reemphasize our overall conclusion in regard to the military. Remaining mindful of the safeguards described above, we believe that additional military assistance to Latin America is necessary and constructive. Properly limited and directed it can materially assist the processes of orderly change now underway. And within this context it can enhance the validity of Ambassador Adlai Stevenson's earlier observation after his recent tour of South America, when he noted that "the Army is proving democracy's strongest bulwark and most constructive promoter."

MAINTAIN FIRM REQUIREMENTS

Third. We emerged from the Latin American continent convinced that we ought to, and can, demand certain firm, minimum standards and requirements as conditions for our aid and cooperation. While there have been uncertainties about attaching too many strings to our aid we were repeatedly reminded by Latin Americans themselves that the firmness with which we were willing to hold to prescribed standards and predetermined directions would, in the long run, invite respect. While local politicians were likely to protest such imperialistic domination by the Yankees, it was often suggested that such protests would be for appearance's sake only and would soon die down.

If the above be a correct evaluation, then we express the hope that the Government of the United States, and particularly the administrative officers responsible for implementing the Alliance for Progress, hold firmly to demands for the social, political, and economic reforms sought by the alliance. Tax reforms in the Latin American countries; new and earnest efforts fairly and meticulously to collect the taxes already on the books; land reform and redistribu-

tion; and social responsibilities; political democracy: all would seem to be minimal demands to be insisted upon as evidence of the good faith of the Latins themselves.

As we had occasion to stress several times in our conversations, the Alliance for Progress means what it says—an alliance, a two-way effort among equals—and whereas in this report we stress a number of things that the Government of the United States might well consider in strengthening its role, this should not obscure the fact that there are equally exacting conditions to which our Latin American colleagues must likewise be held. Particularly in parts of Brazil, we noted an outspoken reluctance among some segments of the economic elite to face up to such responsibilities. A few of them went so far as to accuse us of betraying our historic friends. The fact remains, however, that our pressures to moderate the forces of extremism in Latin America should only be equaled by our pressures upon the economic and political elite to yield wisely—yet meaningfully—to the forces of change.

VIEW POLITICIANS IN PERSPECTIVE

Fourth. The United States should exercise greater care in separating the genuine nationalist leaders of South America from the known Communist provocateurs.

While we are aware that there are an undetermined number of hard-core Communist agents hard at work in Latin America, we only contribute to the ease of the task of such agents and at the same time complicate our own efforts by chalking off all of the voices of protest as Communist inspired. For example, in all too many American minds it is not a very long jump from the loose nomen "leftist" to that of "Communist." Yet, it would be difficult in all of South America to find among the new, young, political profiles those not advocating change from the status quo. From the most radical groups to the more conservative, the protests are nonetheless vigorous against the conditions of an oppressive feudalism inherited from the past. In some areas where the land ownership has been the most topheavy, or where the share in the costs of government have been borne inversely in proportion to the ability to pay, it would be difficult to imagine voices of change turned toward any direction but to the left. Given the comparative conditions of backwardness that have been allowed to survive over several centuries, there is little other choice available to them.

Also, it is well to remember that, particularly in the early stages of Latin American protest movements of a decade or two ago, Communists and the Communist Party assumed very prominent roles. Many young people in the university communities of Latin America were sincerely, if naively, caught up in this wave of protest seeking change from the past.

Some of our businessmen and technicians in Latin America, on the basis of their experiences, stressed to us, however, that large numbers of these exuberant youth have since modified their earlier positions and/or changed their

affiliations. That the sharpest of distinctions be drawn between the known Communist agents and the serious-minded and nationalistic reformers is imperative in our own national self-interest.

What is called for in part is a refinement of existing visa regulations. Under present policies it is difficult, if not impossible, for political leaders who may once have had radical persuasions to be granted visas for the purpose of visiting the United States. This seemed to be especially true among the younger, newer, and fresher faces appearing on the political horizons of most South American countries.

For example, among the emerging new leaders in Latin America, there are young men who are strongly pro-United States and anti-Communist today, but who several years ago may have been youthful members of the Communist groups. Having seen the light, they are now ready, even eager to work cooperatively with us. Yet because of their earlier Communist ties, they may actually be barred from visiting North America. It would seem obvious, therefore, that a closer look ought to be taken at some of our visa regulations. While we do not recommend granting visas to known Communists, we do urge greater flexibility in adapting existing conditions of rapid and continuous change. The need for increasing the opportunities for young Latin Americans to visit the United States is urgent. Among those with whom we visited who had been to North America, we noted particularly strong ties of attachment and pride of association.

SCREEN U.S. PERSONNEL CAREFULLY

Fifth. The Alliance for Progress personnel must be selected with the greatest of care. In every instance the demand should be for first-class individuals. Under no circumstances should we consciously permit any Latin American area to become a dumping ground for political hacks or second-rate personnel. As the success of the program depends upon the resources and the capabilities of the people of Latin America, so its direction and leadership depends upon the finest and the best that we, too, can mobilize.

Firsthand we saw instances of the kind of dedicated and expert individual Americans who were getting through to the Latin Americans; diplomatic personnel who have inspired the greatest of confidence among the leaders of the Latin American governments to the point where their counsel and help were regularly solicited; USOM personnel who were obviously revered and trusted by local people in even extremely remote areas; and private American citizens who on their own were serving as effective ambassadors of inter-American understanding and good will; and in the American official families an increasing number of wives who were conspicuously effective in broadening the base of understanding and cooperation. But while these instances were notable and heartening, it was apparent that there was a desperate need for many more of equal dedication and effectiveness.

EXPAND INFORMATION PROGRAM

Sixth. The United States ought to launch a much greater information program in Latin America. From country to country we learned that our efforts in this regard were most inadequate. Among the explanations were two which recurred more or less regularly: First, inadequate funds; and, second, inadequate media. For example, mutual discussion with a group of Brazilian legislators made it very clear that a common misunderstanding among Brazilians about the United States was that we were a nation of great monopolists and economic royalists. They seemed largely unaware of the strong antimonopoly record of our Government. Multiply the case of monopolies by the number of other twisted or misinformed facts about the United States of America and one arrives at a rather startling measure of our failure to get through with elementary information about our country and about our people. Our information effort in Latin America falls far short of our capability. For a people that has distinguished itself in producing the greatest advertising specialists in the world, we have been singularly ineffective in Latin America in getting across a strongly favorable image of the United States.

By contrast the Communists are known to be spending more on information services—radio, books, films—in Latin America alone than we spend in the entire world. As we need to step up our radio broadcasts to the countries of Latin America, we also need to increase the literature which we send in. Such American books as we saw on the bookstands in the large cities are relatively expensive in terms of the purchasing power of Latin Americans. For fairly small sums, we should make available to all public outlets cheap prints of books even if it were necessary for our own programs to subsidize the difference between cost and sale price. Among the Latins there seemed to be a preponderant judgment that such literature should not be given away free, but it ought to be purchasable for a few cents rather than a few dollars.

We should bear in mind in this connection that, in those areas of Latin America where the printed word has meaning, its impact seems to be much greater than in our own country. Therefore it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of literally flooding the reading markets of Latin America with very low-cost prints of books, magazines, and similar tracts.

In addition, we were much impressed with the success of the binational centers. In these programs, for every dollar the United States invests, the host country matches it with many more. Thus, at a ratio of as much as \$1 to \$6 in cost, we have an opportunity through personnel, books, records, tapes, audio-visual aids, effectively to expand our communication exchange. Our binational centers ought to be multiplied many times over. We enthusiastically endorse the comments contained in Senate Report No. 1777 as it pertained to

the appropriation bill of fiscal year 1961 pertaining to these centers:

It is the opinion of the committee that the binational cultural institute program is one of the most important, if not the single, most important, entity of the U.S. Information Service abroad to promote, through a variety of channels, the continued expansion and improvement of United States-host country relationships and understanding.

To the average citizen of the host country, the binational centers are true community centers of many facets. In addition to language training, there are social, musical, artistic, and other contacts. The committee believes that too much U.S. Government participation in the direct support of the institutes is detrimental, as many of the patrons may get the idea that the institutes are in some way a direct branch of the U.S. governmental operations within their countries.

If the shortage of funds is one side of the coin, the restrictiveness of our information media is the other. As one individual put it to us: "It is self-evident that the North American message has not been getting through to the average person." Such efforts as we have been making have been directed almost entirely toward Latin American leaders and government spokesmen. In general, urban populations, intellectuals, and politicians have been the principal recipients. Cultural affairs programs, reading rooms, libraries, and the familiar media of press and radio have been the principal vehicles.

It is becoming obvious, however, that we have not been reaching large numbers of Latin Americans largely because so many of them are uneducated, illiterate, and living in isolated, rural areas and are relatively untouched by our customary methods of communication. Millions in the Andean regions, for example, speak only native Indian tongues which have no literature. Other millions have no access either to the printed word or that relayed through the ether. Yet these same millions, long neglected or ignored, are among those peoples now on the march, swept along hopefully by the so-called revolution of rising expectations. They must be reached in many ways, ranging from person-to-person contact to a much wider use of motion pictures. Given the physical limitations of individual personal contacts and the complications of native language barriers, an obvious area for greater activity is through imagery—principally motion pictures.

In rural areas motion pictures command a following almost beyond our imagination. There are few, if any, competing forms of entertainment to tax the time of the individual native groups. We personally witnessed the community impact of a simple motion picture depicting the peoples and wonders of the Indian regions of Peru. With almost no advance warning and publicity, and using a simply erected screen composed of a bedsheet spread between two upright sticks mounted on the back of a truck, several hundred people, most of whom were illiterate, quickly gathered one evening to view a picture story of American aid for the people of Peru. As the diversity of native populations makes other communications media difficult, the motion picture represents a

common denominator which pulls them together.

This may be the place to mention in passing an effective attention-getting gimmick for local peoples; namely, the Polaroid camera. This was one of the easiest and best of friend-winning techniques. In any case a greater effort needs to be mobilized in reaching groups that once were written off as unimportant, inaccessible, or ineffective.

ACCELERATION EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Seventh. Everywhere we were reminded of the effectiveness of our educational exchange programs. In Belo Horizonte, Brazil, for example, a group of young ladies—schoolteachers—who had studied in the United States, requested to see us at dawn one morning just to say "thank you" for the great good of their exchange experiences. They had never had an opportunity before to express their gratitude to official visitors from the United States. The great good they were doing in Belo was conspicuous. Any increase in this program in both directions—north and south—would be helpful.

In our visit to many out-of-the-way communities, it became obvious that the present educational exchange programs seems to favor residents of the large cities and to be conspicuous in its neglect of the rural areas. Therefore, it seemed to us that an educational formula ought to be injected into the present program that would insure the selection of promising young students from remote areas as well as the large cities.

In the State of Amazonas, in Brazil, for example, there were virtually no young students who had visited the United States largely because there is no university in Amazonas; and our present program tends to select only students from large Latin American universities. If young people could be selected from non-university areas for shorter intervals in the States, it was felt it would serve a very constructive purpose in channeling these youthful energies in directions parallel to those which we follow. In fact, one private group in Manaus relayed through our study mission an offer to transport, at their own expense, young people every month to and from the United States if, in some way, our present exchange program could arrange to absorb them for 2 weeks, or a month, or similarly short intervals of time on an informal study tour of North America.

ENCOURAGE PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Eighth. There is a much greater area for private American business capital than has been utilized until now. Such difficulties as have arisen to date seem to be confined to a few business groups that have appeared to be uncooperative with Latin American national groups in their business enterprises. On the other hand, some American businesses have exhibited imaginative leadership—firms like Sears and Kaiser Industries are two cases in point. In each case the ownership, stocks, commodity sources, and the managerial leadership is shared in substantial proportion with the citizens of the country in which they operate.

A further extension of these principles, and on a wider base in more businesses, would almost certainly open up new opportunities for American private business enterprise.

MUST INCREASE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Ninth. It was obvious most everywhere that the United States has fallen far short of supplying enough technicians. There is no limit to the need for agricultural, engineering, urban, educational, and medical technicians. Whatever the circumstances elsewhere in the world, there remains a critical need for a substantial increase in technical aid in Latin America. We did not have an opportunity to see our Peace Corps in action, but surely this can be a source of much of the technical aid needed by our neighbors to the south. Keen interest was manifested in receiving Peace Corps units.

While the above list is not intended to be exhaustive, it is at least suggestive of the possibilities which we believe all Americans should weigh carefully. Through the approach outlined above and the constructive suggestions of all others focusing now on the Alliance for Progress, it is to be hoped that this exciting new program will rise fast enough and broadly enough toward meeting the fired-up expectations of the peoples of Latin America. In its stress upon not only money and technical know-how from the United States, but also upon a really genuine effort on the part of the Latin Americans themselves, it contains the capabilities of a new partnership for achieving greater freedom and well-being of vast numbers of people.

In all truth it can fully move Latin America into the second half of the 20th century as our equals and our allies; and as Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the foreign ministers of the American States during their recent meeting at Punta del Este:

The proponents of free society need have no apologies. We have moved far beyond the rigid laissez faire capitalism of the 19th century. The open society of the mid-20th century can offer the reality of what the Communists promise but do not and cannot produce—because the means they are using, the techniques of hatred and violence, can never produce anything but more violence and more hatred.

Communism is not the wave of the future. Communists are only the exploiters of people's aspirations—and their despair. They are the scavengers of the transition from stagnation into the modern world, the wave of the future is the peaceful, democratic revolution symbolized for the Americas in the Alliance for Progress—the revolution which will bring change without chaos, development without dictatorship, and hope without hatred.

THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE COLD WAR

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Lost Words of Senator MANSFIELD," written by Marquis Childs and published in the Washington Post of February 21, 1962, appraising and evalu-

ating the words of the distinguished majority leader.

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

THE LOST WORDS OF SENATOR MANSFIELD

(By Marquis Childs)

Two important statements were made last week bearing directly on the central problem of the United States in the cold war—how to stop the indirect takeover of communism through the exploitation of poverty and the revolution of rising expectations.

One was the speech by Secretary of Defense McNamara in Chicago in which he discussed the steps being taken to counter Communist guerrilla action. This is the response evolved in the National Security Council to the speech of Premier Khrushchev in January of 1961 in which he stressed the prevention of a nuclear war while declaring support for "wars of liberation and popular uprisings."

McNamara's careful outline of the measures essential to checkmate communism in these wars of liberation, while at the same time strengthening the nuclear deterrent, got wide attention. As a statement of policy it had been reviewed both by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and the White House.

The second statement, which received almost no notice at all, was a report by Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, majority leader of the Senate, to the Foreign Relations Committee, on Brazil and the U.S. policy there. MANSFIELD was saying, in effect, that unless responsible Brazilians are willing to work for essential reforms inside their own country no amount of aid from North America will be of any avail. In fact, it may do more harm than good, since failure in the end will turn the mass of the people against the United States and condition them to accept the slogans of communism as truth.

What the Senator was saying about Brazil applies with equal force to other Latin American countries giving lip service to the President's Alliance-for-Progress program. And, for that matter, it can be applied to all areas where deep popular discontent is linked to poverty on the one hand and the rising conviction that change must bring a better life and bring it quickly.

While Secretary McNamara did not specify South Vietnam, obviously that is where the military formula he discussed is currently being applied, with more than 6,000 American troops reported to be training and supporting the Vietnamese Army.

Very large sums of American military and economic aid have been put into South Vietnam. Yet, as the able reporting by Homer Bigart of the New York Times has shown, there continues to be a question as to the degree of support given the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem in Saigon and, therefore, a question as to the effectiveness of the resistance to the Communist guerrillas.

While Senator MANSFIELD was talking about economic aid the scope of his report was such that it might well have covered the kind of military assistance being undertaken in Vietnam and, to a lesser degree, in Laos. Economic aid from the outside is no magic formula if the will to reform is not there. In the same sense no military formula can very well make up the difference if the will to resist is not present.

The question being asked here, and it will likely have increasingly political overtones, is: If 6,000 to 7,000 American troops are not sufficient to turn the tide in Vietnam, will this number be increased to 10,000 or 12,000? Will that constitute an undeclared war and how will the casualties in that war be recorded?

Secretary McNamara spoke of the need to simplify tactical weapons "so that they can

be used and maintained by men who have never seen a machine more complicated than a well sweep." But, as Senator MANSFIELD implied, what is in the minds of the men who accept American aid and American weapons—or in the minds of the men who profess to be their rulers—may in the showdown be as important as the technical skill in handling a simplified tactical weapon.

Senator MANSFIELD's discussion of the realities of aid in relation to change inevitably becomes part of the debate over the aid program now beginning in Congress. Pointing out the peril of inflation in Brazil and the threat of an explosion, the Mansfield report declared:

"To recognize these problems is one thing; to act vigorously and effectively on the social ills and economic imbalances and inadequacies which underlay them is another. The predominant political tendency appears still to be to avoid such action and to seek a painless relief of the symptom."

In other words, the tendency is to ignore the realities and to go on hoping that just a little more aid will somehow do the trick.

A GRACIOUS GUIDE: MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Gracious Guide," applauding the recent TV tour of the White House with Mrs. Kennedy, which was published in the Washington Evening Star on February 20.

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

GRACIOUS GUIDE

Although other First Ladies have done much to arouse public interest and pride in the White House, none has done a more effective job in this direction than Mrs. John F. Kennedy—with the help of television. Thousands of citizens visit the historic home of the Presidents each year, but few in the past have had the benefit of personal guidance by the President's wife. Now, through the graciousness of Jacqueline Kennedy, millions of men, women and children have been taken on a personally conducted tour, via TV. And the net effect, as Mrs. Kennedy wished it to be, was to give the public at large a sense of joint proprietorship which only an intimate acquaintance with the mansion could arouse.

Nor could the public have asked for a more charming and informative guide—one who obviously takes pride in the great house and its traditions and who enjoys preserving those traditions and telling others about them. We commend Mrs. Kennedy on the fine work she has done in this field, both through personal attention and through the special Fine Arts Committee which she has created to advise on the restoration and maintenance of the rooms and their furnishings. And we are glad to note that the President, in a similar mood, is watching carefully the plans for development of Lafayette Square, which, after all, may properly be regarded as a historic part of the White House reservation.

A POLICY OF VICTORY

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "We Have a Policy of Victory," written by Ralph McGill and published in the Washington Evening Star of February 20.

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

WE HAVE A POLICY OF VICTORY—PATIENCE, WISDOM, AND STRENGTH, NOT SLOGANS, HELD BASIS OF EFFORT

(By Ralph McGill)

Some of today's extreme right propagandists bring back a picture in Berlin, in Vienna. Hitler's jack-booted soldiers and his civilian mobs striding along, shouting: "Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Fuehrer" and Hitler himself proclaiming his policy of victory by national socialism—a victory which would endure for at least 10 centuries.

Slogans are not enough.

One of the incredibly strained and curious arguments of some of the political right today is that our Government and the information and education systems in the armed services do not talk enough about victory. Even Senator GOLDWATER thinks we should make it into a slogan of national cold war policy.

The President of the United States, in his moving inaugural, and in a number of eloquent statements of policy and purpose since that time, forcefully has stated the policy to this Nation is dedicated to a victory of the principles of freedom over those of communism.

Secretary of Defense McNamara publicly has warned the Russians that we possess the capacity to destroy them and will use it if required. The President solemnly notified the Soviets that if they attempt aggression in Berlin it would be met with the full force of this Nation. Over and over again our national leadership has made all this quite plain.

Yet, there are those petty critics who prefer a daily declaration of victory. They would, presumably, be content with a slogan if it were announced each morning from the Capitol, much as the muezzins from their towers call the Moslem faithful to prayer.

The President of the United States, his Cabinet, and his chiefs of staff have made clear the purpose and faith of this Nation. They know that slogans will not win the sort of deadly contest in which we now are engaged. It will require more than threats or promises.

It is a little dismaying that adults, including some in responsible positions, peddle the weird propaganda that our national policy is not committed to victory. This is a reprehensible and dishonest piece of propaganda. It apparently seeks to reflect on the President, the Cabinet, a heavy majority of the Congress, and the people.

No normal viewpoint can fall to see that the welfare of all the American people is first in the mind of the President. He, and he alone, has final responsibility. His whole life has been a testament in Americanism, loyalty, and victory. For a handful of neurotic, retired military men, busy with their little propaganda pamphlets and speeches, cheered by their Peckniffian sycophants and promoters, to disseminate doubt on his policy of strength and his dedication to victory for this and other free peoples is an outrageously cheap and tawdry thing.

The victory to be won will not be through proclamations such as Hitler delighted in. Over and over he pledged a reich that would conquer the world. He was, when defeat and death came for him, building at Nuremberg a massive stadium to which the representatives of captive nations would be brought in supplication and tribute.

I remember seeing him, the froth flecking from his lips in the hot lights which blazed upon him, promise victory and victory. Let those who want to win with slogans (or by going to war), read also Shelley's "Ozymandias." "My name is Ozymandias, king of

kings: Look on my works, ye mighty, and despair."

Slogans are not enough to win the cold war and thereby avoid a nuclear war. There must be enormous patience. A willingness to examine the possibilities of negotiations is a requirement of victory without such a war. We cannot fail to remain strong enough to watch what grows out of the tensions in the Communist world.

Victory is composed of more than slogans and seminars. Freedom will win. For the sake of this and generations to come, we need leadership wise and strong enough to win the cold war without getting it hot. What a shameful thing it is to suggest we do not have a policy of victory.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Helping Our Cities," published in the Washington Post on February 20.

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

HELPING OUR CITIES

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1962 creating a Department of Urban Affairs appears to be in serious danger of foundering in the House for reasons which have little to do with the merits of the proposal. It is mired in politics and it is haunted by hobgoblins.

For the politics, the administration must bear some of the blame. GOP leaders in Congress myopically climbed out on a limb which the President could not resist sawing off. He simply called attention to the disparity between Republican hopes of winning the political affections of the Nation's big cities and Republican apathy respecting vital urban interests. This helped make a partisan affair of a measure that deserves bipartisan support.

This coloration of politics was increased by the candid acknowledgment of the President that he intended to name Robert Weaver to the secretaryship of the new Department. He could hardly have avoided disclosure of this intent in view of Weaver's qualifications. The consequence, however, was a firmer coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans.

The hobgoblins in the case arise out of the fevered fears of those who do not understand what the President's reorganization order would accomplish and who have conjured up nightmare visions of a new centralization of power. No new power would be created by the reorganization order; no new power could possibly be created under the terms of the Reorganization Act. All that the President's plan can bring about is a regrouping of the existing agencies which now deal in a somewhat haphazard way with the housing problems of the big cities so as to enable them to deal with these problems more efficiently at the level of a department and under the direction of a Cabinet officer. The reorganization order can achieve economy and efficiency but it cannot enlarge or extend the scope of Federal activity.

Seven out of ten Americans live in cities today. The dramatic urbanization of American life expressed in this startling figure brings with it a train of problems—slums, sewage disposal, mass transit, water supply and purification, public and private housing, public and private transportation, urban sprawl which, if undirected, can mar or wholly obliterate the countryside. The country urgently needs to tackle these problems.

The proposed Department of Urban Affairs is not designed to diminish local authority or local responsibility in any way. It is designed simply to offer the help of the Federal Government in dealing with difficulties that now affect the whole country. If politics and prejudice can be laid aside long enough to create this new Department, the whole country will be the beneficiary.

PAYING FOR THE U.N.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article entitled "Paying for the U.N." by Walter Lippmann, published in the Washington Post on February 20.

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

PAYING FOR THE U.N.

(By Walter Lippmann)

While Congress is considering the President's request for authority to buy half of the proposed \$200 million issue of United Nations bonds, we must ask ourselves what precisely is the crucial question. It is not whether the United Nations is to survive. That is a misleading overdramatization. The critical question is whether the United Nations can and should continue to enforce peace, as it has been doing since 1956 on the Israel-Egyptian frontier, since 1960 in the Congo.

The deficit, which the proposed bond issue is to cover, has nothing to do with the regular operations of the United Nations. The deficit arises wholly from these two highly controversial peace-keeping operations.

On the regular assessments for the regular budget the record is very nearly perfect. For the 4 years 1956 to 1959, inclusive, the collections were virtually 100 percent. For the 1960 assessments—those for the year when the great number of new states were admitted—the collections by the end of 1961 were already 94.6 percent. Countries in arrears do not lose their General Assembly vote until the amount owed is equal to the contributions due for the preceding 2 years. On the 1961 assessments, nearly 86 percent has already been collected. Of what has not been collected, China owes over half and the rest is owed chiefly by smaller Latin American countries.

All of this goes to prove that the normal and conventional activities of the U.N. are financially sound and that they have the support of the whole membership—West, East, and neutral.

The deficit is caused by the two special operations. One, known as UNEF, consists of about 5,000 troops under U.N. command, the troops being drawn from seven countries, none of them a "great power." These troops keep the peace along about 140 miles of the Israeli-United Arab Republic border. This operation costs about \$20 million a year.

The other special operation deals with the Congo and is known as ONUC. Its average cost since July 1960 has been about \$10 million a month. As of January of this year, 21 countries had contributed to the operation with a total of about 16,000 soldiers. None of the soldiers came from any of the great powers, so that the U.S.S.R., the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have no fighting men in the Congo.

The deficit is not due to the fact that these two operations are very expensive. They have been financed by special assessments, and various countries have refused to pay because they disagree with the purpose or the conduct of the special operations. Because the peace-keeping costs are not part of the regular budget, the nonpay-

ing nations can escape the penalty of losing their U.N. vote.

The Soviet bloc and most of the Arab States have refused to pay either for the Middle East or for the Congo. France, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and South Africa have refused to pay for the Congo. There are a few others who have not paid, probably because their governments are bankrupt. The bulk of the deficit is due to the fact that, for their own reasons, a great many countries dislike the special operations and would like to put an end to them.

We have always supported the special operations in the Middle East and the Congo and we have been paying about 40-50 percent of the cost. This sort of thing cannot and should not go on, not because we cannot afford these trifling sums but because the United Nations should not become dependent on any one great power. The true significance of the bond issue is that it opens a way out of this quandary. The central fact of the bond issue is that interest and amortization are to be covered by the regular budget if, as is expected, the International Court of Justice approves the plan. Our share of the peacekeeping costs therefore would decrease to our regular share of the U.N. budget—32 percent. And the penalty for refusing to pay the interest and amortization will be the loss of the right to vote in the General Assembly.

Without insisting that every detail of the plan as presented to Congress is perfect, it is clear that the plan, which we conceived and invented, is good for the U.N. and good for the U.S.A. It saves the U.N. from having to abandon the special operations which are playing such a mighty part in keeping the peace in the Middle East and in the heart of Africa. It brings to an end excessive dependence of the U.N. on the United States, and it brings to an end the unacceptable doctrine that a member can keep its privileges and still refuse to pay its share of operations duly authorized by the constituted authorities of the United Nations.

FISH FLOUR

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I wish to join with my colleagues who have been bringing to the attention of the Senate and the country the current conflict over whole fish flour.

Congress last year appropriated \$50,000 for an expert study of this matter, and I note that the first report is now in. Dr. E. R. Pariser, now a research chemist for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, but formerly with the Nutrition Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is heading up this study, and he has told us that whole fish flour is the beginning of an entirely new fishing concept, that it can make available a cheap, high-quality protein everywhere in the world. My colleague, the Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], placed this report in the RECORD earlier this week.

It seems regrettable to me that the Food and Drug Administration should interpose objections to this product, on the basis of so-called consumer opposition which it has helped to generate.

The Department of the Interior is on record in favor of this product. The U.S. Patent Office has issued at least three patents on it, and this required a legal finding that the invention will be new and useful. Our civil defense officials are aware of the reliable stability and nutrient qualities of this food, and

10 Members of this body have spoken out in favor.

I am advised that official objections to the substitute standard offered by the Food and Drug Administration will be filed on today and that a public hearing will be requested.

I associate myself with this petition, and with my colleagues to urge that all agencies of the Federal Government unite on a scientific and forward-looking answer to this question.

I wish to include also as part of my remarks some statements that have been made by people in the field of nutrition, and I ask unanimous consent for this purpose. These statements are being filed as an appendix to the petition.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APPENDIX

Many of the country's outstanding food scientists wrote letters to the Food and Drug Administration in support of the original proposed standard for whole-fish flour. This impressive support was ignored in the Commissioner's summary of the evidence:

Dr. E. R. Pariser, research chemist, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Technological Laboratory, College Park, Md: "Fish protein concentrate represents the beginning of an entirely new fishing industry; it will develop as explosively as the growth of world population; it will rank foremost in importance with but a few other industries, capable of producing a cheap, high-quality food, available to everyone, everywhere. We feel so confident about this trend that we consider it to be our duty to make a most vigorous effort for the United States to be in the vanguard of this advance."

Paul G. Hoffman, managing director, Special Fund, United Nations: "While in Peru quite recently I inquired as to the status of the fish meal experiment. Reports I received were most encouraging. On the basis of these reports, I am perfectly willing to write to the Food and Drug Administration, advising them of my personal interest in the production of low-cost, high-quality protein."

H. M. Scott, professor, animal science, university of Illinois: "If the idea of consuming whole fish flour disturbs the aesthetic sense of some people, this by itself should not deny others the right to use this material if they choose to do so. There is ample experimental evidence to indicate that whole fish flour is superior to the pattern of any single fraction of the fish. The issue should be resolved on a nutritional basis."

Margaret A. Ohlson, director, Department of Nutrition, State University of Iowa: "I can visualize many uses for the product including use in our society in the event of a major disaster which would limit our normal food supplies."

Dr. H. E. Schendel, research associate in nutrition, University of Illinois: "The availability of fish flour for enrichment of dietary protein now requires the immediate attention of statesmen. The persistence of protein malnutrition in the years to come will be a judgment which the shoulders of statesmen, rather than nutritionists, will have to bear. The evaluation of a product so vital to the survival of millions over the world should be made on the basis, not of aesthetic objections, but of more objective criterion, i.e., nutritional value."

Agnes Fay Morgan, Department of Nutrition, University of California: "If the only objection is an aesthetic one, let this be plainly stated and let the prospective beneficiaries make their own decisions, both here and abroad."

Harry G. Day, chairman, Department of Chemistry, Indiana University: "Fish flour can be of great value in meeting the nutritional needs of people in all parts of the world, including the United States. There is a great difference between fish flour and foods that are contaminated with filth."

R. Adams Dutcher, professor emeritus, Pennsylvania State University and Fellow American Institute of Nutrition: "Protein deficiency is the most important nutritional problem facing the world today. It is my considered opinion that so-called fish flour most nearly meets all the most desirable specifications for a protein-rich food concentrate."

Lucien A. Bavetta, professor of nutrition, University of Southern California: "This is a high-quality protein which has been shown repeatedly to greatly augment the biological value of the more abundant but less nutritionally balanced plant proteins."

J. A. Anderson, Ph. D., professor, Utah State University: "Fish protein should be one of the most effective proteins available to supplement man's diet."

Victor J. Stone, Esq., Law Building, University of Illinois: "I am surprised that FDA considers esthetics a part of its concern. I had thought that its job was to protect against physiological injury. To me, the notion of grinding up a whole fish and processing it into fish flour is not the least bit repugnant. I would have no hesitancy in eating products made of it."

Johnson-Metta-Schendel study, "The Nutritive Value of Fish Flour," University of Illinois: "An odorless, defatted fish flour, evaluated for its protein quality by the Mitchell method, was found to have a biological value of 88 percent. At the 10-percent protein level in diet, its protein efficiency ratio (gram grains per gram protein consumed) was 3.24 as compared to 2.85 for skim milk and 3.15 for beef. When fed as the sole source of protein, fish flour proved as adequate as casein for the reproduction and general performance of rats through four generations. All our data support the view that a good fish flour could be of real significance in helping to supply the protein needs of the world."

FAO International Conference on Fish in Nutrition, 1961, Washington, report of U.S. delegation: "The papers presented at the Conference indicate that a fish flour can be prepared so that it will retain high nutritional values, as shown in both animal and human experiments. The U.S. delegation introduced a recommendation that FAO should develop minimum standards for fish flour and adopt measures to encourage the production and consumption."

Anthony A. Albanese, Ph. D., director, Nutrition and Metabolic Research Division, Burke Foundation Rehabilitation Center, New York: "Some of the tolerances which the FDA will accept in foods serve to emphasize their complete lack of understanding with regard to fish flour. I wonder how many of our citizens realize that cow manure is a permitted tolerance in milk. Actually, the preparation of fish flour is a far cleaner process than is the preparation of gelatin from carcass residues of farm animals."

Dr. Frederick J. Stare, chairman, Department of Nutrition, Harvard University: "On the protein score, you cannot improve on or surpass the quality of fish protein. Fish should be included in the diet at least four times per week."

AN OUTRAGE ON THE SENATE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, it was recently revealed that two Senate aids arrogated to themselves authority to interrogate Marine Corps officers and enlisted men about communism, without

authorization from the subcommittee of which one is an employee, and in the absence of authority from its chairman—in fact, without his knowledge.

This action by these two employees of the Senate was in utter disregard of the separation of powers principle provided by the Constitution of our country. These two would-be vigilantes are employees of the Senate and their actions were reprehensible and inexcusable. The distinguished junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], chairman of the subcommittee involved, is to be commended on the forthright action he took in expressing his distress and ordering an investigation immediately upon learning of this incident.

Furthermore, this was an affront to the commanding officer of our Marine Corps, General Shoup, whose permission was not sought nor secured for this unusual proceeding. May I add that it was an insult also to Col. John Glenn and all other officers and men of our Marine Corps, which has a great history and a noble tradition unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

Mr. President, an outstanding editorial entitled "An Outrage on the Senate" was printed in the Washington Post on February 10, 1962. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

AN OUTRAGE ON THE SENATE

The Senate subcommittee employees who questioned members of the U.S. Marine Corps exceeded the authority of the subcommittee, transgressed the standards of propriety and good taste, violated the plain rules of reasonable conduct, and interfered with military discipline. They ought to be discharged forthwith. They have given a very good demonstration of how committee employees can menace the good name of honorable Senators and the reputation of the Congress itself.

Their conduct is all the more reprehensible in view of the very evident willingness of General Shoup of the Marine Corps to give the subcommittee relevant and pertinent information. Those who know Senator STENNIS will not be surprised to learn that he was not informed of this venture. They may be surprised to discover that such serious and dangerous missions can be undertaken without appropriate authority of the subcommittee chairman. The good name of the Senate must be protected against such irresponsible behavior by rules that preclude unauthorized adventures and by the strict enforcement of those rules.

JOHN H. GLENN, JR., PIONEER IN SPACE

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., yesterday returned from a ride that will stand in American history like the ride of Paul Revere as one to be praised forever in story, poem and ballad.

The courage of this living symbol of the space age is perhaps equaled only by the achievement in which he played a starring role. His place in the heart of Americans and the history books of America is preserved for all time.

But what Astronaut John Glenn has done, with the wonderful team of other astronauts and scientists and technicians behind him, is more than a contribution to the glory of America: it is a contribution to the advancement of mankind.

This is one of the finest achievements of American science. February 20 was "go" day for American science.

Millions of Americans shared as much as we could in Astronaut Glenn's adventure into space, by watching, listening, and praying for a successful mission. The work of the space personnel was well done, the prayers were granted, the mission accomplished, and the Nation has recorded one of its finest hours.

I have today sent the following telegram to Lt. Col. John Glenn:

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 21, 1962.

On behalf of the 10 million people of Texas, I congratulate you for advancing the frontiers of human achievement further and faster than any other American who ever lived. All Americans, all freemen everywhere, indeed all mankind honor you for your great flight. You have earned the esteem of the human race. God bless you.

RALPH W. YARBOROUGH,
U.S. Senator from Texas.

I ask the unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the following editorials:

"Go," from the Washington Post of Wednesday, February 21, 1962; and "One of Our Finest Hours," from the New York Times of Wednesday, February 21, 1962.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 21, 1962]

Go

The first hope that filled the hearts of the millions who watched the television broadcasts of the earth-orbiting flight of Astronaut John H. Glenn surely was the hope that this brave man might complete his incredible mission through space with safety. The fulfillment of that hope surely suffused with relief the minds of those who attended his long ordeal with an intensity of interest that could hardly have been increased if all had ridden with him in his capsule. Indeed, it is probable that the voyageur himself experienced more calm than the multitudinous spectators who vicariously shared his adventure.

These first conquests of space by American and Soviet astronauts raise hopes less personal than those that concern the safety of heroes. They suggest that man again is upon the threshold of experiences that will broaden his horizons, multiply his perceptions, expand his knowledge and open up new vistas of achievement. We dare to hope that they and the greater conquest to come will put into the hands of man greater power to govern his environment than he ever has hitherto possessed, and that this power may be used for human betterment.

There is something in the very air of this space age that is not unlike the climate of another great age of discovery which took place in the 15th century. Then, as now, man was in a period of depression and anxiety. Samuel Eliot Morison has described that doubting decade that closed the 15th century:

"At the end of 1492 most men in Western Europe felt exceedingly gloomy about the future. Christian civilization appeared to be shrinking in area and dividing into hostile units. Institutions were decaying, well

meaning people were growing cynical or desperate. Islam was expanding at the expense of Christendom. Every effort to recover the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, touchstone of Christian prestige, had been a failure. The Ottoman Turks, after snuffing out all that remained of the Byzantine Empire, had overrun most of Greece, Albania, and Serbia; presently they would be hammering at the gates of Vienna."

The Nuremberg Chronicle, in a colophon dated July 12, 1492, left six blank pages on which to record the events from that date until the day of judgment, Morison recounts.

Then came an event that to 15th century Europe must have been quite as astonishing and breathtaking as the voyage of the *Friendship VII*. Into Lisbon harbor, came the *Nina*, sailing before a wintry gale to bring news of the discovery of the new world. That news changed the spirit of Europe. In Morison's words: "New ideas flared up throughout Italy, France, Germany, and the northern nations; faith in God revives and the human spirit is renewed."

So must these ventures into our space environment revive and renew the human spirit. And we are at the beginning. There will be dates as historic as those that mark the voyages of Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Balboa, Magellan, Hudson, and the Cabots. And there will be revolutions as great in human thought, science, philosophy, and religion.

The achievements of Astronaut John H. Glenn and his colleagues fulfill ambitions of the noblest sort. Francis Bacon has rightly said that ambitions are of three types: "The first is of those who desire to extend their own power in their native country, which kind is vulgar and degenerate. The second is of those who labor to extend the power of their country and its domination among men. This certainly has more dignity, though not less covetousness. But if a man endeavor to establish and extend the power and dominion of the human race over the universe, his ambition (if ambition it can be called) is without doubt both a more wholesome thing and a more noble than the other two."

The whole endeavor in outer space is marked by this nobility and lifted by it onto a plane that distinguishes all its exertions from those that attend the petty struggle for private place or public power. And such nobility, given expression in such spectacular achievements, surely must raise among men a standard more inspiring than any that derive from national, racial, and territorial ambition. What mortal competition can compare with that engendered by the endeavor to be the first to do the most for all mankind? Let there be more of such competition. Wherever men of courage and genius gather to advance these ends, may all the conditions of their enterprise have appropriate summary in the magic word that described throughout Colonel Glenn's triumphant flight: "Go."

[From the New York Times, Feb. 21, 1962]

ONE OF OUR FINEST HOURS

The event that all America and men of good will everywhere have long been waiting for has at last come to pass. It began at 9:47 on the morning of February 20. It ended 4 hours 56 minutes and 34 seconds later as time is measured by the clock. But in a sense time stood still as countless millions watched and indeed participated in one of the greatest dramatic events of modern times.

Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., was not the first human to orbit around the earth, nor was he the second. As the world knows, the Soviet cosmonauts Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov preceded him. But Colonel Glenn's achievement added a new dimension to man's conquest of space. The Gagarin

flight was carried out in absolute secrecy, while Titov's was not revealed until he had been safely launched into orbit. Nor was the world permitted to participate in the drama of his landing. In contrast, Colonel Glenn's demonstration was a feat in which the entire world was allowed to take part. It was not just one man going into orbit but, in a very real sense as President Kennedy said, it was the entire Nation, for "all of us had to work to put him there."

During the agonizing last hours of the countdown, as the Nation watched breathless over its television and the rest of the world listened over radio, countless millions were given the opportunity, as one viewer said, to "turn their hearts on simultaneously." It was in this respect that Colonel Glenn's achievement stood out.

It was not a mere technological triumph of a man in a machine. It was one of the great dramas of history, made great because millions of human beings were allowed to share in it. It was not the adventure of just one man; it was the great adventure of all mankind. And it showed the world the vast chasm that exists between the human spirit thriving in a free society, as contrasted with the way of life in a closed society.

Astronaut Glenn's flight marks the first step in America's program for the conquest of space. It will be followed by several more Mercury flights, to circle in ever greater numbers of orbits. Then will come Project Gemini, with larger satellites to carry 2 astronauts into orbit, to be followed by rendezvous and docking missions to assemble vast space ships in orbit. Then will come Project Apollo, a series of three-man flights, designed for the eventual round-trip journey of a three-man crew to the moon. And after that the planets.

As President Kennedy said, "We have a long way to go in the space race and we started late. This is the new ocean and we must sail on it and be in a position second to none." For man, as Goethe said, "demands from heaven its fairest stars, and nothing, whether near or far, can still the deep turbulence in his heart."

WILL CLAYTON: A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, Will Clayton is one of that small but fortunately growing group of Americans who have first made illustrious names for themselves in private business and have then gone on to distinguish themselves in the public service. Will Clayton is known both as one of the Nation's leading businessmen, a cofounder of the world-renowned cotton brokerage firm of Anderson, Clayton & Co., and as a Government official in several responsible positions including that of Under Secretary of State. There is, however, as we should note, a common interest which runs throughout his career, a firm and passionate dedication to the values of international commerce both for the prosperity of the United States and for the peace of the world. As recently as last October he wrote, together with Christian A. Herter:

We believe that the United States must form a trade partnership with the European Common Market and take the leadership in further expanding a free world economic community.

Let us note a few of the highlights of Will Clayton's career. William L. Clayton was born in 1880 on a cotton farm near Tupelo, Miss., the son of a railroad contractor. By the time he was 14, he

was through with his formal education—and was also the fastest stenographer in the town of Jackson, Tenn., where his family had moved when he was 6. Jerome Hill, a cotton factor from St. Louis, recognized young Clayton's ability and took him back to St. Louis with him as a secretary. From 1896 to 1904 he was in New York learning about the cotton business, and in the latter year moved to Oklahoma to organize a new cotton business, Anderson, Clayton & Co., with his brother-in-law, Frank E. Anderson, and his brother-in-law's brother, M. D. Anderson. The growth of the business was phenomenal. By the middle 1920's, Clayton's was the largest cotton firm in the world, buying and selling about 14 percent of the entire American cotton crop.

Well before America entered World War II, Will Clayton recognized its dangers to our Nation's security. On June 27, 1940, he said:

The future is so menacing that we must act as if we were already at war.

From the end of 1940 on, he held a series of increasingly important Government posts, among them Deputy Administrator, under Jesse Jones, of the Federal Loan Agency in charge of the purchase of critical and strategic materials; Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Surplus War Property Administrator; Assistant Secretary of State; and finally, in 1947, for a relatively brief period, Under Secretary of State in Charge of Economic Affairs. As one of the major proponents of the Marshall plan and one of those most responsible for the establishment of the International Trade Organization, Clayton has been aptly called the No. 1 architect of America's postwar foreign economic policy.

Although now in his ninth decade of life, Will Clayton appears to have lost none of his lifelong concern with the well-being of our country and the peace of the world. As he said in the report issued last October, already quoted above:

If the United States is to continue to meet its responsibilities of Western leadership in preserving the freedom of the Western World, it must again, as in 1947, put the national and international interest above the short-term special interest of its politically powerful minority groups. It cannot be repeated too often that communism is waging war against the West—relentlessly, craftily, cunningly. The West will lose this war unless it can maintain Western unity and can keep the contested countries independent and out of the Communist bloc.

Despite his interest in national and international affairs, Mr. Clayton has not overlooked his home State. He has supported moves for honest and progressive government in Texas and for progress in the government of his home city of Houston. I am grateful for his personal support and encouragement in many of my own efforts for better government in Texas.

Recently Mr. Clayton was honored by his fellow citizens in Houston, Tex., who joined with the Houston Rotary Club to salute this outstanding American. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the following newspaper ar-

ticles and editorials concerning the tribute to Mr. Clayton:

"Houstonians Pay Well-Deserved Tribute to William L. Clayton," from the Houston Post of Friday, February 16, 1962.

"Clayton Is Feted by Rotarians—Distinguished Citizen's Award Given Statesman," from the Houston Post of Friday, February 16, 1962.

"Good Citizen, Statesman: Today Houston Honors Diplomat Will Clayton," from the Houston Chronicle of Thursday, February 15, 1962.

"William L. Clayton Eminent World Citizen," from the Houston Chronicle of Thursday, February 15, 1962.

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

[From the Houston Post, Feb. 16, 1962]

HOUSTONIANS PAY WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM L. CLAYTON

There are few men that Houstonians honor and respect with greater unanimity than William L. Clayton, and there are few who deserve it more on the basis of both personal accomplishment and his contribution to his community, his State, his country and, indeed, the entire free world, which has been the beneficiary of his unusual talents and his expert knowledge in the field of economic affairs and international commerce.

The tribute that was paid him Thursday by the Houston Rotary Club was one in which the entire community joins with enthusiasm and sincerity. There was no special occasion for the salute, and none was needed to make it appropriate. It reflected only a desire on the part of his fellow Houstonians, among whom he has resided for nearly 45 years, to recognize the outstanding service which he has given in the public area and the example of good citizenship which he has maintained.

As a founder and executive of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Clayton has achieved great business success in his personal life. This success has been shared by Houston and has helped it to become one of the world's great ports. But no less valuable has been the service which he has given the Nation as a statesman of unusual insight and ability and as a specialist in a field that is notable for its complexity but which is of the most vital importance to the peace and progress of the Western World.

Called to Washington in 1940 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he worked first with Nelson Rockefeller as a Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, then as Deputy Federal Loan Administrator and Assistant Secretary of Commerce and, under President Truman, as Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

The free flow of international trade has been a continuing interest, and as Under Secretary of State George C. McGhee said Thursday, Clayton properly can be regarded, along with Jean Monnet of France, as a co-father of the European Common Market which is the basis for the unprecedented prosperity which Western Europe, reconstructed since World War II, is enjoying today.

And as McGhee also observed, Clayton is, as much as anyone else, a father of the Marshall plan which made the European recovery possible.

At the age of 82, Clayton could, if he chose, look back upon an unusual career with great satisfaction. But he is still looking forward, and his most recent contribution to the Nation has been as cochairman with former Secretary of State Christian Herter of the U.S. Citizens Committee on NATO. This group has as its concern the establishment of economic relationship be-

tween the members of the Atlantic community which will be to their mutual benefit.

The Post is happy to join with the Rotary Club and the rest of the community in paying tribute to the distinguished citizen.

[From the Houston Post, Feb. 16, 1962]

CLAYTON IS FETED BY ROTARIANS—DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS AWARD GIVEN STATESMAN
(By Ellen Middlebrook)

The man who jotted down a memo that provided the concept of the Marshall plan was honored in Houston Thursday as a "world statesman."

W. L. Clayton, cofounder of Anderson, Clayton & Co.; a longtime servant of the U.S. Government, and effective advocate of freer world trade, was presented with the Distinguished Citizens Award by the Houston Rotary Club.

As George C. McGhee, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, traced the career of the internationally known Houstonian and praised him for his great vision, Clayton sat at the head table and watched him with interest.

Clayton's four daughters, also at the head table, wiped occasional tears from their eyes but the honoree maintained poise throughout the ceremonies and also later as he accepted the award with these words:

"I have a genuine feeling of unworthiness but I wouldn't be human if I were not also very proud today."

Under Secretary McGhee, who was Clayton's assistant when Clayton was Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, told how his ideas were fundamental to the postwar economic recovery of Britain, Europe, Greece, and Turkey.

McGhee said the Marshall plan ranks as one of the greatest acts of international generosity of all time and that it put Europe back on the road to a remarkable economic recovery.

He described Clayton's role as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana in 1948.

The Conference produced the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which has served since then as the basic arrangement for freer postwar trade among the countries of the free world," McGhee said.

He also spoke of Clayton's vigorous support of Atlantic Union.

"He participated in the January 1962 meeting in Paris of citizen delegates to the Atlantic Convention of NATO nations," McGhee said.

"This group issued the Declaration of Paris, which laid down a forward looking program for greater cohesion among the Atlantic nations. It calls upon the governments of the NATO countries 'to draw up plans within 2 years for the creation of an Atlantic community suitably organized to meet the political, military, and economic challenges of this era.'"

Describing Clayton's fight for freer world trade, McGhee said:

"Mr. Clayton was encouraged when on January 1, 1959, the first step was taken in the implementation of the European Common Market.

"He said that if the United States would seize the leadership of this world economic revolution, the job could be effectively finished in 10 years.

"Last August Mr. Clayton said that to protect our world trade we must sooner or later join the Common Market. Furthermore, the Common Market idea was catching on in the world; it was new and dynamic and gave hope that broader horizons of economic and political progress might be opening up."

These ideas were enlarged upon in a report Clayton and former Secretary of State Christian Herter made to the Joint Economic

Committee of the Congress and it served as background for President Kennedy's January 24 message to the Congress, McGhee said.

"The Presidential message constitutes another milestone in the long struggle to bring about the freer movements of trade among nations," he said.

"In it, the President explained the fundamental new developments, including growth of the European Common Market which had made obsolete our traditional trade policy. He asked the Congress for a Trade Expansion Act appropriate to meet the new situation."

McGhee said Clayton now moves back and forth between Houston, Washington, New York, and Europe, supporting the principle that freer trade between America and the Common Market would bolster the economy of the entire free world.

He said the American people are being tested now, as they were when the Marshall plan was proposed, as to whether they can rise above the habits of the past and respond to the leadership of men such as Will Clayton in shaping a future on behalf of freedom.

A letter presented to Clayton from President Kennedy commended him for a "record of long and wise service to our Government."

"Your ideas and advice contributed richly to the development of new directions in international policy," the President wrote.

Gail Whitcomb presented the Rotary award which cited Clayton for his untiring and unselfish contribution to the preservation of the principles and ideals of the free world.

Many of Clayton's friends and relatives were on hand for the ceremonies. His four daughters are Mrs. W. St. John Garwood, of Austin; Mrs. Benjamin M. Baker, of Baltimore; and Mrs. S. M. McAshan, Jr., and Mrs. J. M. Johnson, of Houston.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Feb. 15, 1962]

GOOD CITIZEN, STATESMAN—TODAY HOUSTON HONORS DIPLOMAT WILL CLAYTON

(By Gilles Swinkels)

This is Will Clayton Day in Houston. William L. Clayton of 5300 Caroline, former Under Secretary of State and one of the founders of Anderson, Clayton & Co., a world-wide cotton and food firm, received the community's tribute for achievements as a statesman and a business leader.

Mayor Lewis Cutrer proclaimed Will Clayton Day "in recognition of one whose character so completely exemplifies all those cherished principles of democracy upon which the United States of America was founded and grew into the greatest Nation in the world."

The tribute was planned by the Rotary Club of Houston, which invited George C. McGhee, Dallas oilman, ex-U.S. Ambassador to Turkey and Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, to speak at its Will Clayton Day luncheon in the Rice Hotel. McGhee was associated with Clayton in the Department of State during the administration of President Harry S. Truman.

Clayton also has served as an Assistant Secretary of Commerce under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Thus, much of the latter part of his life has been devoted to affairs of Government and trade policies.

At 82, Clayton wears this eminence naturally, as if he had always expected it, even though he attended only seven grades in school.

His opinions are firm, and spoken clearly.

One recent Sunday morning, only a few hours before he flew to Paris to attend the Atlantic convention of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations, he stood in front of one of his Thomas Gainsborough paintings and spoke of world affairs.

There was no passion in his voice, no contempt for political opponents, none of the intonations that could indicate how deeply he was involved in the future of world trade and the Atlantic Community.

Gradually, while I listened, I felt myself being drawn into a world in which frontiers no longer exist.

Will Clayton had come far in life.

If you scan his biographical data, he appears to be nothing more than one of the many Texans who made his first million before he was 25.

He was born February 7, 1880, on a cotton farm near Tupelo, Miss.

At 15, he mastered shorthand and typing. He left school after seven grades, and went to work as a \$65-a-month clerk of the chancery court in Jackson, Miss.

To make extra money, he also worked as a public stenographer in a Jackson hotel.

HILL A FACTOR

It was there that he met Jerome Hill, a cotton factor from St. Louis, who induced him to leave his home and work for him as a secretary.

In 1887, Clayton accompanied Hill to New York where they both went to work for the American Cotton Co. Clayton became its treasurer in 1904.

In the meantime, he worked like a slave, took French lessons, and read everything available on the cotton industry.

In 1905, Clayton and Monroe Anderson and Frank Anderson formed Anderson, Clayton & Co. Their capital—\$9,000.

They began buying cotton from local gins and from merchants in towns and villages. Because of their knowledge of markets, they bought the cotton most in demand and sold it to American mills and to European importers for a profit.

Most American cotton merchants in those days were content to sell their export cotton to foreign merchants and let it go at that. The foreign merchants then took their profit, which increased the price spread between the farmer and the foreign mill.

Clayton was among the first to see the advantage of setting up European offices and selling direct to mills in England, Russia, and Italy.

The company grew into a worldwide firm, which is still growing. It recently entered the food field.

Clayton worked hard to build the Anderson, Clayton empire.

BEAT WALL STREET

He championed southern delivery, that famous agreement after which it was no longer needed to ship cotton to New York, only to get it shipped back to the southern mills after it had proved its physical presence to the New York brokers.

After Clayton's determined effort, Houston, Mobile, Galveston, New Orleans, Savannah, and Charleston were designated as ports of delivery. Cotton could be delivered there instead of New York. This ended the squeeze on New York futures by speculators.

At the same time, Clayton started to write essays on world trade. They included such famous publications as "The Struggle for the World's Cotton Market," "Tariff—False Talisman for Future Prosperity," "The Domestic Allotment Plan," and "Our Vanishing Cotton Markets."

All of these achievements led to his Government appointment under President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1940, where he went to work with Nelson Rockefeller as Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Next, he became Deputy Federal Loan Administrator, then Assistant Secretary of Commerce and, under Truman, Under Secretary of State in Charge of Economic Affairs.

In 1940 he resigned as chairman of the board of Anderson, Clayton, to devote himself entirely to Government affairs.

Clayton is now cochairman with former Secretary of State, Christian Herter, of the U.S. Citizens Committee on NATO. Their efforts have focused attention on the European Common Market, the Atlantic community, and the proposal for establishment of an Atlantic youth and education program.

Will Clayton has come far in life.

From the day he set out in 1885, against his mother's will, saying: "You mustn't hold me back. I can never make a decent living here," he has lost battles and won them.

Jesse Jones, another Houstonian whose counsel was sought by the Government, and founder of the many businesses known as the Jones Interests, occasionally was an opponent. He once introduced Clayton: "While I am not in agreement with the plan he advocates, there is no one on earth for whom I have higher regard."

In October 1947, I. F. Stone, a well-known journalist, wrote: "This lean Texan, with the tired eagle expression, is fighting a losing battle for free trade."

UNAFRAID

Later, in the same article, he stated: "One felt of Clayton that he was not afraid of bogeymen, that he was big enough to try to understand the differences in the world, and that he was genuinely desirous of peace."

When I left him that Sunday, he went back to what he called his bench in the sun before driving to the airport for his flight to Paris.

"Whenever there is a problem that needs special attention, I save it for my 1-hour sun doze in the afternoon," said Clayton. "An old habit I picked up in Geneva while I was there to sign the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1947."

[From the Houston Chronicle, Feb. 15, 1962]

WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, EMINENT WORLD CITIZEN
Today is Will Clayton Day in Houston.

Our city is used to eminent men—to successful men. We have had our share, and more, and we will go on having them. This is fair exchange in the best American tradition; a wonderful testimony to the way a free society uses and rewards its citizens.

But even in such distinguished company, Will Clayton is outstanding. His was the traditional humble beginning of the last years of the last century when young men moved away from farms and small towns into the mainstream of a nation rapidly becoming a world power. They made it one.

They made up rules for this new world as they went along, but they never lost sight of fundamental rules they brought with them.

Diligence, honesty, intelligence, perseverance—these all have a copybook ring. But it is a good copybook, and it served Will Clayton well. He helped found Anderson, Clayton on a shoestring, and then built it to the largest enterprise of its kind in the world.

At a time when some men would have thought of retiring, he moved into a new field—Government service—and carved a second, distinguished career.

Will Clayton is old now, but his ideas and his ideals are still fresh and bright. Time is but one dimension to a man who has lived so usefully.

THE GRAND DESIGN TAKES SHAPE

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled, "The Grand Design Takes Shape," in the February 1962, issue of Harper's magazine, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

In my opinion, this article by Mr. Joseph Kraft is a most important one, for

it gives a new dimension of meaning to the President's trade program. What Mr. Kraft says, in effect, is that from a trade partnership among the Atlantic Community nations can emerge a full partnership involving not only economic but greater military and political cooperation as well. I commend this article to the earnest attention of each Senator.

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

THE GRAND DESIGN TAKES SHAPE

(By Joseph Kraft)

"This is not speculation about some grand design for the future," President Kennedy said in his trade speech to the National Association of Manufacturers on December 6. But there is in the administration speculation about a grand design. It is a design for Atlantic partnership. If it has not crystallized at the very top, it represents views widely and strongly held in parts of the White House, the State and Defense Departments, and the Congress. It is likely to mark, along with the Marshall plan and NATO, another spectacular leap in this country's remarkable transit from isolation to international engagement.

Exactly what new structural forms will emerge is not yet certain. No more is it clear precisely what steps lie ahead. In the progress from idea to institution, there must be a knitting of bone to bone, and a breathing in of life: organic growth. What is clear, and what is new, is that the Kennedy administration has found—in foreign-trade policy—a functional means for setting the process in motion. It is also clear that the process will go across the board. Besides economic harmony, it was involve more military and political cooperation.

Undoubtedly, the birth pangs will be severe. "Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter," the French say: You have to step backward, the better to jump forward. For this country the backward step may be as painful as the liquidation of empire has been for Britain and France. It means renunciation of the myth that there is an American patent on supremacy in world affairs. But with sacrifice go immense opportunities. Atlantic partnership will confront the Soviet bloc with a force such as the world has never known. It—and perhaps it alone—will be of a scale to cope with the tasks of developing the southern continents. And the process of creation is likely to yield for this country some surprising benefits: a shaking of the economy that will sweep aside structural obstacles to much faster growth; a clearing of the political air that will blow away the negative majorities and frustrated ideologies of the recent past. For what is emerging is a unifying intellectual principle for the New Frontier—a way to keep the country on the move.

THE SHORTEST CENTURY

When World War II began there were eight great powers; when it ended, only one. Germany, Japan, France, and Italy had been defeated and occupied. Britain had only just survived. China, in similar condition, was rent by civil war. Though victorious, and with its troops spilling over Eastern Europe, Russia, literally decimated, was on the point of exhaustion. The United States, by contrast, had upped national income by half, spread its forces across the globe, and acquired a monopoly on a decisive strategic weapon. It attained, in the aftermath of near-universal disaster, an eminence far in excess of its relative strength in population and resources, and thus there was born the myth of the American century. The predictable recovery of the rest of the world, however, has made it the shortest hundred years

in history. Largely illusory to begin with, this country's seemingly assured predominance has been called into question by an overwhelming problem; a challenge direct; and a friendly rivalry.

The overwhelming problem, of course, is the problem of the underdeveloped countries. What they seek is the establishment of modern nation-states with roughly the American standard of living. What they lack sounds like a litany of the damned: they lack capital; they lack skills; they lack energy and other resources; they lack political forms, social structures, administrative routines, well-demarcated frontiers, and homogeneous populations. (Every India has a Goa and every Congo a Katanga.) No man can tell how the gap will be closed. How much, for instance, does Latin America need? But there is taking place a total transformation on a universal scale. It will affect three continents engrossing half of the world's land surface and more than half of its population. It will demand transfers of capital that make the present flow look a pittance. It will last this century and beyond. Moreover, in the non-Marxian sense at least, the process of change will almost certainly be revolutionary. Wherever underdeveloped countries have begun to move, there is apparent a moralistic tone in foreign affairs, and in domestic politics a motif of good guy against bad guy, rich against poor, weak against strong, innocent against corrupt. For the political equivalent of development is convulsion, a turn of the wheel leading to rule by the oppressed. Whether that turbulent process can be held within peaceful bounds—as it has been so far—is very doubtful. It is in any case clear that the United States cannot manage the process alone. Cuba, a speck of sand on a wide strand, affords an example of the grief that comes from trying.

The challenge direct, of course, comes from the Soviet Union. Since the war, Russia has steadily made the kind of progress implicit in a large and rapidly growing population, abundant natural resources, and a highly centralized government, prepared to manipulate men and resources ruthlessly in the interests of national power. While Russia's gross national product is today only a little better than half that of this country, its rate of growth is more than double: 7 percent against 3 percent over the past decade, according to most reliable estimates. By 1975, Soviet national product will be about three-quarters of this country's. Even that measure is deceptive, for thanks to centralized control and lower consumer expectations, the Soviets channel a far larger portion of their wealth to the turbines of national strength. Probably twice as large a share of national product goes into defense. For investment in new enterprise they set aside more than 25 percent of gross national product, as against less than 20 percent for the United States. They already have better than 10 percent more trained scientists and engineers than this country and are graduating every year more than three-quarters as many as this country turns out. Certainly in some key areas, notably space, the Russians have outpaced this country.

Nor can it be assumed that Soviet economic strength rests on starving the consumer; while consumption levels are undoubtedly low, over the past 5 years the annual per capita improvement seems to compare favorably with consumption growth in the United States. The repeated pledge to overtake and surpass the United States is no idle boast. As Abram Bergson writes in his monumental study of Soviet income, "Khrushchev's plans for the future may often be overoptimistic, but they have a basis in fact." With that basis in fact, the Russians have been able to hold together an extensive bloc, and to mount steadily increasing pressures against the most con-

spicuous hangovers from the era of American supremacy: West Berlin and the strongly pro-Western (not to say client) regimes of southeast Asia.

The friendly rivalry comes, of course, from Western Europe. Not only has the Continent recovered, but it has enjoyed a heady boom. There was a German miracle, then a French miracle, now an Italian miracle which promises to wipe out within 5 years one of the world's chronic unemployment problems. The sign and agent of the comeback has been the European Economic Community, or Common Market, now joining 6 West European nations, but soon to include probably another 10, Britain among them. Together they will comprise, not a dozen or so tails wagged by a big American dog, but an independent force of undoubted potency. They will have a population (256 million) larger than that of Russia or the United States; a steel capacity below this country's but higher than Russia's; a rate of growth higher than this country's and only a shade below Russia's. They will comprise, by far, the world's fastest-growing market for consumer goods.

European growth, to be sure, has not been directed against the United States, but it has nevertheless posed problems. European goods have displaced American wares not only in parts of Europe and "third markets," but to some extent in this country too. European accumulation of dollar holdings has been at least the proximate cause of this country's balance-of-payments difficulties, and conversion of these dollars has led to the gold drain. That drain, in turn, has sharpened American pleas that Europe shoulder a larger part of the burden of defending the free world, and helping the underdeveloped one. Thus many Europeans who counted it the height of ambition to achieve a "third force" now speak of themselves as the "first force."

The collision of these three sets of developments has produced, since 1957, a nearly universal malaise in this country. The nation had been true to its best principles. It had virtually wiped out poverty at home. It had followed peaceful policies in the world, and in some cases made unparalleled peacetime sacrifices for the benefit of other peoples. But the result was not the unbought ease of life. It was sputnik and the U-2 incident and Berlin; it was the balance-of-payments crisis and the small European car; it was Castro in Cuba and a lack of sympathetic approval almost everywhere else in the southern continents. And it gave rise in this country to a discouragement with the apparatus of politics and an ill-concealed wish for some forceful expression of authority: the program of the radical right.

EUROPE DISCOVERED AGAIN

The grand design is grand precisely because it gives promise of dealing with all these problems. Its essence is creative harmony between the United States and Europe. It would bring together in a working Atlantic partnership two separate but equal entities. On the one hand would be this country with its special ties to Canada, Latin America, and the Pacific, notably Japan. On the other would be Western Europe with its special ties in Africa and the Dominions of the Commonwealth. Between them, the two entities would command the overwhelming majority of the world's technical skills, financial resources, consuming power, and productive capacity. By cooperative arrangement, the two partners would first adjust mutual differences; and then, while combining forces to hold Communist aggression in check, apply their manifold strengths to the harmonious development of the southern continents.

Thinking along these lines has been going on for years in various bureaus of the State

Department and Pentagon, in the Congress and the White House, and in the nest of universities and semiprivate agencies that serve so often as intellectual pacemakers for the Government. NATO, as early as 1949, carried the seeds of Atlantic partnership, but at that time the European countries were too weak, and too uncertain about the German problem, to hold up an end by themselves. Though other issues—Korea, Indochina, Berlin, for instance—came to dominate the news, the notion of Atlantic partnership hung on, notably among those who watched close up the progressive revival and unification of Europe. These included practically everyone of eminence in the making of foreign policy over the past 15 years; for example, Harriman, McCloy, Bruce, and Fulbright. But particularly important were, in the Truman administration, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who shared the idea with his Policy Planning Chief, Paul Nitze; his Economic Under Secretary, Will Clayton; and the editor of his papers, McGeorge Bundy; and, during the Eisenhower administration, the Ambassador in Paris, Douglas Dillon; the head of Policy Planning, Robert Bowie; and the second Secretary of State, Christian Herter.

To that list, the Kennedy administration added one central figure: George Ball. Ball had been for 15 years the Washington representative of the chief architect of the European Community—Jean Monnet. As a task-force master in the Kennedy campaign, he had supervised penetrating studies of American foreign trade and balance-of-payments problems. In January 1961 he became Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and in November the Under Secretary. Into his office he brought three gifted State Department career men: Robert Schaezel, Stanley Cleveland, and Arthur Hartman—all of them long versed in the European story. Another Ball associate, Myer Rashish—a chief aide on the task-force studies and formerly staff director on Representative HALE BOGGS' Foreign Trade Subcommittee—went to the White House as deputy to the vigorous Philadelphia banker, Howard Petersen, in a special office studying American trade problems.

Even before that, the revival of Europe had led to certain ad hoc approaches toward partnership. In the economic field, in 1959, Douglas Dillon had proposed to turn the European agency for receiving American aid into an Office of Economic Cooperation and Development, linking European representatives with those from Canada and the United States. In the military field, in 1960, Secretary Herter had proposed that if the European NATO countries could get together on strategic and tactical questions, a nuclear deterrent, in the form of the Polaris submarine, might be put at the disposition of NATO.

Both these leads were energetically followed in the Kennedy administration. Backed by Under Secretary Ball and Dillon, who had taken over at Treasury, the OECD treaty went through the Congress in 1961. A high-level interdepartmental committee to study NATO was set up under Dean Acheson, including Nitze, now an Assistant Secretary for Defense; Bowie, then back at Harvard; and Henry Owen from the Policy Planning Council. Technically the committee wound up its work with a report (confirming the Herter proposals but adding important safeguards against diffusion of nuclear weapons) last May. But informal discussions continued. In one talk—between Bowie and Owen at the Department in September 1961—the idea of Atlantic partnership emerged clearly. Owen arranged for Bowie to outline his views at two high-level State Department-White House meetings. Among those included were McGeorge Bundy, the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs; his deputy and

later policy planning Chief, Walt Rostow from the White House; and Schaezel and Cleveland from Ball's office. The meetings were held on October 13 and October 17. The Atlantic idea, accordingly, was explicitly in the air.

Still these were merely ideas, bold but naked. Unfortified by anything but the vaguest general interest, they lacked also a mechanism for getting into motion: a means of political engagement. As it happened, there was thrown up in the fall of 1961 a starting mechanism deeply engaging private interest. It emerged from developments in the European Economic Community.

THE SCENT OF HARD CASH

"Europe has taken for me the value of a country." Metternich wrote in 1824 to Wellington, who did not understand. The Common Market is a little like that. The expression of a mystic, and heavily endowed with supernatural features, it goes beyond mere analysis. It denotes invisible bonds of kinship, ties that make for what has rightly been called (by Walter Hallstein, president of the European Commission) membership in the great European family. But the Common Market also has some obvious visible features.

It was set up by the Rome treaty of March 25, 1957, among the European six: France, Italy, West Germany, and the Benelux countries. It provides for the gradual leveling of virtually all barriers to the free flow of men, goods, and money among member states. Thus under Common Market arrangements, the Volkswagen concern in West Germany can sell its cars duty free on the French market—and everywhere else within the community. By the same token, Renault in France has a free crack at the German automobile buyer and his fellows elsewhere in the Community. But while fostering free trade among member states, the Rome treaty also provides for a common external tariff which all member states must apply against goods from the outside. Made up of the average of the old tariffs of the individual states, the common external tariff lowers some duties while raising others. Automobile tires from the outside world will eventually have to go against an 18-percent tariff applying to all Common Market countries. That is lower than the former Italian tariff, 28 percent; but higher than the old West German duty, which was zero.

Inevitably, the very existence of the common external tariff has enormous impact on the outside states. On the one hand it is almost bound to discriminate against non-members. The tire manufacturer who shipped wares duty free to West Germany obviously suffers when, under the new arrangement, he has to pay an 18-percent duty; particularly as his French competitor, being inside the Common Market, can continue to sell tires in West Germany without a tariff. Even in selling in Italy, where the duty comes down from 28 to 18 percent, the outside manufacturer is at a disadvantage; for there too his French competitor sells duty free. On the other hand, the Common Market countries represent the world's second richest and fastest-growing market—notably for consumer goods, agricultural products, and basic commodities. For those outside countries who wish access to these rich selling opportunities, the Common Market is prepared to make two kinds of accommodations. It will accept new members, providing they subscribe to the Community's principles; or, it will negotiate reciprocal tariff concessions.

The pull-and-push effect of the Common Market was markedly evident in the long tug of war with Britain. At the outset, British membership seemed to be excluded by traditional insularity, and the system of preferences for Commonwealth products which ran athwart Europe's common ex-

ternal tariff. Britain, however, must export to live—and particularly to the Common Market countries which take 15 percent of her products. Thus the Macmillan government was under mounting pressure from all major British producers to get a foot inside the common external tariff wall.

It first tried in direct negotiations with Common Market officials to win tariff concessions without yielding sovereignty or Commonwealth preference. These talks collapsed in March 1959. To strengthen its bargaining position Britain in November 1959 formed the European Free Trade Association (EFTA, or Outer Seven) with six other European nations outside the Common Market: Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. On paper, EFTA provided for gradual reductions of tariff barriers among member states while allowing each to maintain tariff schedules as it wished against the outside world. In fact, EFTA was a device for putting the squeeze on West Germany, which sends over a quarter of its manufactured exports to the countries in the EFTA group. The theory was that West Germany, fearful of losing EFTA markets, would put pressure on its Common Market partners to make tariff concessions.

The riposte of the Common Market was to crowd on more sail. On May 12, 1960, it announced a decision to accelerate the schedule for elimination of all tariffs among members and for application of the common external tariff to the outside world. The decision had the effect of offering to West Germany immediate replacement inside the Common Market for export sales lost in EFTA. In going along, West Germany threw in decisively with the European Community. Britain was not slow to draw conclusions. Within a matter of weeks a meeting between De Gaulle and Macmillan opened the path that led to Britain's announcement, on July 31, 1961, that she would seek membership in the European Community. The pull of export markets, in short, had won over the Commonwealth, and over Englishry itself.

BEGAT BY GATT

With Britain (and the other EFTA countries) entering the fold, the American number came up. To be sure, this country, with a broad and relatively prosperous home market absorbing 95 percent of domestic production, was under only limited immediate pressure for export outlets. Distance from Europe—not to mention the Constitution—ruled out any early prospect of American affiliation with the Common Market. So did American commercial ties with Japan and Latin America. As the President put it, speaking at least for those in Government: "I have not heard proposed that the United States should become a member of the Common Market."

Still, this country had some manifestly important interests to work out with the Common Market. For one thing the United States wanted assurances the external tariff would not exclude agricultural commodities—many of them in surplus here—from the growing European markets for grains, meat, and tobacco. For another, the United States wanted to block any big hikes in industrial tariffs—the more so as sluggish American demand has suggested the future need of wider foreign markets. Third, it had a very big stake in trying to safeguard the export interests of Latin America and Japan against discrimination by the Common Market. All these claims it raised in August 1961, at the appropriate international forum—GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), which sits in almost continuous session in Geneva.

GATT negotiations are secret, and the details of the talks have not been disclosed. But the general outline is clear. When the United States presented its claims, the Com-

mon Market negotiators, while reserving their stand on agriculture and exports from Latin America and Japan, countered with an offer to reduce industrial tariffs across the board by 20 percent. What, they in effect asked the American negotiators, did the United States have to offer in return?

It was, to put it mildly, an embarrassing question. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which governs American policy on concessions, has been renewed successively since 1934; but since 1951 with increasing restrictions; among them the peril-point and escape-clause procedures, forbidding concessions that threaten "injury" to domestic industry. Under the terms of the 1958 renewal, the American negotiators at Geneva had virtually nothing to trade against the Common Market offer of a 20-percent cut. Where the Europeans were proffering across-the-board terms, the Americans had to offer their terms item by item. On at least one item (automobiles) the American offer was contemptuously dismissed by the Europeans as "worthless." By mid-September, the Geneva talks were running into the ground. It was clear that unless the United States was able to hold out promise of substantial revisions in the Trade Agreements Act, the GATT conference would collapse. The issue was up to Washington.

MARRIAGE OF TRUE MINDS

Inside the administration, two groups had been preparing for renewal of the Trade Agreements Act against anticipated resistance in the Congress. One was the office of Under Secretary Ball in the State Department. The other was the special White House office headed by Howard Petersen. While basically in agreement on long-range objectives, the two groups at the outset varied in their approach to the tactical problem of getting around anticipated congressional opposition.

The Ball group favored a radical revision of the Trade Agreements Act, with authority for the President to deal on an across-the-board basis, and to make very deep cuts. To get around the political problem, it favored letting the present Trade Act expire, and then writing a new bill for submission to a new Congress in 1963. The Petersen group favored renewal of the act in 1962. As a concession to congressional opinion, it offered retention of some of the act's restrictive features, including peril-point procedures.

Between these two positions, during the month of October, there took place behind the scenes a complex bureaucratic debate. On both sides there was give and take, an articulation of points left shadowy, and in some instances a reversal of position. The upshot was reinforced harmony on principle, and a double knockout on tactical details. Against the Ball proposal for waiting a year, it was effectively argued that in allowing the act to lapse, the administration would lose the initiative. Against the Petersen proposal for renewal with limited changes, it was effectively argued that the President needed far more authority. After hearing both proposals and criticisms, the President bought the boldest features of each plan. He decided to move in 1962, as recommended by Petersen, while seeking major revision, as recommended by Ball. But with both sets of recommended concessions cut away, the Trade Act proposals were politically naked. "For this one," a White House adviser said, "we need more than a league of women voters."

At that point the stage was set for the grand design. On the one hand, Atlantic partnership held out the kind of broad, general appeal necessary to push renewal of the Trade Act through the Congress. On the other, the act was a means of dropping the Atlantic partnership into the hopper of interest politics. In the last week of October, by a process difficult to trace but familiar in

government, the logic of the merger suddenly asserted itself. In many minds, in many places, the Trade Act was fused with Atlantic partnership.

The merger expressed itself almost at once in a campaign of public enlightenment that was neither quite spontaneous nor wholly coordinated. Under Secretary Ball kicked off on November 1 in a speech to the Foreign Trade Convention in New York entitled "Threshold of a New Trading World." Next day, in the first of six reports by various hands to Representative Boggs Foreign Trade Subcommittee, Messrs. Herter and Clayton emphasized the need to take "a new giant step." Three days later, in the second of the reports, Congressman HENRY REUSS, of Wisconsin, outlined "The Task for 1962: A Free World Community." Within the next week, Secretaries Rusk, Dillon, Hodges, and Goldberg had all addressed themselves to the issue. Within the month, Walt Rostow in a speech had pronounced the words "Atlantic partnership."

Public reaction was surprisingly favorable. George Meany put big labor behind a more liberal trade bill almost at once. Informal indications of support came from the principal farm organizations. Large segments of the business community expressed approval. So did magazines and papers, from the New York Times to the San Francisco Examiner. And a strange restraint marked a series of hearings called by Representative JOHN H. DENT, from a district in Pennsylvania likely to be hard hit by imports of pottery and glass. At one point, in evident exasperation, Mr. DENT indicated that to get witnesses he might have to use the subpoena power.

In that climate the President broached to the country a position later formally affirmed in the state of the Union message. He called, in his December 6 speech to the NAM, for "a new American trade initiative which will make it possible for * * * two great markets to be harnessed together in a team capable of pulling the full weight of our common military, economic, and political aspirations."

WHAT'S IN IT FOR US

The issue is now in the lap of an unknowable god: the Congress. No one even vaguely familiar with past tariff debates can expect easy passage. Traditionally, the external duty has been among the most divisive national issues. A tax on tea had at least something to do with the American Revolution. Not slavery, but the tariff produced John Calhoun and the States rights doctrine of nullification. Congressman DENT has already given a foretaste of what is in store.

"I am no more a protectionist than the President," he has said. "I am a survivalist."

But once the congressional corner is rounded, then the path ahead becomes clear. The administration can resume the GATT negotiations with tools that make agreement possible with, at least, more liberal treatment of industrial exports from this country. With any kind of luck in that field, it will be able to take the lead on cooperative approaches to a wide range of problems.

First on the agenda are the issues now dividing the West. By cooperative action, it would be possible to block out a common agricultural policy, providing for a gradual phasing out of inefficient producers—notably in West Germany—while assuring continuing markets to efficient producers in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia. A similar approach could ease greatly the balance-of-payments problem. Jointly the United States and the West European countries can make available a truly enormous reserve (over \$30 billion in gold) to discourage speculative runs on the dollar. Consultation on interest rates can avoid the sharp imbalance which sometimes draws

large sums of short-run capital away from this country. And the day may come when there will be a Europe-wide currency that will take some of the pressure off the dollar.

By itself, a better working relationship among the Western countries will be of great use in dealing effectively with the Soviet Union—notably through NATO. The alliance is now in painful disarray. On the one hand this country feels rightly that the European allies are not doing nearly enough to carry their share of the defense burden, especially in providing conventional forces. On the other hand, the Europeans argue that the provision of conventional forces is a "mug's game," the more so as they are coming to doubt—or at least say they are coming to doubt—that an American President would use nuclear weapons in defense of Europe, if it meant exposing this country to nuclear attack.

In keeping with that logic, the French are now trying to build an independent, national nuclear capability. If France succeeds, West Germany will assuredly not sit on its hands. Chancellor Adenauer, a far better European than any of his successors is likely to be, has already made rumblings. And these are being echoed by the man in the Strasse. "I have two nephews," a West German recently told the Bonn correspondent of the New York Times. "Do you think they're going to stand and fight with rifles against the Russian atom bombs?"

One way to head off the drive toward national nuclear capabilities in Europe is to provide a joint NATO nuclear capability. But it is by no means clear how that might work, or whether, indeed, it could be so arranged as to prevent development of independent nuclear forces. A far more promising suggestion was made by Alastair Buchan, a British defense expert, in the January 1962 Foreign Affairs. It is that the civilian leadership of the European countries be taken into the process of American strategic planning—hitherto a province reserved, in NATO, for the American military. Buchan argues that, with a truer grasp of the strategic realities and with a voice in shaping plans, the Europeans would settle down to building conventional forces, while abandoning the wasteful pursuit of national nuclear capabilities. In any event, a drawing together of the NATO allies is in the cards. As Buchan observes: "The restored pride of Europe will make the countries that compose it play a critical or even obstructive role in the formation of allied policy, unless a means can be found which enables them to play a constructive one."

Increasing solidarity in NATO is likely to strike a sour note in at least some of the underdeveloped countries. These at the outset are apt to regard Atlantic partnership as a rich man's club—worse, a white, rich man's club. But in fact, Atlantic partnership offers perhaps the most useful base from which the Western countries can make a genuine contribution to the development of the southern continents.

Together the Atlantic countries—and only the Atlantic countries—can ante up the huge sums necessary for loans and grants. Together the Atlantic countries—and only the Atlantic countries—can provide something much more important: stable, quota- and duty-free markets for the basic commodities which are the principal current source of income for the underdeveloped world. Moreover, together the Atlantic countries—and only the Atlantic countries—can provide what the newly independent countries will find most imperative at the stage of development which is just around the corner. That is markets for the products of light industry. Thus, far from being a thorn in the flesh of the southern continents, Atlantic partnership is a prerequisite for anything like orderly development.

Even if those goals should prove unattainable, and they may, the process of reaching

for them could have a profoundly beneficial effect on the United States. Politically, Atlantic partnership will require pragmatic legislation. Programs will fill the void that has been occupied for the past decade by nonproductive, not to say bogus, issues. Instead of plunging into the constitutional thickets of the Bricker amendment, instead of indulging moral indignation in the matter of corruption, instead of exercising hindsight wisdom about who lost China, or Cuba, the Congress will be confronted with measures adjusting defense, trade, aid, and tax policies to the requirements of Atlantic partnership. Not only will the tone of politics pick up, but on the record there is no reason to believe that, faced with pragmatic choices, the representatives of the American people will make the wrong decisions.

Economically, Atlantic partnership will mean much rougher going for the marginal industries and depressed areas that are already in so much trouble. At the same time there should be a growth of action in the most efficient sectors of the economy. Presumably, there will occur a massive transfer, spurred by Government assistance, from noncompetitive enterprises and dwindling communities to those with a real future. Over the long pull, the large mass of the population that is a standing block to economic growth, the mass dependent upon subsidies, or featherbedding, or monopoly prices, or arranged quotas, will be winked out.

For the inner meaning of the grand design is partnership in growth. The United States will be plugged into the dynamism of Western Europe. The Old World will be called in to redress the balance of the New.

THE TRADE EXTENSION ACT

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point an editorial appearing in the Washington Daily News, a Scripps-Howard newspaper, on January 26, 1962.

This editorial sets forth clearly, concisely, and logically some of the most forceful arguments for lowering our tariffs against the goods of friendly nations.

As the editorial points out, "the progress and prosperity of the United States are at stake in this further break with economic isolationism."

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

TRADE EXTENSION ACT

The approaching crisis in U.S. trade with the world is clearly illustrated through one example cited by President Kennedy in his special message to Congress urging passage of the Trade Extension Act of 1962.

The United States and West Germany compete, for instance, for the markets of France, both paying the same French tariffs. But under terms of the new European Common Market, tariff walls between Germany and France gradually will be torn down. Unless the United States can negotiate comparable tariff concessions, we stand to lose business in the rapidly growing west European market.

The Trade Extension Act is designed to give the President power to conduct these negotiations.

Their importance is emphasized by some figures in the President's message:

We sell to Western Europe more machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals and coal than our total imports of these commodities from all regions of the world combined.

Thirty percent of our exports, amounting to more than \$4 billion a year in industrial goods and nearly \$2 billion in farm products, go to present and prospective members of the European Common Market. Our agricultural trade with Western Europe is 4 to 1 in our favor.

As to exports in general, one of every seven farm workers produces for export; one of every three workers engaged in manufacturing is employed in establishments that export.

Naturally, if other nations are to lower tariffs against American goods, we must lower our tariffs against theirs and this necessary reciprocal action is the basis for fearful opposition to the trade program. President Kennedy also offered persuasive statistics as to that:

The new program is an extension of the Reciprocal Trade law, passed 28 years ago. Before that act, our exports were less than \$2 billion a year. Now they are more than \$20 billion.

Lower pay of foreign labor does not tell the whole competitive story. American technology and machinery produce more units per man-hour. The U.S. coal miner is paid 8 times as much as the Japanese miner, for instance, but produces 14 times as much coal. Other elements favorable to America are adequacy of low cost material, electric power, etc.

Our industries which have done best with exports are our strongest, most efficient, highest paying growth industries.

Admittedly some will be adversely affected, at least temporarily, by shifts in trade patterns caused by lowering of tariffs. The President estimates this number at less than one-half of 1 percent of all workers. Likely it would be no more than those affected by changing domestic trade patterns, to which every industry must adjust constantly.

And for those who actually suffer ill effect, the President suggests aid in the form of temporary tariff relief, loans, tax concessions and technical aid for factories, plus extended unemployment compensation, retraining, and even moving expenses for workers.

As President Kennedy aptly says, this is a measure unprecedented in economic history. Its full effect will not be noted for from 5 to 10 years, but the progress and prosperity of the United States are at stake in this further break with economic isolationism.

THE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I am pleased to see that, on the whole, the country is taking a realistic attitude toward the need to revise our tariff policies and strengthen economic links with the European Common Market. Many have not been aware of the great part which is now played in our economy by foreign trade. The Department of Commerce has performed a great service in issuing a State-by-State breakdown showing the value of manufactured products exported from each State to foreign markets in 1960. The figures for Tennessee showed a total of \$220.1 million worth of exports in a great variety of products. The list includes chemicals, processed food products, metals and metal products, paper, textiles, rubber and plastics, machinery, wearing apparel, tobacco products, instruments, and lumber and wood products.

The President's trade program is the approach which is needed, not only to preserve our present benefits from for-

ign trade but to expand and improve on them. Mr. President, the Chattanooga Times of February 5, 1962, has a concise and valuable editorial on this subject, entitled, "Tennessee Has a Stake." I ask unanimous consent that it be published in the RECORD at this point.

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

TENNESSEE HAS A STAKE

The battle shaping up in Congress over President Kennedy's request for broad liberalization of the Nation's foreign-trade policies is not the sole concern of a few industrial or commercial interests. The ultimate disposition of his proposal to meet with bold initiative and sound flexibility the growing economic strength of Europe's Common Market will have its effect on literally millions of Americans.

A Department of Commerce survey reveals that at least 6 million workers are now employed in manufacturing plants which produce for export. Their continued earning capacity will depend in varying degrees on the ability of this country to hold its own in competition in world markets.

We can bring the matter even closer home from Commerce figures. In 1960, the Department said, Tennessee plants produced for export goods valued at approximately \$220 million, a healthy chunk of the total valuation of goods manufactured in the State.

Tennessee's leading exports, by value, were chemicals and allied products, \$71.1 million; food and kindred products, \$35.2 million; fabricated metal products, \$18.3 million; paper and allied products, \$15 million; and textile mill products, \$13.4 million.

The fact remains that trade is a two-way street; we must import if we expect to export—another way of saying we must buy from others if they are to earn the dollars to buy from us.

Our tariff policies must be devised to encourage the greatest possible exchange of goods with other nations, without sacrifice of essential national interests. Within that framework, there is a great deal we can do toward eliminating trade barriers and strengthening economic ties with our European allies who are on the verge of incorporating the world's most potent market.

AMERICAN MUSIC MONTH

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I should like to call attention to a matter of considerable significance. I refer to a program currently in effect, under the auspices of the American Federation of Music Clubs, hailing the month of February as American Music Month.

As I see it, Mr. President, spiritual unity, communication, and the reconciliation of the individual with society are some of the goals of a free nation. Each of these goals is served to a large degree through the performing and visual arts in general, and by music in particular.

Psychologically, the arts may be said to represent the best efforts of man to reconcile himself with society. For the artist finds a way, through his own symbols, to create a pattern of communication uniting the people into an emotional and intellectual intimacy with the forces of their culture.

It would seem to me, therefore, of the utmost importance for every responsible Government official, from the Federal level on down, to acquaint himself not

only with the arts themselves, but with the efforts of those concerned with encouraging artistic endeavor in this day and age.

It is my pleasure to represent the State of New York, wherein there now exists a well-planned program for the encouragement and advancement of the performing and visual arts. The program, inaugurated by Gov. Nelson D. Rockefeller, is the first of its kind, to my knowledge. I have high hopes, however, that it shall by no means be the last.

Indeed, it must not be the last. For the preservation of our Western culture demands not only the development of technical, scientific, and productive skills, it demands also a people imbued with spiritual calm, emotional assurance, and tender faith. These are qualities that can best be provided through artistic experience.

Every year the Communist world pours billions of dollars into propaganda campaigns in which we Americans are represented as money-grubbing, grimy-fisted, sword-waving monsters. Yet, when our traveling troubadours appear in foreign parts—our singers, dancers, and musicians—the Communist lies go down like a house of cards caught in a windstorm.

Yes, music not only has charms; it also has a purpose. And that purpose is clear not only to the residents of the country where the music originates, but to those in other countries as well.

At this very time, Mr. President, one of the Nation's outstanding orchestras is now on tour in Europe, the Middle East, and Russia. The Eastman Philharmonia Orchestra is conducted and directed by Howard Hanson, and is composed of 84 students from the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N.Y. Howard Hanson has been head of the school since his appointment in 1924 and is a composer in his own right, and one of the foremost figures in music in America today.

The Eastman Philharmonia Orchestra left the United States on the 24th of November and will return to this country at the end of this month. The tour, sponsored by a private organization, Cultural Presentation of the United States, has won tremendous ovations from Warsaw to Lisbon, from Brussels to Beirut. In the last months, the orchestra has been performing in the Soviet Union.

Through the medium of music, Howard Hanson and the Eastman Philharmonia Orchestra have enjoyed a success and established a rapport with the peoples of these countries that is probably worth more than millions and millions of words in our efforts to improve understanding between individuals and peoples.

In the fullness of time, the battle for survival will not be won with guns and tanks and missiles alone. The kind of strength and moral force found in the tranquil personality, in the beauty in faith, in the faith in beauty, in the capacity for love, and in the resources of dignity and courage—this shall endure. And those who know music, those who have music in their veins and hearts and souls, will be among those most likely to stand out in this monumental struggle.

I therefore repeat: hail to February, the "American Music Month." Let the truth of melody carry us closer to our national goals, today and every day henceforward.

**POULTRY FARMERS SUPPORT
JOINT CONGRESSIONAL FARM
STUDY GROUP**

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, last week I addressed the Senate on Secretary Freeman's so-called A-B-C-D farm program. I urged that this program be seriously scrutinized and that, in particular, the proposal for national dairy controls be defeated. I also reiterated a proposal I have made for the establishment of a Joint Congressional Study Commission on Agriculture which would permit the Congress to take the initiative in this important area. Recognizing that the administration's program is not the answer, I feel strongly that now is the time to establish such a commission composed of key representatives of major commodity groups and also representative of consumer interests.

I was delighted recently to learn that the Northwestern Poultry Producers Council, Inc., has expressed considerable interest in this proposal. They have, in fact, recommended that it be adopted.

Mr. President, I appreciate the support of this important farm group and ask unanimous consent that a very careful and thoughtful article entitled "Politics and Poultry," by Mr. Richard I. Ammon, editor of NEPPCO News, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

POLITICS AND POULTRY
(By Richard I. Ammon)

The specter of controls hangs heavily over our industry, tempering all our plans, our hopes, our ambitions. In this crucial time, we consider it a responsibility to tell you as frankly and as clearly as we can what we believe lies ahead for our industry and what NEPPCO hopes to do about it.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has apparently abandoned its historic policy of neutrality with respect to farmer participation in so-called self-help programs. Today, it is actively and openly promoting Government control of agriculture—and particularly the poultry industry.

As Poultry and Eggs Weekly put it in its editorial of November 4, "In effect, the theory of government apparently is being switched from 'serving the people' to 'dictating to the people'."

This past summer, in the legislative battle over the omnibus farm bill, the administration lost its fight to give the Secretary powers over agriculture which have historically * * * and constitutionally * * * been vested in Congress. The Department's high command, however, was undeterred by this defeat. For in the bill which did pass—the Agricultural Act of 1961—they saw considerable room for action.

In the first place, turkeys and turkey hatching eggs were added to the list of commodities eligible for marketing orders.

In the second place, title I, which had been ripped to shreds by critics of the bill, was left with subtitle A which recognized the commodity approach to stabilization and permitted the Secretary to use commodity

committees to initiate programs for submission to Congress.

The Secretary, it should be noted, always had this power, but it had never before been spelled out in so many words.

No one, therefore, considered this section as anything more than a face-saving gesture to the Secretary. No one, that is, except the Secretary and his lieutenants who saw in it an opportunity to do by indirection what they had been prevented from doing by direction.

That was last August. In the intervening 3 months, the Department moved with a speed seldom seen before in Washington.

It received "requests" from turkey producer groups to form a National Turkey Advisory Committee. It screened candidates through State ASC committees. It appointed a committee. It rough-drafted a pair of turkey marketing orders. It whipped the orders into final form at just two meetings of the National Turkey Advisory Committee held during October and published them November 2 in the Federal Register. It set up seven hearings on the orders starting November 12, in Richmond, Va., and ending in mid-December in Albany, N.Y. It readied the machinery for a referendum in early January.

It sent teams of top-echelon officials across the country on "speaking engagements." They addressed scores of poultry meetings—many called by sympathetic State officials; few by recognized trade or farm organizations. Significantly, most of these meetings were in the South * * * historically Democratic * * * new to the poultry industry * * * hurting most from its first major economic reversal. Opponents of supply-management claim they somehow never learned of these meetings in time to attend. But the post-meeting publicity was as good as the pre-meeting publicity was bad. Week after week in late September and early October the press was reporting:

"Southeast Seeks Federal Aid," Poultry and Eggs Weekly, September 23, 1961.

"Freeman Turns on Heat to Enlist Control Allies," the Poultryman, September 29, 1961.

Cochrane "Reaffirms 'Supply Control' Proposals," Feedstuffs, September 30, 1961.

Dr. Ralph "Plugs Controls at Kentucky Meet," Poultry and Eggs Weekly, October 21, 1961.

By mid-October, Department officials had what they wanted—a clear mandate from the grassroots of the industry to act under subtitle A.

BROILER COMMITTEE MEETS

They acted with characteristic speed. A National Broiler Advisory Committee was appointed. On December 4-5 it met in Washington and, true to form, set up a subcommittee to draft a proposed marketing order for the broiler industry.

Members of the committee from the 14-State NEPPCO area include: Don T. Corbett, Ralston Purina official from Waterville, Maine; John Hargraves, general manager of Caroline Poultry Farms, Federalsburg, Md.; Edward H. Cavell, Jr., an official of J. McKenney Willis & Sons, Inc., and vice president of Burriss Processing Co. of Easton, Md.; Elmer Clay, president of Clay Hatchery, Inc., Blackstone, Va.; John H. Hummel, Jr., a grower of Seilmsgrove, Pa.; Roger C. Orndoff, grower and ASC committeeman of Wardensville, W. Va.; and Preston E. Workman, an integrated broiler operator of Georgetown, Del.

Meanwhile, an Egg Advisory Committee is being formed and will probably meet in the very near future to draft a control program for the egg industry.

It should be emphasized that any marketing order or production control program for broilers and eggs must be submitted as legislation to Congress. Such legislation, we believe, will not be patterned after the

present turkey orders, but will contain provisions for production controls.

Are controls inevitable? Definitely not * * * not even for the turkey industry * * * though, admittedly, the turkey situation is touch and go. What is inevitable is that legislation to control broilers and eggs will be introduced in the next Congress.

Meanwhile, there are indications the Department may have gone too far, too fast. A resurgence of opposition to controls is spreading throughout the industry. If it continues to grow, there's a good chance control legislation will again be defeated next year. Bear in mind that 1962 is a congressional election year. Dr. Willard Cochran, who masterminded the supply management approach, is reportedly on the administration's "hockey team"—skating on thin ice. President Kennedy, a real pro at political pulse taking, and already irritated over the feed-grain flop, would hardly risk a farm fight which, even if he won, could not be made to pay off before election day.

The odds are that legislation to control the broiler and egg industries can be defeated if—

1. Enough poultry trade associations will take a definite stand against such legislation, and
2. They direct their effort at Congress—where it will count—rather than jousting with Department windmills.

Where does NEPPCO stand? Where it has always stood. Against socialism * * * against further encroachment by Government into the poultry industry * * * and for the American free, competitive enterprise system.

We believe marketing orders, production controls, and other supply-management techniques currently being expounded by the Department of Agriculture will encourage, not discourage, integration * * * will speed up rather than slow down the trend toward bigness * * * and will favor the large operator at the expense of the small family farmer.

Look at what is happening right now, if you want evidence. One large feed manufacturer is busily buying a reportedly large but as yet undisclosed number of dressing plants. It already owns hatcheries, other integrated facilities. Why? Not hard to guess. If controls come, the Government automatically takes care of the manufacturer's competition for him. The feed firm will have the allotments and there won't be much question as to who owns what or who Uncle pays.

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

So many charges, countercharges, solutions, proposals, and recommendations are being made these days that the rhetorical waters are running red with redundancy. Under such circumstances we hesitate to add our own 2 cents. About the only recommendation that merits serious consideration is that we declare a moratorium on momentum.

For heaven's sake, let's slow down and give the situation some careful thought. A couple of months of quiet deliberation will not bankrupt any more people than would otherwise have been the case, * * * and it might prevent an untold number of coronaries, ulcers, and assorted other ailments.

During such a cooling-off period we suggest:

1. That Secretary Freeman carefully study the record of the turkey hearings, and if he's still determined to put marketing orders to referendum, he at least give turkeymen a reasonable opportunity to familiarize themselves with the revised orders before asking them to vote.

2. That the feed industry—particularly a few large manufacturers—and the Government stop playing "monopoly" with the poultry industry. If the Government can

enjoin Armour, Swift, et al., from owning and operating retail food stores, why can't it stop feed manufacturers from engaging in the same type of monopolistic practices which have clearly been a major contributor to overproduction in the poultry industry?

3. That Congress adopt the recommendation of Senator KENNETH KEATING, of New York, to establish a joint congressional study project to chart a new direction for our Nation's agriculture. Last summer Congress decided against turning this responsibility over to the Secretary of Agriculture. It must, therefore, assume it for itself. This study group should chart long-range national agricultural objectives. Once we can agree on where we want to go, it shouldn't be as difficult to decide how we want to get there.

4. Finally, and most importantly, that the industry give its full support to the task force that first met in Cincinnati in October. The recommendations made by this group have not as yet received the attention they deserve, nor has the industry begun to appreciate the tremendous potential for industrywide leadership and united action which this task force possesses.

OUTER SPACE

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am sure that the people of New York join in the fine words which have been spoken by my colleague from New York, in submitting his resolution. I know the people of New York wish to align themselves with the people of the whole Nation in praise of Colonel Glenn as well as the scientists, technicians, and directors of the project and the members of all the armed services of the United States who made the orbital space feat possible.

Our hearts go out to them in gratitude and congratulations because of the tremendous implications of this feat to our own status in the world and to the technical progress of our country and to its security.

I feel that, in addition to this, another thing must be said. Because the event demonstrates so clearly that our efforts are at least in the same order of magnitude as the Russians', and in view of Chairman Khrushchev's suggestion today that our respective explorations of outer space be pooled, there would now seem to be an excellent prospect for an initiative by us to seek to bring about a treaty for the peaceful uses of outer space.

An excellent analogy is the Antarctica Treaty of 1959, between 12 nations, including the United States and the U.S.S.R., negotiated under U.N. auspices which is an ideal dedication of Antarctica to peaceful uses for cooperative exploration. I express the hope that our Government will devote itself to seeking a consummation of a comparable treaty with respect to the peaceful uses of outer space.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT MEETING OF TWO HOUSES ON MONDAY IN HONOR OF LT. COL. JOHN H. GLENN, JR., U.S. MARINE CORPS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that at the desk is a House concurrent resolution. I ask that it be laid before the Senate for immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 431), as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress hereby extend its congratulations and warm good wishes to Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, Junior, United States Marine Corps, of New Concord, Ohio, on behalf of the people of the United States, and commends him for his personal courage, skill, and dedication in the cause of scientific achievement in his successful and epochmaking three orbital flights around the earth on February 20, 1962.

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

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, we are all extremely happy that one of the group of astronauts, Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., of the U.S. Marine Corps, has made a successful flight in orbit three times around the globe. In his person, he typifies the spirit of the hardihood, integrity, and character of those who are associated with him—men like Commander Shepard and Captain Grissom, who did their part before Colonel Glenn, as well as those who in the future will take up their adventures, perhaps, from where Colonel Glenn has left off.

Mr. President, this is a group of able and dedicated Americans. When we honor one, we, in effect, should and do honor all.

I have discussed with the minority leader, the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and we have discussed with the House leadership, the possibility of holding a joint meeting to honor Colonel Glenn. The joint meeting would be attended by Colonel Glenn and his fellow astronauts. We have received the concurrence of the House leadership. The President has been in communication with us and is very desirous that this be done.

With the concurrence of the distinguished minority leader, I should like to state that a joint meeting of the two Houses will be held on Monday next, February 26, at 12:30 o'clock p.m. The Senate will depart in a body from this Chamber between 12:10 and 12:15 o'clock p.m., and the two Houses will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of giving to Colonel Glenn and his colleagues, on our part and on behalf of all the people of the Nation, the homage which is their due.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I am delighted to concur in the suggestion that a joint meeting of the two Houses be held to honor the astronauts and to make it

possible for us to demonstrate our appreciation to these pioneers in space.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 431) was agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRESS AT THIS SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as of February 21, the Senate has completed action on every bill that has been reported to the Senate Calendar in 1962, but one.

A number of important measures will come before the Senate later in the session. We can expect a heavy calendar of such bills in the late spring and summer, when Senators will be interested in returning to their home States. Consequently, it is important that the Senate consider now those bills of considerable, but less than ultimate, importance.

We have a small calendar of business today. We can and should report to the Senate in the next weeks every bill that can be fully considered and approved by the committees. Now is the time to act on such bills, before the principal issues of the session come before us later in the year.

I therefore urge the chairmen of all committees and every Member of the Senate to act now on those measures in committee which can, in the wisdom of the members of the committees, be reported to the Senate.

SUCCESSFUL SPACE FLIGHT BY LT. COL. JOHN H. GLENN

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, yesterday was a high point in the history of our Nation. I feel sure every American in contact with the events of that day shared in the exhilaration of the launching and successful trip of Astronaut Marine Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr. This brave and capable officer certainly had the prayers of millions who saw in his adventure a bold step forward in this Nation's efforts to maintain its position of leadership in a world threatened by those who place the welfare of the state above that of the individual. In addition to the bare accomplishment of the feat, this country again demonstrated to the world the values of an open society where the activities of the Government are in plain sight of the people to whom that Government is held accountable.

It is impossible for most of us to comprehend the magnitude of the complexities of this orbital flight, but obviously thousands of people in many different roles shared in its realization. Of course, Astronaut Glenn is the man who has made February 20, 1962, go down in history as a day of unparalleled achievement. But, as some of my colleagues may recall, Colonel Glenn made history in 1955, when, in the more conventional type aircraft, he established a transcontinental supersonic speed record. President Kennedy referred to this event in his comments yesterday

when he said that Colonel Glenn had previously raced with the sun and lost, but had in his orbital flight passed the sun several times. I also wish to commend the personnel of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the people who manned the tracking network, the Navy men, and all those patient and dedicated workers at Cape Canaveral who helped to bring the mission to a successful completion.

NASA began this great task only a little more than 3 years ago, and although it was recognized from the outset that no great breakthrough was involved, because technical knowledge was already in hand, the time required to achieve the success was nonetheless a truly stunning accomplishment. This can particularly be realized in view of the fact that it normally takes from 5 to 7 years to carry a conventional aircraft from the design stage to that of production. In this respect we can see that once again the industrial complex of our free enterprise system has again met the Nation's problems head on, and that this achievement speaks well for the prospects of further advances in the space race which we cannot afford to lose.

In pushing forward, it is important for us to realize that dedicated men, working in a free and open society, and supported by our free-enterprise system can, as in the past, meet and surpass any challenge. To this end I commend Col. John Glenn and the thousands of persons who supported him in a major step toward strengthening this Nation's position in fulfilling its obligations to mankind.

VICTORY IN THE COLD WAR

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise to call to the attention of the Senate a few newspaper articles and columns which cause me both elation and concern. First, I refer to an article from the Washington Post of February 20, which reports that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has stated publicly in Karachi, Pakistan, that "we are going to win in South Vietnam." This is most encouraging news to me, Mr. President, because this is one of the few times I can recall in recent years when an administration official has stated that we are actually going to win an encounter with the forces of world communism. I commend the Attorney General for his forthright statement of victory, which I hope would have been the same even had it been subjected to the blue pencils of the State Department censorship policies and procedures. If his statement had been submitted for censorship purposes to the State Department, the censors would have had to have granted an exception to their policy against permitting speakers to mention the words "win" or "victory," according to the evidence of speech deletions I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 19, and which earlier were made a part of the record of the current hearings before the Senate's Special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee.

The statement of the Attorney General may be another indication that the administration is firming up its determination in the cold war, particularly as it comes on the heels of the strong stand taken by Secretary of State Dean Rusk at Punta del Este, and our evident determination not to be run out of the air corridors to Berlin. These are good signs that perhaps the administration is taking to heart some of the advice which has been offered on winning the cold war, and also the feelings of the American people, as have been expressed in thousands of communications to the White House, the State Department, the Defense Department, and to every office on Capitol Hill.

The talk about victory in southeast Asia may also be a good sign, Mr. President, unless, of course, it merely means that it will be considered a victory to force a coalition government settlement in little, embattled Laos against the wishes of the anti-Communists there, as we did in the Congo. Mr. Joseph Alsop has recently written some columns which give a very penetrating and clear analysis of our policy in Laos. In effect, Mr. Alsop says that our policy in Laos is based on one big gamble—that we can trust the Communists and also the so-called neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma not to turn the proposed neutralist government into a Communist government. There are additional indications that this is our policy in Laos, Mr. President, judging by news reports that we are again holding up our foreign aid funds for Laos, this month, "pending further progress toward formation of a neutral government," according to an article in the Evening Star of February 20, 1962, quoting a State Department spokesman.

Mr. Alsop points out in his columns, particularly in the one dated February 21, that the so-called neutralist Prince, who has been acting more pro-Communist than pronneutralist, has demanded that he be given the Ministries of Defense and Interior, which means control of the army and the police. Anti-Communist Prince Boun Oum does not trust Prince Souvanna Phouma, nor do many objective onlookers. He has reason to be skeptical, not only because of Souvanna Phouma's past actions and words, but also because of the nigh-perfect record the Communists have compiled in subverting coalition governments to communism soon after being established.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have Mr. Alsop's three columns printed at the conclusion of these remarks, together with the Kennedy article on victory in Vietnam, and the article about the United States delaying aid payments to Laos.

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

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., Feb. 20, 1962]

U.S. AID DELAY SHOCKS LAOS

VIENTIANE, LAOS, February 20.—The right-wing government of Prince Boun Oum expressed shock today over a U.S. announcement that another monthly aid allotment is being held up.

"I and all members of the government are particularly surprised by the American action," Information Minister Bouavan Norasing said, "because we were not advised until it was made public."

A State Department spokesman announced in Washington last Saturday that this month's \$3 million allotment "has thus far been withheld pending further progress toward formation of a neutral government." January's allotment was delayed until Prince Boun Oum and his military strongman, Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, agreed to a meeting in Geneva with neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma.

Prince Souvanna, who seeks to form a coalition government, is expected here tomorrow for a continuation of talks with Prince Boun Oum.

Mr. Bouavan said later, however, that a coalition government headed by King Savang Vathana and composed of six committees is being considered by the Boun Oum government. This formula, he said, would be proposed if Prince Souvanna fails to form a neutralist national union government.

Washington's announcement of a new aid delay, Mr. Bouavan said, "had a very demoralizing effect for all of us who are struggling against foreign Communists."

The U.S. funds are used to pay salaries of the 60,000-man Lao Army, government officials, and police.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 20, 1962]

BOB KENNEDY SEES VICTORY IN VIETNAM

KARACHI, PAKISTAN, February 20.—U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, homeward bound after a tour of the Far East, said conditions in South Vietnam are improving and "we are going to win" in that Communist-threatened nation.

Kennedy and his wife, Ethel, spoke with newsmen here during a brief stop. They came from Calcutta, en route to Rome.

Kennedy said that during his visit to Japan, Indonesia, and Thailand he noticed "a growing feeling among youth that democracy is the wave of the future."

The President's brother also expressed hope that the Indonesian-Dutch problem over West New Guinea may be settled peacefully.

He said that young people throughout the areas he visited had a warm feeling for the United States and a "thirst for knowledge about our country."

Kennedy said he was grateful to Pakistan for its close friendship and alliance with the United States and the support it gave to America in times of trouble. He added that the President sent his greetings and that Mrs. Kennedy is looking forward to a pleasant visit here next month.

In Calcutta, at an earlier news conference, he said that international communism, despite the reported widening rift between Russia and Red China, poses the biggest threat to political stability in southeast Asia.

Kennedy described his meeting with Thailand Prime Minister Sarit Thanarat Monday morning as a "profitable and a very helpful one."

He added that "we discussed the situation in Laos generally and the way the United States and Thailand approached this problem."

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 16, 1962]

GAMBLE GOING SOUR?

(By Joseph Alsop)

In the past 2 months, Communist North Vietnamese troops have been continuously moving into disordered Laos. The concealed invasion—there is no other word—has approximately doubled the number of Vietnamese infiltrators on Lao soil.

When President Kennedy and his Far Eastern deputy, Averell Harriman, first tackled the thorny Laos problem, there were from three to five thousand Vietnamese infiltrators, most of them disguised as Lao and acting as cadres to stiffen the pro-Communist Lao forces. There are now close to 10,000 infiltrators; and about half of these are in organized North Vietnamese Army battalions, with few remnants of the disguises worn by the firstcomers.

The North Vietnamese military movement into Laos is obviously significant, because of its effect on the military balance there. The scale in Laos is so small that 10 more Vietnamese battalions on the Communist side make a really substantial difference.

But the question being debated in the U.S. Government, with rising anxiety, is whether this North Vietnamese movement into Laos also has another, less obvious but even more profound significance. Does it mean, in fact, that the Kennedy-Harriman policy in Laos is based on assumptions which are no longer valid?

The policy is to secure the formation in Laos of an all-party government led by the neutralist chieftain, Prince Souvanna Phouma. The gamble inherent in this policy has always been enormous. As the price of his cooperation, Prince Souvanna has demanded that the anti-Communist leaders in Laos, Gen. Phoumi Nosavan and Prince Boun Oum, hand over to him both the Defense and Interior Ministries.

This means nothing less than giving to Prince Souvanna final control of both the Lao police and the 60,000-man American-armed, American-trained Royal Lao Army. This could be downright disastrous if Prince Souvanna is less neutral than he pretends, as many informed persons rather strongly suspect.

Nonetheless, the strongest pressure has been put, and is still being put, on Prince Boun Oum and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan to agree to the formation of an all-party government on Prince Souvanna's terms. The risk is great, since the only anti-Communist forces in Laos will pass from anti-Communist control if Prince Boun Oum and General Phoumi yield. But the gamble is that Laos will then become truly neutral and will cease, in particular, to serve as a transit route for the North Vietnamese attack on South Vietnam.

The origin of the gamble is the agreement in principle which Governor Harriman negotiated with the Russians in Geneva. The Russians pledged themselves, under this agreement, to enforce the complete evacuation of Laos by all North Vietnamese, and to stop all use of Laos as a transit route by the North Vietnamese. They swore to take two steps, which would effectively insure Lao neutrality, as soon as an all-party Lao Government had been formed under Prince Souvanna Phouma.

It is clear, therefore, that the Kennedy-Harriman policy in Laos is squarely based on two assumptions: first, that the Russians can be relied upon to carry out their clear and unequivocal pledge to Harriman; and second that the Russians have enough authority over the North Vietnamese to enforce the terms of their pledge.

There can be no argument about the key importance of these assumptions. Prince Souvanna's genuine neutrality is debatable enough in any case. But even if he wants to be neutral, he will not be able to be neutral so long as there are large numbers of North Vietnamese troops inside the borders of Laos.

Hence the massive (in Lao terms) Vietnamese military movement into Laos has special significance. It calls into question the value of the Russian pledge, though Governor Harriman is reportedly still arguing that the Russians will keep faith if Boun Oum and Phoumi will only yield. And even if Governor Harriman is still judging Rus-

sian intentions as correctly as he has generally done, the troop movement into Laos also calls into question the Russians' power to carry out their pledge.

For it is far from clear whether Moscow or Peiping now speaks with the loudest voice in the councils of the North Vietnamese Communists. After Khrushchev attacked the Chinese by proclaiming his anathema against Albania, the North Vietnamese signified support for Peiping by sending the Albanians a message of friendship. Then in mid-December, a large and high-ranking Chinese military mission paid a long visit to the North Vietnamese capital, Hanoi.

The really significant North Vietnamese military movement into Laos appears to have begun after this Chinese visit. Add up all these signs, and the level of doubt about the gamble in Laos is seen to rise pretty steeply.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 21, 1962]
DISENGAGEMENT IN LAOS?

(By Joseph Alsop)

The Kennedy administration has made a remarkably grave decision about Laos. The decision is being acted upon, and will not be reversed except for a most unexpected and violent turn of events. Yet only a tiny minority is aware of this decision, let alone understand what has been decided.

Such is the excuse for nagging along about remote, unfortunate little Laos in this space. Having offered this apology, let us try to define the decision. It is really a decision to try to disengage, to extricate the United States, to pull out of Laos—even at considerable risk of eventual Communist domination of this little country which is the transit route from Communist North Vietnam to South Vietnam, Thailand, and Cambodia.

The factors which have forced a decision at this time have been described at length in an earlier report. In summary, the fighting strength of the anti-Communist forces in Laos is thought to have declined, despite heavy investments to increase it. The power of the pro-Communist forces is known to have increased materially, largely owing to covert invasion from North Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the cease-fire in Laos is becoming increasingly "frayed"—the President's word—and hostilities may therefore be renewed at any time. If this happens, and if the balance of forces in Laos has been correctly estimated, the victory will go to the pro-Communists. Hence the problem is urgent.

The problem permits only two kinds of solution. One is an early political settlement in Laos. The other is to send American troops to Laos without further delay. Significantly, President Kennedy has recently consulted the Joint Chiefs of Staff at great length about the desirability of sending troops.

If the answers of the Joint Chiefs had been more encouraging, American combat units would probably be getting ready to go to Laos at this moment, despite the unanimous opposition to this course expressed by congressional leaders of both parties at the White House meeting on Laos last April 27. But the JCS refused to promise to hold even southern Laos (thus cutting the transit route to South Vietnam) with the kind of expeditionary force that might be dispatched.

If the Joint Chiefs are right, in fact, the only gain from sending troops to Laos would be the retention of American footholds in Vientiane and the other Mekong River towns. Thus there would be protected posts on Laos' river border with Thailand; but the much more dangerous border with South Vietnam would be left open to the Communists. In these circumstances, the decision of the Kennedy policymakers is only to send troops if the Communist faction in Laos sabotages

what Washington regards as a reasonable political settlement; but meanwhile to go all out for a political settlement.

American disengagement in Laos is inherent in the kind of political settlement that is contemplated. An all-party government is to be set up, headed by the neutralist chieftain, Prince Souvanna Phouma, and pledged to maintain the true neutrality of Laos. The armed forces of various factions are to be merged and reduced. And the crucial task of military training is then to be transferred from the existing American military mission to a new French mission.

"Get out of Laos as quickly as you can," was the advice given the President by one of the most respected senior Senators a week or so ago. Our military mission in Laos is our real engagement there. Thus the Senator's advice will be followed if the contemplated settlement is achieved.

But the question then will be how this political settlement will work. To begin with, if there is any settlement at all, the Lao anti-Communist leaders, Prince Boun Oum and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, will have to sacrifice their trump cards in the first round of play. Prince Souvanna Phouma, the prime minister-designate, has flatly refused to serve unless Phoumi and Boun Oum hand over to him the Ministries of Defense and Interior, which means control of the army and the police.

Thus everything will, first of all, depend on whether Prince Souvanna Phouma genuinely wants Laos to be truly neutral. Certainly he does not want to be the mere creature of the Communists. In this sense he has a real community of interest with General Phoumi and Prince Boun Oum. He has signified as much over the weekend, which is thought to be encouraging.

Yet no one can guarantee Prince Souvanna Phouma's reliability. Furthermore, no one can guarantee that the North Vietnamese Communist troops now in Laos will be withdrawn as promised, if and when the new Cabinet has finally been installed. If these troops are not withdrawn, Prince Souvanna Phouma will remain the Communists' prisoner, whatever he may wish to do. In other words, the proposed settlement is an enormous gamble, only defensible as the least bad of the possible alternatives.

The gamble is now being attempted. At this moment, the \$3-million-a-month American cash subsidy to Laos has again been suspended, in order to force acceptance of the proposed settlement by the reluctant Prince Boun Oum and General Phoumi. The possible consequences of the gamble will therefore be examined in a third and (mercifully) final report on the slow-motion Lao crisis.

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 19, 1962]

BEGINNING OF AN ENDING

(By Joseph Alsop)

One of the decisive moments of President Kennedy's first year in office was his meeting, on April 27, with all the congressional leaders of both political parties.

The topic was the dangerous situation in remote, beleaguered little Laos. The question was whether to use the final remedy—whether to commit American forces in Laos, as the President had half indicated he might do at his grim earlier press conference devoted to the Laos crisis.

From all the leaders of both parties, from Senator Bridges as well as Senator Mansfield, from Representative Halleck as well as Speaker Rayburn, the President received the same emphatic advice. Perhaps the advice would have been less unanimous if the President had begun by suggesting that troops ought to be sent, instead of outlining the choices in Laos with cool clarity. But as it was, every man present, Republican or Democrat,

strongly opposed any commitment of American military forces in Laos.

Another White House meeting on the same pattern may now be expected, since the slow-motion Laos crisis is at length reaching a climax, still in slow motion but promising to be decisive. But the April 27 gathering is likely to be better remembered.

Historians have a preference for beginnings of endings, and the April meeting is likely to be recorded as the beginning of the end of the long, costly American attempt to insure the denial of Laos to the Communists by a solid, reinforcing American presence.

To understand this ending which now seems to be in prospect, it is necessary to understand what has happened in the interval. In brief, the U.S. Government has pursued two parallel but complementary courses of action in Laos.

On the one hand, it has tried to deny Laos to the Communists in a new way, by urging the formation of an all-party government pledged to preserve the true neutrality of Laos under the leadership of the neutralist Prince Souvanna Phouma. Nikita S. Khrushchev has sworn to the President that he, too, wants a "truly neutral" Laos; and Soviet Ambassador Abramov has actively collaborated with the U.S. Ambassador to Laos in the long, complex, as yet unsuccessful effort to form a Souvanna Phouma government.

On the other hand, the U.S. Government has also tried to strengthen the bargaining power of the Lao anti-Communists, and to provide itself with other options in case of failure of the negotiations to form a neutral government. This secondary effort has involved a very considerable buildup of the Royal Lao Army led by Gen. Phoumi Nosavan.

Lavish aid in money and equipment has permitted the expansion of the army to a force of more than 50,000 men. An enlarged training mission has been provided, and American officers have been sent out with the Lao Army units down to battalion level and even lower.

Specifically, this part of the effort has resembled what is being done in Vietnam. But the Americans in Laos have been working under very different orders. They are required to retire if fighting breaks out, whereas those in Vietnam have orders to shoot back if shot at.

There is a decided difference of opinion about the success of this secondary effort. A good many of the Americans on the spot, who have been working directly with the Lao Army units, think that real progress has been made from the shockingly bad beginning left behind by the Lao Army's former French training mission. In Washington, however, the progress has been judged strictly by practical results.

To put it bluntly, the Lao Army has not come off well in the numerous petty engagements with the Communist forces, which have taken place despite the phantasmagorical ceasefire in Laos. Thus, the capabilities of the Royal Lao Army today, despite all the investment in it, are rated lower than they were last April.

Meanwhile, moreover, estimates of enemy capabilities have been revised upward in a dramatic and disturbing way. Speaking only of the North Vietnamese Communist troops who have covertly invaded Laos, the number believed to be present has risen from about 5,000 to about 10,000 with about half in regular battalion formations. Contrary to the last report in this space, most of this increase is attributed to belated identification of enemy units, rather than to recent entries. But the increase itself is the key factor.

Thus the anti-Communist forces are now thought to be somewhat weaker, and the pro-Communist forces are known to be very much stronger, at the very moment when

the shaky Lao ceasefire is becoming more and more "frayed," as the President recently put it. In those circumstances, there is a straight, either-or choice, between moving promptly to put in large numbers of American troops—the expedition rejected in April by the congressional leaders of all parties—or a determined gamble, even against heavy odds, on a "neutral" Lao Government.

What happened on April 27 foretells the U.S. choice. Its nature and meaning will be examined in a second report.

TWO BILLION DOLLARS MORE?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, on Monday, February 19, the President sent to the Congress an executive communication proposing legislation which would create so-called standby authority for him to allocate and spend \$2 billion on public works projects. The purpose is stated as follows:

To help achieve the objectives of the Employment Act of 1946 by providing standby authority to accelerate capital expenditure programs of the Federal Government and State and local public bodies.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. President, at this point I pause to observe that this proposal for \$2 billion of spending authority for the President comes at the very time when Congress is asked to raise the debt ceiling by \$2 billion.

This \$2 billion raise in the debt ceiling, however, should not be confused with the \$2 billion public works request, for the \$2 billion raise in the debt ceiling is to take care of bills already outstanding. I venture to say that if the \$2 billion Federal spending proposal is approved, there will be further requests for raising the debt ceiling again and again and again.

Mr. President, from the references to the matter in the public press, it appears that the proposal would provide \$750 million for grants to be dispensed by the President or his designee to States and communities on a grant basis with the recipient matching the amount. An additional \$250 million for loans to States and communities unable to put up the matching money; another \$750 million to be added at the President's discretion to regularly funded public works projects; and another \$250 million to divide among the three expressed objects for additional aid as he or his designee might think was needed.

As far as I was able to ascertain this noon, no bills have yet been introduced corresponding to the draft that accompanied the President's communication. I am advised that in the House of Representatives the papers were sent to the Committee on Public Works, but in the Senate to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

It is possible that the Employment Act of 1946 may have been handled by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Mr. President, but I respectfully suggest that if the proposed legislation deals primarily with public works projects, and particularly proposes to authorize \$750 million to augment regularly authorized and funded public works

projects, the proposed legislation should receive the scrutiny of the Senate Committee on Public Works. I request, therefore, that when and if a bill is introduced along the lines of the President's proposal, it be referred to the Senate Committee on Public Works either before or after whatever consideration it may be entitled to receive in the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The purpose of the proposed legislation has been said to be to forestall economic depressions. That sounds naive to me, Mr. President. Anyone with the slightest experience in such matters will realize that a bag of \$2 billion in sugar plums to be handed out by Executive discretion can be used to sweeten sour political situations as well as economic recessions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Over the years public works projects have been the targets of some jibes and political thrusts, but the fact remains that the public roads systems and the river and harbor development and the flood control and prevention projects have served the Nation's good. And they have done so because the committees dealing with them have developed guidelines written into law to insure worthwhile projects properly supervised and subject to appropriations either based upon precise formulas, as in the case of roads and highways, or reviewed and recommended under standards administered by the Corps of Engineers in the case of river and harbor matters.

Whatever may be the defects in the legislative process that may now and then give rise to claims of logrolling, they are less objectionable than sugaring off the people and communities by executive handouts. Having observed the pressures in WPA days, Mr. President, I am convinced that it is far better for the Nation that projects be reviewed and authorized by the elected representatives of the people under established procedures than be handed out by political appointees as favors on the whim of the moment.

For the legislation, then, I request complete review and examination by the committee which traditionally has jurisdiction of public works projects.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. JOHN H. GLENN, JR.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, because of the history-making orbital flight of Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., yesterday, the eyes of the world are upon the United States, and the people of the United States have a new sense of confidence and a sense of great joy.

I should like to have the records of the Congress of the United States preserve for posterity the transcript of Colonel Glenn's conversations with

ground bases or ground installations on his three circuits or three orbits of the earth, and I ask unanimous consent that the transcript be printed in the RECORD.

The New York Times for Wednesday, February 21, 1962, has published some of the messages to and from Lt. Col. John H. Glenn, Jr., and the description of the flight by Col. John H. Powers. These messages were compiled from recordings by the New York Times and from the wire services.

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

TRANSCRIPT OF COLONEL GLENN'S CONVERSATION WITH GROUND ON HIS THREE CIRCUITS OF EARTH

Colonel POWERS. T minus 10 seconds, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.

Ignition, lift-off, the MA-6 vehicle has lifted off. Projectile looks good. The MA-6 is off the launch pad, at 47 minutes after the hour. It is climbing nicely. All systems are reported go. The vehicle is climbing freely.

Trajectory is going OK. The MA-6 vehicle is still climbing, reported go. The MA-6 vehicle is climbing freely.

Trajectory is going OK.

The MA-6 vehicle is climbing nicely, has passed through the area of maximum dynamic pressures. Pilot John Glenn is reporting all systems go. He is giving routine reports, reading off his instruments.

John Glenn reports the flight very smooth, now.

The MA-6 launch vehicle is proceeding on its preplan trajectory.

John Glenn reports his cabin pressure now holding at 6.1 pounds per square inch.

The MA-6 vehicle is still climbing on its trajectory. John Glenn reports the g. [gravity] forces building now to 6. Booster engine cutoff has been confirmed by the pilot. Telemetry indications in the Mercury control center have confirmed booster engine staging. The pilot has confirmed booster engine staging.

ESCAPE TOWER SEPARATES

The pilot reports that the escape tower has separated. Our telemetry in the Mercury control center confirms that the tower has separated.

The MA-6 vehicle is now climbing on its trajectory; 3 minutes and 5 seconds of flight time. It is flying on its preplan trajectory. The pilot reports that the g. forces are building up once again under the acceleration of the sustainer engine.

Bermuda reports that it has acquired telemetry signals from the spacecraft. John reports everything looks good.

The MA-6 vehicle is climbing nicely on its trajectory. John Glenn reports his fuel system as planned; his oxygen system is A-OK. He reports his electrical power all OK * * * reports it has a valid track on the MA-6 vehicle.

John Glenn reports his cabin pressure holding at 5.8 pounds per square inch.

John Glenn reports all systems are go.

The MA-6 vehicle is approaching its sustainer engine cutoff point. John reports all systems in the spacecraft are go. The flight trajectory still looks good.

We have a report from the Mercury spacecraft that the sustainer engine has cut off as planned.

John Glenn reports zero g. and "I feel fine." He says the view is tremendous.

SEES BOOSTER FALLING

Glenn reports he can see the booster turning around behind him. He advised that he thought the sight of the booster falling away behind him was a beautiful sight to see.

John Glenn reports he can see a very large cloud pattern clear back toward Cape Canaveral and says it's a beautiful sight.

Astronaut John Glenn now reports his spacecraft has turned around. The blunt heat shield is facing the direction of flight and is tilted up about 34° above horizontal. This is the desired preplan orbital attitude.

All indications here are that we will be able to confirm orbit within a matter of a couple of minutes.

This is Mercury control. I would like to confirm the lift-off time as 9:47 a.m. (eastern standard time) at Cape Canaveral.

The *Friendship 7* spacecraft and its pilot, John Glenn, is now in contact with Bermuda.

This is Mercury control. I have the figures on the cutoff conditions—that is the engine cutoff conditions—from the MA-6 vehicle and the orbital velocity and insertion details.

Atlas 109-D, carrying the *Friendship 7* spacecraft, cut its final engine off approximately 503 miles east of Cape Canaveral at an altitude of approximately 100 miles.

Its velocity at that time was approximately 17,500 miles (an hour). That means that the orbit of the *Friendship 7* spacecraft will vary from a low altitude of about 100 miles to a peak altitude of about 160 miles.

We estimate at this time that the period of the orbit will be approximately 89 minutes. All of these numbers will undoubtedly be clarified somewhat as we get more data on the orbit.

GLENN'S ORBIT DESCRIBED

Under current conditions John Glenn in the *Friendship 7* spacecraft is traveling at a velocity of 17,545 miles an hour and is in an orbit ranging from 100 miles at the perigee, or low point, to an altitude of 160 miles at its apogee, or high point.

At this time we have the tape recording of John Glenn's voice as he lifted off from Cape Canaveral and flew the first 6 or 7 minutes of his flight.

Colonel GLENN. Six, five, four, three, two, one, zero. Lift-off. The clock is operating. We're underway.

Comdr. ALAN B. SHEPARD, JR. Roger, reading you loud and clear. Roger, we're programming it all OK.

Colonel GLENN. It is bumpy along about here.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Stand by for 20 seconds.

Colonel GLENN. Roger.

Commander SHEPARD. Three, two, one. Mark.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Backup clock is started. Fuel 102, 101. Oxygen 78, 100. Amps 27.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger, loud and clear. Flight path is good, 69.

Colonel GLENN. Roger, checks OK. Mine was 70 on your mark. Some vibration area coming up here now.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger, reading you loud and clear, John.

Colonel GLENN. Coming into high Q a little bit. A little contrail went by the window, or something there.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger.

Colonel GLENN. Fuel 102, 101. Oxygen 78, 107, amps 24. Still OK. We're smoothing out some now, getting out of the vibration area.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. You feel max Q?

FLIGHT PATH IS GOOD

Colonel GLENN. Flight turning out real fine. Cabin path is very good. Pitch 43. Pressure coming down five seven. OK. Very smooth now.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Flight path is good.

Colonel GLENN. Cabin pressure is holding at 61 OK.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Cabin pressure holding 61. Roger. You've had some oscillations, but they seem to be damping.

Colonel GLENN. Two minutes and fuel is 102, 101. Oxygen 78, 102. G's are building to 6.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger, reading you loud and clear. Flight path looks good, the pitch 25. Stand by for staging.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Beco. Beco. (Booster engines cut off.) I couldn't see the tower go. I saw the smoke go by the window.

CONFIRMED BY TELEMETRY

Commander SHEPARD. Roger, we confirm staging TM (telemetry).

Colonel GLENN. Roger. I still have about one and a half g's; the tower went right then. I have the tower in sight way out.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. We confirm on TM. Jettison tower is green.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. One and a half g's.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Seven. Still reading you loud and clear. Flight path looks good.

Colonel GLENN. Auto retro jettison is off; emergency retro jettison fuse switch off and retro jettison fuse switch off.

Commander SHEPARD. Flight path looks good. Steering is good.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Understand everything looks good. G's starting to build again a little bit.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Bermuda, stand by. This is *Friendship 7*, fuel 103, 101; oxygen 78, 100. All voltages above 25. Amps 26.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Still reading you loud and clear. Flight path is very good. Pitch minus 3.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Check that. Minus seven on your minus three.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Seven.

Colonel GLENN. *Friendship 7* fuel 103, 101, oxygen 78, 100. Amps 25. Cabin pressure holding at five eight.

CAPSULE IN GOOD SHAPE

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Reading you loud and clear, Seven. Cape is go. We're standing by for you.

Colonel GLENN. Roger, cape is go and I am go. Capsule is in good shape.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. All systems go, Seven.

Colonel GLENN. Oxygen 78, 100. Cabin pressure holding steady at 58. Amps is 26. All systems are go.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Twenty seconds to Seco (sustainer engines cut off).

Colonel GLENN. Roger.

Commander SHEPARD. Flight path looks very good. Ten seconds. Flight path still looks good.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Seco. Fired OK. Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Stand by.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Zero g. and I feel fine. Capsule is turning around. Oh, that view is tremendous.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Turnaround has started.

Colonel GLENN. Capsule turning around and I can see the booster doing turnarounds just a couple of hundred yards behind me. It was beautiful.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger, Seven. You have a go. At least seven orbits.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Understand go for at least seven orbits. This is *Friendship 7*. Can see clear back a big cloud pattern way back across toward the cape. Beautiful sight.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Still reading you loud and clear and next transmission Bermuda.

(This ends first tape of Glenn's conversation to ground.)

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. While you were listening to the tape of John Glenn's communications with the Capcom—Alan Shepard in the control center—the *Friendship 7* spacecraft has passed on its orbital track. It has now passed over the Canaries and is about to establish contact with our tracking station at Kano in

Africa. As it passed in the vicinity of the Canaries, John Glenn reported:

"I am very comfortable. All systems are OK."

He reported that the horizon was a brilliant blue and that he had the Canaries in sight out through his window.

(He said that he had a beautiful view of the African coast and that part of the Canaries were obscured by clouds. The flight appears at this time to be proceeding as planned. The *Friendship 7* is in orbit, passing in the vicinity of Kano, Africa, at this time.)

This is Mercury control.

(Second tape of Glenn's communications to ground.)

Colonel GLENN. Three three degrees. The rates are all indicating zero. I am on AFCS at present time. The clock is still set for retrograde time of 04 plus 32 plus 28. I have retrograde times OK from Bermuda. Cabin pressure holding steady at 57. Cabin air 90. Relative humidity 30. Coolant quantity 68. Suit environment is 65. Suit pressure is indicating 58. Steam temperature—containing meat. He also has malted milk tablets aboard.

This is Mercury control. The *Friendship 7* spacecraft now coming up in the Pacific Ocean flying toward Hawaii.

(Tape of Woomera tracking ground station conversation with Colonel Glenn.)

GROUND. *Friendship 7*. We read you. Go ahead.

GLENN. Hello, this is *Friendship 7*. Reading you loud and clear. Come in.

GROUND. Roger, *Friendship 7*. OK, over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. We're doing real fine up here. Everything is going very well. Over.

GROUND. Very good. John. You sound good.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Control fuel is 90, 100. Oxygen is 75, 100. Amps are 22. All systems are still go. Having no problems at all. Control system operating fine. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Do you have any storm weather or observations as yet? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. I was just making some for the recorders.

The only unusual thing I observed was a rather high—what would appear to be a haze layer up some 7° or 8° above the horizon on the night side. The stars I can see through it as I go down toward the real horizon. It's a very visible single band or layer pretty well up above the normal horizon. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Very interesting.

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. I had a lot of cloud cover coming off of Africa. It has thinned out considerably now and, although I can't definitely see the ocean, there's a lot of moonlight here that does reflect off what clouds there are. Over.

GROUND. Shortly you may observe the lights down there. You ought to take a check on that to your right. Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. I'm all set to see if I can't get 'em in sight.

FINDS NO VERTIGO

GROUND. Roger. You did, as you advised, close the SL? Over.

Colonel GLENN. I had it open for a little while. It's closed now. Cabin pressure is holding in good shape. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Are there symptoms of vertigo or nausea at all? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Negative. No symptoms whatsoever. I feel fine. Over.

GROUND. Good show. Roger. Your one fifty VA inverter is 180° which means it's done pretty well.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Looks like it's holding up fine.

GROUND. Good.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. That was sure a short day.

GROUND. What did you say?

Colonel GLENN. That was about the shortest day I've ever run into.

GROUND. Time passes rapidly, eh?

Colonel GLENN. Yes, sir.

GROUND. OK. Do you have any landmark observation to make? Over.

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. I have [the] Pleiades in sight very clear. Picking up some of these star patterns now a little better than I was just off of Africa.

GROUND. Have you sighted Orion in sight yet?

Colonel GLENN. Negative. Do not have Orion in sight yet.

SENDS BLOOD READINGS

GROUND. Roger. In a few seconds you should have Orion and Canopus and Sirius probably in sight very shortly thereafter. Orion will be off to your right. Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger.

GROUND. Do you have time to send us a blood pressure reading? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Stand by.

GROUND. Standing by for your blood pressure whenever you tell me.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. I'm already sending it. Do they pick it up? Over.

GROUND. Roger. * * *

OVER THE INDIAN OCEAN

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control.

Our indications from the tracking network now are that John Glenn in his *Friendship 7* spacecraft has passed out into the Indian Ocean. He is now flying over the Indian Ocean, approaching our Indian Ocean ship. A report I have here from our Kano station indicates the astronaut's status is go. He sounds like he is in excellent voice.

His heart action is excellent and we have an indication that he did his first eating as he passed over Kano. He has performed a yaw maneuver and has exercised the manual control system. As of this time in the *Friendship 7* flight, the spacecraft is approaching the Indian Ocean ship. All systems indicate go at this time.

This is Mercury control—10:31 a.m.

Colonel Glenn is in excellent condition with the *Friendship 7* over the Indian Ocean ship at this time.

This is Mercury control—10:43 a.m.

John Glenn in the *Friendship 7* spacecraft is carrying on a conversation with Astronaut Gordon Cooper at Muchea, Australia, as he passes over the Australian Continent. He has reported that he has observed very bright lights and from his discussion with Gordon Cooper we have assumed that he is observing the city of Perth, Australia.

"Thank everybody for turning them on (meaning, of course, the lights)."

Our tracking station at Woomera, Australia, reports contact with the spacecraft at 43 minutes after the hour—10:43 e.s.t.

CLOUDS OVER AUSTRALIA

This is Mercury control—10:54 a.m.

The *Friendship 7* spacecraft with Astronaut John Glenn at the controls has now passed east of the Australian Continent.

As he passed over Australia he advised that he could not see the city of Woomera because he had a lot of clouds over the Australian Continent. The Woomera tracking station has reported all aeromedical data received during the past gives every indication that John Glenn is completely normal and that includes his electrocardiogram, his respiration rate, and his blood pressure.

Dr. Bill Douglas, the astronaut's flight surgeon, has just advised me that Astronaut John Glenn has two tubes of specially prepared food aboard his spacecraft, one containing fruit and one thing in good shape. Roger.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. The ground. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Just off to your right now?

Colonel GLENN. That's affirmative. Just to my right I can see a big pattern of light, apparently right on the coast. I can see the outline of a town and a very bright light just to the south of it.

LIGHTS SHOW UP WELL

GROUND. Roger. That is Perth and Rockingham you're seeing there.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. The lights show up very well and thank everybody for turning them on, will you?

GROUND. Roger. Sure will, John.

Colonel GLENN. On down farther to the south and inland I can see more lights. There are two—actually four—patterns in that area and also coming into sight in the window now is another one almost down under me. The lights are very clear from up here.

GROUND. Roger. Sounds good. You come clear on UHF [ultra high frequency]. Woomera standing by.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Woomera.

GROUND. We have your blood pressure now. It reads 126 over 90. Let's have the results of your physiologic tests.

VISUAL ACUITY EXCELLENT

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. I have had no ill effects at all as yet from any zero g. It's very pleasant, in fact. Visual acuity is still excellent. No astigmatic effects. My head movements cause no nausea or discomfort whatsoever. Over.

GROUND. Roger, *Friendship 7*. Let's go ahead with the 30-minute report, starting with the switch panel positions. Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Thirty-minute report coming up. Have tried head movements and get no effect from that. Have gone through the reach test and had no problem with it at all. My orientation is good. Vision is clear. My moving target and light spot back and forth causes no ill effects whatsoever. Running the light test at present time and all lights do check. OK in the capsule.

I am over a large cloud bank at the present time, almost extending to the left of my course, which would be to the south. Over.

GROUND. ROGER, *Friendship 7*. Let's continue on with this 30-minute report. Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. (End of the Woomera tape.)

Colonel POWERS. Mercury control report. Glenn reported seeing thousands of particles outside the capsule moving at approximately the same speed as he, as he came through the sunrise phenomena. These particles caused him no difficulty but he did observe them during the flight. They appeared to glow in the sunrise.

As he passed across the southern part of the United States Glenn reported some minor difficulties with his attitude control system. As of this time Glenn is manually flying the spacecraft on what we call fly by wire, a form of automatic pilot type device.

He made contact with the Bermuda tracking station at 26 minutes after the hour—that is 11:26 a.m.

NO TROUBLE AT CONTROLS

He is continuing to maintain attitude control with the fly-by-wire system. He reported it was very smooth and was not having any trouble controlling the spacecraft.

As he passed across the east coast of the United States he reported he had a beautiful view of the coast. He at that time could not see the cape but expected to do so shortly.

He has now passed east of Bermuda, going down the second leg of the orbit in the *Friendship 7* spacecraft.

This is the Mercury control center.

(The transcript of the audiotape conversation between Colonel Glenn and Commander Shepard at the end of the first circuit.)

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. The *Friendship 7* spacecraft has made contact with the Kano tracking station at 11:42. We now have the tape recordings made during the pass of the *Friendship 7* spacecraft across the Southern United States in which Astronaut John Glenn had voice contact with Alan Shepard here in the control center.

Commander SHEPARD. *Friendship 7*, this is Canaveral. How do you copy? Over.

Colonel GLENN. *Friendship 7* to Canaveral. Read you loud and clear. How me? Over.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger, *Friendship 7*, Canaveral contact reads loud and clear. Stand by please.

Colonel GLENN. Roger.

Commander SHEPARD. Seven, would you give us the difficulty you've been having in yaw in ASCS? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. This is *Friendship 7*. I'm going on fly by wire so I can control more accurately. It just started as I got to Guaymas (Mexico) and appears to be—it drifts off in yaw to the right at about 1° per second it will go over to an attitude of about 20° and hold at that. And when it hits about a 20° point it then goes into orientation mode and comes back to zero. And it was cycling back and forth in that mode. I am on fly by wire now and controlling manually. Over.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Understand. Do you have retro fire times for two Bravo and two Charlie?

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. Negative.

Commander SHEPARD. OK. Two Bravo 015000. Two Charlie 020559. Over.

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. Understand one Bravo is 01 plus 50 plus 00. Two Charlie—Correction, Two Bravo is 01 plus 50 00. Two Charlie is 02 plus 05 plus 59. Is that affirm?

Commander SHEPARD. That is affirmative. Stand by, please.

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. What appears to have happened is, I believe, I have no 1-pound thrust in left yaw, so it drifts over out of limits and then hits it with the high thrust. Over.

VERY SMOOTH AND EASY

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Seven. We concur here. Recommend you remain fly by wire.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Remaining fly by wire. This is *Friendship 7* standing by.

Commander SHEPARD. Hello. Roger. Seven. We're having a little difficulty. Start off on your 30-minute report.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. This is *Friendship 7*. Controlling manually on fly by wire. Having no trouble controlling. Very smooth and easy. Controls very nicely. Fuses are still the same on the left panel.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger.

Colonel GLENN. Clip is armed. Auto retro jettison is off. ASCF is fly by wire. Autogyro normal. All fuel—all T-handles are in. Retro delay is normal. I have beautiful view out the window of the coast at present time. Just departing. Can see way down across Florida. Cannot quite see the cape yet.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger.

Colonel GLENN. Continuing with report. No sequence panel lights showing. Only abnormal position—landing bag is off. The EPI is indicating OK. Control fuel is 80 auto, 100 manual. Retrograde time setting is 04 plus 32 plus 28. Over.

REPORTS CABIN DATA

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Still reading you.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Are we in communication yet? Over.

Commander SHEPARD. Say again.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. I'll be out of communication fairly soon. I thought if the

other call was in I would stop the check. Over.

Commander SHEPARD. Not as yet. We'll get you next time.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Continuing report. Cabin pressure 55, and holding nicely. Cabin air is 95. Relative humidity 20. Coolant quantity is 87. Temperature is 87 on the suit, 58 on the pressure. Steam temperature 50 and coming down slowly. Oxygen is 70, 100. Amps 22. Only really unusual thing so far beside ASCS trouble were the little particles—luminous particles—around the capsule, just thousands of them right at sunrise over the Pacific. Over.

Commander SHEPARD. Roger. Seven. We have all that. Looks like you're in good shape. Remain on fly by wire for the moment.

Colonel GLENN. Roger, *Friendship 7*. Go ahead, Bermuda.

REPORT ON SECOND ORBIT AT 12:05

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. The *Friendship 7* spacecraft is proceeding in its orbital flight around the earth. It's in its second orbit around the earth at this time.

As of 51 minutes after the hour—that's 11:51—our tracking station in Zanzibar reported contact with the spacecraft. At 12:01 p.m. the *Friendship 7* spacecraft made contact with the Indian Ocean ship. Astronaut John Glenn is still controlling the attitude of the Mercury spacecraft with the fly-by-wire manual control system.

This is a system in the spacecraft in which movements of the control handle by the pilot send electrical impulses into a black box which in turn cause the valves at the perimeter of the spacecraft to open, allowing the hydrogen peroxide to escape. These are the jets that effect the changes in attitude of the spacecraft. This differs from his normal manual system in that the black box is placed between the pilot and the valves. In the full manual system he has a mechanical linkage to these valves.

Friendship 7 spacecraft is now over the Indian Ocean ship about in the center of the Indian Ocean. As a matter of interest, because of cloud cover and winds aloft, the flare experiment, which was planned from the Indian Ocean ship, has been canceled.

Astronaut John Glenn's condition remains good. His attitude is good and he is working as a test pilot.

This is Mercury control.

(Colonel Powers' announcement at 1:23 p.m. from Mercury control.)

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. Our Atlantic tracking ship made contact with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 1:12 p.m. *Friendship 7* is now proceeding toward the continent of Africa, going around in its third orbit in this first manned orbital flight of Project Mercury.

This is Mercury control.

(Transcript of Colonel Glenn's conversation:)

Colonel GLENN. I can see the whole State of Florida just laid out like on a map. It's beautiful. From this position out here I can still see clear back to the Mississippi Delta. I can see down in Area Hotel (the landing area) on the weather and it looks very good down that way. It looks like we'll have no problems on recovery.

Colonel POWERS. That ends Glenn's own reappraisal of the recovery situation. He is now about halfway across the southern tip of Africa and will be moving out into the Indian Ocean for the third time very shortly.

The Indian Ocean ship located in the center of the Indian Ocean has made contact with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 1:34 p.m. Information available here at the control center at this time indicates the mission is proceeding satisfactorily and that John Glenn is in excellent condition.

This is Mercury control.

TALKS TO CANARY ISLANDS

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. The sun coming through the window is very, very warm where it hits the suit. I get quite a bit of heat from it. It's hard to understand.

GROUND. Cape Flight, this is Canary System.

Colonel GLENN. Go ahead.

GROUND. We just got a rolling noise from the capsule.

Colonel GLENN. Roger, understand.

GROUND. It's intermittent. It just show out.

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. Correction. Will do horizon check now.

GROUND. Roger. You're coming up. I've got you about 10° from the ground.

Colonel GLENN. Say again. You're very * * *. This is *Friendship 7*.

GROUND. Roger. We got you about 10° from the ground.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. *Friendship 7*.

GROUND. Now we're reading you about 14.

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. I have no problem at all controlling on the horizon. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Understand you have no problem at all controlling the horizon.

Colonel GLENN. That's affirmative.

Colonel POWERS. Speaking of difficulties with communications, we have learned that President Kennedy attempted to make a telephone call, or make a call—I don't suppose it could really be called a telephone call—get in voice contact, at any rate, with Colonel Glenn in the capsule just as it was ending its first orbit, or completing its first orbit. They were not able to do that at that time.

It's our understanding that it will be attempted again as he reaches the same point, which is roughly over the west coast of the United States, and that they will try it again when that phase of the orbiting system comes around.

(Tape of Colonel Glenn over Australia.)

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. How do you read us on the UHF? Over.

GROUND. *Friendship 7*. Recommended you go UHF. Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Going UHF.

GROUND. *Friendship 7*. How do you read now? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Read you loud and clear.

GROUND. You were coming in slightly garbled. Can you give us your fuel oxygen amps again? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Fuel 60, 85. Oxygen 65, 100. Amps 22. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Exhaust temperature?

Colonel GLENN. Exhaust temperature 50. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Are you in fly by wire?

Colonel GLENN. Negative. I am on manual at present time. I am down to 60 on automatic fuel so I cut it off and I'm on manual at present time. Over.

GROUND. Roger. How is your yaw problem? Over.

Colonel GLENN. This is *Friendship 7*. I'm getting some erratic indications in all axes. When I align everything on orbit attitude by the instruments, I am considerably off where I should be. I'm yawed some 20° to the right. I'm also yawed to the right a little bit. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Understand. Are you satisfied with the fly-by-wire and the manual proportional systems? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Fly by wire is not functioning in yaw low right. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Low yaw right.

Colonel GLENN. That's affirmative. When I first had trouble with it, it was malfunctioning in low yaw left.

I am controlling manually at present time. Landing bank switch is off. Sequence panel is all normal except for that. The control fuel is 60, 82. Attitudes at present time on manual control are roll 5 right, yaw 15 right,

pitch 34 in orbit attitude. My time from launch is 2 plus 33 plus 60 mark. Correction. That would be 2 plus 34 on that mark. Did you receive? Over.

GROUND. Roger.

Colonel GLENN. Cabin pressure is 55 and holding. Cabin air is 95. Cabin excess water light is still on. Turning it down a little bit more yet. Cabin relative humidity is indicating 20. Coolant quantity is 66. Heat is 68 on temperature, pressure is 58 indicated. Steam temperature 50 in suit and comfortable. Oxygen is 65, 100. Amps 20. Voltages main 24, 25, 25, 25. Standby one is 25, 25. Isolated 29.

Am back on main. Fans is 113. ASCS 113. I have two warning lights on—the excess cabin water and fuel quantity. Over.

GROUND. Roger. *Friendship 7*. Aeromed would like to know whether you had conducted your exercise? Over.

Colonel GLENN. Negative. I have not done that recently.

GROUND. Roger. *Friendship 7*. You are fading now. Standby.

CONTROL REPORTS AT 12:42

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. Our tracking station on Canton Island reports contact with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 12:31 p.m. e.s.t. and our station on Hawaii reports contact at 12:30 e.s.t. We are continuing to analyze the difficulties with the attitude control system.

The fact that the pilot is aboard and has the ability to analyze his problem and take judgmental corrective action is a demonstration of the value of man in space flight. We will continue to analyze the progress of the flight and make our decisions timely enough to make sure that we fly the mission as best as possible. This is Mercury control.

CONTROL REPORTS AT 12:45

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. We have now had a summary status report from our flight controller in Hawaii. He reports the astronaut's status was good. The status of the systems on board the spacecraft were good except for the difficulties with the attitude control system.

In a voice contact broadcast and relayed remotely to the control center we heard Astronaut John Glenn report that he is going for another orbit. Our analysis of the situation at this time is that we are in a good condition. Our flight director, Mr. Chris Kraft, has made a preliminary decision at this time that we are good and will continue the mission.

This is Mercury control with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft approaching the west coast of the United States coming around the tail end of his second orbit around the earth. This is Mercury control.

CONTROL REPORTS AT 12:54

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. We now have a contact with our Guaymas, Mexico, station at 12:50 e.s.t., and with the Corpus Christi, Tex., tracking station at 12:52. As Astronaut John Glenn passed across the southern portion of the United States and began winging his way away from the Point Arguello station. He and Astronaut Wally Schirra had a very interesting exchange. Schirra called him up and said, "John, the aeromed are very happy with you up there." Glenn replied by saying, "I feel real good, Wally. No problems at all."

Schirra responded by saying, "Good show. See you next time around."

The *Friendship 7* spacecraft is now passing across the northern borders of Texas, across the southern United States, now committed to its third orbit. This is Mercury control.

CONTROL REPORTS AT 1:01

Colonel POWERS. The tracking and communications equipment here at Cape Canaveral made contact with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft and Astronaut John Glenn at

12:56 p.m., e.s.t. Astronaut Alan Shepard talking from here in the Mercury control center carried on a conversation which began, "Good afternoon, Seven," and then they worked out retrorocket firing times, clock changes and other procedural matters.

At 12:58 p.m., e.s.t., contact was made by the Bermuda station. Passing between Florida and Bermuda, John Glenn got a pretty good look at the State of Florida and, for that matter, at the whole southeastern United States. John said:

"Have the cape in sight. It looks real fine. I can see the whole State of Florida laid out like a map. I can still see clear back to the Mississippi Delta."

The *Friendship 7* spacecraft is approximately over Bermuda or near Bermuda at this time traveling down its third orbit around the earth.

Astronaut John Glenn still sounds good and is still working hard at his mission. This is Mercury control.

(Tapes of exchanges between Glenn and Walter Schirra at Point Arguello, Calif., and Commander Shepard at Cape Canaveral.)

GROUND. *Friendship 7*, *Friendship 7*, this is Cape. How do you read? Over.

GROUND. Roger *Friendship 7*. This is California. We read you loud and clear.

Colonel GLENN. All systems are still go. I have had some erratic ASCS operation. I caged and uncaged on the night side and it appears to be working fairly well now, although I was drifting again in roll a moment ago. It appears to have corrected itself in roll, however, without me caging again now. Over.

GROUND. Very good, John. We have go all the way on this. I might give you your inverter temperatures. Your fans are 215. Your ASCS (tape interrupted). John, if you could, would give me your attitudes and we'll check those with ground.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. I'll go back into orbit attitude. Drifting toward it at present time.

GROUND. Roger.

Colonel GLENN. Do you have TM solid now?

GROUND. That's affirmative. It looks real good here.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. Roll is 5 left. Yaw right. Pitch minus 32 right now.

GROUND. Roger. Have your readings. John, we check almost right on the button with your attitudes within 2°.

Colonel GLENN. Roger. I appear to have a little bit of drift in the scope yet.

GROUND. Roger. You don't have a good reference yet, do you?

Colonel GLENN. I found it's more difficult to pick up drift than I thought it would be. Your best drift, really, is to look out the window and try and get something moving away from you out the window.

GROUND. Roger. I got you there.

You understand that your capsule elapsed time is running about a second slow compared to GMT (Greenwich mean time).

Colonel GLENN. No, I did not—I was not aware of that on the elapsed time.

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control [at 1:23 p.m.]. Our Atlantic tracking ship made contact with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 1:12 p.m. *Friendship 7* is now proceeding toward the continent of Africa, going around in its third orbit in this first manned orbital flight of Project Mercury.

This is Mercury control.

Transcript of Glenn conversation.

Colonel GLENN. I can see the whole State of Florida just laid out like on a map. It's beautiful. From this position out here I can still see clear back to the Mississippi Delta. I can see down in Area Hotel on the weather and it looks very good down that way. It looks like we'll have no problems on recovery.

(That ends Colonel Glenn's own reappraisal of the recovery situation. He is now

about halfway across the southern tip of Africa and will be moving out into the Indian Ocean for the third time very shortly.) (Mercury control announcement of Indian Ocean overflight.)

Colonel POWERS. The Indian Ocean ship, located in the center of the Indian Ocean, has made contact with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 1:34 p.m. Information available here at the control center at this time indicates the mission is proceeding satisfactorily and that John Glenn is in excellent condition.

(Mercury control announcement, 1:48 p.m., from Muechea, Australia.)

Colonel POWERS. Astronaut John Glenn is now in voice contact with Astronaut Gordon Cooper at the tracking station. Just a couple of minutes ago John called up Gordon Cooper and said: "Hey Gordon, I want you to send a message for me. Send a message to the Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps that reads: 'Have 4 hours' required flight time. Request flight chit be prepared for me. Signed John Glenn, lieutenant colonel, U.S. Marine Corps.'"

At this time John Glenn is in voice contact with the Muechea tracking station and with Gordon Cooper is discussing the technical systems on board the spacecraft.

The tracking station at Muechea, Australia, made contact at 1:43 p.m., and the station at Woomera, Australia, at 1:51. The flight controller at Muechea confirms the spacecraft is in a go condition as it passed over Muechea. We have about 2½ minutes of tape-recorded voice broadcast from the astronaut acquired from Australia. The tapes are prepared now and stand by for the tape.

Colonel GLENN. On the right side everything is outboard except the fuel quantity warning light, which is on. I have that switch inboard to cut the audio. The only two switches in inboard position on the right are retro adjustment and retro manual. Over.

GROUND. Roger. Control settings?

Colonel GLENN. Water on cabin temp is setting No. 2. Setting on the suit temp is beyond the 1.7 mark. I repeat, beyond the 1.7 mark, which is the maximum setting.

GROUND. I understand. What is your opinion on the general problem, John?

Colonel GLENN. Well, I don't know. I want to start lining up just as carefully as I can here in a minute and see whether the scanners will pick it up and correct it in so we have a good retrofire attitude. If not, I'll align it myself. Over.

GROUND. Do you have your Three Dog Easy and Hotel times from the Indian Ocean ship?

Colonel GLENN. Well, yes, I did. I got those OK.

GROUND. Then I give you recommend change retroplot to 043237. On your retro using ASCS you'll be using the high port thrusters for retrofire mode. What do you feel about retro to ASCS backed up by fly by wire?

Colonel GLENN. Well, well you can't mean by ASCS and fly by wire. You mean and manual.

GROUND. Right; being ready to go to fly by wire and back it up on manual proportional.

Colonel GLENN. Yes. If the ASCS appears to be programming and holding a good orbit attitude I'll let it go on ASCS and back it up with manual. If not—if it appears that the gyros are cocked as they were a little while ago—then I'll do a manual retro.

GROUND. Roger. Are you in manual proportion or fly by wire now?

Colonel GLENN. I think I've lost you.

MERCURY CONTROL REPORTS AT 1:14

Colonel POWERS. This is Mercury control. The tracking station on Canton Island acquired the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 2:03 p.m., e.s.t. The tracking station on Hawaii contacted the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 2:10 p.m., e.s.t.

As we proceeded around from Australia toward Hawaii, we detected an indication of a problem with the heat shield deployment switch. A check was made over Hawaii which confirmed that the system was operating properly and that the signal apparently was erroneous.

He is also completing now his retrofiring checklist.

This is a process by which he makes sure that all of his onboard equipment is secured, that he has checked out his attitude control system, that he is in good condition and preparing to fire those retrorockets to begin that long landing flight toward the Atlantic. This is Mercury control.

(Colonel Glenn was over San Diego at 2:18 p.m., over Phoenix at 2:20; retro rockets fired at 2:30.)

Colonel Powers. At 2:20 p.m., e.s.t., the retrorocket firing sequence was initiated in the spacecraft. Retrofiring attitude was assumed and the three retrorockets have fired. They've been confirmed by the pilot and by our telemetry here in the Mercury control center.

John Glenn's comment was it felt like it was going to send him clear back to Hawaii. The retrorockets have fired. The reentry process will be initiated shortly. This is Mercury control.

MERCURY CONTROL REPORTS AT 2:23

Colonel Powers. The Mercury tracking station at Guaymas, Mexico, established contact with the *Friendship 7* spacecraft at 2:23 p.m., e.s.t. We have confirmation of retrorocket firing. We have instructed John Glenn to retain his retrorocket packet at least until he gets over Texas. This is a precautionary measure to doublecheck on the seemingly erroneous switch location indication we had earlier.

John feels he held his attitude properly during the retrorocket firing process and says that he can see the coast of California. He's now reporting cloud cover down toward Mexico. The spacecraft is now arcing down its landing trajectory toward the Atlantic. This is Mercury control.

The Corpus Christi, Tex., tracking station made contact with the *Friendship 7* at 2:26 p.m., e.s.t. We are in contact with Astronaut John Glenn. As a precautionary measure we have asked him to retain his retrorocket pack. We have just made initial contact with the Mercury spacecraft at Cape Canaveral. That's at 2:28 p.m., e.s.t. On the basis of his present flight plan, we would estimate a landing at approximately 37 or 38 minutes after the hour. This is Mercury control.

MERCURY CONTROL REPORTS 2:31

Colonel Powers. This is Mercury control. *Friendship 7* spacecraft is approaching the coast of Florida at this time during his reentry process. We have advised him that the weather in his landing area involves one-tenth cloud cover and 10 miles visibility. This should not present any hazard at all during the landing operation. He is now maintaining control of the spacecraft using the fly-by-wire system and the manual system as a backup. This is Mercury control.

The *Friendship 7* spacecraft is now encountering the atmosphere off the east coast of Florida. He is encountering the atmosphere. We estimate that an ionization layer involved in the reentry process is preventing us from having direct communication with him. This is Mercury control.

The Mercury spacecraft is in its reentry process at this time (2:34 p.m.). We have an indication that receiving equipment at Grand Bahama Island is receiving beacon transmissions from the spacecraft. We are not receiving any voice communication at this time. On the basis of his present flight trajectory we estimate that he will land within about a mile of a destroyer associated

with the U.S.S. *Randolph* at the end of the third orbit. This is Mercury control.

This is Mercury control (2:47 p.m.). The U.S.S. *Noa*, broadcasting from the recovery area, has just broadcast a message indicating, "Roger. *Friendship 7*. Understand your condition is excellent." We are not receiving direct voice broadcast from the spacecraft but are receiving the ship's transmissions. This is Mercury control.

Official figures of reentry time. At 2:28 p.m. Colonel Glenn had completed three orbits, 4 hours 41 minutes after the launching, still with the capsule largely under manual control.

At 2:30 p.m. the main parachute blossomed out of *Friendship 7*. The capsule faced temperatures of 3,000° F. on the way down and Colonel Glenn said at that point, "Boy, that was a real fireball."

Five minutes later at 2:43 p.m. his capsule landed in the ocean, about 6 miles from the destroyer *Noa* in the recovery fleet.

From the launching to the splashdown, the mission took 4 hours 56 minutes.

Colonel Powers. Reports from the U.S.S. *Noa* indicate the *Friendship 7* spacecraft was picked up clear of the water at 3:01 and finally set down on the deck at 3:04 this afternoon.

John Glenn reports:

"My condition is excellent."

They are in the process now of opening up the spacecraft to remove John Glenn from the spacecraft.

The spacecraft *Friendship 7* is now (3:09 p.m.) on the deck of the U.S.S. *Noa*. It was set down at 3:04 this afternoon. Astronaut John Glenn reports, "My condition is excellent." He is in continuous contact with the people on the ship.

They have now (3:13 p.m.) opened the capsule and they expect to be taking him out almost momentarily and give us perhaps a little fuller account of his condition. Maybe he'll have something to say.

He is still in contact with the crewmembers of the U.S.S. *Noa*. He is assisting in the egress by removing part of the instrument panel and a small pressure bulkhead on the upper portion of his spacecraft. Then he will have to push out the empty parachute cannister and crawl out through the narrow upper neck of the spacecraft.

Astronaut John Glenn should be stepping out of the spacecraft at any moment now. A report from the U.S.S. *Noa* downrange indicates Mercury Astronaut John Glenn has left the *Friendship 7* spacecraft. He is reported to be a hale and hearty astronaut after having successfully flown the U.S. first manned orbital flight.

U.S. Astronaut John Glenn is on the deck of the U.S.S. *Noa*, reported to be a hale and hearty astronaut after his historymaking flight.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD President Kennedy's statement following the great triumph of Colonel Glenn, the amazing achievement of being the first American to orbit the earth in space flight, as well as an article relating to the event.

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

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, February 20.—I know that I express the great happiness and thanksgiving of all of us that Colonel Glenn has completed his trip, and I know that this is particularly felt by Mrs. Glenn and his two children.

A few days ago Colonel Glenn came to the White House and visited me, and he is—as are the other astronauts—the kind of American of whom we are most proud.

Some years ago, as a Marine pilot, he raced the sun across this country—and lost. And today he won.

I also want to say a word for all those who participated with Colonel Glenn in Canaveral. They faced many disappointments and delays—the burdens upon them were great—but they kept their heads and they made a judgment, and I think their judgment has been vindicated.

We have a long way to go in this space race. We started late. But this is the new ocean, and I believe the United States must sail on it and be in a position second to none.

Some months ago I said that I hoped every American would serve his country. Today Colonel Glenn served his, and we all express our thanks to him.

PRESIDENT'S CALL

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Following is the transcription of a telephone conversation between President Kennedy and Colonel Glenn this afternoon:

"The President: Hello?"

"Colonel Glenn: Hello, sir."

"The President: Colonel?"

"Colonel Glenn: This is Colonel Glenn."

"The President: Listen, colonel, we are really proud of you, and I must say you did a wonderful job."

"Colonel Glenn: Thanks, Mr. President."

"The President: We are glad you got down in very good shape. I have just been watching your father and mother on television, and they seemed very happy."

"Colonel Glenn: It was a wonderful trip—almost unbelievable, thinking back on it right now. But it was really tremendous."

"The President: Well, I am coming down to Canaveral on Friday, and hope you will come up to Washington on Monday or Tuesday, and we will be looking forward to seeing you there."

"Colonel Glenn: Fine. I will certainly look forward to it."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two editorials which were published in the *New York Times* this morning, one entitled "One of Our Finest Hours," and the other entitled "Narrowing the Margin," be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ONE OF OUR FINEST HOURS

The event that all America and men of good will everywhere have long been waiting for has at last come to pass. It began at 9:47 on the morning of February 20. It ended 4 hours, 56 minutes, and 34 seconds later as time is measured by the clock. But in a sense time stood still as countless millions watched and indeed participated in one of the greatest dramatic events of modern times.

Astronaut John H. Glenn, Jr., was not the first human to orbit around the earth, nor was he the second. As the world knows, the Soviet Cosmonauts Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov preceded him. But Colonel Glenn's achievement added a new dimension to man's conquest of space. The Gagarin flight was carried out in absolute secrecy, while Titov's was not revealed until he had been safely launched into orbit. Nor was the world permitted to participate in the drama of his landing. In contrast, Colonel Glenn's demonstration was a feat in which the entire world was allowed to take part. It was not just one man going into orbit but, in a very real sense as President Kennedy said, "it was the entire Nation," for "all of us had to work to put him there."

During the agonizing last hours of the countdown, as the Nation watched breathlessly over its television and the rest of the world listened over radio, countless millions were given the opportunity, as one viewer said, to "turn their hearts on simultaneously." It was in this respect that Colonel Glenn's achievement stood out.

It was not a mere technological triumph of a man in a machine. It was one of the great dramas of history, made great because millions of human beings were allowed to share in it. It was not the adventure of just one man; it was the great adventure of all mankind. And it showed the world the vast chasm that exists between the human spirit thriving in a free society, as contrasted with the way of life in a closed society.

Astronaut Glenn's flight marks the first step in America's program for the conquest of space. It will be followed by several more Mercury flights, to circle in ever greater numbers of orbits. Then will come Project Gemini, with larger satellites to carry two astronauts into orbit, to be followed by rendezvous and docking missions to assemble vast spaceships in orbit. Then will come Project Apollo, a series of three-man flights, designed for the eventual round-trip journey of a three-man crew to the moon. And after that the planets.

As President Kennedy said: "We have a long way to go in the space race and we started late. This is the new ocean and we must sail on it and be in a position second to none." For man, as Goethe said, "demands from heaven its fairest stars, and nothing, whether near or far, can still the deep turbulence in his heart."

NARROWING THE MARGIN

Both for technical and political reasons, a major question arising in the wake of Colonel Glenn's trip yesterday is the degree to which his magnificent performance narrowed the margin of Soviet superiority over this country in manned space flight. The answer is that Colonel Glenn reduced the Soviet lead substantially, but there is much yet to be done.

In all the obvious indexes—number of orbits about the earth completed, distance traveled and time in space—Colonel Glenn's trip was substantially superior to the one orbit and 1-hour, 48-minute flight last April by Yuri Gagarin. On the other hand all of these indexes show the Glenn flight to have been less of an accomplishment than last August's feat of Gherman Titov, who, by Soviet account, orbited the earth 17 times and stayed in space more than 17 hours. On this score, then, Colonel Glenn's flight outshines Gagarin's but is overshadowed by Titov's.

The remaining gap between United States and Soviet capabilities in manned space flight, however, is probably greater than the comparisons made above would suggest.

The best available estimates indicate that the Soviet rockets that put both Gagarin and Titov into orbit had thrusts of about 800,000 pounds each, or more than twice the power of the Atlas rocket that sent Colonel Glenn into space yesterday. Indicative of the still great Soviet superiority in rocket power, too, is the fact that the crafts that Gagarin and Titov rode around the earth weighed about 5 tons each, as against only about 2 tons for the *Friendship 7* in which our Marine colonel took his journey. One other point should be noted. Both Gagarin and Titov were landed on the ground; all three of our astronauts have had to be landed in the sea.

Clearly much work remains to be done before we have fully caught up with the Russians. Nevertheless, the brilliant success achieved by Colonel Glenn yesterday must give added inspiration for the intensive effort our Nation is making to capture world leadership.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I wish to add to what has been said about the notable exploit of Colonel Glenn that the Marines have landed and the situation is well in hand.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I think the Senator's comments are very appropriate. Every marine and every American is much pleased that the situation is well in hand.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the biographical item entitled "First American in Orbit: John Herschel Glenn, Jr.," which was published in the New York Times of Wednesday, February 21, be made a part of the RECORD.

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

FIRST AMERICAN IN ORBIT: JOHN HERSCHEL GLENN, JR.

The sturdy, sandy-haired man who squirmed his way into the crowded capsule atop the giant Atlas missile and was shot into space yesterday on one of the most dangerous trips ever taken by a human expressed a feeling not long ago.

"You fear the least what you know the most about," said Lt. Col. John Herschel Glenn, Jr., a remarkably uncomplicated man in a markedly complicated job. He made that simple statement recently after discussing some of his intensive preparations for his historic flight.

He spoke then as the premier mission pilot for Project Mercury. And the statement was characteristic of the 40-year-old Marine Corps officer, the "old man" of the team of seven astronauts who for 2½ years had trained for the space-penetrating venture.

PILOT IN PACIFIC WAR

A former combat and test pilot, Colonel Glenn flew 59 fighter-bomber missions in the Pacific in World War II and 90 missions in Korea. His awards include 5 Distinguished Flying Crosses and the Air Medal with 18 clusters.

To an interviewer wondering what the values of combat and test-piloting experiences were to anyone preparing for a journey into space, Colonel Glenn had this to say:

"Experience in dangerous and unexpected situations is even more valuable than good conditioning. If you have successfully controlled your airplane in an emergency, or dealt with an enemy pilot whose prime object is to destroy you, your chances of making the proper decision next time are increased.

"The space traveler, alone where no one has been before, will need a confidence only experience can give him."

Like the other astronauts, Colonel Glenn went through dozens of physical tests. They included occupying a high-heat chamber that simulated conditions that would prevail inside the Mercury capsule if overheating occurred during its reentry to the earth's atmosphere. Other rigors included spinning on a centrifuge and in isolation in a blacked-out room.

EXERCISE BEFORE BREAKFAST

As part of his personal regimen, he took a 2-mile run every morning before breakfast.

Most of Colonel Glenn's technical experiences in training for the Project Mercury flight have been likened to those of a man sitting inside a computer. The small capsule, crowded with instruments and safety gear, barely allows room for the astronaut in his custom-made contour couch.

The 180-pound, 5-foot, 10-inch officer is ruggedly handsome, with close-cropped hair, green eyes and a ready grin. He emits quiet confidence and appears to be in command of himself at all times.

Colonel Glenn was the backup pilot for the suborbital space rides made last year by Comdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr. and Capt. Virgil I. Grissom.

READY FOR THE BIG ONE

A Marine Corps officer who served at Colonel Glenn's side for 4 years was quoted recently as having said that he knew all along that the space officials were "holding Glenn back to ride the big one."

"He could ride a cookstove back if they could find a way to throw it up there," the officer said.

The newest U.S. space hero is a Presbyterian who once said that religion should not be a sometime thing, handy only for emergencies. He was born in Cambridge, Ohio, and went to Muskingum College, leaving in his junior year to become a Naval air cadet. As a Navy test pilot, he made headlines in 1957 when he was the first man to fly at supersonic speed from Los Angeles to New York.

He is married to the former Anna Margaret Castor of New Concord, Ohio, which he calls his hometown. They have two teenage children, David and Carolyn Ann. Boating and water skiing are the family sports.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on February 16 those who love freedom honor the anniversary of Lithuanian independence. No nation in the world has suffered more at the hands of the International Communist conspiracy than has Lithuania.

In 1918 this little country of freedom-loving people waged a bloody and successful war against the Russians for political independence. In 1919 the Russian Communists solemnly declared that they gave up all rights of sovereignty over Lithuania and recognized her inviolable independence.

But in 1940, following the Hitler-Stalin Pact and the partition of Poland between Russia and Germany, the Kremlin demanded permission to station 20,000 troops in Lithuania for the duration of the war, to be removed immediately thereafter.

Lithuania had no choice but to agree to this proposal; but on the day of the signature of the treaty establishing Russian bases in Lithuania the Lithuanian leaders discovered that the phrase "for the duration of the war" had been stricken out, on Stalin's order.

Russian perfidy took its expected course. A Communist-dominated government was forced on the Lithuanian people within 8 months of the signing of the treaty; all non-Communist parties were prohibited, and Lithuania "asked" to be admitted to the Soviet Union.

The method of forceful infiltration in Lithuania was so successful that Lithuania may well be called the classic case of Communist conspiracy. In defiance of all treaties, of all international law, of all human decency, the Kremlin reoccupied a country that had freed itself from Communist domination only 20 years before. Lithuania thus marks the beginning of that long and tragic road

along which so many nations of Eastern Europe have lost their cherished liberties.

Let us then join with the Lithuanian people in remembering their freedom, and in dedicating ourselves to the proposition that under no circumstance shall we consider the problem of the captive nations a closed question.

This Nation must resolve that Lithuanian freedom, and the freedom of all the other captive nations, must be the objective of a never-ending effort to free the world from the Communist scourge. The tragedy, valor, the determination, the love of liberty of the Lithuanian people should ever remind us of the task that lies ahead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

TRIBUTE TO SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Mr. HART. Mr. President, some 25 years ago the concept of the soil conservation district came into being. In the intervening years about 9,000 such districts have been established. Initially and understandably, they were rather limited in purpose. No one was certain exactly how they would develop.

The increase in the number of districts in the 25 years shows that the plan has worked effectively and well. As our experiences have accumulated, the purposes to which these districts can be put have been broadened. They offer great opportunity for further expansion.

I have made my remarks preliminary to asking unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts at their annual convention on February 9, 1962, commending the distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman. Following the printing of that resolution, I ask unanimous consent that the speech delivered on that occasion by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman be printed in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

We commend Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman for the recognition he has afforded to the soil conservation district movement during his first year in office. We appreciate the many actions he has taken in using the prestige of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture to attain public recognition for advances in the district movement. We salute him for his broad vision in resources conservation matters.

We agree with his proposition that conservation concepts must be broadened to meet the resource challenge of the 1960's.

Secretary Freeman has promulgated a revised standard form for the basic memorandum of understanding with individual soil conservation districts. Its purpose is to reflect the broader resource conservation concepts which have evolved during our generation. It is an initial step in more effectively helping private landowners to move forward their soil and water conservation efforts.

It recognizes that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized under the terms of various statutes administered by the Department to carry out a broad program of

assistance to farmers, ranchers, and landowners including soil and water conservation, watershed protection, flood prevention, farm forestry, and rural areas development, and encompassing research, education, technical assistance, cost sharing and credit. It further recognizes that this program may include cooperation with and assistance to soil (and water) conservation districts in conserving and improving soil, water, vegetative, wildlife, and related resources, and in reducing damage by floods and sedimentation.

We recommend that the governing body of each of the Nation's 2,900 soil conservation districts accept this offer to enter into a modernized working arrangement with the Secretary of Agriculture. We further recommend that the governing body of each of the Nation's 2,900 soil conservation districts accept this undertaking as a challenge to develop the best possible program for their district in an up-to-date setting.

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE ORVILLE L. FREEMAN BEFORE THE 16TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS, GRAND BALLROOM, SHERATON HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 6, 1962

In my job I make many speeches. It is not often, however, that events conspire to give me the opportunity of addressing just the right audience at just the right time—but that is the case here today. We have come together at a most fortunate moment—one so opportune, in fact, that we may someday look back upon this meeting as a major milestone in the advance of conservation in this country.

A week ago tomorrow the President of the United States—with characteristic vigor and sense of purpose—laid before the Congress a bold and comprehensive program for American agriculture in this decade. If you have not read his message, I urge you to do so. For it opens the door to new opportunities and new achievements in developing our land and water resources wisely for the benefit of man.

Few organizations are better equipped to move swiftly and effectively through that open door than this association with its 2,900-member conservation districts—spanning the country in a network of local mechanisms—empowered by law to carry out action programs for the better use of land and water and allied resources. For you—and all others concerned with the use of land and water—the President's program is a call to action. And the burden of what I want to say to you today is simply this: That I hope you will respond with vigor, imagination, and enthusiasm.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, now before the Congress, will put into practical application some basic principles which have long been evident—and too long ignored.

Speaking before another society of conservationists at Purdue University 6 months ago, I stated that—

"The farm problem and the conservation problem are intrinsically and inseparably linked;

"Our agricultural policy must come to grips with the physical problems of land use, the economics of production adjustment and farm income, the social necessities of rural rehabilitation, as a totality;

"Agricultural policy and conservation policy must merge in programs designed to relieve or eliminate rural areas of chronic distress, to enlarge and improve facilities for recreation, to harness our rivers against floods, and to provide for orderly urban and industrial expansion."

I say precisely the same thing to you today—but with this very significant difference: Today I am able to talk in specific terms about practical measures actually pro-

posed in an agricultural program that brings to life the general principles I was talking about last July.

The elements of that program are as simple as A B C D—and in keeping with the times and the popularity of "initials"—each of those letters has a meaning. Each represents one front of a four-sided attack on the imperative problems of our agriculture.

The "A" is for abundance—that front on which we seek to make more telling use of the output of the most productive agricultural system of all time. On this front we intend to use our abundance to combat hunger and undernourishment among our own people (and even in this affluent society many are both hungry and undernourished); and to share it with the people of friendly countries whose drive toward economic stability and political maturity can be stepped up by adequate supplies of food.

The "B" is for balance—that front on which we intend to attack the problem of agricultural surplus. It is time—and past time—to correct the imbalance between supply and demand that has plagued our farmers and the Nation's taxpayers for 30 years. This we shall do, in close cooperation with farmers, through measures that will strike a reasonable balance between what we produce and what we need, improve and stabilize farm income, and sustain the system of family farms on which our unparalleled agricultural success is built.

The "C" is for conservation and on this front we will attack the problem of using our land, water, forests and wildlife in ways that will enable more and more millions of our citizens to enjoy and benefit from them. Of the measures to be taken on this front, I shall have more to say in a moment.

The "D" is for development—that front of our four-pronged attack on which we will mount a new campaign to conserve and improve the human resources which constitute the bone and sinew of our agriculture and our Nation. To people on the land, we must give new incentive and new opportunity. We do not want them driven from the land by the same merciless economic forces that have already separated millions of farm people—young and old—from their preferred environment. We want to bring resources to rural America to provide new vocational opportunities for these people, to offer training and education to equip them for new occupations in the wholesome atmosphere of country life.

Taken as a whole the A plus B plus C plus D add up to a commonsense attack on deep-rooted maladjustments in our agricultural economy which we clearly cannot afford to ignore. It is a program that faces up to facts—and one of the facts is that we are faced today with land-use problems of a new order deriving from far-reaching changes in our economic structure and social patterns, both within agriculture and without.

This is dramatically underscored by another event which makes our meeting here today a timely one. On the day he delivered his agricultural program to Congress, the President received a report on "Outdoor Recreation for America," compiled after a 3-year study under the chairmanship of Mr. Laurance Rockefeller. Let me call your attention to some of the things this report has to say about the need for recreational facilities in this country. This is a direct quotation:

"The demand is surging—it is clear that Americans are seeking the outdoors as never before. And this is only a foretaste of what is to come. Not only will there be many more people, they will want to do more, and they will have more money and time to do it with."

By 1976, the report says, our population will be about 230 million; and by the year 2000, 350 million. Disposable consumer income will rise from \$354 billion in 1960 to

\$706 billion by 1976 and to \$1,437 billion by 2000. People will have more free time.

The standard workweek in 1976 will average 36 hours for the entire industrial work force; by 2000 it may be down to 32 hours. Much of the extra time will go into recreation. Americans will be even more mobile. The number of passenger cars will be about 100 million by 1976—an increase of nearly 80 percent over 1959—and by 2000 it will have grown by as much again. Individual participation in some form of outdoor recreational activity during the summer period may jump from 4.4 billion "occasions" at present to 6.9 billion occasions by 1976.

In short, in a nation of active people who enjoy increasing leisure time, rising personal incomes, and a strong population growth rate, the requirements for outdoor recreation are going to add a new dimension to our conception of beneficial land use, and every agency—national, State, or local—having anything to do with our resources base, is going to have to consider that new dimension in thinking about the job it has to do.

I want to give you a few more quotations from the recreation report which ought to provoke some thought:

"The simple activities are the most popular. Driving and walking for pleasure, swimming, and picnicking lead the list of the outdoor activities in which Americans participate.

"Recreation should be considered in many kinds of planning—urban renewal, highway construction, water resource development, forest and range management, to name only a few.

"Outdoor recreation also brings about desirable economic effects. Its provision enhances community values by creating a better place to live and increasing land values. In some underdeveloped areas it can be a mainstay of the economy.

"Activities of watershed and other agricultural conservation programs should be oriented toward greater recreation benefits for the public."

"Private lands are a very important part of the supply of outdoor recreation resources."

"Private resources for recreation fall into three categories: those that are used primarily for recreation; those that are managed primarily for some other use but are also used for recreation; and those that could be developed into either private or public recreation sites."

"Legislation should be enacted to permit explicit consideration of public outdoor recreation benefits created by small watershed projects carried out by the Watershed and Flood Prevention Act of 1954."

"Since the mid-1930's the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has been sharing with landowners the cost of undertaking certain soil and water conservation practices, these programs have both direct and secondary influences upon outdoor recreation and should be administered to take account of recreation potentials."

"The development of the farm pond program, conducted by the Department of Agriculture in the interest of better soil and water conservation, has introduced a new element in recreation fishing. The number of farm ponds in the United States, which currently account for approximately 2 million surface acres of productive fish habitat, will increase by one-half million by 1976 and by another million by the year 2000. In the past these areas have provided fishing and recreation for the farmer and his immediate friends, and neighbors, but this resource could be used more fully by the general public, furnishing at the same time a source of income to the farmer."

It takes only a little vision to foresee many other ways to develop the recreational use

of private lands—hunting, hiking, swimming, picnicking, camping, skiing come immediately to mind. The point is that even today, facilities for outdoor diversions are inadequate. In the next few years the demand is going to triple. And the basic requirements for meeting that demand are land and water—and imagination.

Another swiftly emerging land-use problem commands the attention of every district contiguous to a metropolitan area. This is the problem of urban sprawl—the indiscriminate gobbling up of beautiful countryside by unsightly tentacles of city and industrial growth. America already suffers intensely from this "malaise" which one California commission recently described as "slurbia."

One of the imperatives in any solution of our agricultural problem is the permanent retirement of millions of acres of unneeded cropland to other uses. Where better could this land be sought than in farming regions adjacent to our cities—and to what better uses could it be put? We can halt the encroachment of the "slurb" by creating belts of open country—easily accessible for public recreation—around many of our city areas. All of the land in these greenways need not be purchased. Some might stay in private hands under agreements covering its use; some could be controlled through easements assuring public access. But in any event, local instrumentalities will be needed through which the land can be acquired, managed, and developed in the public interest. Is there a role here for the soil conservation district?

I call your attention to still another matter which clamors urgently for attention. The rural regions of this wealthiest of nations are scarred today by pockets of poverty and economic erosion as dreadful—if not as evident—as the urban slums that blight so many of our cities. This is a reflection of the fact that about 60 percent of our farms produce only 13 percent of our agricultural output.

In 800 counties across the country, with 25,000 rural and smalltown communities and an aggregate population of some 31 million people, the searing process of economic deterioration and heavy outmigration has been underway for two decades. In many places, community and private facilities have run down and been abandoned.

Not only farm families are being caught in this downhill slide. In hundreds of villages and small towns, commerce and business has stagnated, with resulting loss of income and job opportunities for the people who live there.

The Nation is awake to the urgent needs of urban renewal. Here in Philadelphia and in Pittsburgh immense strides in urban redevelopment and rehabilitation under the leadership of Governor Lawrence, Mayor Dilworth and Mayor Barr have demonstrated what can be accomplished in our cities. Backed by new Federal and State programs, cities in every section of the country are moving forward with programs to eradicate slums, revive areas of commercial decay and put themselves in tune with the times.

Across rural America we need much the same kind of drive—a massive rural renewal program to rescue and revitalize community after community now being stifled by inadequate resources, low income, and lack of opportunity. These areas need a resource transfusion to bring them back to life and vigor.

I do not pretend to know all the means by which this transfusion can be accomplished. But the starting point, certainly, is to re-adjust and improve the natural resources they already possess—recombinations of farland to constitute economic units, development of forest potentials, stabilization of small watersheds to prevent destructive floods, and assurance of power supply. With

this kind of a base, an area has a chance of attracting industry; and on such a base it can create new facilities of many kinds to meet the Nation's need for greater recreation: out of doors.

I have tried to tickle your imagination by exposing three great new areas for land use action, where the needs of the Nation are clear and where, it seems to me, your districts have an unprecedented opportunity for constructive service to their communities and the country.

Now let me assure you that I have not made these suggestions without any relation to reality. On the contrary, every suggestion I have made regarding the possible role of the soil conservation district—whether in providing new facilities for recreation, in combating urban sprawl, or in driving forward toward rural renewal—is backed up by provisions of the President's food and agriculture program for the sixties.

I have said that this is a program that faces facts. It does more than that—it relates one fact to another. Our economists tell us, for example, that by 1980 we will need 51 million acres of cropland less than we need now to meet our domestic and export requirements for food and fiber. The Rockefeller study reveals a need for millions of additional acres for recreation. Orderly urban expansion calls for still more open land. Rural renewal requires basic land use readjustment. The President's program does not stop, therefore, with measures to idle cropland for the sake of balancing production and demand. It surrounds those measures with others through which we can make those retired acres work in other ways for the people who own them, the communities in which they exist, and the Nation as a whole.

If the Congress responds to the President's proposals, amendments of existing law will give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to attack these problems of land use in many ways. He will be empowered, for example:

To acquire land to be developed and used for public recreation and protection of fish and wildlife.

To enter into long-term agreements with farm operators and owners for the conservation and economic use of land.

To provide assistance to local organizations for operating and maintaining any reservoir or other area in a watershed protection and flood prevention project for public recreational development.

To make loans to individual farmers for recreational uses of land and to accommodate shifts in land use.

To make loans to rural public bodies and associations for sewer development and improvement, and for recreation-conservation purposes.

To make ACP payments and cost-sharing arrangements under long-term contracts with producers to provide for changes in cropping systems and land uses for development of soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreation resources.

Taken together, these represent a package of programs through which I believe we will be able to come to grips more effectively and more swiftly than ever before with the problems of resource use which you have done so much to deal with in the past. We are on the threshold of a new era in the management of our resources—of land and water, forest and wildlife—and our people, who are the most important resource of all, are going to gain in the process.

In realizing the promise of this new era—in giving reality to our broadened concept of conservation and wise land use—I am convinced that the soil conservation district has an immensely important part to play. I demonstrate this conviction on February 1—just 5 days ago—when I signed and

promulgated a proposed new memorandum of understanding as the base of future working relations between the districts and the Department.

It is my purpose in offering this revised memorandum to up-date the splendid relationship which began a quarter of a century ago when our ideas about the aims of conservation on private lands were more limited than they are today. Then, the capacity of the Department to assist the districts was as limited as the ideas that prevailed at that time. Now we are embarking on new programs with broader aims in keeping with modern needs. I want the districts to be ready to take their full part in these programs as we move ahead.

I want to close with this final word. We are opening up new ground, charting new trails. We need your help, the benefit of your experience, the cooperation of your organizations. When you leave here, take counsel with your associates back home. Put your minds to the problems we have talked of here. Come up with suggestions and proposals.

I salute the splendid job you have done in the 25 years since the First District came into being. They have been challenging years, I know. But even greater challenges lie ahead.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as a result of consultation with the majority leader, as I understand, the business of the Senate for tomorrow will be to convene at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] will read the famous Washington Farewell Message, and then the Senate will adjourn over to Monday next at 12 o'clock noon. Was that the order that was entered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that no such order has been entered.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I shall set it down as the business of the Senate. The Senate will adjourn until tomorrow, Thursday, noon and following the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, there will be no further business of the Senate—no votes or regular business—and a motion will be made to adjourn until Monday next at noon. I make this announcement in order that my colleagues may be on notice as to what the schedule is.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, the distinguished acting majority leader has stated what I understand is the agreement between the majority leader, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], and the minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 22, 1962, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 21, 1962:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Air Force under the appropriate provisions of chapter 835, title 10, United States Code, as amended. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

CAPTAIN TO MAJOR

Line of the Air Force

Abersold, Edward G., XXXXXX
 Ackerman, Donald G., XXXXXX
 Adamek, Victor W., XXXXXX
 Adams, Clinton S., XXXXXX
 Adams, Donald F., XXXXXX
 Adams, Gerald M., XXXXXX
 Adams, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Adams, Theodore R., XXXXXX
 Adams, William, XXXXXX
 Adams, William F., XXXXXX
 Addy, Noel D., XXXXXX
 Aglietti, Corrado J., XXXXXX
 Ahner, Lyle L., XXXXXX
 Aird, William W., XXXXXX
 Akerland, Gustav J., XXXXXX
 Albright, Donald J., XXXXXX
 Alderman, James O., XXXXXX
 Aldredge, Cleo D., XXXXXX
 Alexander, Martin E., XXXXXX
 Alexander, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Alexander, William, XXXXXX
 Allen, Harry G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Allen, James R., XXXXXX
 Allen, Ledewey E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Allen, Marvin L., XXXXXX
 Allen, Milton E., XXXXXX
 Alley, Max P., XXXXXX
 Allison, Russell R., XXXXXX
 Almond, Julius H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Alston, Maurice E., Sr., XXXXXX
 Alvarado, Ricardo R., XXXXXX
 Amador, Earl M., XXXXXX
 Amerman, Roy W., XXXXXX
 Amery, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Anderson, Andrew B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Anderson, Carl A., XXXXXX
 Anderson, Elmer E., XXXXXX
 Anderson, James W., XXXXXX
 Anderson, John P., XXXXXX
 Anderson, Marvin J., XXXXXX
 Anderson, Mont R., XXXXXX
 Anderson, Roy L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Anderson, William A., XXXXXX
 Andes, Lloyd M., XXXXXX
 Andrecheck, Joseph P., XXXXXX
 Andrew, Hugh S., XXXXXX
 Andrews, Melvin H., XXXXXX
 Andrus, Charles A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Angenendt, Harry E., XXXXXX
 Annis, Edwin C., XXXXXX
 Anspach, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Antonietti, Bruno J., XXXXXX
 Apple, John J., XXXXXX
 Archer, William E., XXXXXX
 Archibald, Lawrence W., XXXXXX
 Armer, William M., XXXXXX
 Armstrong, Clement H., XXXXXX
 Armstrong, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Arnett, Harry L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Arnold, Franklin B., XXXXXX
 Arnold, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Arnold, William M., XXXXXX
 Asbury, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Ashbridge, George A., XXXXXX
 Aslett, Worthing, XXXXXX
 Atkins, Edwin L., XXXXXX
 Ausburn, Franklin E., XXXXXX
 Austin, Elbert H., XXXXXX
 Avis, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Axmacher, Harold G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Aylsworth, Clark, XXXXXX
 Babler, Leon H., XXXXXX
 Baden, Vernon E., XXXXXX
 Bailey, John H., XXXXXX
 Baird, Jacob C., XXXXXX
 Baird, Nolin R., XXXXXX
 Baker, Elmer W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Baker, John H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Baker, Thomas H., XXXXXX
 Baker, Walter H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Baker, William E., XXXXXX
 Baker, William F., XXXXXX
 Baker, William J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Balazik, Joseph C., XXXXXX
 Baldwin, James E., XXXXXX
 Baldwin, Richard F., XXXXXX
 Baldwin, William A., XXXXXX
 Balega, John L., XXXXXX
 Ball, John C., XXXXXX
 Ballard, Carl W., XXXXXX
 Balsor, William D., XXXXXX
 Baltrusaitis, William J., XXXXXX
 Balzano, Daniel N., XXXXXX
 Banks, Ernest S., XXXXXX
 Barber, Alden F., XXXXXX
 Barber, Frank H., XXXXXX
 Barber, Kenneth H., XXXXXX
 Bare, Merle M., XXXXXX
 Barentine, Herbert B., XXXXXX
 Barker, Frank H., XXXXXX
 Barker, Frederick N., XXXXXX
 Barkwill, James W., XXXXXX
 Barnard, Martin J., XXXXXX
 Barnett, James G., XXXXXX
 Barneyback, William G., XXXXXX
 Barondes, Arthur D., XXXXXX
 Barr, Carl A., XXXXXX
 Barr, Harold E., XXXXXX
 Barrett, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Barrett, Lewis R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Barrow, James F., XXXXXX
 Barsom, George K., Jr., XXXXXX
 Barta, John J., XXXXXX
 Bartels, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Bartley, George S., XXXXXX
 Bassett, Roy B., XXXXXX
 Bateman, William N., XXXXXX
 Bates, Mary E., XXXXXX
 Batey, Thomas O., XXXXXX
 Battershell, Byron E., XXXXXX
 Baugh, William, XXXXXX
 Baughn, Richard M., XXXXXX
 Baum, Sheldon D., XXXXXX
 Baumgardner, Thor P., XXXXXX
 Beach, William J., XXXXXX
 Beatty, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Beauregard, Edward C., XXXXXX
 Beaver, George W., XXXXXX
 Becher, Donald F., XXXXXX
 Beck, Harold, XXXXXX
 Beckner, Alfred A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Beddingfield, Luther L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Bedenbaugh, John W., XXXXXX
 Bedford, Ernest D., XXXXXX
 Bednorz, Everist L., XXXXXX
 Beers, Milton E., XXXXXX
 Behrens, Rae A., XXXXXX
 Bekius, Joseph E., XXXXXX
 Bellamy, William R., XXXXXX
 Bemiss, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Bender, Thomas L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Benedict, Warren V., XXXXXX
 Bennett, Benjamin E., XXXXXX
 Bennett, Ernest J., XXXXXX
 Bennett, Sidney, XXXXXX
 Benson, Bradford L., XXXXXX
 Benson, Hollis A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Benson, Jack R., XXXXXX
 Benwell, Tommy, XXXXXX
 Berg, Maurice A., XXXXXX
 Berg, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Bergman, Lloyd H., XXXXXX
 Bergwin, Clyde R., XXXXXX
 Berkenpas, Nephi, XXXXXX
 Bernard, Duane R., XXXXXX
 Berran, Thomas F., XXXXXX
 Berry, Harry M., XXXXXX
 Berry, Jack W., XXXXXX
 Berry, Richard P., XXXXXX
 Berthold, Oscar A., XXXXXX
 Bertola, Arthur R., XXXXXX
 Bertoni, Waldo E., XXXXXX
 Best, Warren E., XXXXXX
 Bethune, John L., Jr., XXXXXX

Bettis, William E., XXXXXX
 Beville, Jacob E., XXXXXX
 Blaett, Vernon L., XXXXXX
 Bibb, Harry L., XXXXXX
 Biddle, Fred O., XXXXXX
 Bier, Samuel, XXXXXX
 Bigelow, Robert O., XXXXXX
 Billings, Gilbert M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Binney, William L., XXXXXX
 Bird, Claude M., XXXXXX
 Birdwell, Fred L., XXXXXX
 Bisher, Harry E., XXXXXX
 Bishop, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Bishop, Lloyd R., XXXXXX
 Bishop, Tedd L., XXXXXX
 Black, Donald C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Black, Harlan K., XXXXXX
 Black, Paul A., XXXXXX
 Blackburn, Denny R., XXXXXX
 Blackman, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Blades, Joseph P., XXXXXX
 Blaine, Jay M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Blair, Roland J., XXXXXX
 Blakely, Jack A., XXXXXX
 Blakeney, Lewis E., XXXXXX
 Bland, Kenneth R., XXXXXX
 Blank, George W., XXXXXX
 Blanz, Clarence E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Blecharczyk, Tadeusz, XXXXXX
 Blenis, Ronald D., XXXXXX
 Blickenstaff, Robert, XXXXXX
 Bloodgood, Donal D., XXXXXX
 Blum, Edward H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Blum, Julius M., XXXXXX
 Blunt, Robert W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Blyth, John S., XXXXXX
 Bobbett, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Bogan, Thomas R., XXXXXX
 Bogle, David B., XXXXXX
 Bohnhoff, Wilbur C., XXXXXX
 Bolton, Charles F., XXXXXX
 Bolton, Howard F., XXXXXX
 Bolton, James C., XXXX
 Boher, John W., XXXXXX
 Borden, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Borsari, Evo E., 3 XXXXX
 Bortness, Lawrence E., XXXXXX
 Bosch, Frank L., XXXXXX
 Bost, John H., XXXXXX
 Botzong, Wilbur B., XXXXXX
 Boudreaux, William J., XXXXXX
 Bounds, Malcolm S., Sr., XXXXXX
 Bowen, Roy M., XXXXXX
 Bower, Archie F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Bowers, John H., XXXXXX
 Bowman, John H., XXXX
 Bowser, Kenneth D., XXXXXX
 Boyd, John S., XXXXXX
 Boyd, Stanley M., XXXXXX
 Boyden, Clair H., XXXXXX
 Bozeman, John W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Brackney, Paul J., XXXXXX
 Braddock, James E., XXXXXX
 Brandes, Harry E., XXXXXX
 Brandon, Durward, XXXXXX
 Brandt, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Braswell, Arnold W., XXXXXX
 Bratton, Keith D., XXXXXX
 Brauckman, Alvin J., XXXXXX
 Brenholtz, George E., Jr., XXXX
 Bresley, Milo W., XXXXXX
 Bressler, Ray B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Brett, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Brewer, Zane G., XXXXXX
 Brewington, Russell D., XXXXXX
 Brewton, James A., XXXXXX
 Briand, Paul L., Jr., XXXX
 Briggs, Josephus A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Brigham, Gordon D., XXXXXX
 Bright, Charles D., XXXXXX
 Brill, Jay E., XXXX
 Briner, Chester G., XXXXXX
 Brinson, Elmo, XXXXXX
 Brinson, Pat D., XXXXXX
 Brion, Leonard L., XXXXXX
 Britton, Charles L., XXXX
 Britton, Raymond P., XXXX
 Britton, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Britton, Thomas C., XXXXXX
 Broadway, Roy D., XXXXXX
 Brock, Walker J., XXXXXX
 Brock, Woodrow W., XXXXXX
 Brodien, Bernard B., XXXXXX
 Broga, Kenneth L., XXXXXX
 Brooks, Harold C., XXXXXX
 Brotbeck, Charles B., XXXXXX
 Brown, Calvin W., XXXXXX
 Brown, Carl H., XXXXXX
 Brown, Clyde W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Brown, David A., XXXXXX
 Brown, Edward L., XXXXXX
 Brown, Edward W., XXXXXX
 Brown, Gerald S., XXXXXX
 Brown, Harry F., XXXXXX
 Brown, James A., XXXXXX
 Brown, James F., XXXXXX
 Brown, James M., XXXXXX
 Brown, John R. Q., XXXXXX
 Brown, Ralph W., XXXXXX
 Brown, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Brown, William F., XXXXXX
 Browning, James H., XXXXXX
 Brudzinski, Walter M., XXXXXX
 Brulinski, Stephen M., XXXXXX
 Brunetti, Anthony W., XXXXXX
 Brunner, Leroy P., XXXXXX
 Bryant, Norman, XXXXXX
 Buchanan, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Buckley, Paul J., XXXXXX
 Buechler, Theodore B., XXXXXX
 Buettner, Frank A., XXXXXX
 Bugg, Raoul, XXXXXX
 Bule, Alton C., XXXXXX
 Bulger, Charles C., XXXXXX
 Bunch, Melvin E., XXXXXX
 Bundick, Paul S., XXXXXX
 Burcham, Loyd C., XXXXXX
 Burdette, James M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Burgess, Benjamin F., XXXXXX
 Burgess, Raymond U., Jr., XXXXXX
 Burke, Patrick J., XXXXXX
 Burkhart, John W., XXXXXX
 Burkholder, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Burlingame, Colin R., XXXXXX
 Burman, John R., XXXXXX
 Burns, Julius F., XXXXXX
 Burns, Leigh R., XXXXXX
 Burnstad, Basil B., XXXXXX
 Burris, Rupert H., XXXXXX
 Burrows, William C., XXXXXX
 Burt, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Burt, Waldo F., XXXXXX
 Burton, Billy B., XXXXXX
 Burton, John C., XXXXXX
 Butler, Blaine R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Buttermore, Franklin T., XXXXXX
 Butterworth, Edgar E., XXXXXX
 Buttery, Thomas W., XXXXXX
 Buttrely, Wallace C., XXXXXX
 Butts, Edward H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Buzbee, Jack A., XXXXXX
 Byers, Herbert L., XXXXXX
 Byers, William E., XXXX
 Byrne, Joseph H., XXXXXX
 Cafarella, Joseph R., XXXXXX
 Cahill, Lawrence J., XXXXXX
 Calder, Robert L., XXXX
 Caldwell, Daniel E., XXXXXX
 Calhoun, Atticus A., XXXXXX
 Callahan, Daniel H., XXXXXX
 Callanan, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Cameron, John J., XXXXXX
 Cameron, Joseph E., XXXXXX
 Cameron, William S., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Claude P., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Campbell, William F., XXXXXX
 Campbell, William T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Canady, Thomas H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Canfield, John O., XXXXXX
 Cannon, James W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Capraro, Thomas C., XXXXXX
 Carberry, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Cardwell, Jack E., XXXXXX
 Carey, John H., XXXXXX
 Carey, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Carey, William D., XXXXXX
 Cargill, Harris B., XXXXXX
 Carleton, Myron L., XXXX
 Carlomagno, Armand M., XXXXXX
 Carlson, Carl R., XXXXXX
 Carney, William L., XXXXXX
 Carroll, Arthur B., XXXXXX
 Carter, George M., XXXXXX
 Carter, Leo, XXXXXX
 Case, Rodolph, XXXXXX
 Casoli, Fred R., XXXXXX
 Catron, Ward J., XXXXXX
 Caulfield, Thomas J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Caviness, Jamie N., XXXXXX
 Cerrone, Warren E., XXXXXX
 Cesario, Joseph M., XXXXXX
 Chady, Wincell R., XXXXXX
 Chamberlain, James S., XXXXXX
 Chamberlin, Ertel S., XXXXXX
 Champlin, Fredric F., XXXXXX
 Chantry, Fred I., XXXXXX
 Chandler, John L., XXXXXX
 Chaney, Francis C., 2d, XXXXXX
 Chapin, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Chapman, Charles V., Jr., XXXXXX
 Chappelle, Ernest C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Charles, Harry G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Chellberg, Clair W., XXXXXX
 Chenot, Richard P., XXXXXX
 Chew, Harold B., XXXXXX
 Chikar, James E., XXXXXX
 Christian, James W., XXXXXX
 Christianson, William C., XXXXXX
 Chrones, Thomas A., XXXXXX
 Chrzastek, Myron J., XXXXXX
 Church, James F., XXXXXX
 Cibulka, Bert G., XXXXXX
 Clark, James B., XXXXXX
 Clark, Joseph L., XXXXXX
 Clark, Kenneth A., XXXXXX
 Clark, Loren D., XXXXXX
 Clark, Raymond S., XXXXXX
 Clark, Robert L., 3d, XXXXXX
 Clark, Robert W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Clark, Roy T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Clark, William G., XXXXXX
 Clark, William T., XXXXXX
 Clarkson, Raymond E., XXXX
 Clary, James C., XXXXXX
 Claypoole, Gordon, XXXXXX
 Clayville, Howard G., XXXXXX
 Clegg, John E., XXXXXX
 Clements, Walker E., XXXXXX
 Cleveland, Howard R., XXXXXX
 Cline, John R., XXXXXX
 Cline, William J., XXXXXX
 Cloud, Lester A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Coffey, John B., XXXXXX
 Colby, Guy H., XXXXXX
 Cole, Courtland T., XXXXXX
 Cole, Daryl D., XXXX
 Cole, Ernest A., XXXXXX
 Coleman, Kermit, XXXXXX
 Coleman, William D., XXXXXX
 Coleman, William R., XXXXXX
 Colet, David, XXXXXX
 Colip, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Collette, William E., XXXXXX
 Collier, James L., XXXXXX
 Collins, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Collins, William F., XXXXXX
 Comeau, Ulysse A., XXXXXX
 Comer, Thomas P., XXXXXX
 Compton, Milton S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Cone, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Confer, Louis C., XXXXXX
 Conlee, Gail D., XXXXXX
 Conley, Douglas C., XXXXXX
 Connalr, Thomas J., Jr., XXXX
 Connaway, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Connelly, Hubert A., XXXXXX
 Connolly, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Connor, Maurice E., XXXXXX
 Conover, James E., XXXX
 Conrad, Charles M., XXXXXX
 Conroy, James T., XXXXXX
 Cook, Emmerson C., XXXXXX
 Cook, Frederick F., XXXXXX
 Cook, John C., XXXXXX
 Cook, Norman W., XXXX
 Cook, Olen C., XXXXXX
 Cooke, Morris H., XXXXXX
 Cooksey, George D., Jr., XXXXXX

Cooper, Leo L., XXXXXX
 Cooper, Stanley, XXXXXX
 Coover, Jean L., XXXXXX
 Copeland, Joe H., XXXXXX
 Corbin, John H., XXXXXX
 Corey, Alexander E., XXXXXX
 Corken, Jack C., XXXXXX
 Cornish, Vaughn L., XXXXXX
 Corvey, Russell G., XXXXXX
 Costello, Elmer P., XXXXXX
 Costenbader, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Courlas, John G., XXXXXX
 Coward, Roderick W., XXXXXX
 Cowgill, John D., XXXXXX
 Cox, Rex E., XXXXXX
 Cox, William M., XXXXXX
 Crabb, Robert G., XXXXXX
 Crane, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Cranford, Gordon E., XXXXXX
 Craw, David W., XXXXXX
 Crecellius, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Creech, Ray T., XXXXXX
 Crevonis, Edward B., XXXXXX
 Criswell, Wallace L., XXXXXX
 Crites, Frank W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Crockett, Tom A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Croker, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Crosnicker, Mervyn T., XXXXXX
 Cross, Earle G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Cross, James U., XXXXXX
 Crow, Earl S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Crow, Olin W., XXXXXX
 Crowder, Rodophill J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Crown, John L., XXXXXX
 Crumley, James R., XXXXXX
 Crutchlow, Russell F., XXXXXX
 Culbertson, Richard N., XXXXXX
 Cullom, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Cummings, George R., XXXXXX
 Cunningham, James J., XXXXXX
 Cunningham, Louis W., XXXXXX
 Cuno, Francis T., XXXXXX
 Cuny, Roy A., XXXX
 Cuomo, Stephen D., XXXXXX
 Currie, James B., XXXXXX
 Currie, John W., XXXXXX
 Curry, Clarence G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Curtis, John P., XXXXXX
 Curtner, Paul H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dabrowski, Edmond J., XXXXXX
 Dahl, Raymond H., XXXXXX
 Dale, James A., XXXXXX
 Dalke, Alvin D., XXXX
 Dallas, Harry G., XXXXXX
 Daly, Mary E., XXXXXX
 Dana, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Daniel, Dennis D., XXXXXX
 Daniel, John I., 3d, XXXXXX
 Daniel, William J., XXXXXX
 Daniels, Lloyd E., XXXXXX
 Darrow, George R., XXXXXX
 Davidson, Harold E., XXXXXX
 Davies, Bill M., XXXXXX
 Davis, Blair J., XXXXXX
 Davis, Carl F., XXXXXX
 Davis, Dougall M., XXXXXX
 Davis, Frank H., XXXX
 Davis, Glen E., XXXXXX
 Davis, Harold N., XXXXXX
 Davis, Norman E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Davis, Oliver R., XXXXXX
 Davis, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Davis, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Davis, Wayne E., XXXXXX
 Davison, Clark E., XXXXXX
 Davison, Henry O., XXXXXX
 Davison, Peter H., XXXXXX
 Dawson, Leland W., XXXXXX
 Dearth, Ray A., XXXXXX
 Deas, John, XXXXXX
 DeCastro, William R., XXXXXX
 Decima, Eleo, XXXXXX
 Dedecker, Charles C., XXXXXX
 Dee, John B. Jr., XXXXXX
 DeFelice, Louis F., XXXXXX
 Defendall, Bryce D., XXXXXX
 DeGaughey, Roy A., XXXXXX
 DeGraaf, Henry, XXXXXX
 DeLaune, Harvey P., XXXXXX
 Delozier, Howard J., XXXXXX
 Deluca, Harold J., XXXXXX
 Dendle, William H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Denkler, Edward G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dennis, Robert, XXXXXX
 Densford, Howard W., XXXXXX
 Deptula, Alfred R., XXXXXX
 Depyssler, Steven L., XXXXXX
 Derose, Roy L., XXXXXX
 Derrick, Boyd D., XXXXXX
 Derrington, William H., XXXXXX
 Desimone, Jasper V., XXXXXX
 Desipin, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Devlin, John J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dewitt, William P., XXXXXX
 Deyo, James E., XXXX
 Dibble, Walter E., XXXXXX
 Dickerson, Aaron E., XXXXXX
 Digris, Alphonse J., XXXXXX
 Dildy, Sims G., XXXXXX
 Dill, Kenneth, XXXXXX
 Dillahunt, Chester L., XXXXXX
 Dilley, William G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dillon, Louis H., XXXXXX
 Dineen, Dennis J., XXXXXX
 Dittmar, John D., XXXXXX
 Dixey, Joseph R., XXXXXX
 Dobson, Dale A., XXXXXX
 Dockery, Louis A., XXXXXX
 Dodd, Glen A., XXXXXX
 Dodds, William J., XXXXXX
 Dodson, Leo H., XXXXXX
 Doerken, Melvin L., XXXXXX
 Donahower, Frederick L., XXXXXX
 Donaldson, Howard W., XXXXXX
 Donlon, William E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Dopp, Calvin S., XXXXXX
 Dorger, John H., XXXXXX
 Doria, Oswald, XXXXXX
 Dornstader, Joseph L., XXXXXX
 Dorrer, Walter H., XXXXXX
 Dotson, Cecil J., XXXXXX
 Dotson, James E., XXXXXX
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 Doughty, Orville L., XXXXXX
 Douglas, Tommy L., XXXXXX
 Douglas, Wilson D., XXXXXX
 Dowling, William J., XXXXXX
 Downing, Hollis R., XXXXXX
 Downs, Eldon W., XXXXXX
 Doyle, Lawrence A., XXXXXX
 Drack, Warren E., XXXXXX
 Drake, Paul F., XXXXXX
 Drebelbis, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Dreier, George E., XXXXXX
 Drew, John C., XXXXXX
 Drinon, Marshall L., XXXXXX
 Driscoll, James J., XXXXXX
 Druckrey, Allan F., XXXXXX
 DuBols, Joseph M., XXXXXX
 Dubson, Boris N., XXXXXX
 Ducote, John B., XXXXXX
 Dudding, Carl O., Jr., XXXXXX
 Duden, Walter E., XXXXXX
 Dugard, William T., XXXXXX
 Dumais, Philip A., XXXXXX
 Dumas, Earl A., XXXXXX
 Dunaway, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Dunham, Charles I., XXXXXX
 Dunlap, Elmer N., XXXXXX
 Dunlap, Wesley W., XXXXXX
 Dunn, Charles B., XXXXXX
 Dunning, Leslie L., XXXXXX
 Durbin, Gerald E., XXXX
 Durbin, Richard F., XXXXXX
 Dutko, Francis J., XXXXXX
 Dyer, Kenneth A., XXXXXX
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 Eanes, Edwin C., XXXXXX
 Eastman, Loren S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Easton, Read C., XXXXXX
 Ebersole, Howard R., XXXXXX
 Echabarne, Paul, XXXXXX
 Echols, Barney F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Economy, Peter, XXXXXX
 Eden, James I., XXXXXX
 Eder, John E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Edgarian, Arthur A., XXXXXX
 Edmonds, Carter M., XXXXXX
 Edmonson, James L., XXXXXX
 Edmunds, William H., XXXXXX
 Edwards, Asa B., XXXXXX
 Edwards, Harry M., XXXXXX
 Edwards, Jack J., XXXXXX
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 Edwards, John A., XXXXXX
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 Egbert, Howard D., XXXXXX
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 Eggleston, Glenn I., Jr., XXXX
 Eggleston, Ogden C., XXXXXX
 Eggleston, Telford S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ehrhardt, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Eickholt, John J., XXXXXX
 Ellenberg, John E., XXXXXX
 Ekert, Roderick A., XXXXXX
 Elbracht, William A., XXXXXX
 Elchak, John, Jr., XXXXXX
 Elder, Carl W., XXXXXX
 Elder, Damon C., XXXXXX
 Elebash, Clarence C., XXXXXX
 Elkin, Clarence S., XXXXXX
 Ellis, William F., XXXXXX
 Elton, Harold R., XXXXXX
 Elvey, George C., XXXXXX
 Emerson, Russell C., XXXXXX
 Empey, Roland W., XXXXXX
 Endres, Frank I., XXXXXX
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 Engle, Forrest W., XXXXXX
 Erickson, Richard B., XXXXXX
 Erie, Dan R., XXXXXX
 Ernst, Herbert W., XXXXXX
 Ervin, James L., XXXXXX
 Erzen, Paul E., XXXXXX
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 Eskridge, John T., XXXXXX
 Estes, Edmond E., XXXXXX
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 Evans, John, XXXXXX
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 Evans, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Evers, Alfred C., XXXXXX
 Ewing, Marvin F., XXXXXX
 Faircloth, James W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Fanning, Ivan B., XXXXXX
 Farrar, John H., XXXXXX
 Farthing, Frank, XXXXXX
 Favorite, Walter B., XXXXXX
 Fawver, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Fearn, Cabell J., XXXXXX
 Fedro, William E., XXXXXX
 Feeney, Edward M., XXXXXX
 Felch, Leon J., XXXXXX
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 Femmer, William H., XXXXXX
 Fern, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Ferrell, Jack G., XXXXXX
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 Ferriter, John J., XXXXXX
 Ferryman, Neil R., XXXXXX
 Feuerriegel, Karl T., XXXXXX
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 Fifer, Reginald D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Flilorimo, Peter J., XXXXXX
 Fimbel, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Finch, J. P., XXXXXX
 Finefrock, George H., XXXXXX
 Fischer, John C., XXXXXX
 Fisher, Robert K., XXXXXX
 Fisher, Vernon W., XXXXXX
 Fisler, Kenneth H., XXXXXX
 Fjelsted, Marquis A., XXXXXX
 Flag, John B., XXXXXX
 Flaherty, Joseph E., XXXXXX
 Flake, Thomas J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Fleming, David, XXXXXX
 Fletcher, Glenn A., XXXXXX
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 Fletcher, Westwood H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Floyd, William W., XXXXXX
 Flynn, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Fogg, Clarence H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Forbes, Myron D., XXXXXX
 Ford, Francis M., XXXXXX
 Ford, John R., XXXXXX
 Ford, Lester W., XXXXXX

Foster, Cecil G., XXXXXX
 Foster, Charles C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Foster, Herbert R., XXXXXX
 Fosterman, Leslie E., XXXXXX
 Fought, Oliver C., XXXXXX
 Fowle, Bernard H., XXXXXX
 Fowler, Felix C., XXXXXX
 Fowler, William A., XXXXXX
 Frady, Ellis E., XXXXXX
 Fraley, Elmer E., XXXXXX
 Francis, Albert H., XXXXXX
 Frankie, Merton J., XXXXXX
 Franscioni, Warren R., XXXXXX
 Franson, Vernon A., XXXXXX
 Franz, Donald F., XXXXXX
 Frazee, Merle W., XXXXXX
 Frear, Carl R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Frey, Arthur C., XXXXXX
 Frey, Ivan R., XXXXXX
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 Friss, Raymond J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Frost, Keith I., XXXXXX
 Frutt, James A., XXXXXX
 Fry, Loyal W., XXXXXX
 Fuller, Walter T., XXXXXX
 Fulton, Fay D., XXXXXX
 Funk, Donald J., XXXXXX
 Funk, John C., XXXXXX
 Funke, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Furnace, Earl., XXXXXX
 Furr, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Furr, William W., XXXXXX
 Gabriel, Joseph A., XXXXXX
 Gaddis, Norman C., XXXXXX
 Gaffey, John T., 2d., XXXXXX
 Gagnon, Lawrence, XXXXXX
 Gallagher, Gilbert G., XXXXXX
 Galloway, James D., XXXXXX
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 Galpin, Harry T., XXXXXX
 Galt, John R., XXXXXX
 Galt, Robert, Jr., XXXXXX
 Galyon, Hershel E., XXXXXX
 Gantz, Henry L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Garner, Vernon W., XXXXXX
 Garrigou, Norman F., XXXXXX
 Garrison, Joseph B., XXXX
 Garrison, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Garvey, Joseph J., XXXXXX
 Gavin, Herbert J., XXXXXX
 Gaykian, Hyko, XXXXXX
 George, Edsel L., XXXXXX
 Georgi, William F., XXXXXX
 Geurtz, James E., XXXXXX
 Gibbs, Guy W., XXXXXX
 Gibson, Ben S., XXXXXX
 Gibson, Charles V., XXXXXX
 Gibson, Millard L., XXXXXX
 Gibson, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Gilbert, John P., XXXXXX
 Giles, Richard S., XXXXXX
 Gill, Albert A., XXXXXX
 Gill, John L., XXXXXX
 Gillespie, Clinton G., XXXXXX
 Gilliland, Billy L., XXXXXX
 Gillogly, Harold S., XXXXXX
 Giuntini, Louis J., XXXXXX
 Given, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Glvens, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Glass, Wilbur A., XXXXXX
 Gleason, Joseph P., XXXXXX
 Gobrecht, William W., XXXXXX
 Goddard, Alvin E., XXXXXX
 Goddard, Glen, XXXX
 Godwin, Curtis B., XXXXXX
 Goebel, Robert J., XXXX
 Goetz, Frank M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Goff, Wilbur, XXXXXX
 Gohmert, Leon L., XXXXXX
 Golart, Milton J., XXXXXX
 Golden, James K., XXXX
 Golley, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Gomes, Louis A., XXXXXX
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 Goode, Bernice L., XXXXXX
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 Goolsby, John A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Goon, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Gordon, Byfield D., XXXXXX
 Gordon, David T., XXXXXX
 Gorrell, Joseph E., XXXXXX
 Gosdin, Malcolm E., XXXXXX
 Goss, Raymond, Jr., XXXXXX
 Gould, Jack K., XXXXXX
 Grabfelder, Thomas C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Graff, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Graham, James H., XXXXXX
 Graham, William R., XXXXXX
 Granberry, James B., XXXXXX
 Graves, Harold L., XXXXXX
 Graves, Warren R., XXXXXX
 Gray, Clayton F., XXXXXX
 Gray, Prichard E., XXXXXX
 Green, Boren L., XXXXXX
 Green, Lowell B., XXXXXX
 Green, Robert T., XXXXXX
 Green, Sydney, Jr., XXXXXX
 Green, Thayne C., XXXXXX
 Greene, James W., XXXXXX
 Gregg, Noah B., XXXXXX
 Gregory, Donald H., XXXXXX
 Gregory, Stewart M., XXXXXX
 Grencl, Bruno J., XXXXXX
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 Griffith, Harold L., XXXXXX
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 Grindle, Frederick W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Grisham, Woodie R., XXXXXX
 Griswold, Truman L., XXXXXX
 Grossholz, Theodore G., XXXXXX
 Groves, Frank S., XXXXXX
 Grubaugh, Andy J., XXXXXX
 Grunzke, Marvin E., XXXXXX
 Guarino, Lawrence N., XXXXXX
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 Guzzetta, Frank N., XXXXXX
 Haas, Arthur D., XXXXXX
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 Hafey, Howard O., XXXXXX
 Hagen, Alvin G., XXXXXX
 Hagerman, Frederick B., XXXXXX
 Haggerty, Stanley K., XXXXXX
 Hagood, John E., XXXXXX
 Haines, Willard R., XXXXXX
 Hale, Homer G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hale, Leland A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hale, Robert D., XXXXXX
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 Hale, Verne D., XXXXXX
 Halicki, Chester J., XXXXXX
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 Hamblen, Braxton S., XXXXXX
 Hamer, Redick M., XXXXXX
 Hamilton, Robert R., XXXXXX
 Hamlin, Paul A., XXXXXX
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 Hammack, Wayne, XXXX
 Hammock, Frank M., XXXXXX
 Hammond, Winton G., XXXXXX
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 Haney, Russell K., XXXXXX
 Hankins, William R., XXXXXX
 Hanley, John J., XXXXXX
 Hansel, Dale E., XXXXXX
 Hansen, Ivan J., XXXXXX
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 Hansen, Robin, XXXXXX
 Hanson, George F., XXXXXX
 Hanson, Ingebrigt B., XXXXXX
 Harbison, William R., XXXXXX
 Harder, Max L., XXXXXX
 Hardtke, Gerald N., XXXXXX
 Hare, Warren J., XXXXXX
 Haripar, George E., XXXXXX
 Harnitchek, John J., XXXXXX
 Harper, Thomas W., XXXXXX
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 Harris, Harry C., Jr., XXXXXX
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 Harris, Irvin J., XXXXXX
 Harris, John C., XXXXXX
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 Harwood, Ray D., XXXXXX
 Haslanger, Jack C., XXXXXX
 Hassett, Frank M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hassing, Douglas H., XXXXXX
 Hathaway, Lloyd J., XXXXXX
 Haug, Paul E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Haug, Percy H., XXXXXX
 Haviland, George P., XXXXXX
 Haworth, Howard N., XXXXXX
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 Haynes, William E., XXXXXX
 Hays, Carroll K., XXXXXX
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 Heath, Carl T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Heath, John H., XXXXXX
 Heaton, Robert R., XXXXXX
 Heiser, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Heisler, Edmond H., XXXXXX
 Heller, Adam S., XXXXXX
 Heller, Kenneth E., XXXXXX
 Hellwege, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Heman, Howard W., XXXXXX
 Henage, Guy F., XXXXXX
 Henderson, Bruce R., XXXXXX
 Henderson, Donovan E., XXXXXX
 Henderson, William H., XXXXXX
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 Henson, Archie L., XXXXXX
 Hepperle, John M., XXXXXX
 Herman, Robert F., XXXXXX
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 Hermanson, Gordon C., XXXXXX
 Hern, Donald W., XXXXXX
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 Herndon, Herbert H., XXXXXX
 Herrin, David C., XXXXXX
 Herrington, Charles, XXXXXX
 Herrington, James R., Jr., XXXX
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 Hesse, Edward H., Jr., XXXX
 Hewitt, Norton M., XXXXXX
 Hewitt, William W., XXXXXX
 Hiatt, Dean R., XXXXXX
 Hichew, Alan L., XXXXXX
 Hicks, James F., XXXXXX
 Hicks, Jimmy, XXXXXX
 Hickson, Dick, Jr., XXXXXX
 Higgins, Waldron T., XXXXXX
 Higgins, William M., XXXXXX
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 Hildebrand, Kurston N., XXXXXX
 Hilleman, John T., XXXXXX
 Hilleman, Lawrence R., XXXXXX
 Hill, Daniel M., XXXXXX
 Hill, Michael V., XXXXXX
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 Hillman, Charles R., XXXXXX
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 Hinkle, John C., XXXXXX
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 Hitchcock, William H., XXXX
 Hobbs, Clayton B., XXXXXX
 Hobbs, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Hockaday, Billy S., XXXXXX
 Hodge, Phillip E., XXXXXX
 Hodges, Samuel L., XXXXXX
 Hofacker, William A., XXXXXX
 Hoffman, Charles E., XXXXXX
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 Hoffman, George E., XXXXXX
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 Hollman, Roy L., XXXXXX
 Holcomb, Jasper C., XXXXXX

Holden, James R., XXXXXX
 Holdener, Irwin K., XXXXXX
 Holgate, William R., XXXXXX
 Holl, Albert E., XXXXXX
 Holland, Charles R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Holland, Johnnie J., XXXXXX
 Holloway, Clarence R., Jr., XXXXXX
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 Holloway, Walker L., XXXXXX
 Holt, Robert T., XXXXXX
 Homen, William F., XXXXXX
 Hooper, Harley R., XXXXXX
 Hoover, Herbert G., XXXXXX
 Hopkins, Alfred H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hopkins, Julian P., XXXXXX
 Hopkins, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Hoppe, Harold O., XXXXXX
 Hopson, Everett G., XXXXXX
 Horowitz, Harold, XXXXXX
 Horton, Woodrow W., XXXXXX
 Hostettler, John E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Houck, Rodney, XXXXXX
 Houlhan, James A., XXXXXX
 Howard, Elson I., XXXXXX
 Howarth, Albert R., XXXXXX
 Howell, John B., XXXXXX
 Howell, Murrell M., XXXXXX
 Howland, William A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hoyle, Harold F., XXXXXX
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 Hubbard, Glenn A., XXXXXX
 Hubbard, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Hubbard, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Huckabay, Leo L., XXXXXX
 Hudak, Andrew M., XXXXXX
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 Hudson, Truett, XXXXXX
 Huether, Clyde W., XXXXXX
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 Huff, Donald Y., XXXXXX
 Huff, Warren C., XXXXXX
 Huffman, Roy E., XXXXXX
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 Hull, Junior G., XXXXXX
 Hume, Karl R., XXXXXX
 Humphreys, Charles B., XXXXXX
 Hundemer, Howard L., XXXX
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 Hunt, Elbert J., XXXXXX
 Hunt, John L., XXXXXX
 Hunt, William T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hunter, Douglas S., XXXXXX
 Hunter, James F., XXXXXX
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 Husten, Harold J., XXXXXX
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 Hutnyak, Alexander, XXXXXX
 Hyatt, Bland B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hyland, Arthur W., XXXXXX
 Hynds, Kermit C., XXXXXX
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 Ingram, Kenneth E., XXXXXX
 Isaac, Kenneth W., XXXXXX
 Jackley, Leonard A., XXXXXX
 Jackson, Gene W., XXXXXX
 Jackson, Malden M., XXXXXX
 Jacot, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Jacques, Paul D., XXXXXX
 James, Herbert W., XXXXXX
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 January, Jack, Jr., XXXXXX
 Janus, Victor F., XXXXXX
 Jashinski, Victor H., XXXXXX
 Jeancon, Wallace, XXXXXX
 Jeane, Grover S., XXXXXX
 Jee, James K., XXXXXX
 Jefferson, William H., XXXXXX
 Jeffries, Clark L., XXXXXX
 Jenkins, Edward D., XXXXXX
 Jenney, Bruce C., XXXXXX
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 John, William E., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Charles D., XXXX
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 Joyal, Wilfred N., XXXXXX
 Joyce, William A., XXXXXX
 Juskie, Ben, XXXXXX
 Kaiser, Howard H., XXXXXX
 Kallher, William B., XXXXXX
 Kalmus, Stuart R., XXXXXX
 Kane, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Kapfhamer, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Kastris, John, Jr., XXXXXX
 Kavanagh, Donald D., XXXXXX
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 Keith, Clifford N., XXXXXX
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 Kelly, Howerth E., XXXXXX
 Kelly, James M., XXXXXX
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 Ken, Shelton D., XXXXXX
 Kemp, Salvatore W., Jr., XXXX
 Kempfer, William L., XXXXXX
 Keneally, John T., XXXXXX
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 Kerin, Leo, XXXXXX
 Kermes, William J., XXXXXX
 Kerr, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Kersey, Lesley L., XXXXXX
 Kettenacker, Frederick W., XXXXXX
 Key, Sydney E., XXXXXX
 Keyes, Karl E., XXXXXX
 Kidd, Elbert L., XXXXXX
 Kidder, Arthur W., Jr., XXXXXX
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 Kilpatrick, Billy J., XXXXXX
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 Kimmey, Nelson W., XXXXXX
 King, Daniel C., XXXX
 King, Darryl L., XXXXXX
 King, Paul W., XXXXXX
 King, Raymond J., Jr., XXXXXX
 King, Welton R., XXXXXX
 Kinney, Charles W., XXXX
 Kinney, Oliver C., XXXXXX
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 Kipp, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Kirkaldie, Donald J., XXXXXX
 Kirkendall, Elmer L., XXXXXX
 Kirkpatrick, Arthur R., XXXXXX
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 Klatt, Walter L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Klein, Raymond W., XXXXXX
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 Klippel, Gilbert F., XXXXXX
 Klopper, Frederick H., XXXXXX
 Knego, George J., XXXXXX
 Knight, Harold W., XXXXXX
 Knoles, Thomas M., 3d, XXXXXX
 Knotts, Ulysses S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Knox, James B., XXXXXX
 Knutty, Harold P., XXXXXX
 Kochanek, Zygmunt K., XXXXXX
 Koehler, John J., XXXXXX
 Koezon, Chester F., XXXXXX
 Kong, Jane R. H., XXXXXX
 Kosa, Milton E., XXXXXX
 Kosko, Albert W., XXXXXX
 Kough, Edward L., XXXXXX
 Kramer, Richard G., XXXXXX
 Kramer, Roy A., XXXXXX
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 Kratochvil, Otto, XXXXXX
 Krause, Erbie H., XXXXXX
 Kritzer, Edward A., XXXXXX
 Krueger, Leroy W., XXXXXX
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 Kuestner, Frank G., XXXXXX
 Kuhlmann, Ralph A., XXXXXX
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 Kuhner, George C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kulenguski, Joseph A., XXXXXX
 Kuns, Virgil W., XXXXXX
 Kupec, Frank E., XXXXXX
 Kyle, Graham G., XXXXXX
 Laahs, William, XXXXXX
 Laclair, Earl E., XXXXXX
 Lacy, Martin W., XXXXXX
 Lacy, William E., XXXXXX
 Ladd, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Lafetra, Vincent H., Jr., XXXX
 Laforge, James L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lakeman, Lyndon F., XXXXXX
 Lamb, Claude D., XXXXXX
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 Lamb, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Lambert, Joseph L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lambertson, Robert T., XXXXXX
 Lamm, Larry L., XXXXXX
 Lancaster, Eugene B., XXXXXX
 Lane, Chester H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lane, P. B., XXXXXX
 Lang, George A., XXXXXX
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 Larsen, Bruno M., XXXXXX
 Larson, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Larson, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Lassiter, Sherrod B., XXXXXX
 Laub, Phillip F., XXXXXX
 Launderville, Jon W., XXXXXX
 Lauterbach, William R., XXXXXX
 Lawrence, Billy, XXXXXX
 Lawton, James B., XXXXXX
 Layman, Harvey G., XXXXXX
 Leon, James S., XXXX
 Learnard, Charles R., XXXXXX
 Lechner, August H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lee, James W., XXXXXX
 Lee, Leo J., XXXX

Leesburg, William W., XXXXXX
 Leff, Wilbur H., XXXXXX
 Legg, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Lehn, Denis J., XXXXXX
 Leib, David, XXXXXX
 LeMaire, Alphonse J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lemar, Richard B., XXXXXX
 Lemoine, Bennie F., XXXXXX
 Lenyo, Frank, XXXXXX
 Leonard, Edwin P., XXXXXX
 Lepard, Donald G., XXXXXX
 Lerner, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Leslie, Ralph I., XXXXXX
 Leveritt, John A., XXXXXX
 Levy, Irwin J., XXXXXX
 Levy, William, XXXXXX
 Lewis, David, XXXXXX
 Lewis, Elroy M., XXXXXX
 Lewis, Leslie M., XXXXXX
 Lewis, Richmond R., XXXXXX
 Lewis, Thomas R., XXXXXX
 Lewis, William M., XXXXXX
 Leyser, Harry C., 3d, XXXXXX
 Ligon, Delbert B., XXXXXX
 Lilly, Albert J., XXXXXX
 Lilmotti, Ettore T., XXXXXX
 Lindberg, Kenneth F., XXXXXX
 Linn, Wilfrid A., XXXXXX
 Linsley, Kenneth W., XXXXXX
 Lionberger, Fred R., XXXXXX
 Lipford, Edward T., XXXXXX
 Lipp, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Litherland, Kenneth R., XXXXXX
 Littman, Arthur L., XXXXXX
 Litz, James E., XXXXXX
 Livengood, Donald R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Livingston, Ira L., XXXXXX
 Livingston, Noyes B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Locke, W. Grim, XXXXXX
 Locker, H. M., XXXXXX
 Logwin, Frank J., XXXXXX
 Lohr, Thane S., XXXXXX
 Long, Billy J., XXXXXX
 Long, George W., XXXXXX
 Long, Harry F., XXXXXX
 Long, Jesse P., XXXXXX
 Longhill, John D., XXXXXX
 Longwell, Frank C., XXXXXX
 Looms, Richard T., XXXXXX
 Looney, Forrest K., XXXXXX
 Lorenzo, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Loret, Benjamin J., XXXXXX
 Loring, Phillip N., XXXXXX
 Losi, P. Peter, XXXXXX
 Love, William V., XXXXXX
 Lovell, Richard B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Low, David S., XXXXXX
 Lowery, Jack M., XXXXXX
 Lua, Royal C., XXXXXX
 Lucas, Frank C., XXXXXX
 Lucas, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Luecke, Christian J., XXXXXX
 Lumley, David R., XXXXXX
 Lund, Ralph G., XXXXXX
 Lunde, Berlie L., XXXXXX
 Lunn, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Luttrell, Donald A., XXXXXX
 Lynch, William H., XXXXXX
 Lynn, George R., XXXXXX
 Mable, Carroll S., XXXXXX
 MacCartney, Gaylord, XXXXXX
 MacDonald, Donald, XXXXXX
 MacFarlane, John F., XXXXXX
 MasFarran, Donald J., XXXXXX
 MacPherson, Stephen J., XXXXXX
 Macsata, Albert, XXXXXX
 Madden, William P., XXXXXX
 Maddox, Roy L., XXXXXX
 Maddux, Gerald M., XXXXXX
 Maffett, Thomas O., XXXXXX
 Magee, Vernon E., XXXXXX
 Maher, John L., XXXXXX
 Malanga, Ralph R., XXXXXX
 Malone, Grover D., XXXXXX
 Malone, William R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mansell, Robert A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mansfield, John L., XXXXXX
 Mansfield, Wiley G., XXXXXX
 Maraist, James E., XXXXXX
 Marantos, James, XXXXXX
 Marble, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Marin, Laddie, XXXXXX
 Mariner, Melvin L., XXXXXX
 Marion, Louis E., XXXXXX
 Marren, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Marsh, Halbert G., XXXXXX
 Marsh, Howard E., XXXXXX
 Marsh, Otto L., XXXXXX
 Marsh, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Marsters, Thomas C., XXXXXX
 Martin, Albert D., XXXXXX
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 Martin, Raymond L., XXXXXX
 Martin, Reese S., XXXXXX
 Martin, Samuel A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Martin, William R., XXXXXX
 Martina, Emil J., XXXXXX
 Martinsen, Arnold N., XXXXXX
 Mashburn, Mayo L., XXXXXX
 Mason, Arno R., XXXXXX
 Massie, Herbert W., XXXXXX
 Massy, Gerald W., 3d, XXXXXX
 Mastin, Edward B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mathews, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Mathis, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Matson, Charles A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Matsuo, Jon T., XXXXXX
 Maurer, Frederick A., XXXXXX
 Maurer, Harold L., XXXXXX
 Maxwell, Neil D., XXXXXX
 McAdow, Robert E., XXXXXX
 McAlister, Ray H., XXXXXX
 McAnaw, Robert R., XXXXXX
 McAuliffe, Joseph C., XXXXXX
 McCafferty, Wallace B., XXXXXX
 McCaffrey, George A., XXXXXX
 McCain, Clint B., Jr., XXXXXX
 McCall, Charles D., XXXXXX
 McCarthy, John W., XXXXXX
 McCarthy, William E., XXXXXX
 McCarty, Richard E., XXXXXX
 McClain, Howard E., XXXXXX
 McCleary, John P., XXXXXX
 McClellan, James W., XXXXXX
 McCloskey, Charles L., Jr., XXXXXX
 McCombs, Ward L., XXXXXX
 McConnell, Carlton H., XXXXXX
 McCormick, John R., XXXXXX
 McCoy, J. B. Leroy, XXXXXX
 McCracken, David L., Jr., XXXXXX
 McCrum, Joseph A., Jr., XXXXXX
 McCulloch, Robert G., XXXXXX
 McCullough, Donald T., XXXXXX
 McCurrach, David F., Jr., XXXXXX
 McDaniel, Juell H., XXXXXX
 McDonald, William A., XXXXXX
 McEachern, Lawrence J., XXXXXX
 McElroy, Eugene J., XXXXXX
 McFarland, Robert J., XXXXXX
 McGaffigan, Bernard A., XXXXXX
 McGarey, Robert C., XXXXXX
 McGauhey, John F., XXXXXX
 McGee, Robert E., XXXXXX
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 McGinness, William T., XXXXXX
 McGinnis, William R., XXXXXX
 McGraw, Warner R., XXXXXX
 McGuire, James, XXXXXX
 McHenry, Gordon D., XXXXXX
 McInerney, Francis W., Jr., XXXXXX
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 McKean, Harvey F., XXXXXX
 McKinney, Eugene D., XXXXXX
 McKnight, Fred J., XXXXXX
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 McLean, Harlan E., XXXXXX
 McMacken, Roger L., XXXXXX
 McMannus, Kenneth L., XXXXXX
 McMullen, James A., XXXXXX
 McMullen, Robert B., XXXXXX
 McQueen, Sebron A., Jr., XXXXXX
 McRae, John E., XXXXXX
 McShan, Charles W., Jr., XXXXXX
 McSwane, Noble J., XXXX

McWhirter, Ralph W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mechling, Harold L., XXXXXX
 Mederios, Everett J., XXXXXX
 Meeboer, William J., XXXXXX
 Meester, Jay J., XXXXXX
 Meikle, William A., XXXXXX
 Meiners, Eugene E., XXXXXX
 Mendell, Ross P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Merrill, Orrin S., XXXXXX
 Merritt, Jack, Jr., XXXXXX
 Messenger, Marion J., XXXXXX
 Messinger, Clyde L., XXXXXX
 Meunier, Gerald R., XXXXXX
 Meyers, John D., XXXXXX
 Michael, Florence S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Michela, Donald A., XXXX
 Middleton, William J., XXXXXX
 Mihalik, Andrew P., XXXXXX
 Millan, Paul J., XXXXXX
 Millar, Ward M., XXXXXX
 Miller, Don E., XXXXXX
 Miller, Ernest C., XXXXXX
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 Miller, Hale L., XXXXXX
 Miller, Harry, Jr., XXXXXX
 Miller, Leroy H., XXXXXX
 Miller, Loman E., XXXXXX
 Miller, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Miller, Stanley W., XXXXXX
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 Mills, Harold W., XXXXXX
 Mills, Joseph E., XXXXXX
 Milsap, Galen M., XXXXXX
 Miner, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Minge, Ross S., XXXXXX
 Minor, Charles B., XXXXXX
 Minor, William T., XXXXXX
 Minter, Charles F., Sr., XXXXXX
 Mitchell, Harold E., XXXXXX
 Mitchell, Horace J., Jr., XXXX
 Mitchell, James T., XXXXXX
 Moberley, Ralph H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mohr, Joseph, Jr., XXXXXX
 Monahan, Frank I., Jr., XXXXXX
 Monteith, Rowan M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Montoya, Eduardo M., XXXXXX
 Moody, Horace E., XXXXXX
 Moody, William P., XXXXXX
 Moon, James H., XXXXXX
 Moore, Edwin L., XXXXXX
 Moore, Jackie N., XXXXXX
 Moore, John H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Moore, Lawrence, Jr., XXXX
 Moore, Otis C., XXXXXX
 Moorhead, Rex K., XXXXXX
 Moorman, Alvin R., XXXXXX
 Moran, Joseph R., XXXXXX
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 Moreland, Alvin G., XXXXXX
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 Morello, John M., XXXXXX
 Morgan, James D., XXXXXX
 Morgan, Rhonel E., XXXXXX
 Morin, Chester W., XXXXXX
 Morrell, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Morrell, Franklin H., XXXX
 Morris, Jean E., XXXXXX
 Morris, Joseph, XXXXXX
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 Moseley, Mark L., XXXXXX
 Moss, Richard T., XXXXXX
 Mosteiro, Nicholas J., XXXXXX
 Mount, George K., XXXXXX
 Moy, Hugh A., XXXXXX
 Muehlenweg, James A., XXXXXX
 Mueller, Frank J., XXXXXX
 Mulkins, Winfield G., XXXXXX
 Mumma, Morton C., 3d, XXXX
 Mumme, Marvin E., XXXXXX
 Mundorf, George E., XXXXXX
 Murphy, Eugene C., XXXXXX
 Murphy, James F., XXXXXX
 Murphy, James P., XXXXXX

Murphy, John J., XXXXXX
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 Murphy, Martin E., XXXXXX
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 Murray, Jack G., XXXXXX
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 Nadler, Marion R., XXXXXX
 Nagel, Mark L., XXXXXX
 Nankervis, Jack, XXXXXX
 Narem, James E., XXXXXX
 Nase, Earle P., XXXXXX
 Nash, Edward J., XXXXXX
 Nash, William M., XXXXXX
 Navarre, Joseph W., XXXXXX
 Neale, James M., XXXXXX
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 Nelson, Harlan E., XXXXXX
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 Nesbit, Evan E., XXXXXX
 Newcomb, John H., XXXXXX
 Newkirk, John R., XXXXXX
 Newman, Edward C., XXXXXX
 Newsom, Charlie L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Newton, John R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Newton, William J., XXXXXX
 Newton, William M., XXXXXX
 Neyhart, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Nichols, Jimmy L., XXXXXX
 Nichols, Roland A., XXXXXX
 Nickow, Willard E., XXXXXX
 Nidiffer, Terry J., XXXXXX
 Niedenthal, Eugene J., XXXXXX
 Niehaus, Joseph M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Niemiec, Rudolph P., XXXXXX
 Nixon, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Nixon, Robert O., XXXXXX
 Noah, Richard B., XXXXXX
 Nobles, Paskell, XXXXXX
 Nolte, William A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Norden, Arthur J., XXXXXX
 Nordquist, Ernest O., XXXXXX
 Nordstrom, Paul R., XXXXXX
 Normand, George H., XXXXXX
 Norris, Basil S., XXXXXX
 North, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Norton, Charles W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Norton, John W., XXXXXX
 Norvell, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Norwood, Ross M., XXXXXX
 Novak, Joseph A., XXXXXX
 Novi, Frank J., XXXXXX
 Nunenkamp, Victor L., XXXXXX
 Nunn, Lloyd B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Nunnally, Frank W., XXXXXX
 O'Brien, Joseph T., XXXXXX
 O'Brien, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Odell, Ivan E., XXXXXX
 Ogan, Russell G., XXXXXX
 Ogus, Allen G., XXXXXX
 O'Hagan, Richard N., XXXXXX
 O'Hara, Joseph J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ohman, Clifton P., XXXXXX
 Oliver, Hugh R., XXXXXX
 Olk, William J., XXXX
 Olsen, Matthias C., XXXXXX
 Olson, Edward J., XXXXXX
 Oncay, Frank, Jr., XXXXXX
 Ong, Augie T., XXXXXX
 Oram, Norman E., XXXXXX
 Oranges, Chester N., XXXXXX
 Orcutt, Robert R., XXXXXX
 Ormerod, Sidney, XXXXXX
 Orr, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Ortagus, Alvin J., XXXXXX
 Orth, James E., XXXXXX
 Orth, Paul R., XXXXXX
 Osborn, Walter T., XXXXXX
 Osburn, John C., XXXXXX
 Ostrowski, George S., XXXXXX
 Ottomann, Raymond H., XXXXXX
 Owen, William V., XXXXXX
 Owens, Grant R., XXXXXX
 Owens, Harold K., XXXXXX
 Owens, Hugh S., XXXXXX
 Owens, James, XXXXXX
 Oxley, James E., XXXXXX
 Oxner, Elburn R., XXXXXX
 Ozenick, Phillip M., XXXXXX
 Pagano, Thomas G., XXXXXX
 Page, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Page, Richard E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pagliero, Gerald J., XXXXXX
 Palmer, Daniel J., XXXXXX
 Palmer, John S., XXXXXX
 Palmer, Lyle F., XXXXXX
 Palmer, Wallace J., XXXXXX
 Palmore, Wilson V., XXXXXX
 Pape, Fred H., XXXXXX
 Pappas, George A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Paquette, Eugene M., XXXXXX
 Pardi, Angelo V., XXXXXX
 Parish, Norman W., XXXXXX
 Park, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Parker, Carl U., XXXXXX
 Parker, Michael N., XXXXXX
 Parmelee, Deane S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Parrish, C. T., XXXXXX
 Partridge, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Partridge, Lloyd R., XXXXXX
 Pate, Clarence B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pater, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Patrick, J. M., XXXXXX
 Patten, John F., XXXXXX
 Patterson, Edward C., XXXXXX
 Patterson, George A., XXXXXX
 Patterson, George B., XXXXXX
 Paul, Warren R., XXXXXX
 Paulson, Gerald F., XXXXXX
 Payne, Gilbert L., XXXXXX
 Payne, Robert R., XXXXXX
 Pearson, James D., XXXXXX
 Pearson, Wesley D., XXXXXX
 Pease, Charles M., XXXXXX
 Peck, J. Loren, XXXXXX
 Pedersen, Myron E., XXXXXX
 Pederson, Herbert A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Peede, Floyd A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pendergrass, Louis A., XXXXXX
 Penn, James W., XXXXXX
 Pensyl, Jon P., XXXXXX
 Peoples, Lewis J., XXXXXX
 Perkins, Roland L., XXXXXX
 Perrone, Michael, XXXXXX
 Perry, Emil F., XXXXXX
 Perry, Gales P., XXXXXX
 Perry, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Perry, William E., XXXXXX
 Peter, Fred S., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Dean H., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Donald J., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Elmer L., XXXXXX
 Peterson, John E., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Maurice D., XXXXXX
 Petree, Lennox I., XXXXXX
 Pettersen, John N., XXXXXX
 Petzoldt, Edward L., XXXXXX
 Pfeiffer, Rheuna B., XXXXXX
 Phelps, Ralph M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Phillip, Willis D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Daryl W., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Henry P., XXXXXX
 Phillips, John H., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Norman L., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Thomas A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pichon, Martha A., XXXXXX
 Pickering, John C., XXXXXX
 Picket, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Pierson, Leonard W., XXXXXX
 Pierson, William C., XXXXXX
 Pimentel, Frank R., XXXXXX
 Pinjuv, George I., XXXXXX
 Pinyerd, George C., XXXXXX
 Pitt, Thomas F., XXXXXX
 Pittenger, Richard M., XXXXXX
 Plant, Kenneth A., XXXXXX
 Plotkin, Philip P., XXXXXX
 Poff, Edward H., XXXXXX
 Pogreba, Dean A., XXXXXX
 Poindexter, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Poland, Laverne W., XXXXXX
 Poltrock, William K., XXXXXX
 Pomeroy, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Pompan, Jacob B., XXXXXX
 Pool, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Pope, Bismark, Jr., XXXXXX
 Pope, Phillip W., XXXXXX
 Portenoy, Norman S., XXXXXX
 Porter, Clarence E., XXXXXX
 Porter, James R., XXXXXX
 Porter, Philip S., XXXXXX
 Porter, William T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Posner, Jack I., XXXXXX
 Posniak, Alexander E., XXXXXX
 Poss, Cecil J., XXXXXX
 Postlewaite, James F., 3d, XXXXXX
 Pote, Lawrence R., XXXXXX
 Potter, Frederick F., XXXXXX
 Powell, Elmer M., XXXXXX
 Powell, Roy B., XXXXXX
 Powers Robert J., XXXXXX
 Pozos, Gonzalo R., XXXXXX
 Preciado, Roberto A., XXXXXX
 Preston, Rollin K., XXXXXX
 Pribil, James T., XXXXXX
 Price, George H., XXXXXX
 Price, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Priest, James M., XXXXXX
 Priest, Raymond, Jr., XXXXXX
 Prince William G., XXXXXX
 Prior Richard C., XXXXXX
 Procarlo, Rinaldo N., XXXXXX
 Proctor, Gerald E., XXXXXX
 Proper, Dale S., XXXXXX
 Prosser, Arthur, Jr., XXXXXX
 Provan, James A., 39, XXXX
 Prunko, Edward S., XXXXXX
 Puckett, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Pullen, Roland T., XXXXXX
 Purcell, Charles H., XXXXXX
 Purvis, Frank R., XXXXXX
 Putnam, Joseph W., XXXXXX
 Pyles, Wayne M., XXXXXX
 Quanbeck, Alton H., XXXX
 Quigley, Edward S., XXXXXX
 Quillin, James A., XXXXXX
 Quimby, Richard M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Quinn, Bernard W., XXXXXX
 Rabby, Carlos J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rader, Norvin E., XXXXXX
 Radzieta, John, XXXXXX
 Raffy, Alexander, Jr., XXXXXX
 Ragolia, Joseph H., XXXXXX
 Raidt, Francis J., XXXXXX
 Ralston, Gilbert R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rambo, Gerald G., XXXXXX
 Rambo, Joseph S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ramey, Kenneth, XXXXXX
 Ramsey, Frank D., XXXXXX
 Rank, Raymond, Jr., XXXXXX
 Rankin, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Rasco, Joe R., XXXXXX
 Ray, Colonel S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rayburn, Everette W., XXXXXX
 Raynor, Marjorie H., XXXXXX
 Reading, Ned A., XXXXXX
 Rearick, Harry R., XXXXXX
 Reary, Purcell A., XXXXXX
 Rebentisch, Carl T., XXXXXX
 Redwine, Charles H., XXXXXX
 Reed, George G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reed, Norman F., XXXXXX
 Reed, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Reed, Walter S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reed, William, XXXXXX
 Reel, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Rees, John C., XXXXXX
 Regnier, Ralph R., XXXXXX
 Reichart, Stuart R., XXXXXX
 Reichert, Joseph J., XXXXXX
 Reid, James F., XXXXXX
 Reid, Joe W., XXXXXX
 Reid, Salvie L., XXXXXX
 Relly, Colin C., XXXXXX
 Reslie, William J., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, Harold D., XXXXXX
 Reynolds, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Reznicek, Walter J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Riccioni, Everest E., XXXXXX
 Rice, Edward P., XXXXXX
 Rice, Henry R., XXXXXX
 Rice, Robert H., XXXXXX

Richardson, Cecil B., XXXXXX
 Richardson, Lewis H., XXXXXX
 Richardson, Thomas R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rickert, John T., XXXXXX
 Rickett, George G., XXXXXX
 Rickey, Stanton M., XXXXXX
 Ricks, Albert C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ricks, Keith D., XXXXXX
 Riddle, Andrew M., XXXXXX
 Ridgley, David W., XXXXXX
 Riegel, Norbert H., XXXXXX
 Rihs, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Riley, James W., XXXXXX
 Rindy, Dean R., XXXXXX
 Ringley, Howard D., XXXXXX
 Riopelle, Armand C., XXXXXX
 Rivers, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Rives, James M., XXXXXX
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 Roberts, Joseph B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Roberts, Lawrence D., XXXXXX
 Roberts, Thomas G., XXXXXX
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 Robinette, James R., XXXXXX
 Robinson, Fred E., XXXXXX
 Robinson, Jackson L., XXXXXX
 Robinson, John A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Robinson, John R., XXXXXX
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 Robinson, Robert C., XXXXXX
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 Robson, Herbert W., XXXXXX
 Robson, Walter M., XXXXXX
 Roche, William M., XXXXXX
 Rokey, Gene E., XXXXXX
 Roddey, Wilbur C., XXXXXX
 Roderick, Wilson P., XXXXXX
 Rodgers, Jaffus M., XXXXXX
 Rodstein, Bernard, XXXX
 Roehling, Arthur J., XXXXXX
 Rohan, Francis J., XXXXXX
 Roll, Franklin T., XXXXXX
 Roll, Frederick A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rollag, Stanley A., XXXXXX
 Rollings, Kenneth M., XXXXXX
 Romanick, Albert M., XXXXXX
 Roney, William R., XXXXXX
 Rookey, Earl J., XXXXXX
 Rose, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Rose, Joseph C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rose, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Rosencrans, Evan W., XXXXXXXX
 Ross, Anello P., XXXXXX
 Ross, Billy L., XXXXXX
 Ross, Harlan P., 3d, XXXXXX
 Rostamo, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Rowden, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Rowe, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Rowland, Marvin O., XXXXXX
 Roy, John D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Roysse, Romie R., XXXXXX
 Ruby, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Rucker, Carl L., XXXXXX
 Rucker, Emmett, Jr., XXXXXX
 Rude, Donald B., XXXXXX
 Rudolph, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Ruff, Howard C., XXXXXX
 Rundquist, Maurice A., XXXXXX
 Rush, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Rusk, Richard N., XXXXXX
 Russell, Floyd H., XXXXXX
 Russell, Homer A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Russell, John L., XXXXXX
 Rutherford, Lawrence C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rutter, George W., XXXXXX
 Ryan, Donald F., XXXXXX
 Ryan, Elliott J., XXXXXX
 Ryan, John E., XXXXXX
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 Ryan, John W., XXXXXX
 Ryan, Michael O., XXXXXX
 Sadler, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Sadorf, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Sagely, Commodore H., XXXXXX
 Salemi, Matteo A., XXXX
 Sallas, George M., XXXXXX
 Sameshima, Ko S., XXXXXX
 Sammons, Colvin L., XXXXXX

Sammons, Willis A., XXXXXX
 Sample, Reuben A., XXXXXX
 Sanders, Gilmore L., XXXXXX
 Sandman, James G., XXXXXX
 Sands, William H., XXXXXX
 Sanford, Glen M., XXXXXX
 Sanford, John L., XXXXXX
 Sanks, Julius F., XXXXXX
 Sansing, James C., Sr., XXXXXX
 Sardonias, Joseph D., XXXXXX
 Sargent, George T., XXXXXX
 Sasser, Eldon L., XXXXXX
 Sausville, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Savage, Walter G., XXXXXX
 Savino, Louis J., XXXXXX
 Sayles, Stanley B., XXXXXX
 Saylor, George H., XXXXXX
 Scaroni, Harrison G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Schad, Jacob R., XXXXXX
 Schaeffer, Lawrence M., XXXXXX
 Schanberger, Frederick L., XXXXXX
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 Schiele, Joe S., XXXXXX
 Schilke, Adolph C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Schissell, Peggy L. R., XXXXXX
 Schlapper, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Schlemm, Clayton L., XXXXXX
 Schleuss, Louis F., XXXXXX
 Schnase, William B., XXXXXX
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 Schoenfeld, Dale P., XXXXXX
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 Schrader, John S., XXXXXX
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 Schultz, Dwight E., XXXXXX
 Schulz, Paul R., XXXXXX
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 Sellers, Claude J., XXXXXX
 Semington, Percy M., XXXXXX
 Serviss, Martin R., XXXXXX
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 Sharp, Bryant M., XXXXXX
 Sharp, Joseph, XXXXXX
 Shaw, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Shea, Alfred F., XXXXXX
 Sheeran, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Sheldon, Wilford H., XXXXXX
 Shelton, William T., XXXXXX
 Sheppard, James C., XXXXXX
 Sheppard, William E., XXXXXX
 Sherburne, John L., XXXXXX
 Sherman, Irwin, XXXXXX
 Shernisky, Paul, XXXXXX
 Shertzer, Leavitt A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Shillings, Clarence E., XXXXXX
 Shimp, Robert O., XXXXXX
 Shinn, Jack E., XXXXXX
 Shinnick, Lawrence W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Shippey, John J., XXXXXX

Shires, Justin W., XXXXXX
 Shively, James C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Shiver, Morris E., XXXX
 Shook, Colonel J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Shook, Kenneth L., XXXXXX
 Shoup, David W., XXXXXX
 Shryock, Harry L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Shultz, William M., XXXXXX
 Sieg, Prentiss R., XXXXXX
 Silva, John L., XXXXXX
 Simensen, Kenneth L., XXXXXX
 Simmon, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Simmons, Joseph H., XXXX
 Simms, James W., XXXXXX
 Simon, Harry M., XXXXXX
 Simonson, John C., XXXXXX
 Simpson, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Simpson, Claus R., XXXXXX
 Simpson, Henry E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Simpson, Lawrence R., XXXXXX
 Sims, Coy A., XXXXXX
 Sims, Jesse W., XXXXXX
 Singleton, James L., XXXXXX
 Sizemore, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Skags, Edgar O., XXXXXX
 Skau, Norman K., XXXXXX
 Skeels, Warren E., XXXXXX
 Skelton, Eddie L., XXXXXX
 Skinner, Richard I., XXXXXX
 Skoyle, Arthur W., XXXXXX
 Slicker, Melvin F., XXXXXX
 Sloan, Frank K., XXXXXX
 Sloan, Walter B., XXXXXX
 Slover, George H., XXXXXX
 Slowiak, Paul F., XXXXXX
 Smart, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Smith, Bernard C., XXXXXX
 Smith, Carlton M., XXXXXX
 Smith, Charles M., XXXXXX
 Smith, David M., XXXXXX
 Smith, Delbert E., XXXXXX
 Smith, Donald F., XXXXXX
 Smith, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Smith, Floyd W., XXXXXX
 Smith, Fred H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Smith, Jack H., XXXXXX
 Smith, Jack R., XXXXXX
 Smith, James C., XXXX
 Smith, James D., XXXXXX
 Smith, James F., XXXXXX
 Smith, James F., XXXXXX
 Smith, John J., XXXXXX
 Smith, John P., XXXXXX
 Smith, Lambertus P., XXXXXX
 Smith, Myron G., XXXXXX
 Smith, Newman T., XXXXXX
 Smith, Obie A., XXXXXX
 Smith, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Smith, Richard M., XXXXXX
 Smith, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Smith, Todd A., XXXXXX
 Smith, William E., XXXXXX
 Smith, William Y., XXXXXX
 Smithwick, Edward F., XXXXXX
 Smorto, Alfred R., XXXXXX
 Snodgrass, Bartley A., XXXXXX
 Snow, Charles A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Snowden, Hiram M., XXXXXX
 Snyder, Rex L., XXXXXX
 Snyder, Richard D., XXXXXX
 Solomons, James I., XXXXXX
 Sommerich, Eugene M., XXXXXX
 Songer, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Sorensen, Gordon R., XXXXXX
 Sorensen, Maurice E., XXXXXX
 Sorge, Marlowe B., XXXXXX
 Sorlie, Donald M., XXXXXX
 Sorrell, Leo G., XXXXXX
 Southern, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Soutiere, Leonard O., XXXXXX
 Speier, Anthony A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Spencer, Edwin C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Spencer, John O., XXXXXX
 Spencer, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Spencer, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Spenny, Maurice A., XXXXXX
 Spiger, James A., XXXXXX
 Spooner, Richard H., XXXXXX
 Spray, Wayne M., XXXXXX
 Sprinkel, Roscoe E., XXXXXX
 Sprinkle, William C., XXXXXX
 Stacy, Pearl W., XXXXXX

Stahl, Eugene M., XXXXXX
 Stainkamp, Wilbur W., XXXXXX
 Stair, Manning M., XXXXXX
 Stalk, George, XXXXXX
 Stallcup, Edward E., XXXXXX
 Stallings, James B., XXXXXX
 Stan, Raymond H., XXXXXX
 Stanley, Russell A., XXXXXX
 Stapleton, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Starr, Benjamin F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Stasiak, Joseph W., XXXXXX
 Stassi, Paul P., XXXXXX
 Statz, John A., XXXXXX
 Staudte, Raymond W., XXXXXX
 Steensland, Albert E., XXXXXX
 Steffensen, Jack A., XXXXXX
 Steinberg, Jacob, XXXXXX
 Stelling, Henry B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Stephens, Clarence, Jr., XXXXXX
 Stephenson, Clay C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Stewart, Homer J., XXXXXX
 Stewart, James S., XXXXXX
 Stewart, Peter J., XXXXXX
 Stewart, Rodney T., XXXXXX
 Stewart, William P., XXXXXX
 Stianchi, Victor G., XXXXXX
 Stills, James V., XXXXXX
 Stimson, James R., XXXXXX
 Stinchcomb, George J., XXXXXX
 Stinson, Paul, XXXXXX
 Stitt, Richard G., XXXXXX
 Stitzel, Carl N., XXXXXX
 St John, Herman, XXXXXX
 Stockhouse, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Stockman, Hervey S., XXXXXX
 Stockman, Walter, XXXXXX
 Stone, John W., XXXXXX
 Stopher, David R., XXXXXX
 Storms, William N., XXXXXX
 Stroman, Claris W., XXXXXX
 Stroup, Harry L., XXXXXX
 Stubblefield, Roger W., XXXXXX
 Stumbaugh, Louis C., XXXXXX
 Suhar, Walter, XXXXXX
 Sullivan, George E., XXXXXX
 Sullivan, Whitney B., XXXXXX
 Sutton, Robert C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Svetz, Philip, XXXXXX
 Swafford, Roy W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Swaim, Raymond J., XXXXXX
 Swansiger, Rudy L. V., XXXXXX
 Swanson, Hannis M., XXXXXX
 Sweet, Albert H., XXXXXX
 Swenholt, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Swenson, Carol M., XXXXXX
 Szczutkowski, Bernard J., XXXXXX
 Tappin, Francis D., XXXXXX
 Tashjian, Michael J., XXXXXX
 Tate, Ralph H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Taylor, Clyde M., XXXXXX
 Taylor, Clyde V., XXXXXX
 Taylor, Emmett T., XXXXXX
 Taylor, James, Jr., XXXXXX
 Taylor, James W., XXXXXX
 Taylor, John A., XXXXXX
 Taylor, John M., XXXXXX
 Taylor, Robert N., XXXXXX
 Teachout, Roger S., XXXXXX
 Teeven, Quentin F., XXXXXX
 Teske, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Tetrick, Jacques K., XXXXXX
 Tetzlaff, Elder E. C., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Eugene C., XXXXXX
 Thomas, George S., XXXXXX
 Thomas, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Kenneth L., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Walter H., XXXXXX
 Thomas, William W., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Doyle P., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Earl D., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Earl L., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Fred E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Thompson, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Thompson, John C., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Joseph C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Louis B., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Wyles L., XXXXXX
 Thomsen, John G., XXXXXX
 Thornton, James H., XXXXXX
 Thorpe, William J., XXXXXX
 Thurn, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Tichenor, Otis K., XXXXXX
 Tidd, Lloyd B., XXXXXX
 Tiemann, Melvin E., XXXXXX
 Tiernan, William C., XXXXXX
 Tighe, Eugene F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tigner, Earl M., XXXXXX
 Tilford, William A., XXXX
 Tillman, Beacher M., XXXXXX
 Tilton, Neel, XXXXXX
 Tindle, Kenneth N., XXXXXX
 Tinker, Edward E., XXXXXX
 Tipple, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Tischoff, Tom B., XXXXXX
 Todd, William H., XXXXXX
 Toile, Frederick F., XXXXXX
 Tondreau, Raymond A., XXXXXX
 Tooley, Bobby J., XXXXXX
 Todmay, John C., XXXXXX
 Toothman, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Torbet, John M., XXXXXX
 Totten, George C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Totterdell, Austin J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Townsend, Duane, XXXXXX
 Tripp, Homer A., XXXXXX
 Trukken, Holger R., XXXXXX
 Trug, Nicholas F., XXXXXX
 Tucker, James S., XXXXXX
 Tully, George H., XXXXXX
 Tunno, David A., XXXXXX
 Turner, John L., XXXXXX
 Turner, Willard J., XXXXXX
 Turnipseed, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Twiford, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Tyler, Alfred W., XXXXXX
 Tyler, Russell R., XXXXXX
 Tyner, Gene T., XXXXXX
 Tyson, Samuel W., XXXXXX
 Uebel, Lawrence F., XXXXXX
 Ulirey, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Umble, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Upson, Wallace C., XXXXXX
 Upstill, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Urey, Harry B., XXXXXX
 Vadnais, Robert C., XXXXXX
 VanArsdall, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Vanderpoel, John A., XXXXXX
 VanDyke, George R., XXXX
 VanFleet, Amos E., XXXXXX
 VanKesteren, Henry, XXXXXX
 VanWormer, Charles E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Varner, Ben H., XXXXXX
 Vautherot, Harry E., XXXXXX
 Ventura, Marlo L., XXXXXX
 Vest, Boss E., XXXXXX
 Vest, Clifford L., XXXXXX
 Vining, Theodore C., XXXX
 Vogel, Richard A., XXXX
 Vogl, John J., XXXXXX
 Votaw, Virgil L., XXXXXX
 Vovrick, George R., XXXXXX
 Voynich, John J., 24 XXXX
 Wacker, George, XXXXXX
 Waggoner, Horace Q., XXXXXX
 Waggy, William, Jr., XXXXXX
 Wagner, Henry J., XXXXXX
 Wagner, Raymond J., XXXXXX
 Waite, John K., XXXXXX
 Wakeley, Bertram E., XXXXXX
 Walden, Joseph P., XXXXXX
 Waldron, Karl M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Walker, Hugh E., XXXXXX
 Walker, James D., XXXXXX
 Wall, Edward J., XXXXXX
 Wall, James B., XXXXXX
 Wallace, Harold W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wallace, John S., XXXXXX
 Wallick, Harry W., XXXXXX
 Walters, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Walters, Leroy, XXXXXX
 Ward, William M., XXXXXX
 Warden, Stacy B., XXXXXX
 Ware, Ivan, XXXXXX
 Warneck, Leo A., XXXXXX
 Warner, James B., XXXXXX
 Warwick, Harry T., XXXXXX
 Watkins, Eugene C., XXXXXX
 Watkins, George M., XXXXXX
 Watkins, Horace H., XXXX
 Watkins, James M., XXXX
 Watry, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Watson, Elbert E., XXXXXX
 Watson, James E., 3d, XXXXXX
 Watson, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Watson, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Watts, John H., XXXXXX
 Waxman, Eugene L., XXXXXX
 Wayman, Eugene C., XXXXXX
 Webster, Jack A., XXXXXX
 Weddell, George F., XXXXXX
 Weeks, Donald C., XXXXXX
 Wegener, Kenneth B., XXXXXX
 Wegener, Roy A., XXXXXX
 Weinstein, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Weir, Arthur J. W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Weisbarth, Irwin B., XXXXXX
 Weld, Wayne K., XXXXXX
 Weld, Willis R., XXXXXX
 Wellisch, Lawrence M., XXXXXX
 Wells, Charles I., XXXXXX
 Wells, Walter, XXXXXX
 Wendt, Warren W., XXXXXX
 Wenrick, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Wenstrom, Leroy A., XXXX
 Wentz, Willard E., XXXXXX
 Werner, Paul D., XXXXXX
 Werts, Herbert A., XXXXXX
 Westfall, Clarence R., XXXXXX
 Westlake, Edward F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Weyland, Carl E., XXXXXX
 Weston, John E., XXXXXX
 Whatley, Douglas E., XXXXXX
 Wheeler, Jack W., XXXXXX
 Whelan, Thomas A., XXXXXX
 Whitaker, Bernell A., XXXXXX
 White, Douglas N., XXXXXX
 White, James M., XXXXXX
 White, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Whitehead, Trusty M., XXXXXX
 Whitehouse, Wendell H., XXXXXX
 Whitlock, John L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Whittenberg, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Wick, Edward A., XXXXXX
 Wickler, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Wiehl, Elroy F., XXXXXX
 Wientjes, Joseph A., XXXXXX
 Wiggins, Dock E., XXXXXX
 Wiggins, Edsel D., XXXXXX
 Wiggins, Willard C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wilkins, Max P., XXXXXX
 Wilkinson, Carl E., XXXXXX
 Will, Allen F., XXXXXX
 Willard, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Williams, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Williams, Clyde B., XXXXXX
 Williams, Clyde W., XXXXXX
 Williams, Dean H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Williams, Francis M., XXXXXX
 Williams, Julian T., XXXXXX
 Williams, Leroy A., XXXXXX
 Williams, Leslie A., XXXXXX
 Williams, Norman F., XXXXXX
 Williams, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Williams, Russell A., XXXXXX
 Williams, Walter J., XXXX
 Williamson, John P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Williamson, Lynwood M., XXXX
 Williamson, William R., XXXXXX
 Wilmeth, Joe C., XXXXXX
 Wilson, David S., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Dugald E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Thomas H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wimberly, Shirley G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Winkleman, Albert P., XXXXXX
 Winston, Bertram D., XXXXXX
 Winterhalter, James H., XXXXXX
 Wise, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Wise, Iven D., XXXXXX
 Wolf, Earl J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wolf, Edgar P., XXXXXX
 Wolf, Frederick C., XXXXXX
 Wolf, Kenneth G., XXXXXX
 Wolf, Emanuel H., XXXXXX
 Wolter, Charles T., XXXXXX
 Wood, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Wood, Sam H., XXXXXX
 Woodall, James T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Woodley, John C., XXXX
 Woodruff, James B., XXXXXX
 Woods, Charles D., XXXXXX

Woodside, William E., XXXXX
 Worley, Clarence H., XXXXX
 Wright, Edward C., XXXXX
 Wright, Francis L., XXXXX
 Wright, Robert F., Jr., XXXXX
 Wright, Wilfred D., XXXXX
 Wurster, Charles A., XXXXX
 Wynne, Thomas E., XXXXX
 Wyrzten, Curtis C., Jr., XXXXX
 Wytock, Harry L., XXXXX
 Ximenes, Waldo E., XXXXX
 Yaggy, Phillip V., XXXXX
 Yates, Charles E., Jr., XXXXX
 Yates, Warren E., XXXXX
 Yealy, James F., XXXXX
 Yeandel, Francis A., XXXXX
 Yinger, William E., XXXXX
 Yoo, George, Jr., XXXXX
 York, John K., XXXXX
 Yost, William T., XXXXX
 Young, Arthur P., XXXXX
 Young, Bruce O., XXXXX
 Young, Edward P., XXXXX
 Young, Elbert D., Jr., XXXXX
 Young, George W., XXXXX
 Young, Jack D., XXXXX
 Young, John E., Jr., XXXXX
 Young, Nolan F., XXXXX
 Young, Stewart, XXXXX
 Zalewski, Alexander J., XXXXX
 Zapinski, Leonard E., XXXXX
 Zarlengo, John, XXXX
 Zeck, Francis H. C., XXXXX
 Zeitz, Frederick H., Jr., XXXXX
 Zettler, Vincent V., Jr., XXXXX
 Ziff, Sam, XXXXX
 Zoerb, Daniel J., XXXXX
 Zollinger, Joe E., XXXXX
 Zotz, John C., XXXXX

Medical Corps

Baker, Robert W., XXXXX
 Bednarz, Wallace W., XXXXX
 Brewer, Samuel J., XXXXX
 Butler, Richard L., XXXXX
 Chase, Ned B., Jr., XXXXX
 Connolly, John M., XXXXX
 Draper, David H., XXXXX
 Goslin, Frederick B., XXXXX
 Grissom, Paul M., XXXXX
 Harris, William B., XXXXX
 Hatfield, Theodore R., XXXXX
 Hawkins, Willard R., XXXXX
 Haycraft, Rexford G., XXXXX
 Haynes, Herbert C., XXXXX
 Kaufmann, Herbert H., XXXXX
 Kolb, Earl J., Jr., XXXXX
 Kratina, Fredric K., XXXXX
 Kratochvil, Clyde H., XXXXX
 Mahaffey, Gerald H., XXXXX
 McNally, Joseph F., XXXXX
 Newton, Dwight E., XXXXX
 Nicol, William F., XXXXX
 Ord, John W., XXXXX
 Partyka, Leo C., XXXXX
 Reams, Gerald B., XXXXX
 Richey, Theodore W., XXXXX
 Robinson, David L., XXXX
 Smith, George B., Jr., XXXXX
 Smith, James R., XXXXX
 Stone, Frederic A., XXXXX
 Swan, Robert E., XXXXX
 Swearingen, Alfred G., XXXXX
 Unger, Howard R., XXXXX
 Ward, Julian E., XXXXX
 Waters, Raymond O., XXXXX
 Willis, Henry S. K., Jr., XXXXX
 Womack, Granville J., XXXXX

Dental Corps

Allman, Charles A., Jr., XXXXX
 Barnhill, Donald E., XXXXX
 Beckcom, Henry R., XXXXX
 Bigbie, John D., XXXXX
 Debacher, Sherman M., XXXXX
 Dehan, Edward T., XXXXX
 Dibble, Arthur E., XXXXX
 Dubois, Berton L., XXXXX
 Duncan, Elmer T., XXXXX
 Fleming, Lamoyne H., XXXXX
 Gaddois, Norman C., XXXXX
 Greenwood, Vern R., XXXX

Hayes, Robert W., XXXXX
 Keefer, William L., Jr., XXXXX
 Kiecker, Paul F., XXXXX
 Klaeser, Ray L., XXXXX
 Lambert, Kenneth J., XXXXX
 Linthicum, Arthur T., XXXXX
 Loper, Clifford E., XXXXX
 Miller, Edward F., XXXXX
 Nease, William J., XXXXX
 Poorter, Karl K., Jr., XXXXX
 Rhoades, John C., XXXXX
 Robinson, Luclius L., XXXXX
 Salimeno, Thomas, Jr., XXXXX
 Scott, Robert H., XXXXX
 Staerke, Russell F. P., XXXXX
 Stanton, Daniel B., XXXXX
 Stephens, Belton S., XXXXX
 Walters, Robert C., XXXXX
 Williams, Donald E., XXXXX
 Wright, William G., XXXXX

Veterinary Corps

Crandell, Robert A., XXXXX
 Douglas, Jack D., XXXXX
 Houk, Donald C., XXXXX
 Howells, William V., XXXXX
 Mosely, John D., XXXXX
 Nold, Max M., XXXXX
 Phelps, Gene C., XXXXX
 Shuler, James M., XXXXX
 Terry, John L., Jr., XXXXX
 Watson, William H., Jr., XXXXX
 Young, Robert J., XXXXX

Medical Service Corps

Albert, Paul A., XXXXX
 Burge, Charles H., XXXXX
 Delong, Merrill B., XXXXX
 Estell, Nathan V., XXXXX
 Ezell, Manie J., XXXXX
 Gulley, Wayne E., XXXXX
 Haas, Raymond O., XXXXX
 Herberholt, Vincent W., XXXXX
 Holland, James H., XXXXX
 Horne, James E., XXXXX
 Hutson, Robert W., XXXXX
 Jackson, John K., XXXXX
 Jean, Jack V., XXXXX
 Jennings, Charles L., XXXXX
 Kaplan, William, XXXXX
 Kopas, Joseph F., XXXXX
 Lappin, Paul W., XXXXX
 Lindsay, Eugene K., XXXXX
 McKenzie, Richard E., XXXXX
 Metcalf, Robert D., XXXXX
 Morgan, Fred B., Jr., XXXXX
 Richardson, Floyd G., XXXXX
 Sparling, Kenneth G., XXXXX
 Strong, Almon B., XXXXX
 Weeks, Edgar, XXXXX

Nurse Corps

Caddell, Joan M., XXXXX
 Cavil, Dorothy J., XXXXX
 Collier, M. Irene G., XXXXX
 Dozier, Erma J., XXXXX
 Geringer, June H., XXXXX
 Hinds, Effie B., XXXXX
 Kennedy, Elizabeth M., XXXX
 Maisey, Alberta F., XXXXX
 Ryan, Margaret M., XXXX
 Sears, Virginia L., XXXXX
 Shiflett, Billie L., XXXXX
 Tonne, Mary A., XXXXX

Medical Specialist Corps

Deming, Elsie L., XXXXX
 Vodopic, Mary A., XXXXX

Chaplains

Barnes, Charles J., Jr., XXXXX
 Bedingfield, Warren, XXXXX
 Bingham, Darris Y., XXXXX
 Drone, Raphael E., XXXXX
 Drumbheller, Paul S., XXXXX
 Folkers, Norman G., XXXXX
 Hamstra, Kenneth W., XXXXX
 Holdt, Robert P., XXXXX
 Hunt, Crandall M., XXXXX
 King, William J., XXXXX
 Klein, Stanley H., XXXXX
 Klewin, Thomas W., XXXXX
 Merfeld, Vincent C., XXXXX

Montgomery, Paul A., XXXXX
 Porter, Charles C., XXXXX
 Pridgen, Joseph W., XXXXX
 Rohrer, Clason L., XXXXX
 Scahlil, John J., XXXXX
 Scott, Simon H., Jr., XXXXX
 Shaddox, Thomas N., Jr., XXXXX
 Simpson, Russell W., XXXXX
 Smith, Chester L., XXXXX
 Sullivan, James R., XXXXX
 Thomas, John P., XXXXX
 Turner, Warren H., XXXXX
 Wendland, Clinton E., XXXXX
 Whiteside, Robert R., XXXXX
 Youngblood, Angus O., XXXXX

NOTE.—Dates of rank of all officers nominated for promotion will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Air Force under the appropriate provisions of chapter 835, title 10, United States Code, as amended. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

SECOND LIEUTENANT TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

Line of the Air Force

Adamson, Herbert A., XXXXX
 Ahearn, Joseph A., XXXXX
 Akers, Howard T., XXXXX
 Allison, James W., XXXXX
 Allred, Richard D., XXXXX
 Alsop, Willie, 3d, XXXXX
 Ames, George B., Jr., XXXXX
 Anderson, David D., XXXXX
 Anderson, Dennis L., XXXXX
 Anderson, Frederick C., XXXXX
 Anderson, Henry J., XXXXX
 Anderson, James R., XXXXX
 Anderson, Russell M., XXXXX
 Anderson, Thomas I., XXXXX
 Anderton, George D., Jr., XXXXX
 Angelides, Nicholas J., XXXXX
 Archino, David T., XXXXX
 Atkins, Kenneth L., XXXXX
 Atkinson, John C., Jr., XXXXX
 Axlund, Roger C., XXXXX
 Baker, Gary S., XXXXX
 Balentine, Doyle E., XXXXX
 Ballantine, George A., XXXXX
 Ballew, Glynn E., XXXXX
 Barnard, Robert K., XXXXX
 Barnwell, Ules L., Jr., XXXXX
 Barry, William E., XXXXX
 Barthelmas, William J., Jr., XXXXX
 Bartlett, Donald A., XXXXX
 Bartley, Loren E., XXXXX
 Barton, Ronald L., XXXXX
 Bauknight, Gerald C., XXXXX
 Beatty, Douglas N., XXXXX
 Beckel, Robert D., XXXXX
 Beckett, Robert F., XXXXX
 Belw, Glen E., XXXXX
 Belote, Farrald G., Jr., XXXXX
 Bender, Charles G., Jr., XXXXX
 Benson, Robert P., XXXXX
 Berg, Robert M., XXXXX
 Bergeron, Joseph L., XXXXX
 Bergholz, Richard J., XXXXX
 Bernd, Ronald E., XXXXX
 Berry, John K. D., XXXXX
 Berry, Wylie E., XXXXX
 Bessette, John F., XXXXX
 Beyer, Lawrence F., XXXXX
 Biery, Alvin E., XXXXX
 Bigelow, Richard M., XXXXX
 Biggs, James L., XXXXX
 Bitner, Dean A., XXXXX
 Black, Jon D., XXXXX
 Blackwell, James R., XXXXX
 Blake, Robert E., XXXXX
 Blank, Samuel A., XXXXX
 Bobko, Karol J., XXXX
 Bohlen, George A., XXXXX
 Bond, John T., XXXXX
 Bonham, Arthur E., XXXX
 Boudreau, Jean A., XXXXX
 Bowen, Thomas G., XXXXX
 Boyd, Darwin D., XXXXX

Brack, Robert V., XXXXXX
 Braman, Ellis J., XXXXXX
 Brandjes, Nicholas M., XXXXXX
 Braunschweig, Ernie D., XXXXXX
 Brenny, Gerald J., XXXX
 Broeren, Quentin R., XXXXXX
 Brooks, Don L., XXXXXX
 Brown, Charles V., XXXXXX
 Brown, Dwight, Jr., XXXXXX
 Brown, Howard L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Brown, James W., 3d, XXXXXX
 Brown, Kevin, XXXXXX
 Brown, Willard B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Browne, Peter S., XXXXXX
 Browning, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Bryan, Jack B., XXXXXX
 Bryan, William W., XXXXXX
 Buchart, Carlton E., XXXXXX
 Buckles, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Burch, George W., XXXXXX
 Burger, Philip R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Burghardt, Stanley K., XXXXXX
 Burton, James G., XXXXXX
 Bush, Roger G., XXXXXX
 Buss, Marvin W., XXXXXX
 Button, Donald B., XXXXXX
 Butts, Lawrence E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Caddell, Harold L., XXXXXX
 Cagle, Don H., XXXXXX
 Caldwell, James M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Callaghan, James T., XXXXXX
 Callaghan, William S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Campbell, Duncan W., XXXX
 Canterbury, Henry D., XXXXXX
 Carlson, Michael R., XXXXXX
 Carnevale, Arthur, Jr., XXXXXX
 Carns, Michael P. C., XXXXXX
 Carpenter, James T., XXXXXX
 Carr, Gary R., XXXXXX
 Carr, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Carroll, David R., XXXXXX
 Carter, Charles K., XXXXXX
 Carter, Clyde W., XXXXXX
 Casey, Timothy B., XXXXXX
 Cassity, James S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Caughran, Hugh K., XXXXXX
 Caulfield, John J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Chambers, James E., XXXXXX
 Chapman, James E., XXXXXX
 Chase, Donald T., XXXXXX
 Chepolis, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Chichester, Warren F., XXXXXX
 Chomicz, Donald J., XXXXXX
 Christen, Roger L., XXXXXX
 Christensen, Jack W., XXXXXX
 Christison, Wayne L., XXXXXX
 Clamme, Ronald L., XXXXXX
 Clark, George C., XXXXXX
 Clark, Ronald E., XXXXXX
 Clemmons, Thurston, Jr., XXXXXX
 Clifton, Ray F., XXXXXX
 Cloud, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Cohen, Louis S., XXXXXX
 Cohen, William A., XXXXXX
 Combs, Jimmy W., XXXXXX
 Conant, Roger G., XXXXXX
 Connally, James W., XXXXXX
 Cook, Curtis G., XXXXXX
 Cooper, James T., XXXXXX
 Copeland, Robert O., XXXXXX
 Cornett, Brian D., XXXXXX
 Corroum, William F., XXXXXX
 Cotton, Lawrence F., XXXX
 Coultas, Marinda J., XXXXXX
 Counts, Roger L., XXXX
 Cowan, James W., XXXXXX
 Cox, Gary E., XXXXXX
 Crane, Benjamin D., XXXXXX
 Crawford, Robert G., XXXXXX
 Creveling, William I., XXXXXX
 Crombie, Carrol P., XXXXXX
 Cromer, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Croteau, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Crow, Graham P., XXXXXX
 Crowley, Dennis M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Crowley, Jon D., XXXX
 Cruse, Derald L., XXXXXX
 Cudlipp, Richard, XXXXXX
 Culler, Harry H., Jr., XXXX
 Cummings, Harold, XXXX
 Cunningham, Peter M., XXXXXX

Currie, Brian H., XXXXXX
 Curry, Henry M., XXXXXX
 Cwach, Emil E., Jr., XXXX
 Czagas, Walter J., XXXXX
 Czajkowski, Anthony F., XXXXXX
 Daab, Ford G., XXXXXX
 Dagampat, Richard M., XXXXXX
 Daharb, Louis E., XXXXXX
 Dakes, Michael G., XXXXXX
 Dalelio, Denny F., XXXXXX
 Davey, John M., XXXXXX
 Davis, Charles D., XXXXXX
 Davis, Charles R., XXXXXX
 Davis, Geoffrey C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Davis, Howard D., XXXXXX
 Davis, Leroy L., XXXXXX
 Davis, Roger L., XXXXXX
 Davis, William S., 3d, XXXXXX
 Davison, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Dearman, James E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Decker, Irvin B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Delligatti, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Delong, Edward E., 3d, XXXXXX
 Demarest, Russell S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Denison, Robert G., XXXXXX
 Denton, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Denton, Frank R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Derrickson, Thomas G., 2d, XXXXXX
 Desantis, Joseph G., XXXXXX
 Dessert, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Dewey, William T., XXXXXX
 Dickinson, Lee G., XXXXXX
 Dickover, Richard D., XXXXXX
 Diehl, James M., XXXXXX
 Dill, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Dillman, Homer C., XXXXXX
 Dizek, Stephen G., XXXXXX
 Doane, Gaylen B., XXXXXX
 Dodds, Charles, Jr., XXXXXX
 Dodds, Duncan E., XXXXXX
 Dolan, John W., XXXXXX
 Domingues, Thomas, Jr., XXXXXX
 Donnelly, William J., 3d, XXXXXX
 Donohue, Josephine E., XXXXXX
 Doran, Donald A., XXXXXX
 Dorey, Lee R., XXXXXX
 Doughty, John R., XXXXXX
 Douskey, Paul T., XXXXXX
 Doyle, Raymond E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Drane, Leslie R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Drozd, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Drye, Kenneth J., XXXXXX
 Duffy, Patrick, XXXXXX
 Duncan, Roderick M., XXXXXX
 Duplissey, Donnie R., XXXXXX
 Dwells, Alexander C., XXXXXX
 Dwyer, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Eastep, Franklin E., XXXXXX
 Eastes, Raymond E., XXXXXX
 Eberling, Leslie G., XXXXXX
 Edlund, George M., XXXXXX
 Ehrenstrom, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Ellinger, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Elliott, Charles D., XXXXXX
 Elliott, Robert B., XXXXXX
 Elsbernd, Gerald F., XXXXXX
 Elser, Arthur G., XXXXXX
 Enz, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Ervin, Don R., XXXXXX
 Evans, Arthur C., XXXX
 Evans, Byron W., XXXXXX
 Evans, Jay J., XXXXXX
 Evans, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Evans, William D., XXXXXX
 Fagnant, James G., XXXXXX
 Fairchild, James C., XXXXXX
 Farland, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Fatheree, Thomas H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Fay, Robert H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Feinberg, Barry E., XXXXXX
 Feldpausch, Barry L., XXXX
 Ferguson, Thomas R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ferrari, Charles J., XXXXXX
 Findlay, Gary W., XXXXXX
 Finneran, Gerard B., XXXXXX
 Firestone, James R., XXXXXX
 Fleming, Matthew M., XXXXXX
 Fletcher, James K., XXXXXX
 Flocken, Roger A., XXXXXX
 Fornell, Gordon E., XXXXXX
 Forrester, John, XXXX

Forsythe, Conard O., XXXXXX
 Fortner, Larry D., XXXXXX
 Fossee, Gale E., XXXXXX
 Foster, Peter H., XXXXXX
 Fowler, Jac L., XXXXXX
 Fox, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Fox, Ronald C., XXXXXX
 Fraime, Charles R., XXXXXX
 Franks, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Frazer, Claude R., XXXXXX
 Frease, Edward D., XXXXXX
 Freeman, Thomas W., XXXXXX
 Fritzinger, George R., XXXXXX
 Fulleton, Allen J., XXXXXX
 Funderburk, John B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Furbush, Kenneth L., XXXXXX
 Furuta, Donald T., XXXXXX
 Gaddie, William R., XXXXXX
 Gagliardi, Albert A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Gainer, Thomas R., XXXXXX
 Galios, Stephen E., XXXXXX
 Gallo, Jon A., XXXXXX
 Ganote, Marvin D., XXXXXX
 Gantter, Wallace F., XXXXXX
 Garber, Gares, Jr., XXXXXX
 Gardner, Gerald L., XXXXXX
 Gardner, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Garvey, Gerald J., XXXXXX
 Gaunt, John J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Gebhard, James B., XXXXXX
 Generale, Mark A., XXXXXX
 Gentry, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Gerbaz, Douglas N., XXXXXX
 Gibson, Leroy A., XXXXXX
 Gifford, George E., XXXXXX
 Gilbert, Ronald G., XXXXXX
 Gillman, Wallace M., XXXXXX
 Gilmer, William W., XXXXXX
 Girod, John G., XXXXXX
 Givens, Clarence B., XXXXXX
 Givens, Walter C., XXXXXX
 Glazener, Harold E., XXXXXX
 Glick, David, XXXXXX
 Goble, Jacob F., XXXXXX
 Godwin, William S., XXXXXX
 Goetz, Henry W., XXXXXX
 Goetze, Richard B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Goff, Henry E., XXXXXX
 Gogal, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Gold, William H., XXXXXX
 Goodrich, David M., XXXXXX
 Gordon, Glynneth M., XXXXX
 Grafflin, Douglas G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Graham, Oscar D., XXXXXX
 Grant, Linwood O., XXXXXX
 Gray, Jerry E., XXXXXX
 Green, Donald C., XXXXXX
 Green, John H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Greene, Carl A., XXXXXX
 Greene, David E., XXXXXX
 Greene, Leroy V., Jr., XXXXXX
 Greene, Rockwell N., XXXX
 Greene, Samuel J., XXXXXX
 Greenwade, Donald S., XXXXXX
 Greenwalt, John P., XXXXXX
 Greer, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Gregory, Hardy, Jr., XXXXXX
 Grey, James H., XXXXXX
 Griffin, David E., XXXXXX
 Groark, David H., XXXXXX
 Grorud, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Gulledge, John F., XXXXXX
 Gunderson, Cleon H., XXXXXX
 Gunter, Gerald N., XXXXXX
 Gunter, James P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hadfield, Thomas R., XXXXXX
 Hadley, Charles H., XXXXXX
 Hagans, George D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hagg, Mickey O., XXXXXX
 Halac, Harry E., XXXXXX
 Halbower, Harlow K., XXXXXX
 Hall, Carlton G., XXXXXX
 Hall, George A., XXXXXX
 Hamer, Stephen A., XXXXXX
 Hamilton, Bart P., XXXXXX
 Hamilton, William C., XXXXXX
 Hammond, Flaye M., 3d, XXXXXX
 Hamrick, Kenneth J., XXXXXX
 Handy, Edward C., XXXX
 Hannan, George P., XXXXXX
 Hardage, Daniel W., XXXX

Harnitchek, Joseph A., XXXXXX
 Harrell, Adrian M., XXXX
 Harrell, Donald R., XXXXXX
 Harrington, Jack R., XXXXXX
 Harrington, Timothy J., XXXXXX
 Harris, William O., 3d, XXXXXX
 Hartney, John C., XXXXXX
 Hary, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Haselbauer, Francis G., XXXX
 Haskin, Edward I., XXXXXX
 Haskins, Eugene H., XXXXXX
 Hastings, Robert P., XXXXXX
 Hatch, Bruce R., XXXXXX
 Hatcher, Darrell G., XXXXXX
 Haugen, Mylan A., XXXXXX
 Haugen, Paul A., XXXXXX
 Hauth, Wayne D., XXXXXX
 Hayes, John G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hayes, John R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hazlett, Howard J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hearn, Max L., XXXXXX
 Hearst, Ronald A., XXXXXX
 Hebert, Harold J., XXXXXX
 Helman, Neil D., XXXXXX
 Heimendinger, Henry L., XXXXXX
 Heller, Robert W., XXXXXX
 Hellman, Leroy H., XXXXXX
 Hendrickson, Alan E., XXXXXX
 Henkener, Billy J., XXXXXX
 Henry, Shella M., XXXXXX
 Hermann, Gordon L., XXXXXX
 Herrick, Hiram F., XXXXXX
 Herrin, Samuel C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hershberger, Leroy J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hess, Robert M., XXXXXX
 Hester, Floyd R., XXXXXX
 Hetrick, Raymond H., XXXXXX
 Hetzel, David L., XXXXXX
 Hew, Alfred Y. K., Jr., XXXX
 Hilbert, Richard M., XXXXXX
 Hite, Robert E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hitzel, Joseph M., 3d, XXXXXX
 Hodges, David L., XXXXXX
 Hohlstein, Robert P., XXXXXX
 Holliman, Gary J., XXXXXX
 Hollis, Lewis D., XXXXXX
 Holmes, Jerry D., XXXXXX
 Holmes, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Holmes, Ransom S., 3d, XXXXXX
 Holroyd, Thomas L., XXXXXX
 Holtmann, Ralph B., XXXXXX
 Hoover, Robert L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Horn, Phillip M., XXXXXX
 Hosmer, Bradley C., XXXXXX
 House, Thomas D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Houston, John G., XXXXXX
 Howe, Marvin D., XXXXXX
 Howell, John M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Howell, Marvin T., XXXXXX
 Howell, Raymond I., XXXXXX
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 Huddle, John P., XXXXXX
 Huey, Robert B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hughes, Harold S., XXXXXX
 Humphrey, David L., XXXXXX
 Hundemer, John R., XXXXXX
 Hunt, Arch W., 3d, XXXXXX
 Hunt, Leigh H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hunter, Paul D., XXXXXX
 Hurd, Thomas L., XXXX
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 Hurt, James W., 3d, XXXXXX
 Husemoller, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Hutchinson, John F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Hyde, William H., XXXXXX
 Hymas, Carl E., XXXXXX
 Inness, Roy G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Isaac, William D., XXXXXX
 Ivy, Ronald L., XXXXXX
 Jackson, Gene E., XXXXXX
 Jaekle, Edward F., Jr., XXXXXX
 Jaques, John E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Jaquish, David F., XXXXXX
 Jarvie, James G., Jr., XXXXXX
 Jay, Jimmie L., XXXXXX
 Jefferson, Wayne O., Jr., XXXX
 Jenkinson, Jerry J., XXXXXX
 Jennings, Robert S. F., XXXXXX
 Jensen, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Jo, Maurice S., XXXX
 Johns, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Donnelly J., XXXX
 Johnson, Franklin D., XXXXXX
 Johnson, Hansford T., XXXX
 Johnson, Jerry M., XXXXXX
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 Johnson, Theodore E., XXXXXX
 Jolly, Lawrence M., XXXXXX
 Jones, Harry A., XXXXXX
 Jones, Ward L., XXXXXX
 Jones, Wilford J., XXXXXX
 Jordan, John E., XXXXXX
 Josephson, Edward H., XXXXXX
 Jozwiak, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Kaake, Charles A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kafer, Frank W., XXXXXX
 Kaiser, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Kandetzki, Albert W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kapeller, Royce F., XXXXXX
 Karpick, Thomas E., XXXXXX
 Kasten, Martin J., XXXXXX
 Katsikas, Constantinos J., XXXXXX
 Katz, Max J., XXXXXX
 Kay, Conrad M., XXXXXX
 Kears, Gordon C., XXXXXX
 Keezell, Nathaniel H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kelch, Matthew J., XXXXXX
 Kellar, Robert P., XXXXXX
 Kellogg, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Kelly, Robert K., XXXXXX
 Kely, Vincent T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kemp, Stevenson E., XXXXXX
 Kempton, Virgil D., XXXXXX
 Kennedy, James S., XXXXXX
 Kennedy, Kenneth J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kennedy, Thomas F., XXXXXX
 Kensinger, John T., XXXXXX
 Kerber, Grant D., XXXXXX
 Kerzle, David A., XXXXXX
 Kessler, David C., XXXXXX
 Ketchum, William P., XXXXXX
 Kiefer, Dudley, XXXXXX
 Kingsland, Louis, Jr., XXXXXX
 Kinnaird, Donald, XXXXXX
 Kirby, Donald B., XXXXXX
 Kirk, Richard C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kline, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Klipple, Temple G., XXXXXX
 Klute, Karl E., XXXXXX
 Knebel, John A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Knight, Roy N., Jr., XXXXXX
 Knutson, Orin I., XXXXXX
 Koch, William G., XXXXXX
 Kochl, Charles T., XXXXXX
 Kohl, Henry C., XXXXXX
 Kosovac, Don E., XXXXXX
 Kowalczyk, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Kozelka, Robin M., XXXXXX
 Kraft, Edward C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Kramer, Karl K., XXXXXX
 Kroml, Wayne A., XXXXXX
 Krouse, William J., XXXXXX
 Krueger, Lorin B., 2d, XXXXXX
 Kuebler, David H., XXXXXX
 Kurowski, Gerald J., XXXXXX
 Lacy, William E., XXXXXX
 Ladd, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Ladley, David O., XXXXXX
 Lady, Richard H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Laird, Ray W., XXXXXX
 Lambert, Wayne W., XXXXXX
 Lane, David M., XXXXXX
 Langlinais, Gedeon B., XXXXXX
 Langord, Joel V., XXXXXX
 Lankenau, Edward F., 3d, XXXXXX
 Lanman, Ronald T., XXXXXX
 Laronde, Kenneth P., XXXXXX
 Larson, Frank W., XXXXXX
 Larson, Loren M., XXXXXX
 Lasen, Paul S., XXXXXX
 Latshaw, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Laudise, Ernest T., XXXXXX
 Laurence, John E., XXXXXX
 Lawrence, Dymus N., XXXX
 Lawrence, Raleigh E., XXXX
 Lazier, Phillip W., XXXXXX
 Ledden, John M., XXXX
 Lee, Harold M., XXXXXX
 Lee, John E., XXXXXX
 Lee, Richard D., XXXXXX
 Lee, Robert S., XXXXXX
 Leeper, William J., XXXXXX
 Lehnertz, David K., XXXXXX
 Lemmon, Gary P., XXXXXX
 Leonard, Harry G., XXXXXX
 Lester, David W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Levander, Roger L., XXXXXX
 Lewis, Orthus K., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lierman, Dale D., XXXXXX
 Light, James E., XXXXXX
 Lilac, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Lilly, James, XXXXXX
 Lindberg, David C., XXXXXX
 Lindemann, Donald L., XXXXXX
 Lindsay, Nathan J., XXXXXX
 Lindsay, Norman R., XXXXXX
 Livengood, John J., XXXXXX
 Livesay, John H., XXXXXX
 Livingston, Donald B., XXXXXX
 Locascio, Nicholas J., XXXXXX
 Lofton, Charles M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lorson, Edgar W., XXXXXX
 Loveridge, Robert T., XXXX
 Lovingood, Max H., XXXXXX
 Lovrien, Clark E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lowry, Clifton L., XXXXXX
 Ludwig, John D., XXXXXX
 Ludwig, Robert H., XXXXXX
 Lunden, William C., XXXXXX
 Luther, William A., XXXXXX
 Lyle, Orlando W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Lynch, Darrel D., XXXXXX
 Lynch, Edward J., XXXXXX
 Lynch, Paul D., XXXXXX
 Mac Isaac, David, XXXXXX
 Madden, Neil B., XXXXXX
 Maddux, Spencer, XXXXXX
 Madonna, Donald E., XXXX
 Madsen, Vernon C., XXXXXX
 Magill, Clyde R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Mahaffey, Larry C., XXXXXX
 Mahaffey, William M., XXXXXX
 Maher, Thomas R., XXXXXX
 Mahoney, William J., Jr., XXXX
 Mahony, Leonard J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Maleika, Ronald D., XXXXXX
 Malkiewicz, Walter A., XXXXXX
 Malone, Burnie H., 3d, XXXXXX
 Mantel, John E., XXXXXX
 Manton, Edgar J., XXXXXX
 Marks, Richards S., XXXXXX
 Marsh, Paul, Jr., XXXXXX
 Marshall, Darrell C., XXXXXX
 Marshall, Lloyd C., XXXXXX
 Marshall, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Marsters, Charles L., XXXXXX
 Martin, Frank C., XXXXXX
 Martin, Howard L., XXXXXX
 Mason, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Maston, Eugene W., XXXXXX
 Maxwell, Richard A., XXXXXX
 May, Charles A., Jr., XXXXXX
 May, Robert S., XXXXXX
 McAndrews, Charles P., XXXXXX
 McBlain, John F., Jr., XXXXXX
 McCabe, Reynolds W., XXXXXX
 McCamish, Robert H., XXXXXX
 McCarthy, David W., XXXX
 McCauley, John T., XXXXXX
 McClure, Robert T., XXXXXX
 McCullough, Frederick W., XXXXXX
 McDaniel, James T., XXXXXX
 McDaniel, Norman A., XXXX
 McDaniel, Ronald E., XXXXXX
 McDaniel, William S., XXXXXX
 McDonald, Gerald B., XXXXXX
 McDonald, Jerry D., XXXXXX
 McDowell, Harry M., XXXXXX
 McGilchey, Joseph J., XXXXXX
 McGonigle, John E., XXXXXX
 McHenry, Dale E., XXXXXX
 McInerney, Thomas G., XXXXXX
 McKee, Kenneth R., XXXXXX
 McKibben, Billy J., XXXXXX
 McLain, William L., Jr., XXXXXX
 McLaughlin, Richard E., XXXXXX
 McLean, Ross A., XXXXXX
 McMonigal, James C., XXXXXX
 McMurtry, Jon R., XXXXXX

McNeil, Patrick R., XXXXXX
 McNeill, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Meier, Charles H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Melroy, David C., XXXXXX
 Melvin, Phillip L., XXXXXX
 Merkl, Eldred D., XXXXXX
 Messner, Wayne K., XXXXXX
 Meyer, Ross L., XXXXXX
 Meyer, William C., XXXXXX
 Miholick, James I., XXXXXX
 Mikolanis, Aloysius L., XXXXXX
 Mikus, Vincent J., XXXXXX
 Miller, Craig V., XXXXXX
 Miller, Donald W., XXXXXX
 Miller, Edward H., XXXXXX
 Miller, Max I., Jr., XXXXXX
 Miller, Walter L., XXXXXX
 Millett, Thomas O., XXXXXX
 Miltner, John H., XXXXXX
 Minard, Leon D., Jr., XXXXXX
 Miner, Robert N., XXXXXX
 Mirth, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Mitchell, Jay N., XXXXXX
 Mittelstadt, Lowell L., XXXXXX
 Mitts, Stuart N., XXXXXX
 Mock, Robert K., XXXXXX
 Molitoris, Michael, Jr., XXXXXX
 Molnar, William, Jr., XXXXXX
 Montavon, Kent, XXXXXX
 Montgomery, Edwin J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Moor, Donald A., XXXXXX
 Moore, Eugene A., XXXXXX
 Moore, Jack C., XXXXXX
 Moore, James O., XXXXXX
 Moore, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Moore, Wylie, Jr., XXXXXX
 Moorhous, Dudley M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Moorman, Edwin M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Morgan, David E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Morgan, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Morgan, Joseph D., 3d, XXXXXX
 Morgan, Sam P., Jr., XXXXXX
 Morrison, Glenn R., Jr., XXXXXX
 Morrison, John R., XXXXXX
 Morrow, John W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Murdico, Vincent A., XXXXXX
 Murphy, Crawford O., XXXXXX
 Murphy, Michael A., XXXXXX
 Musmaker, Patrick L., XXXXXX
 Nadig, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Nargl, Ronald J., XXXXXX
 Nash, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Navratil, Frank J., XXXXXX
 Nelson, Lorin J., XXXXXX
 Neubauer, Albert H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Neumann, Kenneth G., XXXXXX
 Nickel, Jack R., XXXXXX
 Niedens, Alverta D., XXXXXX
 Nikulla, Paul E., XXXXXX
 Nisbet, Colin J., XXXXXX
 Nitz, Larry A., XXXXXX
 Noebel, Peter C., XXXXXX
 Nolen, Luther L., XXXXXX
 Noonan, David W., XXXXXX
 Norrell, Eddie C., XXXXXX
 Northrup, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Nowokunski, Edward D., XXXXXX
 Nugent, Edward R., XXXXXX
 Nupen, Harlan C., XXXXXX
 Nycum, Charles A., XXXX
 Oaks, Robert C., XXXXXX
 Obenland, Roland E., XXXXXX
 Oberdier, Lyn D., XXXXXX
 O'Connor, Paul D., Jr., XXXXXX
 O'Connor, Robert K., XXXX
 Odom, Lynwood D., XXXXXX
 Ogle, Tim Z., XXXXXX
 O'Hara, Thomas M., XXXXXX
 Oliveri, Robert A., XXXXXX
 Olson, John A., XXXXXX
 Olson, Norris O., XXXXXX
 O'Neil, James F., XXXXXX
 O'Neill, Laurence S., XXXXXX
 Ortman, F. David, XXXXXX
 Owens, Robert J., XXXXXX
 Packard, Barry R., XXXXXX
 Page, William E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Palmer, John A., XXXXXX
 Palmer, William D., XXXXXX
 Pang, Frederick F. Y., XXXXXX
 Pankratz, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Papp, John R., XXXXXX
 Parker, Brian T., XXXXXX
 Parker, William F., XXXXXX
 Parrett, William E., XXXXXX
 Parsons, Frederick J., XXXXXX
 Patton, James B., XXXXXX
 Paulson, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Pearce, Roger W., XXXXXX
 Pelini, Louis, XXXXXX
 Penland, Charles E., XXXXXX
 Penn, Richard L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Penniman, David S., XXXXXX
 Pensock, Edward P., XXXXXX
 Peplin, Gerard R., XXXXXX
 Perkins, Gene E., XXXXXX
 Perry, Ronald L., XXXX
 Peters, Robert E., XXXXXX
 Petersen, Ernest V., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Richard A., Jr., XXXXXX
 Peterson, Roger H., XXXXXX
 Pfeiffer, Charles L., XXXX
 Phenneger, Richard E., XXXX
 Phillips, David J., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Frank T., XXXXXX
 Phillips, Ragan T., XXXXXX
 Pianalto, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Pierce, John C., XXXXXX
 Pierson, Victor G., XXXXXX
 Pintler, Peter C., XXXXXX
 Pipkin, Frank B., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pittman, Wayne C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Pollard, Melvin E., XXXXXX
 Poor, Russell A., XXXX
 Porter, John P., XXXXXX
 Posey, Hollis D., XXXXXX
 Posey, William T., XXXXXX
 Post, Richard R., XXXXXX
 Pouttu, Mauri E., XXXXXX
 Powell, Cecil W., XXXXXX
 Prescott, James W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Prescott, Leo L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Price, James E., XXXXXX
 Pritchard, William H., XXXX
 Prosch, Charles N., Sr., XXXXXX
 Pump, Melvin C., XXXXXX
 Purins, Guntis, XXXXXX
 Quayle, Ronald J., XXXXXX
 Quigley, Norman P., XXXXXX
 Raab, Richard M., XXXXXX
 Raby, Janice F., XXXX
 Rader, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Rambo, Larry D., XXXXXX
 Ramsay, Allan C., XXXXXX
 Ramsower, Irving B., 2d, XXXXXX
 Rasmussen, Holt J., XXXXXX
 Ray, Edward L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reardon, Michael P., XXXXXX
 Reed, James M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Rees, Clifford H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Reeves, John M., XXXXXX
 Reinders, Paul J., XXXXXX
 Reneau, Robert D., XXXXXX
 Reoh, George C., XXXXXX
 Rhodes, James M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ricci, Arnold A., XXXXXX
 Richards, Raymond G., XXXXXX
 Richart, David K., XXXXXX
 Richers, Sherwood A., XXXXXX
 Riggers, Wilton E., XXXXXX
 Rinaldi, Guido S., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ringenbach, Paul T., XXXXXX
 Ringle, Kenneth H., XXXXXX
 Roberts, Matt A., 3d, XXXXXX
 Roberts, Roscoe R., 3d, XXXXXX
 Robinson, Robert R., XXXXXX
 Rodberg, Allan D., XXXXXX
 Roddey, John G. R., XXXXXX
 Rodgers, Charles S., XXXXXX
 Roescher, Frank A., XXXXXX
 Rogers, James C., XXXXXX
 Roland, Jay R., XXXXXX
 Rooney, Gerald P., XXXXXX
 Root, John M., XXXXXX
 Rosane, Edwin L., XXXXXX
 Rose, Carl E., XXXXXX
 Rose, Girard F., XXXXXX
 Ross, John R., XXXXXX
 Ross, Samuel R., XXXXXX
 Roth, William J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Ruble, John H., XXXXXX
 Rushnell, Winfield R., XXXXXX
 Russell, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Ruth, Francis D., XXXXXX
 Ruzicka, John J., XXXXXX
 Sabo, Edward L., XXXXXX
 Salyer, Phillip N., XXXXXX
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 Sanders, Gordon L., XXXXXX
 Sauvage, Norman D., XXXXXX
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 Schramm, Wayne E., XXXXXX
 Schultz, Ronald L., XXXXXX
 Schutt, Don F., XXXXXX
 Schwall, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Schweers, George R., XXXXXX
 Scott, Taylor G., XXXXXX
 See, Dennis R., XXXXXX
 Selzys, Anthony W., XXXXXX
 Sellers, Lester H., XXXXXX
 Senecal, Lionel R., XXXXXX
 Senyk, Joseph M., XXXXXX
 Sewell, George H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Sexton, Harry, XXXXXX
 Shafer, Jonathan S., XXXXXX
 Shaffer, Jon G., XXXXXX
 Shatzer, Kenneth R., XXXXXX
 Shaw, Thomas R., XXXXXX
 Shearin, David R., XXXXXX
 Shell, Hubert R., XXXXXX
 Sherburn, James R., XXXXXX
 Sherwood, Marcia W., XXXXXX
 Shinn, Prescott N., XXXXXX
 Shore, Kenneth B., XXXXXX
 Shropshire, Richard A., XXXXXX
 Shumate, Arthur K., XXXXXX
 Signet, Paul A., XXXXXX
 Sikes, Charles P., XXXXXX
 Silvay, Andrew R., XXXXXX
 Sims, William R., XXXXXX
 Sinclair, Jerry L., XXXXXX
 Siteman, Robert H., XXXX
 Sitterly, Lewis F., XXXXXX
 Slocum, John M., XXXXXX
 Smith, Bernard W., XXXXXX
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 Smith, Jimmie L., XXXXXX
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 Smith, Val, XXXXXX
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 Snowberger, Lee A., XXXXXX
 Snyder, Earl J., XXXXXX
 Solomon, Edward C., XXXXXX
 Soltis, William J., XXXXXX
 Speight, William P., XXXXXX
 Spiers, Joseph K., XXXXXX
 Spillane, William D., XXXXXX
 Spotts, Maynard E., XXXXXX
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 Stafford, Michael N., XXXXXX
 Stambaugh, Donald L., XXXXXX
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 Stewart, Glenn L., XXXX
 Strom, Brock T., XXXXXX
 Strom, Jack A., XXXXXX
 Sturm, Bob L., XXXXXX

Sullivan, Edward F., XXXXXX
 Sullivan, John J., XXXXXX
 Suranyi, Edward E., XXXXXX
 Sutherland, John D., XXXXXX
 Swain, Jerry M., XXXXXX
 Swanson, Alan C., XXXXXX
 Takacs, William E., XXXXXX
 Tatum, John H., 3d, XXXXXX
 Taylor, Allan A., XXXXXX
 Taylor, James W., XXXXXX
 Tedrick, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Telford, William D., XXXXXX
 Templeton, Ronald H., XXXXXX
 Tenhoor, Frederick G., XXXX
 Terpening, Donald E., XXXXXX
 Terry, James D., XXXXXX
 Theiss, Alvin R., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Eugene A., XXXXXX
 Thomas, Norris D., XXXXXX
 Thomas, William B., XXXXXX
 Thomas, William D., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Donald M., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Kenneth E., XXXXXX
 Thompson, Paul Y., XXXXXX
 Thomson, Laurence J., XXXXXX
 Thorpe, Edwin H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tillman, Gray E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Timmermans, Phillip W., XXXXXX
 Tinsley, Claude H., 3d, XXXXXX
 Todd, Harold W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Tompkins, Richard J., XXXXXX
 Toner, William L., XXXXXX
 Toney, William M., XXXXXX
 Tonioli, Johnnie S., XXXXXX
 Towery, Jimmy N., XXXXXX
 Towle, Robert W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Toye, Richard G., XXXXXX
 Trace, Thomas L., XXXXXX
 Tracey, Richard E., XXXXXX
 Trall, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Treu, William A., XXXXXX
 Trombley, Donald J., XXXXXX
 Tucker, Raymond B., XXXXXX
 Turner, Frank W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Turner, James R., XXXXXX
 Tuzo, George L., XXXXXX
 Tygett, Herbert C., XXXXXX
 Ulmer, John W., Jr., XXXXXX
 Underfer, William H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Valeri, James, XXXXXX
 Vance, James C., XXXXXX
 Vance, John C., Jr., XXXXXX
 Vance, Jon C., XXXXXX
 Vandusen, Maurice V., Jr., XXXXXX
 VanPutte, Ronald E., XXXXXX
 VanSickle, Larry P., XXXXXX
 Varner, Gerald J., XXXXXX
 Vickery, Charles A., XXXXXX
 Villiger, Timothy J., XXXXXX
 Vinzant, Vernon V., XXXXXX
 Vogel, Richard K., XXXXXX
 Voise, Roland R., XXXXXX
 Vosika, Eugene L., XXXXXX
 Waggoner, Hal F., XXXXXX
 Wainwright, Ronald G., XXXXXX
 Wainwright, Stanley E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Walker, Richard K., XXXXXX
 Wallace, John M., XXXXXX
 Wallace, Ray M., XXXXXX
 Walsh, John M., XXXXXX
 Walther, George H., XXXXXX
 Ward, Joe E., XXXXXX
 Warner, Norris E., XXXXXX
 Warren, Jack M., XXXXXX
 Warren, James E., XXXXXX
 Warren, James M., XXXXXX
 Wassall, James W., XXXXXX
 Waterman, Quintin L., XXXXXX
 Waters, Albert L., XXXXXX
 Watkins, Richard C., XXXXXX
 Watlington, Bernard E., XXXXXX
 Weaver, James L., XXXXXX
 Weaver, James R., XXXXXX
 Weeks, Calvin G., XXXXXX
 Weihe, David A., XXXXXX
 Weisman, Alan D., XXXXXX
 Welch, James C., XXXXXX
 Wellman, Larry N., XXXXXX
 Wendell, John H., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wensinger, Ralph R., XXXXXX
 West, Dale G., XXXXXX

West, James E., XXXXXX
 West, Norman P., XXXXXX
 White, James E., XXXXXX
 White, Jerry D., XXXXXX
 Whitesides, Richard L., XXXXXX
 Whitford, James D., XXXXXX
 Whitmore, David C., XXXXXX
 Wickman, John F., XXXXXX
 Wideman, Hubert G., 2d, XXXXXX
 Wilder, Robert L., XXXXXX
 Wilkinson, Thomas J., XXXXXX
 Williams, Billy G., XXXXXX
 Williams, Clyde S., XXXXXX
 Williams, David B., XXXXXX
 Williams, George W., XXXXXX
 Williams, Gerald D., XXXXXX
 Williams, Haven A., XXXXXX
 Williams, Robert F., XXXXXX
 Williams, William H., XXXXXX
 Williamson, Ivey E., XXXXXX
 Williamson, Larry G., XXXXXX
 Willis, James L., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Charles W., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Lary W., XXXXXX
 Wilson, Richard W., XXXXXX
 Winburn, Freddie C., XXXXXX
 Wingfield, John D., XXXXXX
 Wingo, Gerald V., XXXXXX
 Winkler, Paul D., XXXXXX
 Winters, Charles P., XXXXXX
 Wissing, Norman H., XXXXXX
 Witherspoon, Ralph P., XXXXXX
 Wittenberg, William A., XXXXXX
 Wolpert, Donald G., XXXXXX
 Womack, Bond M., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wood, Dean C., XXXXXX
 Woods, James C., XXXXXX
 Woodworth, Rogers F., XXXXXX
 Worden, Stephen F., XXXXXX
 Work, James B., XXXXXX
 Worley, George H., XXXXXX
 Wright, George R., XXXXXX
 Wyatt, Edward W., XXXXXX
 Wycoff, William J., XXXXXX
 Wynn, Frederick B., XXXXXX
 Yeatts, Fredrick S., XXXXXX
 Yoakam, Donald E., XXXXXX
 York, Guy P., XXXXXX
 Young, Bruce E., XXXXXX
 Young, David G., XXXXXX
 Young, Martin L., XXXXXX
 Zahniser, Frank R., XXXXXX
 Zaleski, Charles D., XXXXXX
 Zalmanis, Andris, XXXXXX
 Zartman, Vance A., XXXXXX
 Zimmerlee, Joseph R., XXXXXX
 Zimmerman, Albert E., Jr., XXXXXX
 Zint, William L., Jr., XXXXXX
 Zoeller, Herbert O., XXXXXX

Medical Service Corps

Ainsworth, Clayton A., 3d, XXXXXX
 Bassett, Bruce E., XXXXXX
 Fowler, Brady K., XXXXXX
 Furtado, Victor C., XXXXXX
 Giron, David J., XXXXXX
 Hall, Edward T., Jr., XXXXXX
 Humerickhouse, Marian J., XXXX
 Kittell, Theodore H., XXXXXX
 Kush, George S., XXXXXX
 McWilliams, James E., XXXXXX
 Murphy, John E., XXXXXX
 Nantz, William C., XXXXXX
 Smead, Phillip E., XXXXXX
 Walker, William J., Jr., XXXXXX
 Wassmund, James A., XXXXXX
 Witzgall, Fred L., XXXXXX

NOTE.—Dates of rank of all officers nominated for promotion will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

The following-named persons, who were appointed as permanent professors of the U.S. Air Force Academy under recess appointment provisions during the last recess period of the 87th Congress, for appointment as permanent professors of the U.S. Air Force Academy, under the provisions of section 9333(b), title 10, United States Code:

Col. Alfonso R. Miele, XXXXXX
 Col. Wilbert H. Ruenheck, XXXXXX
 Col. Wayne A. Yeoman, XXXXXX

The following persons, who were appointed in the Regular Air Force under recess appointment provisions during the last recess period of the 87th Congress, for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grade of captain, under section 8284 of title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under section 8067 of title 10, United States Code, to perform the duties indicated, and with dates of rank to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Air Force:

To be captains, USAF (Dental)

Richard J. Camden, XXXXXXXX
 John B. Clampa, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William B. Farrar, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas R. Kampsen, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Metzger, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald D. Szilagyi, XXXXXXXX
 John M. Young, XXXXXXXX

To be captain, USAF (Nurse)

Ann C. DeStefano, XXXX

The following persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grades indicated, under section 8284 of title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under section 8067 of title 10, United States Code, to perform the duties indicated, and with dates of rank to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Air Force:

To be captains, USAF (Chaplain)

Gerald H. Akins, XXXXXXXX
 John O. Ballantine, XXXXXXXX
 Beverly J. Barnett, XXXXXXXX
 Ike C. Barnett, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John C. Bellingham, XXXXXXXX
 John J. Benda, XXXXXXXX
 Mack C. Branham, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Herbert A. Brethauer, XXXXXXXX
 Martin J. Calne, XXXXXXXX
 Charles C. Caudill, XXXX
 Floyd A. Chambers, XXXXXXXX
 James W. Chapman, XXXXXXXX
 James W. Davis, XXXXXXXX
 Robert T. Deming, XXXXXXXX
 Robert S. Egigian, XXXXXXXX
 Richard J. Fetherston, XXXXXXXX
 William E. Flood, XXXXXXXX
 John W. Freed, XXXXXXXX
 Francis H. Gallen, XXXXXXXX
 James H. Griffin, XXXXXXXX
 Henry H. Hafermann, XXXXXXXX
 William S. Hall, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene E. Hannemann, XXXXXXXX
 Allen J. Harkness, XXXXXXXX
 John L. Howard, XXXXXXXX
 Donald W. Huhn, XXXXXXXX
 David P. Jordan, XXXXXXXX
 Charles D. Keeney, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore C. Krause, XXXXXXXX
 Wilfred L. Krieger, XXXXXXXX
 Lucien E. Larche, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 George L. Mailloux, XXXXXXXX
 Walter H. Mattison, XXXXXXXX
 Daniel W. McCalmont, XXXXXXXX
 John P. McClatchy, XXXXXXXX
 Lemuel D. McElyea, XXXXXXXX
 Henry J. Meade, XXXXXXXX
 George C. Norsworthy, XXXXXXXX
 Robert F. Overman, XXXXXXXX
 Archie R. Parker, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Merle F. Pedigo, XXXXXXXX
 Richard F. Poock, XXXXXXXX
 J. Walter Poorman, XXXXXXXX
 Omer T. Powell, XXXXXXXX
 Byron L. Richards, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John F. Richards, XXXXXXXX
 James P. Rickards, XXXXXXXX
 Carl B. Riggs, XXXXXXXX
 Paul L. Robins, XXXXXXXX
 Lowell A. Ronne, XXXXXXXX
 Gordon L. Roth, XXXXXXXX
 Calvin W. Roy, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Shannon, XXXXXXXX
 Henry S. G. Sheppard, XXXXXXXX
 John L. Smart, XXXXXXXX
 Dale F. Stewart, XXXXXXXX
 Charles W. Strausser, XXXXXXXX
 Oscar L. Sylwester, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Townsend, XXXXXXXX

Ralph V. Van Landingham, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas M. Williams, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Arthur W. Wingo, XXXXXXXX
 Rodney C. Wurst, XXXXXXXX

To be captains, USAF (Judge Advocate)

Gordon A. Ginsburg, XXXXXXXX
 Jerrold T. Lynch, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph S. Quinn, XXXXXXXX
 Joan A. Schevitz, XXX

To be captains, USAF (Medical)

Charles R. Bauer, XXXXXXXX
 Louis H. Cargill, XXXXXXXX
 Peter B. Carter, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas G. Daniel, XXXXXXXX
 Jefferson C. Davis, XXXXXXXX
 Doyce B. Dees, XXXXXXXX
 Dale R. Dunnihoo, XXXXXXXX
 Victor J. Ferrari, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Gould D. Hayden, XXXXXXXX
 Earle R. Heine, XXXXXXXX
 Edward V. H. Henry, XXXXXXXX
 Cruz M. Hernandez, XXXXXXXX
 Angus Marshall, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph L. McDonald, XXXX
 Antonio Morales-Pereira, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas J. Schermerhorn, XXXXXXXX
 James A. Schoettler, XXXXXXXX
 Myron R. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 Edmund B. Weis, Jr., XXXXXXXX

To be captains, USAF (Dental)

George I. Daugherty II, XXXXXXXX
 James P. Geracchi, XXXXXXXX
 Donald C. Kramer, XXXXXXXX
 Frank Meister, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert M. Newman, XXXXXXXX
 John B. Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 Darrell E. Ross, XXXXXXXX
 Gordon E. Starbuck, XXXXXXXX

To be captain, USAF (Medical Specialist)

Mary Hemenway, XXXX

To be captains, USAF (Nurse)

Maudie E. Bates, XXXX
 Mary F. Clementi, XXXX
 Patricia Crawford, XXXX
 Dorothy I. Fleming, XXXX
 Rosemary Garbett, XXXX
 Eleanor J. Holmok, XXXX
 Elender E. Jackson, XXXX
 Ann M. Pulliam, XXXX
 Marinel Richardson, XXXX
 Erlene Thornburgh, XXXX
 Dorothy J. Wilson, XXXX
 Zerline Winfield, XXXX

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Chaplain)

Cammid O. Arrendell, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph W. Bomar, XXXXXXXX
 Mark W. Fairless, XXXXXXXX
 John J. Flattery, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Fox, XXXXXXXX
 Winston P. Fox, XXXXXXXX
 Patrick A. Garziona, XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Gower, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas J. Haley, XXXXXXXX
 Jerome D. Halloran, XXXXXXXX
 Newton R. N. Hardin, XXXXXXXX
 John P. Healy, XXXXXXXX
 Carrol L. Johnson, XXXXXXXX
 David R. Johnson, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas O. Jones, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Jones, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Jordan, XXXXXXXX
 Earl J. Kingsley II, XXXXXXXX
 Allen G. Landers, XXXXXXXX
 John F. Leonard, XXXXXXXX
 Paul F. McDonald, XXXXXXXX
 Carl S. Munding, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 George O. Murtagh, XXXXXXXX
 Howard E. Nason, XXXXXXXX
 Emilio Nebiolo, XXXXXXXX
 Waldemar H. Nelson, XXXXXXXX
 Frank A. Rice, XXXXXXXX
 George M. Rushe, XXXXXXXX
 Donald W. Ullrich, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Utrup, XXXXXXXX
 Earl F. Vaughn, XXXXXXXX
 Robert B. Whalen, XXXXXXXX
 Clarence E. Wiederholt, XXXX
 John M. Wyzkowski, XXXX

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Judge Advocate)

Paul J. Dubow, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Kaufman, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene P. Keenan, XXXX
 Alfred W. Metzger, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Billie E. Morrison, XXXXXXXX
 Gordon E. Schieman, XXXXXXXX
 Larry W. Shreve, XXXXXXXX
 C. Claude Teagarden, XXXXXXXX
 Norman R. Thorpe, XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical)

Richard B. Ellison, XXXXXXXX
 David L. Holder, XXXXXXXX
 Walter N. Zuck, XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Dental)

Bradley H. Burrows, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond J. Finn, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles B. Grace, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Killoy, XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence M. H. Lee, XXXXXXXX
 Henry C. Manning, XXXXXXXX
 David T. Nemanic, XXXXXXXX
 Paul R. Swayne, XXXXXXXX
 James M. Welch, XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Nurse)

Arlene M. Bielefeldt, XXXX
 Jo Ann H. Bolitho, XXXX
 Ann M. Christiansen, XXXX
 Glenice L. Coleman, XXXX
 Sara J. Conroy, XXXX
 Idalia M. Copplin, XXXX
 Helen C. Costabile, XXXX
 Marjorie J. Dohrman, XXXX
 Geraldine A. Fitzpatrick, XXXX
 Jean F. Gasbarri, XXXX
 Eleanor G. Harrison, XXXX
 June M. Hettinger, XXXX
 Betty J. Jones, XXXX
 Dolores M. Kallnick, XXXX
 Katherine B. Kincaid, XXXX
 Cecelia A. Kreminsky, XXXX
 Mary C. Lynch, XXXX
 Joyce E. O'Bar, XXXX
 Norma J. Perlukas, XXXX
 Mary L. Salter, XXXX
 Frances Sanchez, XXXX
 Kathleen D. Spores, XXXX
 Lucille D. R. Stewart, XXXX
 Jo Ann Toy, XXXX

The following persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

To be captains

Maclyn Abbott, XXXXXXXX
 Ralph C. Abreu, XXXXXXXX
 Nolan C. Alcock, XXXXXXXX
 John L. Alderson, XXXXXXXX
 Bart D. Allen, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Alvis, XXXXXXXX
 Gilbert N. Amelio, XXXXXXXX
 Martin W. Andersen, XXXXXXXX
 Edward Anlian, XXXXXXXX
 Alvin J. Aronovsky, XXXXXXXX
 Isaac E. Avinger, XXXXXXXX
 Kaleem Azim, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph B. Baggett, XXXXXXXX
 James I. Baginski, XXXXXXXX
 James R. Bagwell, XXXXXXXX
 Fred E. Bailey, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph H. Baker, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Eugene Bal, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles R. Balke, XXXXXXXX
 Michael W. Balok, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Barrell, XXXXXXXX
 Samuel A. Barrett, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth D. Bauguess, XXXXXXXX
 Earle A. Beasley, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Becker, XXXXXXXX
 Charles L. Beneze, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Allen Bennett, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles L. Bennett, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert F. Bennett, XXXXXXXX
 Harley E. Berndt, XXXXXXXX
 Jack A. Birnkammer, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley G. Blaum, XXXXXXXX
 Burwell M. Block, XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence D. Bogar, XXXXXXXX
 Harry J. Booth, XXXXXXXX
 Hollis B. Boston, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Thomas M. Bowe, XXXXXXXX
 Nick L. Bradshaw, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Branch, XXXXXXXX
 Philip A. Brennan, XXXXXXXX
 Lloyd R. Bridgford, XXXXXXXX
 James K. Brinson, XXXXXXXX
 Henry B. Briscoe, XXXXXXXX
 Clinton R. Brisendine, XXXXXXXX
 Gene E. Brong, XXXXXXXX
 Hubert S. Bronson, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Brobeck, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick J. Brots, XXXXXXXX
 Kirk A. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas S. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald E. Bryan, XXXXXXXX
 Charles L. Buechele, XXXXXXXX
 Russell S. Baker, XXXXXXXX
 Boyd G. Burd, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas J. Burke, XXXXXXXX
 William M. Burkett, XXXXXXXX
 John S. Burklund, XXXXXXXX
 Tillman C. Burks, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard J. Burnette, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Burney, XXXXXXXX
 Joe H. Burns, XXXXXXXX
 John W. Burns, XXXXXXXX
 Paul C. Butcher, XXXXXXXX
 Leroi H. Butler, XXXXXXXX
 Loy A. Butts, XXXXXXXX
 Wallis R. Calvert, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore D. Cameron, XXXXXXXX
 John W. Canaday, XXXXXXXX
 Mayo Carrington, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Arthur M. Casbeer, XXXXXXXX
 Donald F. Casey, XXXXXXXX
 Terance E. Cawley, XXXXXXXX
 Arthur F. Cayer, XXXXXXXX
 D. L. Chapman, XXXXXXXX
 Michael T. Chesney, XXXXXXXX
 Johnny C. Chestnut, XXXXXXXX
 Walter I. Christensen, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles H. Clapsaddle, XXXX
 Ray E. Clark, XXXXXXXX
 James D. Clendenen, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas G. Cline, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Clouser, XXXXXXXX
 Charles J. Coen, XXXXXXXX
 Ralph W. Collins, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph W. Connolly, XXXXXXXX
 Daniel F. Coogan, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Cook, XXXXXXXX
 Leland J. Cooper, XXXXXXXX
 Earl S. Costello, XXXXXXXX
 James D. Covington, XXXXXXXX
 Norman G. Cox, XXXXXXXX
 Arthur H. Craft, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Thomas J. Crane, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 George R. Crosby, XXXXXXXX
 Wellington J. Cummings, XXXXXXXX
 Fred J. Cuthill, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald J. D'Alto, XXXXXXXX
 Harry Dalke, XXXXXXXX
 Leonard J. Dazell, XXXXXXXX
 Norbert P. Danhauer, XXXXXXXX
 George D. Daughtry, XXXXXXXX
 Robert N. Davidson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Deatherage, XXXXXXXX
 Conley G. Defferding, XXXXXXXX
 Woodrow W. Delorme, XXXXXXXX
 Melvin T. Deschamps, XXXXXXXX
 Anthony J. DiBaggio, XXXXXXXX
 Oakley J. Dollard, XXXXXXXX
 William E. Dorroh, XXXXXXXX
 Derwin D. Draper, XXXXXXXX
 Earl M. Dugan, XXXXXXXX
 James F. Dugan, XXXXXXXX
 Alton B. Duke, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Melville E. Eaton, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William F. Eaton, XXXXXXXX
 Ernest J. Edwards, XXXXXXXX
 Harold F. Elliott, XXXXXXXX
 John M. Ellis, XXXXXXXX
 Donald L. Erdman, XXXXXXXX
 Donald L. Evans, XXXX
 Gregory W. Fabian, XXXXXXXX
 William A. Fahlgren, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Edward H. Fairburn, Jr., XXXXXXXX

Charles A. Fauteux, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Fullingim, Jr., [REDACTED]
 George F. Fischer, [REDACTED]
 William L. Fitch, [REDACTED]
 Nelson T. Fletcher III, [REDACTED]
 James R. Flexer, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Flora, [REDACTED]
 John J. Fogarty, [REDACTED]
 David B. Forbes, [REDACTED]
 Clarence W. Ford, [REDACTED]
 Walter H. Frederick, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Leslie L. Fredericks, [REDACTED]
 Peter G. Frigeri, [REDACTED]
 Paul F. Fritz, [REDACTED]
 Philip H. Fryberger, [REDACTED]
 Thomas L. Gaines, [REDACTED]
 George T. Gant, [REDACTED]
 William E. Gardiner, [REDACTED]
 Alphonse Gargiulo, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Nick Garofalos, [REDACTED]
 Thomas J. Gavin, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth E. German, [REDACTED]
 Robert D. Gerzine, [REDACTED]
 Delmar F. Gilkeson, [REDACTED]
 Max Giovannini, [REDACTED]
 Joshua Glenn, [REDACTED]
 Richard H. Glenn, [REDACTED]
 Richard A. Goldhammer, [REDACTED]
 Peter J. F. Graham, [REDACTED]
 Walter F. Grandy, [REDACTED]
 James T. Grant, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Harry W. Graves, [REDACTED]
 Lewis U. Green, Jr., [REDACTED]
 William B. Green, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Alan J. Grill, [REDACTED]
 Harry L. Gronewald, [REDACTED]
 William D. Gutweller, [REDACTED]
 Jack Hagopian, [REDACTED]
 Raymond W. Hall, [REDACTED]
 William E. Hall, [REDACTED]
 Hughen G. Halliburton, [REDACTED]
 Harry R. Hamilton, [REDACTED]
 Robert H. Hamilton, Jr., [REDACTED]
 William V. Hamilton, [REDACTED]
 Byron E. Haner, [REDACTED]
 Lowell A. Hansard, [REDACTED]
 Dan L. Harper, [REDACTED]
 Douglas A. Harper, [REDACTED]
 Lee C. Hartman, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Donald W. Hartranft, [REDACTED]
 Ernest L. Hatchell, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard E. Haug, [REDACTED]
 Donald T. Hawkins, [REDACTED]
 John W. Heath, [REDACTED]
 Eugene E. Hegland, [REDACTED]
 Carl R. Hein, [REDACTED]
 Floyd E. Heinzl, [REDACTED]
 Jack A. Henry, [REDACTED]
 June E. Henry, [REDACTED]
 Burrirt E. Hill, [REDACTED]
 Claude C. Hill, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Hines, [REDACTED]
 Ervin E. Hiney, [REDACTED]
 Eugene G. Hobbie, [REDACTED]
 Leo F. Holden, [REDACTED]
 Gerald M. Holland, [REDACTED]
 Herbert H. Holmes, [REDACTED]
 Major I. Hooper, [REDACTED]
 William R. Houk, [REDACTED]
 William H. Howard, [REDACTED]
 Ray R. Howell, [REDACTED]
 Robert S. Howey, [REDACTED]
 Thomas A. Howley, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Hull, [REDACTED]
 Harlan B. Hume, [REDACTED]
 William S. Hunter, Jr., [REDACTED]
 James V. Hyland, [REDACTED]
 Leon S. Inge, [REDACTED]
 Richard T. Izuo, [REDACTED]
 William H. Jackson, [REDACTED]
 Harry J. Jacobs, [REDACTED]
 Avon C. James, [REDACTED]
 James P. Jenrette, [REDACTED]
 Roger E. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 Hilton A. Jones, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Norman L. Jonson, [REDACTED]
 Jerome D. Julius, [REDACTED]
 Bernard A. Kaldahl, [REDACTED]
 Martin T. Kallighan, [REDACTED]
 Timothy F. Kelleher, [REDACTED]
 Ernest J. Kellerstrass, [REDACTED]
 Lloyd J. Kelly, [REDACTED]
 Floyd C. Kennedy, [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Kennedy, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Kennedy, [REDACTED]
 Robert C. Kerl, [REDACTED]
 Joseph H. Kerr, [REDACTED]
 James C. Ketchum, [REDACTED]
 Kerry P. Kicklighter, [REDACTED]
 Cara W. Kidd, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Maurice L. Kilpatrick, [REDACTED]
 Murvin J. Kimbrell, [REDACTED]
 Earl C. Kindle, [REDACTED]
 Alfred H. Kirk, [REDACTED]
 Gale F. Kirkpatrick, [REDACTED]
 Peter G. Kleck, [REDACTED]
 John W. Klefstad, [REDACTED]
 Frederick A. Kloeppel, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Knowles, [REDACTED]
 Joseph Kundrat, [REDACTED]
 James H. Kyle, [REDACTED]
 Jack S. Lacy, [REDACTED]
 Jim P. Lancaster, [REDACTED]
 Roland P. Langenbach, [REDACTED]
 Warren Langer, [REDACTED]
 Russell G. Langlois, [REDACTED]
 Wray C. Lasswell, [REDACTED]
 Jacob C. Ledbetter, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Edward A. Lefferts, [REDACTED]
 Walter A. Lenz, [REDACTED]
 George K. M. Leong, [REDACTED]
 Dan E. Lewis, [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Lichtwardt, [REDACTED]
 James E. Light, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Kinley W. Lindsay, [REDACTED]
 Forest L. Little, [REDACTED]
 Gerald F. Loughlin, [REDACTED]
 William T. Lockett, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Wilfred G. Mackey, [REDACTED]
 Robert F. Macko, [REDACTED]
 Richard G. Madden, [REDACTED]
 Harry H. Magazu, [REDACTED]
 Gerald D. Maipass, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Malsbury, [REDACTED]
 John P. Marks, [REDACTED]
 Charles S. Martin, [REDACTED]
 Emlen L. Martin, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard A. Martin, [REDACTED]
 Charles L. Mason, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Albert R. Masserini, [REDACTED]
 Joseph J. Matelich, [REDACTED]
 James R. Mathews, [REDACTED]
 James P. McAleer, [REDACTED]
 Ronald W. McCartan, [REDACTED]
 James P. McCarthy, [REDACTED]
 William McCarthy, [REDACTED]
 Harold A. McClanahan, Jr., [REDACTED]
 William F. McClelland, [REDACTED]
 James W. McConnell, [REDACTED]
 John W. McConville, [REDACTED]
 Francis T. McCormack, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John W. McDonald, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Jeffrey R. McDougall, [REDACTED]
 Joe D. McEwen, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Gerald McGovern, [REDACTED]
 William R. McIver III, [REDACTED]
 James F. McKague, [REDACTED]
 John McKechnie, [REDACTED]
 Richard J. McKinley, [REDACTED]
 William C. McMillan, [REDACTED]
 Albert R. McNamee, [REDACTED]
 Lyle W. McNeely, [REDACTED]
 Joseph M. McQuaid, [REDACTED]
 Charles E. McWhorter, [REDACTED]
 Richard L. Mehr, [REDACTED]
 Leonard L. Melton, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Mildred G. Mercer, [REDACTED]
 Barbara L. Metz, [REDACTED]
 Marvin C. Meyer, [REDACTED]
 Warren W. Meyer, [REDACTED]
 Burr V. Miller, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Louis E. Miller, [REDACTED]
 Andrew C. Mitchell III, [REDACTED]
 William E. Mohr II, [REDACTED]
 Ernest G. Moore, [REDACTED]
 Richard G. Moore, [REDACTED]
 John E. Morgan, [REDACTED]
 Edward D. Moriarty, [REDACTED]
 Cola R. Morris, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Frederick J. E. Morrissey, [REDACTED]
 Mark F. Mullinix, [REDACTED]
 Andre R. Mumford, [REDACTED]
 Homer C. Munson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Wayne G. Murray, [REDACTED]
 William C. Myer, [REDACTED]
 George Newland, [REDACTED]
 James L. Noffsinger, [REDACTED]
 Harry E. Noll, [REDACTED]
 Francis D. Noonan, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Nugent, [REDACTED]
 Joseph P. Ochota, [REDACTED]
 Lynn W. Oglesby, [REDACTED]
 Richard G. Ohlhelser, [REDACTED]
 James L. Oleary, [REDACTED]
 James L. Olson, [REDACTED]
 William E. O'Neill, [REDACTED]
 John J. Orabona, [REDACTED]
 Nicholas Ordon, [REDACTED]
 Loren E. Orr, [REDACTED]
 George S. Osborne, [REDACTED]
 Jimmie R. Osborne, [REDACTED]
 Donald W. Ottaway, [REDACTED]
 Marvin G. Ouren, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Henry D. Overen, [REDACTED]
 Allan L. Parks, [REDACTED]
 Joe H. Pate, [REDACTED]
 Ferdinand L. Patrone, [REDACTED]
 Carl E. Patterson, [REDACTED]
 Gerald L. Patterson, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Peary, [REDACTED]
 Alpha E. Peden, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Jerome G. Peppers, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Wilson Percival, [REDACTED]
 Mario Perez, [REDACTED]
 Paul C. Perkins, [REDACTED]
 Russell G. Perkins, [REDACTED]
 Ernest E. Personesus, [REDACTED]
 Joseph Petta, [REDACTED]
 Don L. Pfefferkorn, [REDACTED]
 Donald W. Pfister, [REDACTED]
 Charles W. Piper, [REDACTED]
 John S. Pletcher, [REDACTED]
 William G. Plunk, [REDACTED]
 Raymond Pollack, [REDACTED]
 Lawrence O. Prestjohn, [REDACTED]
 Darrell P. Prince, [REDACTED]
 William E. Rabon, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth Randall, [REDACTED]
 Dwight S. Ranney, [REDACTED]
 William I. Rardin, [REDACTED]
 James B. Rauhut, [REDACTED]
 Eugene F. Redden, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Reddy, [REDACTED]
 Leon R. Reed, [REDACTED]
 Parker E. Reed, [REDACTED]
 Donald E. Reeves, [REDACTED]
 Donald R. Rennie, [REDACTED]
 Robert A. Reynolds, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Rhine, [REDACTED]
 John O. Rhodes, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Donald W. Richardson, [REDACTED]
 Russell G. Richardson, [REDACTED]
 William K. Richardson, [REDACTED]
 James W. Rigg, [REDACTED]
 Maurice E. Ripley, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Arthur J. Ritter, [REDACTED]
 Gerald J. Robinson, [REDACTED]
 Don R. Rogillo, [REDACTED]
 David N. Rose, [REDACTED]
 Richard C. Roth, [REDACTED]
 Richard M. Rowland, [REDACTED]
 Thurman C. Russell, [REDACTED]
 Robert S. Rutter, [REDACTED]
 Sam J. Ruvalo, [REDACTED]
 Samuel O. Sadler, [REDACTED]
 Albert M. Salvi, [REDACTED]
 Jack I. Sanders, [REDACTED]
 Thomas E. Sawyer, A, [REDACTED]
 Jack H. Schenaker, [REDACTED]
 Henry R. Schibli, [REDACTED]
 Darrell L. Schlotterback, [REDACTED]
 Robert T. Schrawger, [REDACTED]
 William F. Schrimsher, [REDACTED]
 Donald A. Schulz, [REDACTED]
 Ted J. Schutawie, [REDACTED]
 Walter Schweisfurth, [REDACTED]
 Earlan L. Seawards, [REDACTED]
 Frank L. Segars, [REDACTED]
 Harold R. Selfridge, [REDACTED]
 Clayton L. Selph, [REDACTED]
 Francis J. Seymour, [REDACTED]
 Edward E. Shackelford, [REDACTED]
 Dennis T. Sheehan, [REDACTED]
 Jack W. Sheen, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Simpson, [REDACTED]

Travis L. Simpson, XXXXXXXX
 Milton H. Sipple, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Beverly E. Sittig, XXXX
 George R. Sleeth, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce D. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 Charles E. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 Dewey L. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald B. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 James A. Smith, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John D. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 John S. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 Louis A. Smith, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene W. Snell, XXXXXXXX
 Mirco P. Snidero, XXXXXXXX
 George A. Sousa, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Stevens, XXXXXXXX
 Robert B. Stewart, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Floyd E. Stockstill, XXXXXXXX
 Johnnie V. Stone, XXXXXXXX
 Warren H. Story, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore J. St. Palley, XXXXXXXX
 Donald G. Strandberg, XXXXXXXX
 Glory A. Sturiale, XXXX
 William H. Sullivan, XXXXXXXX
 Donald H. Tarrant, XXXXXXXX
 Harold L. Taylor, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Jack M. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 John B. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley A. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Alexander M. Teets, XXXXXXXX
 Clarence E. Teske, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Thoman, XXXXXXXX
 James R. Thomas, XXXXXXXX
 Roland E. Thomas, XXXXXXXX
 Charles E. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Glen E. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Ralph H. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Roy L. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore E. Thompson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Bobby W. Thornton, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Threlkeld, XXXXXXXX
 Russell W. Thresher, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert A. Timmons, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Emeal Tipton, XXXXXXXX
 Richard D. Tompkins, XXXXXXXX
 Arlyn F. Toppert, XXXXXXXX
 Renato V. Trapani, XXXXXXXX
 Charles D. Tubbs, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore C. Turner, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas H. A. Turner, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John E. Tynan, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald Tyre, XXXXXXXX
 Kiyoshi J. Uehara, XXXXXXXX
 William E. Underwood, XXXXXXXX
 Anthony M. Vaitekunas, XXXXXXXX
 John E. Vandendries, XXXX
 Thomas Vaneerden, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Jack L. Vanloan, XXXXXXXX
 Norris E. Vanwyk, XXXXXXXX
 Robert I. Vick, XXXXXXXX
 Grover W. Vickers, XXXXXXXX
 Robert A. Vince, XXXXXXXX
 Stephen Von Phul, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Wachter, XXXXXXXX
 Gene P. Wadsworth, XXXXXXXX
 Robert T. Wallace, XXXXXXXX
 Leslie M. Walrath, XXXXXXXX
 Daniel O. Walsh, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth L. Walsh, XXXXXXXX
 Alvin W. Washington, XXXXXXXX
 Sidney A. Webb, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth E. Weiss, XXXXXXXX
 George R. Whatley, XXXXXXXX
 Robert D. Whetzel, XXXXXXXX
 Hubert M. Whitaker, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Bill R. Whitesell, XXXXXXXX
 Troy L. Wicker, XXXXXXXX
 Alva L. Wilkerson, XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Wilkins, XXXXXXXX
 Billy J. Williams, XXXXXXXX
 Roy D. Williams, XXXXXXXX
 Michael E. Willoughby, XXXXXXXX
 Stephen B. Wilson, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Wilson, XXXXXXXX
 Sara J. Windland, XXXX
 James H. Windt, XXXXXXXX
 Donald R. Wippermann, XXXXXXXX
 Wales L. Woodard, XXXXXXXX
 John N. Woodell, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Sumner R. Woods, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph W. Wright, XXXXXXXX

Richard J. Young, XXXXXXXX
 Sandy A. Zevin, XXXXXXXX
 H. Jay Zink, XXXXXXXX
 Carl K. Zolezzi, XXXXXXXX

To be first lieutenants

William D. Abballe, XXXXXXXX
 James P. Abbott, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Abel, XXXXXXXX
 Maurice A. Abell, XXXXXXXX
 Richard S. Abell, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Abney, XXXXXXXX
 Frank J. Abrams, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Jerry M. Absher, XXXXXXXX
 Richard A. Acken, XXXXXXXX
 Walter E. Ackerlund, XXXXXXXX
 William B. Acly, XXXXXXXX
 Charles G. Adams, XXXXXXXX
 Frank D. Adams, XXXXXXXX
 Gary A. Adams, XXXXXXXX
 Jordan E. Adams III, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph G. C. Adams, XXXXXXXX
 Robert M. Adams, XXXXXXXX
 Robert S. Adams, XXXXXXXX
 William B. Adams, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John B. Aday, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Grafton D. Addison, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Thomas H. Agee, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Jose J. Aguayo, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph A. Ah New, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Warren J. Ahr, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald L. Akers, XXXXXXXX
 Clifford J. Alderson, XXXX
 William M. Aldred, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Dean E. Alexander, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas M. Alexander, XXXXXXXX
 George Alexander, XXXXXXXX
 Jackie L. Alexander, XXXXXXXX
 John C. Alexander, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald S. Alexander, XXXXXXXX
 William D. Alexander, XXXXXXXX
 Ben H. Allen, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Ira F. Allen, XXXXXXXX
 Jimmy W. Allen, XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence H. Allen, XXXXXXXX
 McVerlin Allen, XXXXXXXX
 Melvin L. Allen, XXXXXXXX
 Robert D. Allen, XXXXXXXX
 William M. Allen, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James R. Allender, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Eugene R. Alley, XXXXXXXX
 Byron H. Allred, XXXXXXXX
 Ralph L. Allred, XXXXXXXX
 Clyde R. Althouse, XXXXXXXX
 Arturo F. Alvarez, XXXXXXXX
 Moses L. Alves, XXXXXXXX
 Phillip H. Ambis, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Amer, XXXXXXXX
 Michael Anaclerio, XXXXXXXX
 Frank J. Anania, XXXXXXXX
 Louis P. Anarella, XXXXXXXX
 Allen L. Anderson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James A. Anderson, XXXXXXXX
 John Anderson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John D. Anderson, XXXXXXXX
 John M. Anderson, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth C. Anderson, XXXXXXXX
 LaGrande K. Anderson, XXXXXXXX
 Melvin F. Anderson, XXXXXXXX
 William C. Anderson, XXXXXXXX
 Joe K. Ando, XXXXXXXX
 John W. Anelli, XXXXXXXX
 Donald B. Anthony, XXXXXXXX
 Frank J. Anzalone, XXXXXXXX
 Stephen F. Apple, XXXXXXXX
 James Appleby, XXXXXXXX
 Alfred H. Arbuthnot, XXXXXXXX
 Francis X. Archeneaux, XXXXXXXX
 Andrew J. M. Archer, XXXXXXXX
 Jay M. Archer, XXXXXXXX
 June Ardin, XXXX
 Daniel K. Arita, XXXXXXXX
 John R. Arit, XXXXXXXX
 Dwight A. Armstrong, XXXXXXXX
 Frederic C. Armstrong, XXXXXXXX
 Robert R. Arnau, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald E. Arnett, XXXXXXXX
 James R. Arnold, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas G. Artman, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick L. Ashe, XXXXXXXX
 Paul O. Ashnault, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Aspinwall, XXXXXXXX

Guy E. Attwood, XXXXXXXX
 William C. Ausdenmore, XXXX
 William H. Austin, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Edward W. Avent III, XXXXXXXX
 Hernaldo R. Avila, XXXX
 Robert R. Avrit, XXXXXXXX
 Richard F. Bache, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald L. Bachman, XXXXXXXX
 George J. Backhaus, XXXXXXXX
 Dean L. Baerwald, XXXXXXXX
 Escar L. Bailey, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Bailey, XXXXXXXX
 James W. Bailey, XXXX
 Shellie M. Bailey, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles N. Baird, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce H. Baker, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James W. Baker, XXXXXXXX
 Willard K. Baker, XXXXXXXX
 Carl R. Balduf, XXXXXXXX
 Charles C. Baldwin, XXXXXXXX
 Edwin L. Baldwin, XXXXXXXX
 Virgil L. Baldwin, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Bale, XXXXXXXX
 Bobby T. Ball, XXXXXXXX
 James P. Ball, XXXXXXXX
 William D. Ball, XXXXXXXX
 Thurman A. Ballard, XXXXXXXX
 William G. Ballentine, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce B. Ballif, XXXXXXXX
 William M. Balsley, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Banish, XXXXXXXX
 George G. Banks, XXXXXXXX
 Jimmy E. Banks, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Bannach, XXXXXXXX
 Richard C. Barbel, XXXXXXXX
 Newton R. Barber, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond H. Bardwell, XXXXXXXX
 William L. Barker, XXXXXXXX
 William K. Barlow, XXXXXXXX
 Stephen E. Barndt, XXXXXXXX
 George W. Barnes, XXXXXXXX
 Leo E. Barnes, XXXXXXXX
 William A. Barnes, XXXXXXXX
 Arnold J. Barnett, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce A. Barney, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Barney, XXXXXXXX
 William C. Barnhart, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth L. Barrett, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Russell W. Barrett, XXXXXXXX
 Larry L. Barron, XXXXXXXX
 Claude N. Barrow, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph G. Barry, XXXXXXXX
 Frank C. Bartholomew, XXXXXXXX
 Owen Bartholomew, XXXX
 Nicholas P. Bartolini, XXXXXXXX
 John E. Bartos, XXXXXXXX
 Nora M. Basic, XXXX
 Thomas D. Bass, XXXXXXXX
 Harold S. Bassett, XXXXXXXX
 Wayne R. Bassett, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald J. Basso, XXXXXXXX
 Clinton E. Batson, XXXXXXXX
 Philip J. Battaglia, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas E. Batz, XXXXXXXX
 Fred L. Bauer, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Baugh, XXXXXXXX
 Paul K. Baumann, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas H. Baumgartner, XXXXXXXX
 Dale R. Baumber, XXXXXXXX
 Marion D. Beadle, XXXXXXXX
 Donald C. Beal, XXXXXXXX
 George S. Beall, XXXXXXXX
 Clark S. Bean, XXXXXXXX
 John R. Beard, XXXXXXXX
 James H. Beardall, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth S. Beatty, XXXXXXXX
 James F. Beaumaster, XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Beberstein, XXXXXXXX
 Paul H. Beck, XXXXXXXX
 John N. F. G. Becker, XXXXXXXX
 Robert W. Becker, XXXXXXXX
 Donald D. Beckham, XXXXXXXX
 Lavern D. Beggs, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond W. Behrens, XXXXXXXX
 Charles P. Bellisle, XXXXXXXX
 Billy N. Bell, XXXXXXXX
 David F. Bell, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Belli, XXXXXXXX
 Donald F. Benedict, XXXXXXXX
 Keith E. Benich, XXXXXXXX
 Cyril A. Bennett, XXXXXXXX

George L. Benoit, XXXXXXXX
 Harold H. Benoit, XXXXXXXX
 William B. Benshoof, XXXXXXXX
 Jeffrey P. Benson, XXXXXXXX
 David M. Bentley, XXXXXXXX
 Albert H. Benzinger, XXXXXXXX
 Donald W. Beran, XXXXXXXX
 Morton B. Berman, XXXXXXXX
 Daniel A. Bernal, XXXXXXXX
 Leon V. Bernier, XXXXXXXX
 Lydia F. Bernier, XXX
 David W. Berrie, XXXXXXXX
 John D. Berrier, XXXXXXXX
 Peter F. Berrini, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph M. Berry, XXXXXXXX
 Laurence E. Berry, XXXXXXXX
 Millard F. Berry, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. Berry, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald L. Berry, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley D. Berry, XXXXXXXX
 Hubert M. Berthold, XXXXXXXX
 Clarence J. Bertrand, XXXXXXXX
 Richard C. Bertz, XXXXXXXX
 Jean P. Berube, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles W. Best, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Duane E. Best, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas A. Beyer, XXXXXXXX
 Halbert A. Bickham, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Larry A. Biddison, XXXXXXXX
 Richard T. Biggs, XXXXXXXX
 Rollins E. Bilby, XXXXXXXX
 Donald R. Biles, XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence M. Bilodeau, XXXXXXXX
 Walter Blolley, XXXXXXXX
 John N. Birch, XXXXXXXX
 Clifton A. Birchman, XXXXXXXX
 Edward A. Bird, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Harry G. Birkelo, XXXXXXXX
 Keith M. Bischoff, XXXXXXXX
 Robert O. Bissey, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald R. Bitney, XXXXXXXX
 Vilhelm Bjerknes, XXXXXXXX
 Harrison E. Black, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Thomas S. Black, XXXXXXXX
 Nathan C. Blackwell, XXXXXXXX
 Omer J. Blaes, XXXXXXXX
 Harold D. Blagg, XXXXXXXX
 Gary R. Blake, XXXXXXXX
 Robert A. Blanchfield, XXXXXXXX
 Roger L. Blom, XXXXXXXX
 Charles W. Bloom, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Eugene S. Blossman, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Larry W. Bock, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald P. Bockius, XXXXXXXX
 George A. Bogert, XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence L. Boggess, XXXXXXXX
 Frank W. Boggs, XXXXXXXX
 James A. Boggs, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Boggs, XXXXXXXX
 Donald O. Bohart, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley A. Bohinc, XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Bohlander, XXXXXXXX
 Walter K. Bolleau, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald W. Bolgren, XXXXXXXX
 Joe A. Boling, XXXXXXXX
 James F. Bolinger, XXXXXXXX
 Dale W. Bollert, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald A. Bond, XXXXXXXX
 Larry I. Bone, XXXXXXXX
 John A. Bonner, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert R. Boone, XXXXXXXX
 Roy H. Boone, XXXXXXXX
 Albert G. Boos III, XXXXXXXX
 Edward M. Boothe, XXXXXXXX
 Verdon Bordelon, XXXXXXXX
 Gilbert C. Born, XXXXXXXX
 Louis F. Borne, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William H. Boss, XXXXXXXX
 David R. Bosse, XXXXXXXX
 Walter E. Bosselmann, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Malcolm O. Bossler, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Frederick B. Boswell, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond E. Boucher, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Bourgeois, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Royce D. Bowen, XXXXXXXX
 Hobart R. Bower, XXX
 Alan W. Bowers, XXXXXXXX
 Robert N. Bowers, XXXXXXXX
 James P. Bowler, XXXXXXXX
 Franklin W. Bowles, XXXXXXXX
 Hal K. Bowman, XXXXXXXX
 Larry L. Bowman, XXXXXXXX
 Billie F. Boyd, XXXXXXXX
 Harry V. Boyd, XXXXXXXX
 Henry J. Boyter, XXX
 Frederic W. Bradley, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James D. Bradley, XXXXXXXX
 James P. Bradley, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Vaynus D. Bradley, XXXXXXXX
 John C. Bramlett, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Leonard J. Branch, XXXXXXXX
 Paul T. Branon, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald W. Brantley, XXXXXXXX
 Harold L. Braue, XXXXXXXX
 Moodie E. Braun, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Paul B. Breen, XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. Brehm, XXXXXXXX
 James P. Brenholdt, XXXXXXXX
 Harry M. Brenn, XXXXXXXX
 Leo H. Breslin, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Bretzer, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas H. Breunich, XXXXXXXX
 George A. Brewer III, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis G. Brewster, XXXXXXXX
 Allen E. Brezinsky, XXXXXXXX
 Jack R. Brickley, XXXXXXXX
 Rossor E. Bridwell, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Edward L. Briggs, XXXXXXXX
 John W. Briggs, XXXXXXXX
 John E. Bright, XXXXXXXX
 David A. Brigman, XXXXXXXX
 Jerry L. Brill, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph R. Briner, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick R. Bringham, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Thomas R. Briscoe, XXXXXXXX
 John L. Bristow, XXXXXXXX
 Benjamin W. Britt, XXXXXXXX
 Joe F. Brock, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Brooding, XXXXXXXX
 Robert S. Brooker, XXXXXXXX
 Phillip F. Brooks, XXXXXXXX
 Ray E. Brossard, XXXXXXXX
 Benjamin C. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Carol E. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Charles L. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Charles W. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis W. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Donald Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Donald N. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Harry W. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 John H. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth G. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Lloyd W. Brown, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard S. Brown, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 William M. Brown, XXXXXXXX
 Everett W. Browne, XXXXXXXX
 Charles W. Broz, XXXXXXXX
 David S. Brucker, XXXXXXXX
 Wilfred A. Brugger, XXXXXXXX
 Evander J. Brumble, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth D. Bryan, XXXXXXXX
 Gordon J. Brymer, XXX
 Ronald V. Buchert, XXXXXXXX
 Norman F. Bucholz, XXXXXXXX
 Irving L. Buck, XXXXXXXX
 Wilfred F. Buckelew, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Frank P. Buckland, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Warren P. Bullock, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Dean R. Bunce, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph R. Bunce, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Fredrick D. Bunch, XXXXXXXX
 George A. Burch, XXXXXXXX
 Roy D. Burcham, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph W. Burdett, XXXXXXXX
 Roscoe H. Burgoyne, XXXXXXXX
 Franklin A. Burke, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore J. Burkett, XXXXXXXX
 Charles D. Burns, XXXXXXXX
 Robert M. Burns, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas A. Burns, XXXXXXXX
 Vincent B. Burns, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth E. Burton, XXXXXXXX
 James M. Butcher, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Butera, XXXXXXXX
 Billy R. Butler, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Butler, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Butterfield, XXXXXXXX
 Harrison H. Buxton II, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Byce, XXXXXXXX
 Jimmy W. Byerley, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph S. Byrd, XXX
 William C. Byrd, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis J. Byron, XXXXXXXX
 Paul B. Byrum, Jr., XXX
 Eugene R. Cacciamani, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth J. Cairns, XXXXXXXX
 Jacob J. Caldwell, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Max F. Cameron, XXXXXXXX
 Russell A. Camilleri, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph A. Cammalleri, XXXXXXXX
 August C. Campbell, XXXXXXXX
 Donald J. Campbell, XXXXXXXX
 Ellsworth M. Campbell, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Leonard R. Cannell, XXXXXXXX
 John W. Cannon, XXXXXXXX
 John A. Cantey, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Edwin B. Cantrell III, XXXXXXXX
 Nicholas D. Cantwell, XXXXXXXX
 Richard P. Capp, XXXXXXXX
 Michael J. Cardone, XXXXXXXX
 Howard T. Cariveau, XXXXXXXX
 Daniel S. Carlin, XXXXXXXX
 Frank S. Carlsen, XXXXXXXX
 David R. Carlson, XXXXXXXX
 Dayle W. Carlson, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene R. Carlson, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce H. Carpenter, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Fred W. Carpenter, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce L. Carr, XXXXXXXX
 Charles D. Carr, XXXXXXXX
 Phillip E. Carr, XXXXXXXX
 Robert D. Carroll, XXXXXXXX
 William E. Carroll, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Larry G. Carstenson, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas B. Carter, XXXXXXXX
 Patrick J. Casey, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Casey, XXXXXXXX
 Lee W. Cash, XXXXXXXX
 Jerry L. Cashion, XXX
 George E. Cass, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald G. Cassell, XXXXXXXX
 Mel Castillo, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald N. Caylor, XXXXXXXX
 Wesley D. Cazel, XXXXXXXX
 Jack R. Cearley, XXXXXXXX
 James M. Cederdahl, XXXXXXXX
 Peter D. Chadwick, XXXXXXXX
 Wayne R. Chaffer, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas E. Chambers, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Chambers, XXXXXXXX
 Wilbur L. Chambers, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Chambers, XXXXXXXX
 Mason T. Chancellor, XXXXXXXX
 Ardyth M. Chandler, XXX
 William A. Chansler, XXXXXXXX
 Arthur H. Chaplin, XXXXXXXX
 Lewis M. Chapman, XXXXXXXX
 Franklin L. Chase, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Chase, XXXXXXXX
 Jay L. Chaskin, XXXXXXXX
 John F. Cheatham III, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth D. Cheney, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald L. Cheney, XXXXXXXX
 Billy O. Cherry, XXXXXXXX
 John R. Childers, XXXXXXXX
 Henry D. Childs, XXXXXXXX
 George R. Chitty, XXXXXXXX
 Robert N. Choate, XXXXXXXX
 Clifford C. Chrisman, XXXXXXXX
 Teddy R. Christian, XXXXXXXX
 Vernon W. Christie, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Chumard, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce E. Church, XXXXXXXX
 John T. Clancy, XXX
 Charles A. B. Clark, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald O. Clark, XXXXXXXX
 Marvin D. Clark, XXXXXXXX
 Phillip D. Clark, XXXXXXXX
 Stanford S. Clark, XXXXXXXX
 Zack C. Clark, XXXXXXXX
 Robert N. Clarke, XXXXXXXX
 Francis X. Clasby, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Harold I. Clayton II, XXXXXXXX
 Patrick J. Cleary, XXXXXXXX
 Leroy S. Clemons, XXXXXXXX
 Lee C. Cleveland, XXXXXXXX
 Robert T. Click, XXXXXXXX
 Donald F. Clifford, XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence E. Clifford, XXXXXXXX
 Robert R. Clifford, XXXXXXXX
 James W. Clinton, XXX
 Louis L. Clipp, XXXXXXXX

Roderick W. Clutter, XXXXXXXX
 George E. Coats, XXXXXXXX
 Allen R. Coburn, XXXXXXXX
 Harold J. Cody, XXXXXXXX
 Robert T. Coffey, XXXXXXXX
 Charles R. Cogdell, XXXXXXXX
 Allan R. Cohen, XXXXXXXX
 Donald A. Cohen, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene W. Cole, XXXXXXXX
 Frank D. Cole, XXXXXXXX
 Jerry R. Cole, XXXXXXXX
 Keith H. Cole, XXXXXXXX
 Charles D. Coleman, XXXXXXXX
 Gary L. Coleman, XXXXXXXX
 James W. Colford, XXXXXXXX
 Edward M. Collier, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas A. Colton, XXXXXXXX
 Wayne K. L. Colton, XXXXXXXX
 James H. Colvig IV, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John M. Comalli, XXXXXXXX
 Paul C. Comeaux, XXXXXXXX
 Richard D. Conant, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Condit, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Douglas J. Conger, XXXXXXXX
 Davis B. Conkling, XXXXXXXX
 Edwin J. Conley, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Glen R. Connally, XXXXXXXX
 Laurence W. Conover, XXXXXXXX
 Philip J. Conran, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Conroy, XXXXXXXX
 James M. Conry, XXXXXXXX
 Merle E. Converse, XXXXXXXX
 Marion C. Coody, XXXXXXXX
 Dale E. Cook, XXXXXXXX
 Donald K. Cook, XXXXXXXX
 Geraldine Cook, XXX
 Lowell T. Cooke, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph E. Cooney, XXXXXXXX
 Sheldon H. Cooper, XXXXXXXX
 Morris R. Copeland, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles M. Copple, XXXXXXXX
 Robert R. Corbell II, XXXXXXXX
 Paul Cornett, XXXXXXXX
 Charles R. Correll, XXXXXXXX
 James B. Corser III, XXXXXXXX
 Wallace N. Cory, XXXXXXXX
 David S. Corzilius, XXXXXXXX
 Henry J. Cosentino, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond P. Costello, XXXXXXXX
 John P. Cotter, XXXXXXXX
 Leonard W. Cotton, XXXXXXXX
 Willard A. Couch, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard P. Coulter, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas P. Courtney, XXXXXXXX
 Philip R. Cousino, XXXXXXXX
 Gus J. Coutlakis, XXXXXXXX
 Edwin R. Couto, XXXXXXXX
 Marcel A. Couture, XXXXXXXX
 Homer, R. Covington, XXXXXXXX
 Forrest B. Cox, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Idys W. Cox, XXXXXXXX
 Mark W. Cox, XXXXXXXX
 Ruth A. Cox, XXXX
 Stanley G. Cox, XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. Craft, XXXXXXXX
 George W. Crane, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Craner, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Daniel H. Craven, XXXXXXXX
 Harold R. Crawford, XXXXXXXX
 Herman L. Crawford, XXXX
 Robert L. Creech, XXXXXXXX
 Harrison P. Crego, XXXXXXXX
 James A. Crews, XXXXXXXX
 Wade H. Crews, Jr., XXXX
 Bobby L. Criffield, XXXXXXXX
 Silver C. Crim, XXXXXXXX
 Denver E. Crislip, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Glenn E. Crisman, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Critch, XXXXXXXX
 Henry H. Crittenden, XXXXXXXX
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 William T. Cromwell, XXXXXXXX
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 Dennis L. Cummins, XXXXXXXX

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 Leland J. Cupples, XXXX
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 Rocco De Felice, XXXXXXXX
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 Francis X. Doyle, XXXXXXXX

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 Sylvia A. Dyke, XXXX
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 Dale L. Fahnstock, XXXXXXXX

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 Chad T. Hull, [REDACTED]
 Jake W. Humble, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Humphrey, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Thomas G. Humphries, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Hunsaker, [REDACTED]
 Thomas A. Hunt, [REDACTED]
 Wilfred L. Hunt, [REDACTED]
 Charles M. Hunter IV, [REDACTED]
 Jimmy M. Hunter, [REDACTED]
 Peter A. Hunter, [REDACTED]
 Phillip R. Hunter, [REDACTED]
 Russell P. Hunter, Jr., [REDACTED]
 David C. Huntley, [REDACTED]
 Ronald O. Huntsman, [REDACTED]
 Gerald B. Hurst, [REDACTED]
 Webb H. Huss, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John F. Hutchins III, [REDACTED]
 William E. Hutchison, [REDACTED]
 Donald G. Hyde, [REDACTED]
 David K. Iidler, [REDACTED]
 Lawrence T. Imrie, [REDACTED]
 Charles R. Ince, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Inderman, [REDACTED]
 Jack C. Ingle, [REDACTED]

Campbell B. Ingram, [REDACTED]
 Richard A. Ingram, [REDACTED]
 Thomas M. Inman, [REDACTED]
 Donald L. Ismari, [REDACTED]
 Lewis M. Israelitt, [REDACTED]
 Orville H. Jackson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Rollin A. Jackson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Thomas M. Jackson, [REDACTED]
 Edward G. Jacob, [REDACTED]
 Joel P. Jacobs, [REDACTED]
 Eric P. S. Jacobsen, [REDACTED]
 Jackie L. Jacoby, [REDACTED]
 Herman E. Jaehne, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Theodore T. Jamison, [REDACTED]
 Richard B. Janisch, [REDACTED]
 Alan J. Jankowski, [REDACTED]
 Orvel K. Jans, [REDACTED]
 Charles W. Jansen, [REDACTED]
 Larry D. Janssen, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Janzen, [REDACTED]
 David A. Jarratt, [REDACTED]
 John W. Jarrett, [REDACTED]
 James R. Jenkins, [REDACTED]
 Albert G. Jensen, [REDACTED]
 Edward E. Jernigan, [REDACTED]
 Lemuel N. John, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Lynn M. John, [REDACTED]
 Edward H. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 Glenn D. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 James E. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 James R. Johnson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John A. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 John T. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 Richard B. Johnson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Robert D. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Johnson, [REDACTED]
 John E. Johnston, [REDACTED]
 Douglas L. Jonas, [REDACTED]
 Bobbie L. Jones, [REDACTED]
 David L. Jones, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Donald W. Jones, [REDACTED]
 Edward F. Jones, [REDACTED]
 Harold L. Jones, [REDACTED]
 Harris Jones, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Jacob R. Jones, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Robert D. Jones, [REDACTED]
 Thomas N. Jones, [REDACTED]
 Wilbur R. Jones, [REDACTED]
 William A. Jones, [REDACTED]
 William M. Jones, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Norman M. Jordan, [REDACTED]
 Phyllis A. Jordan, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Jorgensen, [REDACTED]
 William L. Jowers, [REDACTED]
 Richard N. June, [REDACTED]
 LaVerne G. Junkmann, [REDACTED]
 Weldon H. Justice, [REDACTED]
 George E. Kahler, [REDACTED]
 Edward S. Kaiser, [REDACTED]
 Robert A. Kalass, [REDACTED]
 Darrel K. Kalbfleisch, [REDACTED]
 Joseph J. Kaminski, [REDACTED]
 Clifford A. Karch, [REDACTED]
 Paul A. Kari, [REDACTED]
 Donald A. Karlson, [REDACTED]
 Donald J. Karpen, [REDACTED]
 Adolph Kastenholz, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Rex Kathcart, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John F. Kavinsky, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Thomas C. Kayser, [REDACTED]
 Joseph T. Kearns, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Raymond L. Keasler, [REDACTED]
 John H. Keenan, [REDACTED]
 Tony W. Keffer, [REDACTED]
 Richard B. Kehli, [REDACTED]
 George B. Keller, [REDACTED]
 Montie R. Keller, [REDACTED]
 Carl S. Kelley, [REDACTED]
 Francis R. Kelley III, [REDACTED]
 Robert R. Kelley, [REDACTED]
 Thomas R. Kelley, [REDACTED]
 David E. Kellokoski, [REDACTED]
 Bernard L. Kelly, [REDACTED]
 Gary G. Kelly, [REDACTED]
 Nolan R. Kelly, [REDACTED]
 Peter C. Kelly, [REDACTED]
 Forrest L. Kelsey, [REDACTED]
 Robert N. Kendall, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Charles E. Kendall, [REDACTED]
 Leland T. Kennedy, [REDACTED]
 Max C. Kennedy, [REDACTED]

Philip D. Kennedy, XXXXXXXX
Stanley O. Kennedy, XXXXXXXX
David H. Kenny, XXXX
Barry H. Kent, XXXX
Craig S. Kern, XXXXXXXX
Edward A. Kern, XXXXXXXX
Ned J. Kerr, XXXXXXXX
Thomas W. Kerrey, XXXXXXXX
Peter J. Kerrigan, XXXXXXXX
Jerome O. Kessenich, XXXXXXXX
Bert R. Keyes, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Donald W. Keyes, XXXX
Bobby G. Kibby, XXXXXXXX
James W. Kidd, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Howard W. Kidwell, XXXXXXXX
Ernst P. Kiefel, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Jimmy W. Kilbourne, XXXXXXXX
Dean F. Kimball, XXXXXXXX
Harry H. Kimball, XXXXXXXX
Lawrence E. Kimble, XXXXXXXX
Shuzo Kimura, XXXXXXXX
Don B. Kincaid, XXXXXXXX
Charles R. Kinder, XXXXXXXX
William R. Kindig, XXXXXXXX
Betram A. King, XXXXXXXX
Cyril J. King, XXXXXXXX
Martin B. King, XXXXXXXX
Norwood J. King, XXXX
William C. King III, XXXXXXXX
Sidney K. Kingry, XXXX
Thomas F. Kingston III, XXXXXXXX
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John L. Kirk, XXXXXXXX
Karl D. Kirk, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Richard C. Kirkpatrick, XXXXXXXX
Clarence W. Kirkwood, XXXXXXXX
Donald D. Kirkwood, XXXXXXXX
Milton R. Kirste, XXXXXXXX
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George E. Klett, XXXXXXXX
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William G. Kluck, XXXXXXXX
George K. Klump, XXXX
Donald F. Knechtges, XXXXXXXX
Hal M. Knight, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Wayne L. Knitter, XXXXXXXX
Lloyd C. Knodel, XXXXXXXX
John L. Knorr, XXXXXXXX
Tom J. Knorr, XXXXXXXX
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Richard W. Koelling, XXXXXXXX
James E. Koestner, XXXXXXXX
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Thomas V. Kolterman, XXXXXXXX
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Ramon R. Koski, XXXXXXXX
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Stephen F. Kovacs, XXXXXXXX
John P. Kozimor, XXXXXXXX
James M. Kraft, XXXXXXXX
Gerald A. Kramer, XXXXXXXX
Richard A. Krasnigor, XXXX
Thomas J. Kratt, XXXXXXXX
Edwin J. Kraus, XXXXXXXX
Lorrell A. Kressin, XXXX
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Monty U. Kruse, XXXXXXXX
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William H. Lackey, XXXXXXXX
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Charles R. Lee, XXXXXXXX
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Joseph R. Lee, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Maurice F. Lee, XXXXXXXX
Norman W. Lee, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Peter J. Lee, XXXXXXXX
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Rodney M. Lee, XXXXXXXX
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Edgar E. Legg, XXXXXXXX
Norman H. Leggett, XXXXXXXX
Stanley J. Leja, XXXXXXXX
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Neal E. Leshner, XXXX
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Carroll E. Lewis, XXXXXXXX
Donavon B. Lewis, XXXX
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Roger C. Lewis, XXXXXXXX
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Stuart B. Lewis, XXXXXXXX
Victor L. Lewis, XXXXXXXX
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Oscar G. Lidstrom, Jr., XXXXXXXX
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Charles Lindbergh, XXXXXXXX
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Ernest K. Lindley, XXXXXXXX
Malcolm W. Lindsay, XXXXXXXX
Willard M. Lindsay, XXXX
James L. Lingenfelder, XXXXXXXX
John W. Linihan, XXXXXXXX
William E. Linihan II, XXXXXXXX
Gordon H. Link, XXXXXXXX
Glenn R. Linsenmayer, XXXXXXXX
Carl H. Lippold, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Franklin J. Lisella, XXXXXXXX
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Albert F. Litzler, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Orville J. Litzinger, XXXXXXXX
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William G. Long III, XXXXXXXX
Robert F. Lopina, XXXXXXXX
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Robert G. Love, XXXXXXXX
William A. Love, XXXXXXXX
Theodore F. Lowe, Jr., XXXXXXXX
David H. Lowell, XXXXXXXX
Joseph R. Lucas, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Joseph F. Ludford, XXXXXXXX
Gary L. Ludwig, XXXXXXXX
Karl T. Ludwig, XXXXXX
Algis A. Lukas, XXXXXXXX
Kenneth R. Lumry, XXXXXXXX
Max R. Lund, XXXXXXXX
Alex P. Lupenski, XXXXXXXX
Alan P. Lurie, XXXXXXXX
George F. Luthringer III, XXXX
Donald B. Lyall, XXXX
John J. Lynch, XXXX
Gerald E. Lyon, XXXX
Ralph B. Mabry, XXXXXXXX
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Park V. Mackall, XXXXXXXX
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Leo P. Mackey, XXXXXXXX
Forrest W. MacNab, XXXXXXXX
Thomas E. Macomber, XXXXXXXX
Cole L. MacPherson, XXXXXXXX
William J. Madden, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Eugene H. Maddux, XXXXXXXX
Ray E. Maddux, XXXXXXXX
James A. Magnusson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
John D. Mahoney, XXXXXXXX
Timothy I. Maier, XXXXXXXX
Jon L. Millard, XXXXXXXX
Elmer Mallette, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Robert E. Mallon, XXXXXXXX
John S. Malone III, XXXXXXXX
Robert M. Maltbie, XXXXXXXX
Hershel W. Manhart, XXXXXXXX
Ralph G. Manies, XXXXXXXX
David L. Mann, XXXX
John F. Mann, XXXXXXXX
Frank M. Manning, XXXXXXXX
John M. Manning, XXXXXXXX
George S. Manspeaker, XXXXXXXX
Joe E. Manz, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Claude P. Mapes, XXXXXXXX
Stanley R. Maraszek, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Robert G. Marbut, XXXX
Richard L. Marchant, XXXXXXXX
Lawrence F. Marcum, XXXX
Franklin D. Margiotta, XXXXXXXX
Gerald L. Marino, XXXXXXXX
Mary C. Markevich, XXXX
Donald L. Marks, XXXXXXXX
Edward C. Marks, XXXXXXXX
William D. Marohn, XXXXXXXX
Alexander J. Marshall, XXXXXXXX
Eugene E. Marshall, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Ira G. Marshall, XXXXXXXX
Eugene V. Martin, Jr., XXXXXXXX
James R. Martin, XXXXXXXX
Jimmie D. Martin, XXXXXXXX
Robert M. Martin III, XXXXXXXX
Walter W. Martin, XXXXXXXX
Pierre A. Martineau, XXXXXXXX
Ralph J. Maruca, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Takeo Maruyama, XXXX
Addison L. Marvin, Jr., XXXX
Thomas J. Mascarella, XXXXXXXX
Thomas E. Mason, Jr., XXXX
James W. Matchette, XXXXXXXX
Clifford G. Mathiesen, XXXXXXXX
William B. Mathis, XXXXXXXX
John A. Matthews, XXXXXXXX
Leroy D. Matthys, XXXXXXXX
James J. Mattice, XXXXXXXX
Robert J. Matus, XXXXXXXX
Robert E. May, XXXXXXXX
Laurel A. Mayer, XXXXXXXX
Robert L. Mayne, XXXXXXXX
Kenneth W. Mays, XXXXXXXX
Dale B. Mazachek, XXXXXXXX
Stephen A. Mazur, XXXXXXXX
William P. McArthur, Sr., XXXXXXXX
Charles W. McBride, XXXXXXXX
J. Lynn McBride, XXXXXXXX
Bernard W. McCaffrey, XXXXXXXX
Alan McCanne, XXXXXXXX
Russell E. McCannon, XXXXXXXX
Donald R. McCarty, XXXXXXXX
George F. McCarty, XXXXXXXX
Edward J. McCauley, XXXXXXXX
Charles W. McClelland, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Robert N. McClelland, XXXXXXXX
Jim H. McClung, XXXXXXXX
Joseph T. McCollum, XXXXXXXX
Charles A. McComas, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Margaret M. McConnell, XXXX
Donald B. McCormick, XXXXXXXX
Fay R. McCormick, XXXX
Gedney J. McCormick, XXXXXXXX
Hugh D. McCracken, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Francis C. McCrane, Jr., XXXXXXXX
Robert A. McCullough, Jr., XXXXXXXX
James H. McCurley, XXXXXXXX

Charles A. McDonald, Jr., XXXXX
 Kurt C. McDonald, XXXXXXX
 Peter J. McDonough, XXXX
 Paul T. McEachern, XXXXXXXX
 John L. McElroy, XXXXXXXX
 Ernest McFeron, XXXXXXXX
 Bernice McGhee, XXXX
 Gene D. McGinnis, XXXXXXXX
 Mark T. McGlynn, XXXXXXXX
 Edwin C. McGovern, XXXXXXXX
 Jessie M. McGraw, XXXX
 John T. McGraw, XXXXXXXX
 Charles A. McGuire, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James L. McGuffey, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Phillip L. McIndoo, XXXXXXXX
 Charlotte A. McInnis, XXXX
 Adelbert McIntyre, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth R. McKean, XXXXXXXX
 John M. McLaughlin, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Tolley B. McLaughlin, XXXXXXXX
 Rodney W. McLean, XXXXXXXX
 J. B. McLeroy, XXXXXXXX
 Gene L. McMichael, XXXXXXXX
 Charles E. McMillan, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond V. McMillan, XXXXXXXX
 Charles A. McMurray, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Alan C. McNabb, XXXXXXXX
 Lillian A. McNally, XXXX
 Thomas W. McNally, XXXX
 Dale R. McPherson, XXXXXXXX
 Charles R. McQuitty, XXXXXXXX
 Arley W. McRae, XXXXXXXX
 James K. McWhorter, XXXXXXXX
 Mauro L. Mecca, XXXXXXXX
 Norman D. Mechem, XXXXXXXX
 Manuel F. Medeiros, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard A. Medenwaldt, XXXXXXXX
 Forrest P. Meek, XXXXXXXX
 Paul A. Meeks, XXXXXXXX
 Richard W. Meeks, XXXXXXXX
 Clyde J. Melancon, XXXXXXXX
 Carl J. Melnick, Jr., XXXX
 Robert G. Memis, XXXXXXXX
 James S. Menees, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Jan L. Menuet, XXXXXXXX
 John Menzel, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Edward M. Merck, XXXXXXXX
 Walter R. Merkel, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas H. Merkle, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Merrill, XXXXXXXX
 Norman L. Merritt, XXXXXXXX
 Willis H. Merritt, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Charles L. Messler, XXXXXXXX
 Robert B. Metcalfe, XXXXXXXX
 John A. Metts, XXXXXXXX
 James F. Meyer, XXXXXXXX
 John N. Meyer, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Meyer, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Ronald E. Meyer, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald J. Meyette, XXXXXXXX
 Albert L. Michael, XXXXXXXX
 Donald G. Michell, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Michiels, XXXXXXXX
 James R. Miers, XXXXXXXX
 Ivan G. Mieth, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas L. Millar, XXXXXXXX
 Richard W. Millar, Jr., XXXX
 Arthur R. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 David J. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene F. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 Franklin R. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 George H. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 Jim W. Miller, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Jimmie D. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 Robert A. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 Shirley A. Miller, XXXX
 Thomas J. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 William D. Miller, XXXXXXXX
 Donald J. Milliken, XXXXXXXX
 Earl A. Minnich, Jr., XXXX
 Richard Mitchell, XXXXXXXX
 Homer C. Mittelstadt, XXXXXXXX
 Leonard F. Mixson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Oran D. Mize, XXXXXXXX
 Scott W. Mize, XXXXXXXX
 James J. Mizner, XXXXXXXX
 George W. Mobley, XXXXXXXX
 John G. Moffa, XXXXXXXX
 Jack F. Moffatt, XXXXXXXX
 Richard E. Moffitt, XXXXXXXX
 Robert D. Mohr, XXXX
 Barry A. Molnar, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond T. Molony, XXXX
 John O. Molter, XXXXXXXX
 Richard A. Momberger, XXXXXXXX
 Robert M. Monarch, XXXXXXXX
 Philip C. Montagano, XXXXXXXX
 James D. Montgomery, XXXXXXXX
 Charles A. Monti, XXXXXXXX
 Alfred C. Montrem, XXXXXXXX
 Wendell F. Moody, XXXXXXXX
 Fred T. Moomau, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Stewart W. Mooney, XXXXXXXX
 Hubert C. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 John P. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth E. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Morgan C. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Norman P. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Tom C. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Willard T. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Larry H. Moore, XXXXXXXX
 Fredrick C. Moors, XXXXXXXX
 Edward Morenoff, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Morey, XXXXXXXX
 Jesse A. Morgan, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John C. H. Morgan, XXXXXXXX
 John H. Morgan, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas Morgan, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Morozzo, XXXXXXXX
 Charles L. Morris, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Morris, XXXXXXXX
 Luther G. Morris, XXXXXXXX
 Marvin E. Morris, XXXXXXXX
 Richard A. Morris, XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Morris, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald M. Morris, XXXXXXXX
 Donald R. Morrison, XXXXXXXX
 Richard W. Morrison, XXXXXXXX
 Martin L. Moskowitz, XXXX
 Renwick F. Mottley, XXXXXXXX
 Charles D. Mount, XXXXXXXX
 Joe A. Mowbray, XXXXXXXX
 Terrence D. Moyer, XXXXXXXX
 Edwin T. Muckley, XXXXXXXX
 Ernest L. Mueller, XXXXXXXX
 Robert W. Muldrew, XXXXXXXX
 Harvey D. Mullis II, XXXXXXXX
 James F. Mumaw, XXXXXXXX
 Nancy J. Mumma, XXXX
 John E. Mundy, XXXXXXXX
 Kenji Munechika, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Murdock, XXXXXXXX
 John J. Murphey, XXXXXXXX
 Brian C. Murphy, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Murphy, XXXXXXXX
 Donald A. Murray, XXXXXXXX
 John P. Murray, XXXX
 Michael P. Murray, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Oliver C. Murray, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Dana K. Murton, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Muscatello, XXXX
 Stanton R. Musser, XXXXXXXX
 Alfred F. Myers, XXXXXXXX
 Brenton D. Myers, XXXXXXXX
 Clarence C. Myers, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Myers, XXXXXXXX
 Howard O. Myli, XXXXXXXX
 Charles O. Nagie, XXXXXXXX
 William S. Nagley, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald M. Nakatsujii, XXXXXXXX
 Remo J. Nardi, XXXXXXXX
 Charles M. Nash, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence P. Nash, XXXXXXXX
 Willard E. Naslund, XXXXXXXX
 Forest L. Nation, XXXXXXXX
 Carlos L. Naumann, XXXXXXXX
 Gene E. Neal, XXXXXXXX
 Darwin F. Nelson, XXXXXXXX
 Donald W. Nelson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Henry R. Nelson, XXXXXXXX
 Marshall R. Nelson, XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. Nelson, XXXXXXXX
 Walter D. Nencka, XXXXXXXX
 Aurelio Nepa, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James R. Nergler, XXXXXXXX
 Duane H. Nesbitt, XXXX
 Charles H. Nestor, XXXXXXXX
 Lester W. Newberry, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Alexander H. Newlands, XXXXXXXX
 Morton L. Newman, XXXX
 Roy I. Newman, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William L. Newman, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Newnham, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth E. Neywick, XXXX
 Bobby J. Nicholas, XXXXXXXX
 Brady W. Nichols, XXXXXXXX
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 William L. Nietsch, XXXXXXXX
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 Billy G. Nix, XXXXXXXX
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 James H. Noble, XXXXXXXX
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 Eugene D. Olsen, XXXXXXXX
 Marvin E. Olsen, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald R. Olson, XXXXXXXX
 Wayne A. Olson, XXXX
 William M. O'Neal, XXXXXXXX
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 Jack H. Oswald, XXXXXXXX
 Donald V. Otway, XXXXXXXX
 Alfred F. Ottaviano, XXXXXXXX
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 Marvin H. Ownbey, XXXX
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 Santos Pantoja, XXXXXXXX
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 Dimitre P. Pappas, XXXXXXXX
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 Thomas D. Parkes, XXXXXXXX
 Howard F. Parks, XXXX
 Darrell R. Parnell, XXXXXXXX
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 Thomas H. Partridge, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas W. Pascoe, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas Paskowski, XXXXXXXX
 Jack L. Patterson, XXXXXXXX
 Michael B. Patterson, XXXXXXXX
 Robert W. Patterson, XXXXXXXX
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 David D. Patton, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Patty, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick F. Paul, XXXXXXXX
 Norman M. Paul, Jr., XXXXXXXX
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James B. Paxson, Jr., XXXX
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 Charles D. Fellow, XXXXXXXX
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 Thomas W. Penn, XXXXXXXX
 Rubin Perry, XXXXXXXX
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 James D. Petersen, XXXXXXXX
 Nolan R. Petersen, XXXXXXXX
 Don L. Peterson, XXXXXXXX
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 Paul M. Peterson, XXXXXXXX
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 Stephen Petrik, XXXXXXXX
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 Dan L. Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis D. Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 John D. Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 Rex A. Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Phillips, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Phillips, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Bernard D. Planalto, XXXXXXXX
 Charles F. Pierce, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James S. Pierce, XXXXXXXX
 Myron S. Pierce, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Stanley H. Pierce, XXXXXXXX
 John D. E. Piety, XXXXXXXX
 Fred G. Pinjuv, XXXXXXXX
 John Pisansky, XXXXXXXX
 George M. Piskos, XXXXXXXX
 Charles E. Pisoni, XXXXXXXX
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 George H. Pitts, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John J. Pixley, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce L. Platner, XXXXXXXX
 Diane J. Plotts, XXXX
 Jack C. Plumb, XXXXXXXX
 William C. Plumb II, XXXXXXXX
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 Richard T. Poore, XXXXXXXX
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 Victor T. Prislusky, XXXXXXXX
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 Gerald N. Quinn, XXXX

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 Richard W. Stephens, XXXXXXXX
 Anthony R. Stephenson, XXXXXXXX
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 Burton E. Stevenson, XXXXXXXX
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 Gregory E. Stillman, XXXXXXXX
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 Lynn D. Straight, XXXXXXXX
 Roger F. Strand, XXXXXXXX
 Jay M. Strayer, XXXXXXXX
 Billie G. Stricker, XXXXXXXX
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 Philip F. Strine, XXXXXXXX
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 Norman E. Sullivan, XXXXXXXX
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 Leslie C. Swanson, XXXXXXXX
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 Larry Talovich, XXXXXXXX
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 Cazy C. Tatum, Jr., XXXXXXXX
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 Jimmy H. Tesh, XXXXXXXX
 Katharine D. Theuer, XXXXXXXX
 Walter E. Thienes, XXXXXXXX
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James J. Torson, [REDACTED]
 Michael Tovey, Jr., [REDACTED]
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 Robert G. Tracy, [REDACTED]
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 Dallas L. Williams, [REDACTED]
 Jerry F. Williams, [REDACTED]
 Joe A. Williams, [REDACTED]
 Richard G. Williams, [REDACTED]
 Mahlon J. Williamson, [REDACTED]
 Robert D. Williamson, [REDACTED]
 Elijah M. Willis, [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Willson, [REDACTED]

Douglas D. Wilson, [REDACTED]
 James L. Wilson, [REDACTED]
 John M. Wilson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Ronald E. Wilson, [REDACTED]
 William R. Wilson, [REDACTED]
 William T. Wilson, [REDACTED]
 Roger E. Wiltrout, [REDACTED]
 William E. Wimer, [REDACTED]
 Richard L. Winer, [REDACTED]
 Dale E. Wingate, [REDACTED]
 Billy J. Wingfield, [REDACTED]
 Bernard J. Winn, Jr., [REDACTED]
 George N. Winn, [REDACTED]
 Roger T. Winn, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Winters, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Murrill R. Wisser, [REDACTED]
 George C. Witt, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Fred C. Witteborn, [REDACTED]
 George P. Wodarzak, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard C. Woelkers, [REDACTED]
 John V. Wolcott, [REDACTED]
 Jack D. Wolf, [REDACTED]
 Charles W. Wolfe, [REDACTED]
 Dean J. Wolfe, [REDACTED]
 George F. Wolford, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard L. Wolgamott, [REDACTED]
 John H. Womack, Jr., [REDACTED]
 William O. Womble, [REDACTED]
 Larry S. Wood, [REDACTED]
 William C. Wood, [REDACTED]
 William H. Wood, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Woodford, [REDACTED]
 James J. Woodhead, [REDACTED]
 Franklin L. Woods, [REDACTED]
 John F. Wooten, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Worn, [REDACTED]
 Forrest W. Worthington, [REDACTED]
 Ivan C. Wright, [REDACTED]
 James H. Wright III, [REDACTED]
 John H. S. Wright, [REDACTED]
 Paul J. Wright, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Wright, [REDACTED]
 William W. Wright, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Norbert A. Wrobel, [REDACTED]
 Jerome M. Wucher, [REDACTED]
 Donald L. Wuerz, [REDACTED]
 Terrance B. Wyatt, [REDACTED]
 John W. Wynne, Jr., [REDACTED]
 David L. Wyse, [REDACTED]
 George N. Yamamoto, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth E. Yancey, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Hyman Yas, [REDACTED]
 Peter W. Yoars, [REDACTED]
 Ronald J. Yochem, [REDACTED]
 Jimmy Yoshinaka, [REDACTED]
 Tadashi Yoshizawa, [REDACTED]
 Howard D. Young, [REDACTED]
 Joe H. Young, [REDACTED]
 Perry R. Young, [REDACTED]
 Reid C. Young, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Young, [REDACTED]
 Thomas N. Young, [REDACTED]
 Gene L. Youngstedt, [REDACTED]
 John F. Yount, [REDACTED]
 George B. Yukinaga, [REDACTED]
 Marie D. Yunker, [REDACTED]
 Stephen J. Zawadzki, [REDACTED]
 Walter W. Zepf, [REDACTED]
 John E. Zetzman, [REDACTED]
 Donald A. Ziegler, [REDACTED]
 Robert S. Ziegler, [REDACTED]
 Lawrence F. Zimmermann, [REDACTED]
 Arthur J. Zirger, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard Zock, [REDACTED]
 Donald K. Zurschmit, [REDACTED]
 Alfred B. Zustovich, [REDACTED]

To be second lieutenants

Donald I. Adland, [REDACTED]
 William B. Abbott, [REDACTED]
 Darwin G. Abby, [REDACTED]
 Michael W. Acker, [REDACTED]
 Charles D. Adams, [REDACTED]
 Charles F. Adams, [REDACTED]
 James D. Adams, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John R. Adams, [REDACTED]
 John W. Adams, [REDACTED]
 Martin R. Adams, [REDACTED]
 William E. Adcock, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Aden, [REDACTED]
 David G. Adolph, [REDACTED]
 Wallace E. Aho, [REDACTED]

Steven M. Ahrens, [REDACTED]
 Edward W. Akeyson, [REDACTED]
 Thomas E. Alderman, [REDACTED]
 Fred E. Aldrich, [REDACTED]
 Walter M. Alewine, [REDACTED]
 Howard J. Alexander, [REDACTED]
 William L. Alexander, [REDACTED]
 Jean R. Alie, [REDACTED]
 William D. All, [REDACTED]
 Andrew A. Allan, [REDACTED]
 Carroll G. Allen, [REDACTED]
 Don K. Allen, [REDACTED]
 James C. Allen, [REDACTED]
 James C. Allen, [REDACTED]
 John R. Allen, [REDACTED]
 John R. Allen, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Kenneth H. Allen, [REDACTED]
 Lacy A. Allen, [REDACTED]
 Matthew W. Allen, [REDACTED]
 James E. Allerheiligen, [REDACTED]
 Arlen W. Allinger, [REDACTED]
 Leron H. Allred, [REDACTED]
 Gerald F. Allsman, [REDACTED]
 James W. Alstrom, [REDACTED]
 William H. Altenhofen, [REDACTED]
 William T. Altman, [REDACTED]
 Benjamin G. Ammons, [REDACTED]
 Claude R. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 Clifton W. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 Frank E. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 Gerald R. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 Hugh R. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 John D. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 Larry L. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 Lee A. Anderson, [REDACTED]
 Robert M. Anderson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Leonard P. Andres, [REDACTED]
 Leonard F. Andrews, [REDACTED]
 Robert D. Andring, [REDACTED]
 Anthony J. Anello, [REDACTED]
 Larry R. Angle, [REDACTED]
 Theodore E. Angle, [REDACTED]
 Joseph R. Anisko, [REDACTED]
 Donald C. Ankley, [REDACTED]
 Seth R. Anthony, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Wilbert W. Anthony, [REDACTED]
 Arthur J. Aparicio, [REDACTED]
 James E. Appel, [REDACTED]
 Carl P. Arant, [REDACTED]
 Curtis F. Archer, Jr., [REDACTED]
 James A. Archer, [REDACTED]
 Richard F. Arens, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Armond, [REDACTED]
 John H. Armstrong, [REDACTED]
 Leroy W. Armstrong, [REDACTED]
 Bruce L. Arnekey, [REDACTED]
 John K. Arnold III, [REDACTED]
 Thomas N. Arnold, [REDACTED]
 Gerald R. Arter, [REDACTED]
 Linwood L. Arthur, [REDACTED]
 Harold W. Ashendorf, [REDACTED]
 David L. Atteberry, [REDACTED]
 Frank G. Atwood, [REDACTED]
 Leonard J. Augustine, [REDACTED]
 David W. Austin, [REDACTED]
 James L. Austin, [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Austin, [REDACTED]
 Stacy M. Autry, [REDACTED]
 Alan Avery, [REDACTED]
 Allan F. Avery, [REDACTED]
 Charles F. Avery, [REDACTED]
 Gerald E. Aymond, [REDACTED]
 James H. Ayres, [REDACTED]
 Alvin A. Baber, [REDACTED]
 Jose A. Baca, [REDACTED]
 Shirley J. Bach, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Bacigalupi, [REDACTED]
 Richard B. Backus, [REDACTED]
 Benny H. Baddley, [REDACTED]
 Jerry T. Bailey, [REDACTED]
 Thomas W. Bailey, [REDACTED]
 David L. Baird, [REDACTED]
 William B. Baird, [REDACTED]
 Eugene W. Baker, [REDACTED]
 John A. Baker, [REDACTED]
 Ozore E. Baker, [REDACTED]
 Ronald C. Baker, [REDACTED]
 Woody R. Baker, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Joseph R. Bakewell, [REDACTED]
 Robert P. Balck, [REDACTED]
 Richard A. Baldi, [REDACTED]
 Jessie C. Baldock, [REDACTED]
 Rey D. Baldwin, [REDACTED]
 Karlheinz O. W. Ball, [REDACTED]
 Carlton D. Ballinger, [REDACTED]
 Keith A. Banke, [REDACTED]
 Edgar L. Banks, [REDACTED]
 Gary M. Banks, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Lawrence W. Barber, [REDACTED]
 Paul A. Barden, [REDACTED]
 Franklin D. Barkdull, [REDACTED]
 Edwin S. Barland, [REDACTED]
 Clifford D. Barnes, [REDACTED]
 Roger L. Barnhart, [REDACTED]
 John E. Barr, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Thomas C. Barr, [REDACTED]
 Edward L. Barron, [REDACTED]
 George E. Barrow, [REDACTED]
 Gary E. Barry, [REDACTED]
 Paul E. Bartholomew, [REDACTED]
 Mathias S. Bartok, [REDACTED]
 Frank B. Barton, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Barton, [REDACTED]
 Terry A. Barton, [REDACTED]
 Leo M. Basten, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Gerald E. Batchelder, [REDACTED]
 William R. Batchelder, [REDACTED]
 William D. Bateman, [REDACTED]
 Leonard G. Bates, [REDACTED]
 James R. Bath, [REDACTED]
 Buren T. Batson, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Bauder, [REDACTED]
 Paul R. Bauer, [REDACTED]
 Richard J. Bauer, [REDACTED]
 Kurt E. Bauermelster, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Baugh, [REDACTED]
 John R. Baugus, [REDACTED]
 Gerald C. Baumer, [REDACTED]
 Comer C. Baxter, [REDACTED]
 Curtis R. Baxter, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Beal, [REDACTED]
 Donald W. Bean, [REDACTED]
 Cecilio E. Beauchamp, [REDACTED]
 Maurice F. Beauvais, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Douglass D. Beck, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth M. Becker, [REDACTED]
 Lawrence W. Beckman, [REDACTED]
 David E. Bedan, [REDACTED]
 Dorris K. Bedsworth, [REDACTED]
 Paul F. Been, [REDACTED]
 Ronnie W. Beezley, [REDACTED]
 Richard J. Beland, [REDACTED]
 Alden C. Belcher, [REDACTED]
 John H. Bell, [REDACTED]
 Charles T. Bellingrath, [REDACTED]
 Nicholas C. Belmonte, [REDACTED]
 Bert H. Belt, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John H. Benedict, [REDACTED]
 Leroy A. Bengston, [REDACTED]
 Juan H. Benjamin, [REDACTED]
 Marc L. Benjamin, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Bruce L. Bennet, [REDACTED]
 James H. Bennett, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Bennett, [REDACTED]
 Robert M. Bennett, [REDACTED]
 Richard L. Bennitt, [REDACTED]
 Eugene W. Benson, [REDACTED]
 Lynn H. Benson, [REDACTED]
 Ronald D. Bentley, [REDACTED]
 Anthony R. Beranek, [REDACTED]
 Paul M. Berens, [REDACTED]
 Thomas P. Berg, [REDACTED]
 David F. Berganini, [REDACTED]
 James C. Bergholt, [REDACTED]
 Fredrik M. Bergold, [REDACTED]
 Joel N. Berinstein, [REDACTED]
 Howard C. Berky, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard C. Berlo, [REDACTED]
 Gregory L. Bernard, [REDACTED]
 Howard M. Bernstein, [REDACTED]
 Donald J. Bessinger, [REDACTED]
 Earl P. Betts, [REDACTED]
 Frederick E. Betz, [REDACTED]
 Terence E. Beucher, [REDACTED]
 Martin F. Beyer, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Frederick A. Bickus, [REDACTED]
 Philip A. Bierschenk, [REDACTED]
 Raymond F. Biery, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Biery, [REDACTED]
 Robert B. Biggins, [REDACTED]
 Billy R. Bigham, [REDACTED]
 William J. Billeaud, [REDACTED]
 Foster E. Billheimer, [REDACTED]
 Donald B. Billingslea, [REDACTED]
 Joseph W. Bills, Jr., [REDACTED]
 William J. Bima, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Bingham, [REDACTED]
 Miles F. Bintz, [REDACTED]
 Richard J. Bird, [REDACTED]
 Asa O. Bishop, Jr., [REDACTED]
 George W. Bishop III, [REDACTED]
 David G. Bisset, [REDACTED]
 Raymond E. Bissonnette, [REDACTED]
 John D. Bitzer, [REDACTED]
 Glenn R. Bixler, [REDACTED]
 Nikola Bjelajac, [REDACTED]
 Gerald M. Blackburn, [REDACTED]
 Ruel E. Blackley, [REDACTED]
 Walter R. Blackwell, [REDACTED]
 Lillian P. Blahitka, [REDACTED]
 Edward G. Blahous, [REDACTED]
 Forest E. Blair, [REDACTED]
 Taylor H. Blakely, [REDACTED]
 Maxwell F. Blachard, [REDACTED]
 David E. Bland, [REDACTED]
 Tommy L. Blanton, [REDACTED]
 Richard W. Blatter, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Blaydes, [REDACTED]
 Fred V. Blazine, [REDACTED]
 James H. Bleasdel, [REDACTED]
 Jack H. Bledsoe, [REDACTED]
 John B. Blenkron, [REDACTED]
 Glenn L. Blinn, [REDACTED]
 Norman K. Blocker, [REDACTED]
 Douglas W. Blomberg, [REDACTED]
 Warner C. Blow, [REDACTED]
 Harry G. Blue, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Keith E. Blue, Jr., [REDACTED]
 James C. Bobick, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Bobola, [REDACTED]
 Larry D. Bockelman, [REDACTED]
 Orvill W. Bodenstab, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Boehme, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Boggan, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Frederick H. Bohmalk, [REDACTED]
 James N. Bohn, [REDACTED]
 Robert S. Bole, [REDACTED]
 Dyek R. Boles, [REDACTED]
 John J. Bollwerk, [REDACTED]
 Charles N. Bolton, [REDACTED]
 John R. Bomba, [REDACTED]
 Andrejs Bomis, [REDACTED]
 Robert I. Bond, [REDACTED]
 Ronald M. Bond, [REDACTED]
 Edwin B. Bookwalter, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth J. Boone, [REDACTED]
 Richard D. Boone, [REDACTED]
 Raymond G. Booth, [REDACTED]
 Eldean A. Borg, [REDACTED]
 Paul J. Borowitz, [REDACTED]
 Richard W. Bossert, [REDACTED]
 Melvin C. Boswell, [REDACTED]
 Allan P. Botticelli, [REDACTED]
 Jon F. Boucher, [REDACTED]
 Richard J. Bouckhout, [REDACTED]
 Anthony Boudreaux, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Jean L. Bouquet, [REDACTED]
 John A. Boussy, [REDACTED]
 Ferdinand C. Bouvier, [REDACTED]
 Joseph P. Bouvier, [REDACTED]
 Roderick E. Bowden, [REDACTED]
 William L. Bower, [REDACTED]
 Richard L. Bowers, [REDACTED]
 Stevenson E. Bowes, [REDACTED]
 William A. Bowman, [REDACTED]
 James D. Bowser, [REDACTED]
 James W. Boyce, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John C. Boyer III, [REDACTED]
 Winston M. Boyer, [REDACTED]
 Chester L. Bradley, [REDACTED]
 James A. Brady, [REDACTED]
 Rodney H. Brady, [REDACTED]
 Paul B. Bragdon, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Bragg, [REDACTED]
 Marvin L. Braman, [REDACTED]
 Edward A. Branch, [REDACTED]
 Thomas E. Brand, [REDACTED]
 James A. Brandewie, [REDACTED]
 Henry W. Brandll, [REDACTED]
 Eugene Brandner, [REDACTED]
 Douglas R. Brandt, [REDACTED]
 Roger C. Brandt, [REDACTED]
 Roger D. Brandt, [REDACTED]
 Claude L. Branson, Jr., [REDACTED]

David N. Braski, [REDACTED]
 Harold A. Brattland, [REDACTED]
 David C. Bratton, [REDACTED]
 Michael H. Brawner, [REDACTED]
 Hugh D. Braymer, [REDACTED]
 Myron D. Bredahl, [REDACTED]
 Thomas M. Brennan, [REDACTED]
 William E. Brennan, [REDACTED]
 Samuel L. Brentnall, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Lynn D. Breon, [REDACTED]
 Patrick A. Briggs, [REDACTED]
 Paul M. Briggs, [REDACTED]
 Philip J. Brignall, [REDACTED]
 Ronald H. Brink, [REDACTED]
 Larry L. Brinkman, [REDACTED]
 Richard J. Briscoe, [REDACTED]
 John J. Briska, [REDACTED]
 William R. Broach, [REDACTED]
 John H. Broadbent, Jr., [REDACTED]
 James A. Broadus, [REDACTED]
 Charles L. Broadwell, [REDACTED]
 Harvey K. Brock, [REDACTED]
 Jasper S. Brock III, [REDACTED]
 Albert E. Brockob, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Broderon, [REDACTED]
 Arthur W. Brodeur, [REDACTED]
 Loren F. Brodhead, [REDACTED]
 Richard A. Bronson, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Brooke, [REDACTED]
 Gerald R. Brooks, [REDACTED]
 Michael C. Brooks, [REDACTED]
 Richard L. Brooks, [REDACTED]
 Theodore B. Brother, [REDACTED]
 Ira J. Brous, [REDACTED]
 Harvey C. Broussard, [REDACTED]
 Patrick R. Broussard, [REDACTED]
 Albert D. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Bruce A. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Charles R. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Charles W. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Garnett C. Brown, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Homer S. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Jerry D. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Laurence W. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Marvin F. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Marvin R. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Richard E. Brown, [REDACTED]
 Samuel N. Brown, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Vernon B. Brown, [REDACTED]
 James E. Browne, [REDACTED]
 Donald B. Browning, [REDACTED]
 Millard S. Browning, [REDACTED]
 William E. Brummett, [REDACTED]
 Robert B. Bruns, [REDACTED]
 William A. Bruns, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Mary L. Bryan, [REDACTED]
 Otis F. Bryan, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Roosevelt Bryant, [REDACTED]
 William E. Buchan, [REDACTED]
 Francis J. Buchholz, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Ronald H. Buchner, [REDACTED]
 Robert G. Buckley, [REDACTED]
 Jerrald D. Bucksath, [REDACTED]
 Jimmy R. Buell, [REDACTED]
 Richard M. Buerger, [REDACTED]
 Gary M. Bullock, [REDACTED]
 Donald C. Bunce, [REDACTED]
 Dan P. Bunch, [REDACTED]
 Thomas C. Bunn, Jr., [REDACTED]
 William W. Buntin, [REDACTED]
 Herbert M. Buran, [REDACTED]
 James G. Burba, [REDACTED]
 Gene P. Burbey, [REDACTED]
 Delmar D. Burk, [REDACTED]
 Mark J. Burke, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Michael J. Burnett, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth S. Burns, [REDACTED]
 Belvin R. Burnside, Jr., [REDACTED]
 David T. Burton, [REDACTED]
 Robert C. Burton, [REDACTED]
 Herbert M. Busby, [REDACTED]
 Leon R. Busby, [REDACTED]
 Joseph J. Buser, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Bush, [REDACTED]
 James A. Butler, [REDACTED]
 Jerrold L. Butters, [REDACTED]
 Robert Button, [REDACTED]
 Alonzo Byington, [REDACTED]
 James H. Byrd, [REDACTED]
 Vernon B. Byrd, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Eugene B. Byrnes, Jr., [REDACTED]
 David J. Cade, [REDACTED]
 Richard H. Cadmus, [REDACTED]
 Mary P. Cadwell, [REDACTED]
 Joel W. Caesar, [REDACTED]
 James A. Caldwell, [REDACTED]
 Raymond W. Caldwell, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Rodney K. Caldwell, [REDACTED]
 Richard P. Callahan, [REDACTED]
 James R. Cameron, [REDACTED]
 Clarence C. Campbell, [REDACTED]
 Donald F. Campbell, [REDACTED]
 Maurice C. Campbell, [REDACTED]
 James V. Canavan, [REDACTED]
 Calvert C. Canfield IV, [REDACTED]
 Donald R. Canfield, [REDACTED]
 Robert W. Canfield, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Samuel A. Cannato, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Carl L. Cannon, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Ronald G. Cannon, [REDACTED]
 James L. Cantey, [REDACTED]
 John M. Capants, [REDACTED]
 August J. Caponecchi, [REDACTED]
 Julian M. Capps, [REDACTED]
 Gaines B. Carden, [REDACTED]
 Robert R. Carey, [REDACTED]
 Susan K. Carey, [REDACTED]
 Wesley G. Carey, Jr., [REDACTED]
 James E. Carleton, [REDACTED]
 Jerry L. Carlin, [REDACTED]
 James A. Carlson, [REDACTED]
 John N. Carmena, [REDACTED]
 Arthur R. Caron, [REDACTED]
 John H. Carpenter, [REDACTED]
 Gary S. Carr, [REDACTED]
 Paul L. Carroll, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Edward L. Carron, [REDACTED]
 William C. Carson, [REDACTED]
 Thomas L. Carteaux, [REDACTED]
 Robert T. Carter, [REDACTED]
 James B. Case, [REDACTED]
 Richard P. Cashion, [REDACTED]
 John M. Cassel, [REDACTED]
 Gary G. Cassell, [REDACTED]
 Leo M. Cassidy, [REDACTED]
 Charles B. Casson, [REDACTED]
 David E. Casteel, [REDACTED]
 Mural F. Castleberry, [REDACTED]
 John B. Catiller, [REDACTED]
 Morris B. Catledge, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Donald W. Caughlin, [REDACTED]
 Fred B. Cavanaugh, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Bill R. Cavender, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Cebulski, [REDACTED]
 John P. Cermak, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Ceruti, [REDACTED]
 James R. Chamberlain, [REDACTED]
 Jerry D. Chandler, [REDACTED]
 Bryce H. Chapin, [REDACTED]
 George E. Chapman, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Chapman, [REDACTED]
 William R. Chapman, Jr., [REDACTED]
 George G. Chappel, [REDACTED]
 Bruce M. Charon, [REDACTED]
 Edward H. Chartrand, [REDACTED]
 David R. Chase, [REDACTED]
 David R. Chase, [REDACTED]
 John A. Chelstrom, [REDACTED]
 William F. Cheney IV, [REDACTED]
 Robert B. Cherba, [REDACTED]
 Millard W. Cherry, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Jon L. Cheshire, [REDACTED]
 Jack E. Chesnut, [REDACTED]
 Richard W. Chick, [REDACTED]
 Hilton I. Chodorow, [REDACTED]
 John P. Choisser, [REDACTED]
 Carl S. Christensen, [REDACTED]
 Larry C. Christenson, [REDACTED]
 John T. Christian, [REDACTED]
 Lawson V. Christian, [REDACTED]
 Doyle C. Christianer, [REDACTED]
 Paul W. Christoffersen, [REDACTED]
 Wayne L. Christoffersen, [REDACTED]
 Peter C. Christophis, [REDACTED]
 Leo J. Ciesielski, [REDACTED]
 Constantino A. Cirielli, [REDACTED]
 Elnathan L. Claassen, [REDACTED]
 Leonard E. Clark, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Perry G. Clark, [REDACTED]
 Raynor W. Clark, [REDACTED]
 Robert L. Clark, [REDACTED]
 Robert M. Clark, [REDACTED]
 Robert O. Clark, [REDACTED]
 Neil Clarke, [REDACTED]
 Roger C. Clarke, [REDACTED]
 Gordon M. Claycomb, [REDACTED]
 Harold A. Clem, [REDACTED]
 Richard B. Clement, [REDACTED]
 Thomas P. Clement, [REDACTED]
 Tommy J. Clevenger, [REDACTED]
 Lawrence X. Clifford, [REDACTED]
 James A. Cline, [REDACTED]
 Carl B. Close, Jr., [REDACTED]
 James L. Clowers, [REDACTED]
 John R. Clyde, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth L. Cochrum, [REDACTED]
 Edward M. Coffman, [REDACTED]
 William K. Cogdell, [REDACTED]
 Theodore Cohen, [REDACTED]
 Mikel W. Cohick, [REDACTED]
 James R. Coker, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Robert M. Colbert, [REDACTED]
 Gerry R. Colburn, [REDACTED]
 Ralph B. Colby, [REDACTED]
 David C. Cole, [REDACTED]
 Donald S. Coleman, [REDACTED]
 Bruce W. Collins, [REDACTED]
 Lee N. Collins, [REDACTED]
 Thomas E. Collins III, [REDACTED]
 Coy W. Colquitt, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Harold N. Colvin, [REDACTED]
 John E. Colwell, [REDACTED]
 John H. Colyer, [REDACTED]
 Ronald G. Combs, [REDACTED]
 Steve G. Conerly, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Conley, [REDACTED]
 Robert J. Conley, [REDACTED]
 John B. Connell, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Milton C. Contella, [REDACTED]
 Charles S. Cook, [REDACTED]
 Darwin F. Cook, [REDACTED]
 David H. Cook, [REDACTED]
 Harold C. Cook, [REDACTED]
 James D. Cook, [REDACTED]
 Lee R. Cook, [REDACTED]
 William B. Cook, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Clifford E. Cool, [REDACTED]
 Vernon E. Cooley, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth B. Coolidge, [REDACTED]
 Thomas B. Coolman, [REDACTED]
 James L. Coon, [REDACTED]
 William M. Coons, [REDACTED]
 William J. Corbett, [REDACTED]
 Jerry W. Corbin, [REDACTED]
 Robert E. Corder II, [REDACTED]
 Rene V. Cormier, [REDACTED]
 Kenneth L. Cornell, [REDACTED]
 William C. Cornwell, [REDACTED]
 Roy L. Costley, [REDACTED]
 Theodore J. Cotti, [REDACTED]
 Austin G. Cotton, [REDACTED]
 Ivan R. Cottrell, [REDACTED]
 Joe F. Coughran, [REDACTED]
 Nyles B. Courtney, [REDACTED]
 Nicholas J. Courty, [REDACTED]
 Tommy R. Cowan, [REDACTED]
 Edward H. Cowern, [REDACTED]
 Fred B. Cox, Jr., [REDACTED]
 James E. Cox, [REDACTED]
 Joe F. Cox, [REDACTED]
 Michael S. Cox, [REDACTED]
 Harold M. Craddock, [REDACTED]
 Thomas L. Craig, [REDACTED]
 Walker R. Craig, [REDACTED]
 William R. Craig III, [REDACTED]
 Harold V. Crase, [REDACTED]
 Nedson M. Crawford, [REDACTED]
 Robert S. Crawford, [REDACTED]
 Lowell D. Creager, [REDACTED]
 William D. Creamer, [REDACTED]
 George B. Creel, [REDACTED]
 Raymond E. Crittenden, [REDACTED]
 Roland L. Crock, [REDACTED]
 John K. Crolsant, [REDACTED]
 Richard W. Crooks, [REDACTED]
 Donald A. Cross, [REDACTED]
 Richard W. Cross, [REDACTED]
 Ivey G. Crow, [REDACTED]
 Charles R. Crowder, [REDACTED]
 Jesse L. Crowell, Jr., [REDACTED]
 John H. Crummie, [REDACTED]
 James S. Crutchfield II, [REDACTED]
 Edmundo D. L. Cruz, [REDACTED]

Herbert Cuevas, XXXXXXXX
 David E. Culbert, XXXXXXXX
 John J. Cullen, XXXXXXXX
 Delbert R. Cummings, XXXXXXXX
 Gary V. Cummins, XXXXXXXX
 Olin B. Cundiff II, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas H. M. Cunningham, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick D. Current, XXXXXXXX
 John C. Currie, XXXXXXXX
 Tom P. Currie, XXXXXXXX
 Hugh G. Curtis, XXXXXXXX
 Lloyd W. Curtis, XXXXXXXX
 James A. Cushing, XXXXXXXX
 Henry L. Custer, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard E. Cutforth, XXXXXXXX
 Gene R. Cutler, XXXXXXXX
 Charles P. Cutter, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Cvik, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond T. Cwikowski, XXXXXXXX
 Gilmore M. Dahl, XXXXXXXX
 James G. Dahlman, XXXXXXXX
 Paul W. Dailey, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert O. Dally, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth A. Dalchau, XXXXXXXX
 Curtis D. Dale, XXXXXXXX
 Pat M. D'Amato, XXXXXXXX
 Karl K. Damon, XXXXXXXX
 Jacob J. Daneman, XXXXXXXX
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 Tommie G. Daniel, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Daniel, XXXXXXXX
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 James R. Darkey, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick R. Daulton, XXXXXXXX
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 Luther J. Davis, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Moses P. Davis, Jr., XXXXXXXX
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 Allen D. Dayton, XXXXXXXX
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 J. David Dekraker, XXXXXXXX
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 Jon M. DeLaune, XXXXXXXX
 Harry Delizonna, XXXXXXXX
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 Oscar G. Demille, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene F. Demmmer, XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. DeMott, XXXXXXXX
 Nicholas K. Demuth, XXXXXXXX
 Jerome A. Denier, XXXXXXXX
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 Delmar A. Deterling, XXXXXXXX
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 John Dezio, XXXXXXXX
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 David H. Dickinson, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph W. Dickinson, Jr., XXXXXXXX

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 James J. Doherty, XXXXXXXX
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 Laurence L. Driggs III, XXXXXXXX
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 Edward S. Dubel, XXXXXXXX
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 Vernon Duenas, XXXXXXXX
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 Gary L. Duncan, XXXXXXXX
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 Esmer L. Durham, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Donald B. Durrett, XXXXXXXX
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 John E. Dutcher, XXXXXXXX
 Dennie H. Dutschke, XXXXXXXX
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 William G. Dwyer, XXXXXXXX
 David M. Dysart, XXXXXXXX
 Willard M. Early, Jr., XXXXXXXX
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 Richard J. Eastlack, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Ebrite, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph Y. Echanis, XXXXXXXX
 James C. Eckert, XXXXXXXX
 John D. Eckhart, XXXXXXXX
 Billy G. Edenfield, XXXXXXXX
 Melvin U. Edens, XXXXXXXX
 William A. Edgington, XXXXXXXX

Donald R. Edmonds, XXXXXXXX
 John F. Edwards, XXXXXXXX
 Roger R. Edwards, XXXXXXXX
 Tommy M. Edwards, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Eichberger, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Eigel, XXXXXXXX
 Zac R. Elander, XXXXXXXX
 Richard B. Elder, XXXXXXXX
 Vernet W. Eliason, XXXXXXXX
 John N. Eller, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Paul G. Ellinghaus, XXXXXXXX
 Robert M. Ellington, XXXXXXXX
 Craig D. Elliot, XXXXXXXX
 David A. Ellis, XXXXXXXX
 James L. Ellis, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James K. Elrod, XXXXXXXX
 Horace R. Elzey, XXXXXXXX
 James F. Emmert, XXXXXXXX
 Clyde W. Enderle, XXXXXXXX
 Hermann F. Engelbach, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James H. Engelbach, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore W. Engelbrecht, XXXXXXXX
 David E. England, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Engleman, XXXXXXXX
 Gary D. Engler, XXXXXXXX
 Evarts B. English III, XXXXXXXX
 Dean E. Engstrom, XXXXXXXX
 Roger L. Engstrom, XXXXXXXX
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 John H. Erikson, XXXXXXXX
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 Fernand M. Espiau, XXXXXXXX
 Boyd F. Etheredge, XXXXXXXX
 Robert C. Ettinger, XXXXXXXX
 Benjamin R. Eulenfeld, XXXXXXXX
 Charles W. Euler, XXXXXXXX
 William D. Eva, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce P. Evans, XXXXXXXX
 Dwight R. Evans, XXXXXXXX
 Joe B. Evans, XXXXXXXX
 Keith J. Evans, XXXXXXXX
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 Michael J. Evers, XXXXXXXX
 Michael H. Everson, XXXXXXXX
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 Harleigh P. Ewell, XXXXXXXX
 Lionel L. Ewing III, XXXXXXXX
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 Gerald B. Faigle, Jr., XXXXXXXX
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 Beverly J. Falkowski, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Faller, XXXXXXXX
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 Everett D. Fansler, XXXXXXXX
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 Robert G. Farmer, XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. Fath, XXXXXXXX
 Harman E. Fawcett III, XXXXXXXX
 Peter J. Fearay, XXXXXXXX
 Francis P. Fehlner, XXXXXXXX
 Gerald K. Fehr, XXXXXXXX
 Adolph Fejfar, XXXXXXXX
 Irwin J. Feldman, XXXXXXXX
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 Samuel J. Fenati, XXXXXXXX
 Charles J. Fentner, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Emery F. Ferguson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Albert T. Fernandez, XXXXXXXX
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 Robert M. Fey, XXXXXXXX
 George H. Fichtl, XXXXXXXX
 Richard F. Ficke, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Louis M. Fielack, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence E. Fieland, XXXXXXXX
 Phillip H. Field, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley G. Fields, XXXXXXXX
 Lloyd R. Filkins, XXXXXXXX
 Charles E. Finch, XXXXXXXX
 Timothy H. Fine, XXXXXXXX
 Jacquin P. Fink, XXXXXXXX
 Edward M. Finkelstein, XXXXXXXX
 Robert W. Finn, XXXXXXXX
 James H. Finney, XXXXXXXX
 August V. Fischer, XXXXXXXX
 Hans-Joachim E. Fischer, XXXXXXXX

Earl M. Fisher, [REDACTED]
 Frank P. Fisher, [REDACTED]
 Phil D. Fisher, [REDACTED]
 Richard B. Fisher, [REDACTED]
 Roy E. Fisher, II, [REDACTED]
 Joseph S. Flisk, [REDACTED]
 Neil W. Flisk, [REDACTED]
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 James A. Fitzsimmons, [REDACTED]
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 James T. Frantz III, [REDACTED]
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 Grover F. Furr, Jr., [REDACTED]
 Dennis S. Fusco, [REDACTED]
 Roger A. Gagnon, [REDACTED]
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 Dennis C. Gehri, [REDACTED]
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 Rollin W. Gentes, [REDACTED]
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 Robert Gest III, [REDACTED]
 Louis Giacobbe, [REDACTED]
 Thomas N. Gibson III, [REDACTED]
 Richard J. Giddings, [REDACTED]
 Frederick W. Giessler, [REDACTED]
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 Thomas E. Hardenbergh III, [REDACTED]
 Charles W. Hardie, [REDACTED]
 William K. Harding, [REDACTED]
 Mitchell G. Hargett, [REDACTED]

Overton Hargett, XXXXXXXX
 George E. Hargrave, XXXXXXXX
 Jesse G. Hargrove, XXXXXXXX
 Allan D. Harkins, XXXX
 Lee L. Harkins, Tr., XXXXXXXX
 Jerry P. Harmon, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald L. Harmon, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Harnish, XXXXXXXX
 Edwin T. Harper, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Harper, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Milfred G. Harr, XXXX
 Emmett L. Harris, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Harris, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas L. Harris, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William A. Harris, XXXXXXXX
 Ernest L. Harrison, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald L. Harrison, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Harrison III, XXXXXXXX
 Winston R. Harriss, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Albert W. Hart, XXXXXXXX
 Arnold L. Hart, XXXXXXXX
 Robert S. Hart, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas F. Hart, XXXXXXXX
 William A. Hart, XXXXXXXX
 Stewart E. Hartkopf, XXXXXXXX
 Paul A. Harvey, XXXXXXXX
 Harald V. Hassell, XXXXXXXX
 Robert T. Hastie, XXXXXXXX
 James H. Hastings, XXXXXXXX
 Winfred E. Hastings, XXXXXXXX
 Alden L. Haswell, XXXXXXXX
 Lester E. Hatcher, XXXXXXXX
 Peter H. Hatten, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth G. Haug, XXXXXXXX
 James R. Haugen, XXXXXXXX
 Norman A. Haugen, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene R. Hauser, XXXXXXXX
 Ralph E. Havens, XXXXXXXX
 John D. Hawkins, XXXXX
 Richard S. Hawkins, XXXXXXXX
 Robert C. Hawkins, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Haynes, XXXXXXXX
 Robert A. Hazel, XXXXXXXX
 Robert Q. Head, XXXXXXXX
 Charles B. Healy, XXXXXXXX
 Richard P. Healy, XXXXXXXX
 Robert D. Heard, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph T. Hearne, XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Heasley, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Heath, XXXXXXXX
 Winfred A. Heath, XXXXXXXX
 Francis J. Hebert, XXXXXXXX
 Roland M. Hebert, XXXXXXXX
 Johnnie B. Heck, XXXX
 Robert A. Heckman, XXXXXXXX
 John L. Heckscher, XXXXXXXX
 Robert H. Hedenberg, XXXXXXXX
 Isaac A. Hedges, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Edward L. Heft, XXXXXXXX
 George Heidelbaugh, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Heiden, XXXXXXXX
 James H. Heilman, XXXXXXXX
 William E. Heisler, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth Held, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis E. Helgoe, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick T. Helmer III, XXXXXXXX
 Charles C. Helton, XXXXXXXX
 Victor L. Hemer, XXXXXXXX
 Charles E. Hemingway, XXXXXXXX
 Jay V. Hemming, XXXXXXXX
 Robert S. Henderson, XXXXXXXX
 Francis E. Hendrickson, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis E. Hendrix, XXXXXXXX
 Will C. Hendrix, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard C. Henneberry, XXXXXXXX
 Charles S. Henry, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Harley D. Henry, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Henry, XXXXXXXX
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 Todd E. Henson, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick W. Henss, XXXXXXXX
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 William K. Herndon, XXXXXXXX
 Walter K. Herr, XXXXXXXX
 Terry L. Hershey, XXXXXXXX
 George R. Hertenstein, XXXXXXXX
 John F. Hertz, XXXXXXXX
 William E. Hesselgrave, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Dimitri E. Hibsman, XXXXXXXX
 Michael S. Hider, XXXXXXXX
 Donald L. Hierman, XXXXXXXX
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 John P. Spraberry, XXXXXXXX
 William T. Sprague, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William R. Staats, XXXXXXXX
 Vincent J. Stable, XXXXXXXX
 George B. Stackhouse III, XXXXXXXX
 Allan W. Stadtmauer, XXXXXXXX
 Walter N. Staggs, XXXXXXXX
 Paul J. Stahl, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James R. Stainbrook, XXXXXXXX
 Jerry L. Stamps, XXXXXXXX
 Paul R. Stankiewicz, XXXXXXXX
 Richard C. Stanland, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Gordon R. Stanley, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Stansbury, XXXXXXXX
 George A. Stansell, XXXXXXXX
 David B. Stanton, XXXXXXXX
 Charles B. Stark, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert B. Stanwood, XXX
 George L. Stears, XXXXXXX
 Robert A. Steers, XXXXX
 Kenneth T. Stehli, XXXXXXXX
 Alan R. Stein, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald K. Steindorf, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Steinmetz, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald F. Stellhorn, XXXXXXXX
 Arthur T. Stellmach, XXXXXXXX
 Manfred Stenger, XXXXXXXX
 Roger L. Stephens, XXXXXXXX
 Seth H. Stephens, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William K. Stephenson, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond D. Stethen, XXXXXXXX
 Benjamin C. Stevens, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James F. Stevens, XXXXXXXX
 Jan T. Stevens, XXXXXXXX
 Archibald R. Stevenson, XXXXXXXX
 Howard R. Stevenson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Oliver L. Stevenson, XXXXXXXX
 Hugh L. Stewart, XXXXXXXX
 John T. Stewart, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Ronald D. Stewart, XXXXXXXX
 William M. Stewart, XXXXXXXX
 William P. Stewart, XXXXXXXX
 Jon C. Stine, XXXXXXXX
 Paul S. Stirrup, XXXXXXXX
 Robert H. Stiteler, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Ronald L. St. Louis, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Stocker, XXX
 Thomas G. Stockham, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert G. Stockmal, XXXXXXXX
 Leland L. Stokes, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William O. Stolworthy, XXXXXXXX
 William T. Stolzenburg, XXXXXXXX
 Donald A. Stone, XXXXXXXX
 John B. Stone, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth D. Stone, XXXXXXXX
 William P. Stone, XXXXXXXX
 Oliver W. Stoughton, XXXXXXXX
 Harrison W. Straley IV, XXXXXXXX
 John B. Strange, XXXXXXXX
 Christopher K. Strate, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond D. Stratton, XXXXXXXX
 Donald W. Stretchberry, XXXXXXXX
 James N. Strickland, XXXXXXXX
 Alan D. Strong, XXXXXXXX
 Ivan F. Stuart, XXXXXXXX
 Donald C. Stubbe, XXXXXXXX
 Billie W. Stucky, XXXXXXXX
 Richard J. Studinka, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick V. Stuhr, XXXXXXXX
 George E. Stump, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Style, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Sudbrink, XXXXXXXX
 Cornelius C. Sullivan, XXXXXXXX
 Edwin M. Sullivan, XXXXXXXX
 Francis T. Sullivan, XXXXXXXX
 Robert M. Sullivan, XXXXXXXX
 Robert W. Sullivan, XXX
 Allen W. Summers, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce Summers, XXXXXXXX
 John M. Sumner, XXXXXXXX
 Donald F. Surrell, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald F. Sutcliffe, XXXXXXXX
 David T. Sutton, XXXXXXXX
 Paul P. Swain, XXXXXXXX
 Robert S. Swan, XXXXXXXX
 Leonard L. Swank, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis E. Swanson, XXXXXXXX
 Gordon B. Swanson, XXXXXXXX
 James S. Swearingen, XXXXXXXX
 David W. Sweet, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Donald L. Swihart, XXXXXXXX
 Robert C. Swindler, XXXXXXXX
 Laurence N. Swink, XXXXXXXX
 Daniel C. Sydow, XXXXXXXX
 Edward A. Szep, XXXXXXXX
 Charles D. Tabor, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard G. Tabor, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond N. Tackett, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald H. Taft, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley K. Takara, XXXXXXXX
 James J. Taliaferro, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Calvin B. M. Tam, XXXXXXXX
 George M. Tanaka, XXXXXXXX
 Chin T. M. Tank, XXXXXXXX
 Charles E. Tanner, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick S. Tanner, XXXXXXXX
 James R. Tarr, XXXXXXXX
 Ralph W. Tartaglia, XXXXXXXX
 Charles C. Tatum II, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Taus, XXX
 Ronald H. Taus, XXXXXXXX
 Harold T. Tauscher, XXXXXXXX

David B. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 David M. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Donald J. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Eric P. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Herbert A. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Hubert H. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 James C. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Richard I. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Vernon P. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Taylor, XXXXXXXX
 Douglas C. Tebbs, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Tedrow, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Teeman, XXXXXXXX
 Decker L. Terry, XXXXXXXX
 Denny A. Terry, XXXXXXXX
 James R. Terry, XXXXXXXX
 William F. Terry, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Donald C. Tetmeyer, XXXXXXXX
 Albert R. Tetrault, XXXXXXXX
 Frank A. Tetrault, XXXXXXXX
 Leo W. Thacker, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 James W. Thar, XXXXXXXX
 Richard W. Thatcher, XXXXXXXX
 Robert C. Thatcher, XXXXXXXX
 George W. Thelin II, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Thiele, XXXXXXXX
 Gayle F. Thieman, XXXXXXXX
 Neil F. Thistle, XXXXXXXX
 Allan R. Thomas, XXXXXXXX
 Clement J. Thomas, XXXXXXXX
 Earl E. Thomas, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Thomas, XXXXXXXX
 Wayne A. Thomas, XXXXXXXX
 Barry G. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Jack E. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 John W. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Karl V. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Luther M. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Richard W. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Roy C. Thompson, XXXXXXXX
 Wayne R. Thompson, XXX
 William D. Thompson, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John D. Thomson, XXXXXXXX
 Attwood T. Thornton, XXXXXXXX
 Carl H. Thresher, XXXXXXXX
 Richard H. Thuillier, XXXXXXXX
 Austin R. Tibbetts, XXXXXXXX
 Howard N. Tidwell, XXXXXXXX
 David R. Till, XXXXXXXX
 Loren E. Timm, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph F. Tinney, XXX
 David F. Tippet, XXXXXXXX
 William E. Tipton, XXXXXXXX
 Steven F. Tobik, XXXXXXXX
 Emery P. Todd, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Hugh M. Tole, XXXXXXXX
 Edward J. Tomey, XXXXXXXX
 Richard J. Tonelli, XXXXXXXX
 William P. Toole, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas E. Topka, XXXXXXXX
 Robert H. Torgersen, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. Town, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Gordon L. Townsend, XXXXXXXX
 John O. Townsend, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Ralph D. Townsend, XXXXXXXX
 Robert B. Townsend, XXX
 Dale D. Tracy, XXXXXXXX
 John B. Tracy, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert T. Trefethen, XXXXXXXX
 David W. Trell, XXXXXXXX
 John L. Trimpe, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Trimpl, XXXXXXXX
 Patrick P. Tripiciano, XXXXXXXX
 Graydon W. Tripp, XXXXXXXX
 Walter H. Trisko, XXXXXXXX
 Louis C. Tronzo, XXXXXXXX
 Robert T. Trost, XXXXXXXX
 Richard F. Trowbridge, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald J. Troy, XXXXXXXX
 Corlyn J. Troyer, XXXXXXXX
 Ross E. Truesdale, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Max E. Truex, XXXXXXXX
 Paul D. Try, XXXXXXXX
 Frank K. Tuck, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley Tufo, XXXXXXXX
 John R. Tuite, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Turain, XXXXXXXX
 Andre G. Turenne, XXXXXXXX
 Dennis C. Turk, XXX

Herbert R. Turner, XXXXXXXX
 Jerry M. Turner, XXXXXXXX
 Joe E. Turner, XXXXXXXX
 George L. Tutt, XXXXXXXX
 George F. Twohig, XXXXXXXX
 Hughland L. Tyner, XXXXXXXX
 Bobby E. Tyre, XXXXXXXX
 Gilmer D. Ulbricht, XXXXXXXX
 Lamar D. Ulrey, XXXXXXXX
 Ludwig Umscheid, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas F. Urbanosky, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph V. Urbanski, XXXXXXXX
 John R. Valentine, XXXXXXXX
 Anthony A. Vanagas, XXXXXXXX
 Frank J. Van Cura, XXXXXXXX
 Raymond R. Van De Riet, XXXXXXXX
 R. G. Vanderstraeten, XXXXXXXX
 Seymour R. Van Deursen, XXXXXXXX
 Arthur C. Van Hall, XXXXXXXX
 Don R. Van Leuven, XXXXXXXX
 Donald E. Van Meter, XXXXXXXX
 William D. Vann, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Van Noppen, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas G. Van Norstrand, XXXXXXXX
 Mark D. Van Slyke, XXXXXXXX
 William G. Van Velsor, XXXXXXXX
 Richard C. Van Wagoner, XXXXXXXX
 Donald J. Varley, XXX
 James C. Vaughn, XXXXXXXX
 Jerry B. Vaughn, XXXXXXXX
 Charles R. Vause, XXXXXXXX
 Michael B. Veal, XXXXXXXX
 Edward L. Veenhuizen, XXXXXXXX
 Richard T. Veigel, XXXXXXXX
 John R. Velthoen, XXXXXXXX
 Leonard N. Venen, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Ronald A. Venturini, XXXXXXXX
 Herbert F. Verse, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 William Vetrano, XXXXXXXX
 William W. Vickers, XXXXXXXX
 John R. Viegas, A XXXXXXXX
 Herman M. Vilella, XXXXXXXX
 August K. Vilseck, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Terrill F. Vincent, XXXXXXXX
 Victor Vizcarra, XXXXXXXX
 Edward M. Voelker II, XXXXXXXX
 Arthur W. Vogan, XXXXXXXX
 Theodore C. Voageley, XXXXXXXX
 Anthony G. Volonis, XXXXXXXX
 Cletus L. Von Tersch, XXXXXXXX
 Noel H. Von Urff, XXX
 Philip D. Vrzal, XXX
 Hubert C. Vykukal, XXXXXXXX
 Francis J. Vyzral, XXXXXXXX
 Stephen S. Wachtel, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald F. Wachtmann, XXXXXXXX
 Harry J. Waggoner, XXXXXXXX
 Richard A. Wagner, XXXXXXXX
 Richard K. Wagner, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Wagner, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald A. Wagner, XXXXXXXX
 Clarence W. Wahl, XXX
 Kenneth T. Waigt, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Meredith P. Wainscott, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce A. Wales, XXXXXXXX
 Belva D. Walker, XXXXXXXX
 Bert N. Walker, XXXXXXXX
 Cecil L. Walker, XXXXXXXX
 David C. Walker, XXXXXXXX
 James B. Walker, XXXXXXXX
 Jerry W. Walker, XXXXXXXX
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 Alfred J. Wall, XXXXXXXX
 David D. Wallace II, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Wallace, XXXXXXXX
 John F. Wallace, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald H. Wallace, XXXXXXXX
 William A. Wallace, XXX
 William G. Wallace, XXXXXXXX
 William J. Wallis, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce D. Walsh, XXXXXXXX
 Jacob B. Waltermire, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Clarence W. Walton, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Samuel K. Walton, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Raymond D. Waltram, XXXXXXXX
 John L. Walts, XXX
 Joseph F. Wansong, XXXXXXXX
 Calvin H. Ward, XXXXXXXX

David E. B. Ward, XXXXXXXX
 George P. Ward, XXXXXXXX
 Richard E. Ward, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Wardsworth, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce K. Ware, XXXXXXXX
 George E. Ware, XXXXXXXX
 Donald D. Warner, XXXXXXXX
 Max P. Warner, XXXXXXXX
 Robert L. Warner, XXXXXXXX
 James B. Warren, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce S. Washburn, XXXXXXXX
 Donald L. Washington, XXXXXXXX
 Russell S. Wasser, XXXXXXXX
 John T. Wasson, XXXXXXXX
 Joseph D. Waters, XXXXXXXX
 Bobby K. Watson, XXXXXXXX
 Garland G. Watson, XXXXXXXX
 Jack O. Watson, XXXXXXXX
 Patrick J. Watson, XXXXXXXX
 Ted M. Watson, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth R. Watt, XXXXXXXX
 Richard S. Watt, XXXXXXXX
 Holbrook M. Watts, XXXXXXXX
 James C. Weatherbee, XXXXXXXX
 Floyd W. Weaver, XXXXXXXX
 Jack R. Weaver, XXXXXXXX
 Viven T. Weaver, XXXXXXXX
 William C. Weaver, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Jeffrey W. Weavil, XXXXXXXX
 Arling R. Weber, XXXXXXXX
 Bobby P. Weed, XXXXXXXX
 John A. Weese, XXXXXXXX
 Benjamin P. Wehman, XXXXXXXX
 Frederick W. Weidner, XXXXXXXX
 Richard J. Weiler, XXXXXXXX
 Richard S. Weintraub, XXXXXXXX
 Michael A. Weissman, XXXXXXXX
 David L. Weitzman, XXXXXXXX
 Bertrand C. Welch, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Anthony C. Welde, XXXXXXXX
 Russell A. Welker, XXXXXXXX
 LeRoy W. Welle, XXXXXXXX
 David C. Wellman, XXXXXXXX
 David L. Wells, XXX
 Don E. Wells, XXXXXXXX
 James N. Wells, XXXXXXXX
 John V. Wendling, XXXXXXXX
 David J. Wenker, XXXXXXXX
 Lawrence H. Wentz, XXXXXXXX
 William G. Weppner, XXXXXXXX
 Benjamin O. Werle, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas Werne, XXXXXXXX
 Thomas D. Wesner, XXXXXXXX
 David L. Wessell, XXXXXXXX
 John W. West, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Paul T. West, XXXXXXXX
 Philip W. West, XXX
 William West, XXXXXXXX
 Eugene D. Westhusing, XXXXXXXX
 Michael T. Westmoreland, XXXXXXXX
 Richard P. Westmoreland, XXXXXXXX
 Rollin T. Wheat, XXXXXXXX
 James E. Wheeler, XXXXXXXX
 Kenneth H. Wheeler, XXXXXXXX
 William H. Wheelock, XXXXXXXX
 Gary L. Whitaker, XXXXXXXX
 Benjamin E. White, XXXXXXXX
 James H. White, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Richard W. White, XXXXXXXX
 Robert J. White, XXXXXXXX
 Robert R. White, XXXXXXXX
 Ronald K. White, XXXXXXXX
 William K. White, XXXXXXXX
 William O. White, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 John C. Whitehead, XXXXXXXX
 A. J. Whitehurst III, XXXXXXXX
 Leonard J. Whiteman, Jr., XXXXXXXX
 Alan M. Whitman, XXXXXXXX
 Richard L. Whitmore, XXXXXXXX
 William A. Whittington, XXXXXXXX
 William R. Whittington, XXXXXXXX
 Larry L. Whyman, XXXXXXXX
 Roger E. Wichman, XXXXXXXX
 Robert F. Wickham, XXXXXXXX
 Stanley J. Widman, XXXXXXXX
 Robert E. Wiemer, XXXXXXXX
 Roger C. Wilcox, XXXXXXXX
 John K. Wiley, XXXXXXXX
 Bruce W. Wilkerson, XXXXXXXX
 Quenten L. Wilkes, XXXXXXXX
 Herbert C. Wilkinson, XXXXXXXX

Philip A. Wilkinson, XXXXXXXX.
 Brian R. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Britt G. Williams, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Douglas A. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Edward Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Emmett E. Williams, Jr., XXXX.
 Everett C. Williams, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Freddie J. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Harold C. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 James C. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 James W. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 John L. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Monte P. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Norman E. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Phillip T. Williams, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Richard M. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert L. Williams, XXXXXXXX.
 Thomas O. Williams III, XXXXXXXX.
 George E. Williamson, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 James R. Williamson, XXXXXXXX.
 John H. Williamson, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert E. Williamson, XXXXXXXX.
 William E. Willigrod, XXXXXXXX.
 James E. Willis, XXXXXXXX.
 Victor D. Willis, XXXXXXXX.
 Bernard E. Wilson, XXXXXXXX.
 Clifford B. Wilson, XXXXXXXX.
 Donald E. Wilson, XXXXXXXX.
 Edwin B. Wilson, XXXXXXXX.
 James W. Wilson, XXXXXXXX.
 Patricia A. Wilson, XXXX.
 Paul M. Wilson, XXXXXXXX.
 William W. Wilson II, XXXXXXXX.
 Peter D. Wimbrow, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Wayne S. Winch, XXXXXXXX.
 Eugene W. Winfield, XXXXXXXX.
 Charles J. Wingert, XXXXXXXX.
 Edgar W. Winkelmann, XXXXXXXX.
 Joe D. Winkle, XXXXXXXX.
 John M. Winslow, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 David L. Winterhalter, XXXXXXXX.
 Kenneth L. Wissinger, XXXXXXXX.
 Richard L. Witkover, XXXXXXXX.
 Prentice G. Witt, XXXXXXXX.
 Ralph J. Wittrock, XXXXXXXX.
 Edward A. Woelfel, XXXXXXXX.
 Edward K. Woest, XXXXXXXX.
 Kern B. Wofford, XXXXXXXX.
 Jack K. Wolf, XXXXXXXX.
 John M. Wolfe, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 James F. Wolff, XXXXXXXX.
 James M. Wolpman, XXXXXXXX.
 Reuben S. F. Wong, XXXXXXXX.
 Charles T. Wood, XXXXXXXX.
 George E. Wood, XXXXXXXX.
 Harold R. Wood, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 James C. Wood, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 James H. Wood, XXXXXXXX.
 William A. Wood, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 James N. Woodman, XXXXXXXX.
 Lloyd Woodman, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Wilbur J. Woodruff, XXXXXXXX.
 William W. Woods, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Richard E. Woodson, XXXXXXXX.
 Alan M. Woodward, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert E. Woolsey, XXXXXXXX.

Dennis E. Wooton, XXXXXXXX.
 Mack E. Wootton, XXXXXXXX.
 Malcolm L. Worrell, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Karl E. Worst, XXXXXXXX.
 David D. Wozniak, XXXXXXXX.
 Andrew R. Wright, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Robert E. Wright, XXXXXXXX.
 Roger W. Wright, XXXXXXXX.
 David L. Wroblewski, XXXXXXXX.
 Harry D. Wunder, XXXXXXXX.
 John A. Wurz, XXXXXXXX.
 James L. Wyatt, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Donald E. Wylie, XXXXXXXX.
 Donald L. Wylie, XXXXXXXX.
 Thomas O. Wynne, XXXXXXXX.
 Andrew G. Wyrick, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Albert L. Yantis, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Charles L. Yates, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert R. Yeaman, XXXXXXXX.
 Edmund C. H. Yee, XXXXXXXX.
 Charles M. Yeokum, XXXXXXXX.
 Norman D. Yon, XXXXXXXX.
 Joan O. Yen, XXXX.
 Thomas P. Yon, XXXXXXXX.
 John R. York, XXXXXXXX.
 Gene N. Yoshinaga, XXXXXXXX.
 Allen R. Young, XXXXXXXX.
 Edward F. Young, XXXXXXXX.
 Reginald H. F. Young, XXXXXXXX.
 William E. Young, XXXXXXXX.
 William M. Young, XXXXXXXX.
 James Youngson, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Richard A. Zabel, XXXXXXXX.
 Jon N. Zachem, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert F. Zames, XXXXXXXX.
 John J. Zavasky, XXXXXXXX.
 Matthew J. Zeiler, XXXXXXXX.
 Fraine C. Zeitler, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert S. Zenorini, XXXXXXXX.
 Stanley T. Zenuk, XXXXXXXX.
 Gerald J. Ziarno, XXXXXXXX.
 Richard P. Zimmerman, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert T. Zimmerman, XXXXXXXX.
 Oliver J. Zink, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Bogdan M. Zlotnicki, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert Zucker, XXXXXXXX.
 Grover C. Zumwalt, XXXXXXXX.
 Frederick W. zur Burg, Jr., XXXXXXXX.

To be second lieutenants

Distinguished Aviation Cadet Graduates
 Joel R. Birch, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert W. Clark, XXXXXXXX.
 Derek H. Detjen, XXXXXXXX.
 John A. Holmes, XXXXXXXX.
 Clemoth E. Jones, XXXXXXXX.
 Edwin G. Jones III, XXXXXXXX.
 Clarke R. Lee, XXXXXXXX.
 Ronald D. Mullis, XXXXXXXX.
 Gary T. Prescott, XXXX.
 John G. Proud, XXXXXXXX.
 David S. Robinson, XXXXXXXX.
 Brett A. Schriever, XXXXXXXX.
 Richard W. Waite, XXXXXXXX.
 Distinguished Officer Candidate Graduate
 Donald E. Backer, XXXXXXXX.

Distinguished Officer Training School Graduates

Daryl D. Allen, XXXXXXXX.
 William F. Anderson, XXXXXXXX.
 Philip R. Atterbery, XXXXXXXX.
 Bedford D. Blevins, XXXXXXXX.
 John A. Cribbs, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 Myron Johnson, XXXXXXXX.
 Kenneth W. Keasey, XXXXXXXX.
 Stanley H. Morgan, XXXXXXXX.
 William D. Oliver, XXXXXXXX.
 Michael J. Regan, XXXXXXXX.
 Robert E. Reid, XXXXXXXX.
 William H. Robichaux, XXXXXXXX.
 Richard L. Speros, XXXXXXXX.
 Stanley D. Stephenson, XXXXXXXX.
 Jack L. Ventling, XXXXXXXX.
 Frank E. Wellin, Jr., XXXXXXXX.
 William V. Wells, Jr., XXXXXXXX.

Subject to medical qualification and subject to designation as a distinguished military graduate, the following distinguished military student of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8067, title 10, United States Code to perform medical service duties. Date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

Bernard L. Flynn, Jr., XXXXXXXX.

Subject to medical qualification and subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, the following distinguished military students of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

Joseph J. Bullmer.
 Curtis L. McMillan, Jr.
 John F. Picarelli, XXXXXXXX.
 Albert W. Small, XXXXXXXX.
 Alexander Zakrzeski, Jr.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 21, 1962:

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

Jack N. Behrman, of Delaware, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Maj. Gen. Harold Winfield Grant, of the U.S. Air Force, to be Deputy Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

G. Joseph Minetti, of New York, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board for the term of 6 years expiring December 31, 1967.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Post Office Appointments

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STANLEY R. TUPPER

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1962

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, probably more misinformation is generated in regard to Post Office appointments than any other nominations. I am sure this has been so regardless of which party happened to be in power.

Recently in my State of Maine certain erroneous allegations were made concerning the handling of a rural carrier nomination in 1959 by Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH, of Maine, a former distinguished Member of this House.

In a letter to one of Maine's largest daily newspapers, a Mrs. Barbara Hoyt Rainey asserted that Senator SMITH engaged in party politics in making a rural carrier appointment that resulted in the death of her then husband. For the sake of accuracy and fairness I would like to make these facts a part of the record:

This case involves a Mr. Lawrence E. Hoyt who took a civil service examination and failed with a score of 65. Since he did not make a rating of 70, no points for veterans' preference were added to his rating.

In a letter dated December 21, 1959, to R. L. Hulick, Acting Director of the Bureau of Operations of the Post Office Department, Senator SMITH notified the Post Office Department that she was declining to make any recommendation on the appointment. The end result was that the Postmaster General made the selection without any recommendation