

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 1779. A bill for the relief of the Winona Machine & Foundry Co., a corporation, of Winona, Minn.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1780. A bill for the relief of the Cannon Valley Milling Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 1781. A bill for the relief of Annie L. Taylor and William Benjamin Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COURTNEY:

H. R. 1782. A bill for the relief of Albert (Jack) Norman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CROW:

H. R. 1783. A bill for the relief of the L. J. Houze Convex Glass Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H. R. 1784. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to John Wesley Milliken; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1785. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands in the State of Montana to Stanley Rensvold; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DORN:

H. R. 1786. A bill for the relief of Jesse A. Lott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. R. 1787. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alice Dalton; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1788. A bill for the relief of the estate of John F. Hopperton, a minor, deceased; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 1789. A bill for the relief of Buster Gray; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 1790. A bill for the relief of the estate of William Walter See; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON of California:

H. R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Dr. Theodore A. Geissman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 1792. A bill for the relief of Erich Ernst Plohs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 1793. A bill for the relief of Vincent or Vincenzo Tripoli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1794. A bill for the relief of John P. Reilly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUCAS:

H. R. 1795. A bill for the relief of D. C. Hall Motor Transportation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 1796. A bill for the relief of George Dimitri Harokopos, also known as Georgios Demetriou Harokopos or Charokopos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 1797. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Foti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of Connecticut:

H. R. 1798. A bill for the relief of Anthony Satas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 1799. A bill for the relief of Eva L. Dudley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PLOESER:

H. R. 1800. A bill for the relief of David Hickey Post, No. 235, of the American Legion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1801. A bill for the relief of Mose Altman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1802. A bill for the relief of the Stiers Bros. Construction Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

81. By Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Petition of citizens of Quincy, Ill., urging tax-exemption base be set at \$2,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

82. By Mr. HEFFERNAN: Petition of Morris Park Council, No. 566, Knights of Columbus, Richmond Hill, N. Y., in protest of trial proceedings in Yugoslavia of Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac, other clergy, and their associates; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

83. By Mr. HOLMES: Petition of a number of citizens of Pasco and Grandview, Wash., opposing advertising of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

84. By Mr. KUNKEL: Petition of Arthur B. Smith, Camp Hill, Pa., for streamlining and consolidating War Assets Administration operations; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

85. By Mr. LYNCH: Petition of Bronx Unit, No. 24, New York State Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, Inc., New York City, favoring immediate repeal of the retailer's excise tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

86. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by the American Association of State Highway Officials at annual meeting held in Los Angeles in December, calling for extension of time for availability of funds under Federal-Aid Act of 1944; to the Committee on Appropriations.

87. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Francis J. Reuter, petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to the case of Air Corps against Francis J. Reuter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

88. Also, petition of the Northwest Public Power Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the McNary Dam site on the Columbia River and the transmission lines of the Bonneville Power Administration; to the Committee on Public Works.

SENATE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1947

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Forgive us, O God, for all our boasting and our presumptuous sins of pride and arrogance, for these are days that humble us.

By Thy grace, we become more and more aware of our limitations and our weaknesses.

Let us not mistake humility for an inferiority complex, but help us to understand that with the proud and the self-sufficient Thou canst do nothing until Thou hast brought them to their knees.

We need Thy help, our Father, and we seek it humbly. We want to do right, and to be right; so start us in the right way, for Thou knowest that we are very hard to turn. Shed forth Thy grace upon us, O Lord, that each man here may say, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." We ask it in His name. Amen.

ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Under the designation made by the President pro tempore on Wednesday, February 5, 1947, Mr. KNOWLAND took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, February 5, 1947, was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on Monday and Tuesday of next week because of a death in my family.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Indiana is granted.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I ask to be absent from the Senate on Monday next.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Washington is granted.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate from the 10th to the 20th of this month.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Wyoming is granted.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate next Monday and Tuesday.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Kentucky is granted.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report reciting the facts and pertinent provisions of law in the cases of 215 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service under the authority vested in the Attorney General, together with a statement of the reason for such suspension (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON AUDIT OF GORGAS MEMORIAL LABORATORY

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the audit of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory of the Gorgas Memorial

Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

SEMIANNUAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR OF RENT CONTROL

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the semi-annual report of the Administrator of Rent Control covering the period July 1, 1946, to December 31, 1946 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A letter from the Director of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final report of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO BY UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental report on contracts entered into by that Commission for the period beginning April 1, 1945, and ended June 30, 1945 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

INCREASE OF SUGAR SUPPLY FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, for the past month I have been trying to find some way whereby more sugar could be made available to the American people without running counter to our international obligations and interests. On January 10, I addressed a letter to Hon. William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, in which I cited certain figures which indicated the possibility that more sugar might be available in the coming year. I have recently received a reply to my letter. In his reply, Mr. Clayton points out that the prospects are for an increase in the sugar crop in the coming year.

This increase, in his own words, "would give the United States in the neighborhood of 90 pounds of sugar, raw value, per capita, or approximately 87 percent of its normal prewar usage." I may point out, Mr. President, that for the year 1946 the United States had in the neighborhood of 78 pounds of sugar, raw value, per capita. In other words, there is a possibility that there will be an increase of 12 pounds.

I ask unanimous consent that my letter to Mr. Clayton and his reply to me be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
January 10, 1947.

Hon. WILLIAM L. CLAYTON,
Assistant Secretary of State
for Economic Affairs,
State Department,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CLAYTON: I have received a great many communications from constituents who, while favoring the relief of human suffering and want in the world, nevertheless feel very strongly that an excessive amount

of sugar is now being diverted from American sources for consumption by people abroad. The continuing shortage of sugar is a matter of deep concern to the American people. It is imperative that vigorous and fruitful attempts be made to insure an increased supply of sugar for the people of this country during this coming year.

I am advised that there will be a substantial increase in sugar production in those countries of continental Europe which in 1946 were included in the Combined Food Board's international sugar allocation program. According to the figures which I have seen, there will be approximately 1,600,000 tons more sugar crops produced in those countries and in the British Commonwealth than was the case during the past year.

Inasmuch as this substantial increase of over 60 percent will become available in 1947 to these European countries and to Canada, it appears obvious that these countries will receive a fair share of the total 1947 world supply without requiring as much sugar from Cuba or the United States as they received in 1946. Under these circumstances the retention of the contemplated increase of 1,400,000 tons of United States produced sugar in 1947 will help considerably in easing the present sugar shortage and should insure a more liberal distribution of sugar to the American household as well as to manufacturing and institutional users.

In view of the fact that a possible solution of the sugar shortage problem rests in our economic relationships with foreign nations, I would appreciate your considered views as to the present advisability of retaining American produced sugar for the American consumers.

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. LODGE, Jr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 30, 1947.

MY DEAR SENATOR LODGE: Your letter of January 10 requests my views regarding the retention of all American produced sugar in 1947 to meet American requirements. I infer, from your mention of a contemplated increase of 1,400,000 tons in United States production, that you include the Cuban crop in your calculation of domestic production. It is my understanding that 1947 production in the continental United States is not expected to exceed 1946 production by more than 400,000 tons, and that the 1947 crop in Hawaii and Puerto Rico will not be more than 200,000 tons larger than that of last year. No official estimate of the Cuban crop has yet been issued, but if it should reach 5,500,000 tons, as estimated by the trade, it would be approximately a million tons larger than last year.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has contracted with the Cuban Sugar Institute for most of Cuba's exportable surplus of sugar over the past 5 years, and the present contract extends through 1947. However, this Government has never claimed the whole of the Cuban crop for its exclusive use. When quotas imposed under our Sugar Act are in effect, Cuba is permitted to supply only 28.6 percent of United States consumption. During the 5 years just prior to the outbreak of war, 1935-39, Cuba's exports to the United States averaged 1,900,000 short tons, or 65 percent of Cuba's total exports of sugar.

During the war years, largely because of a shortage of shipping, sugar which would normally have moved to European markets came to this country, and replaced to a large extent the sugar which had formerly been supplied by the Philippines. Throughout the war, sugar supplies available to the Allied Governments were shared under allocation recommendations of the Combined Food Board, and with the continuance of the sugar shortage into the postwar period, it has been necessary to continue to allocate sugar. The International Emergency Food Council, suc-

cessor to the Combined Food Board, anticipates the continuance of a serious sugar shortage until 1947 crops are harvested, and expects to recommend allocations of sugar through the calendar year 1947.

You speak, in your letter, of an anticipated increase of approximately 1,600,000 tons in the sugar production of the British Empire and those countries of continental Europe which received sugar allocations in 1946. Estimates of 1946-47 production published in the Department of Agriculture's December 16 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets indicate an increase of only 907,000 tons for these countries, as shown in the following tabulation:

Estimated production of sugar
(Thousand tons)

	1945-46	1946-47	Increase
United Kingdom.....	630	641	11
Canada.....	85	90	5
France.....	508	735	227
Belgium.....	154	220	66
Netherlands.....	66	231	165
Yugoslavia.....	38	75	37
Italy.....	21	293	272
Austria.....	20	50	30
Switzerland.....	31	27	-4
Finland.....	6	6	0
Total.....	1,559	2,368	809
British West Indies.....	701	725	24
Australia and Fiji.....	778	757	-21
Mauritius.....	145	300	155
South Africa.....	553	480	-73
Total.....	2,177	2,262	85
French West Indies.....	66	69	3
Réunion.....	25	35	10
Total.....	91	104	13
Grand total.....	3,827	4,734	907

For Europe as a whole, sugar production in 1946-47 is estimated at 7,400,000 tons, compared with a wartime low of 5,500,000 tons in 1945-46. This is still 3,000,000 tons below the 1935-39 average of 10,400,000 tons, and much of the anticipated increase will be in countries where consumption has been at such extremely low levels since the war that none will be available for export. Italian production, for example, shows an increase of 275,000 tons, but since Italy was allocated only enough sugar in 1946 to permit a consumption of 14 pounds per capita, or 41 percent of prewar usage, all of this year's production increase will be required to bring Italian consumption into line with that of other producing countries. Approximately half of the expected increase will occur in countries such as Russia, Germany, Spain, Hungary, and Poland, which have received no allocations from the IEFEC, or only such small quantities as were allocated to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The quantity of sugar available to importing countries is, therefore, still far below requirements. If the United States were to take for domestic consumption all of Cuba's exportable surplus, it would give this country approximately 8,100,000 tons of sugar, assuming a crop of 5,500,000 tons in Cuba, 1,900,000 tons of which would come from domestic production, 1,694,000 from the island territories, and 4,455,000 from Cuba. This would be 120 percent of our average prewar consumption. Supplies available to the other importing countries of the IEFEC would amount to only about 3,800,000 tons, or 57 percent of their prewar consumption of 6,600,000 tons. I do not believe that such a distribution would be regarded as equitable by other members of the International Emergency Food Council.

I should like to make clear that we purchased the Cuban crop not only on our own behalf but on behalf of other members of the United Nations. The Cuban crop represents a major portion of the world's supply

of exportable sugar. Other deficit countries stayed out of the Cuban market on the understanding that all sugar procured in Cuba under our exclusive purchase contract would be subject to allocation by the IEFEC. While there is no doubt that the United States has a legal claim to all of the sugar which it purchases, a decision to reserve the full quantity, or even a disproportionately large share, for domestic consumption would be regarded by other importing countries as a breach of good faith on the part of this Government.

If the Cuban crop reaches 5,500,000 tons, the exportable surplus will be about 4,500,000 tons, of which we might reasonably expect to retain two-thirds. This would give the United States in the neighborhood of 90 pounds of sugar, raw value, per capita, or approximately 87 percent of its normal prewar usage, and at the same time permit most of the countries of continental Europe to raise their consumption to about 70 percent of their low prewar levels. Such a division would correspond roughly to the prewar distribution of the Cuban crop between the United States and other foreign countries, and although it would permit a considerably higher consumption rate here than in most other importing countries, I believe that it might be acceptable to other members of the IEFEC.

If stocks which have been reported to exist in Java should become available for allocation this year the quantities allocated to European claimants out of Cuba could be replaced by Javanese sugar, and the allocation to the United States proportionately increased. I do not think we should assume at this time, however, that any large proportion of the requirements of foreign claimants can be met from this source.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. CLAYTON,

Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.

MR. LILIENTHAL'S CREED OF DEMOCRACY

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, a few days ago in a hearing before the appropriate Senate committee, Mr. David E. Lilienthal uttered certain words which, in my estimation, should and will become immortal in American literature. I ask unanimous consent to have published in the body of the RECORD a portion of his testimony as printed in the Washington Star of night before last in which he discusses his conceptions and understandings of the relationship between democracy and the individual. I would that every school child in America might study that great statement even as the Gettysburg Address is studied.

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

LILIENTHAL STATES HIS CREED AS A DEMOCRATIC AMERICAN

(David E. Lilienthal, nominated to be Chairman of this country's Atomic Energy Commission, yesterday gave the Senate Atomic Energy Committee his views of democracy in a fervent statement in which he also made an unequivocal denunciation of communism. Following is the transcript of that portion of his testimony which replies to a question of Senator McKELLAR, Democrat, of Tennessee: "What about your views on communistic doctrine?")

This I do carry in my head, Senator. I will do my best to make it clear. My convictions are not so much concerned with what I am against as what I am for; and that excludes a lot of things automatically.

Traditionally, democracy has been an affirmative doctrine rather than merely a negative one.

I believe—and I so conceive the Constitution of the United States to rest upon—does religion—the fundamental proposition

of the integrity of the individual; and that all government and all private institutions must be designed to promote and to protect and defend the integrity and the dignity of the individual; that that is the essential meaning of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as it is essentially the meaning of religion.

BASIC UNIT OF COMMUNISM

Any form of the government, therefore, and any other institutions which make men means rather than ends; which exalt the state or any other institutions above the importance of men, which place arbitrary power over men as a fundamental tenet of government or any other institutions, are contrary to that conception, and therefore I am deeply opposed to them.

The communistic philosophy as well as the communistic form of government fall within this category, for their fundamental tenet is quite to the contrary. The fundamental tenet of communism is that the state is an end in itself and that, therefore, the powers which the state exercise over the individual are without any ethical standard to limit them.

That I deeply disbelieve.

It is very easy simply to say one is not a Communist. And, of course, if my record requires me to state that very affirmatively, then it is a great disappointment to me. It is very easy to talk about being against communism. It is equally important to believe those things which provide a satisfying and effective alternative. Democracy is that satisfying affirmative alternative.

Its hope in the world is that it is an affirmative belief, rather than being simply a belief against something else and nothing more.

One of the tenets of democracy that grow out of this central core of a belief that the individual comes first, that all men are the children of God, and their personalities are therefore sacred, carries with it a great belief in civil liberties and their protection, and a repugnance to anyone who would steal from a human being that which is most precious to him—his good name—either by impugning things to him by innuendo or by insinuations. And it is especially an unhappy circumstance that occasionally that is done in the name of democracy. This I think can tear our country apart and destroy it if we carry it further.

I deeply believe in the capacity of democracy to surmount any trials that may lie ahead, provided only we practice it in our daily lives. And among the things we must practice is that while we seek fervently to ferret out the subversive and antidemocratic forces in the country, we do not at the same time, by hysteria, by resort to innuendo, and smears, and other unfortunate tactics, besmirch the very cause that we believe in, and cause a separation among our people, cause one group and one individual to hate another based on mere attacks, mere unsubstantiated attacks upon their loyalty.

I want also to add that part of my conviction is based on my training as an Anglo-American common lawyer. It is the very basis and the great heritage of the English peoples to this country which we have maintained, that the strictest rules of credibility of witnesses and of the avoidance of hearsay and gossip shall be excluded in courts of justice.

And that, too, is an essential of our democracy. And whether by administrative agencies acting arbitrarily against business organizations, or whether by investigating activities of the legislative branches, whenever those principles of the protection of an individual and his good name against besmirchment by gossip, hearsay, and the statements of witnesses who are not subject to cross-examination, then, too, we have failed in carrying forward our ideals in respect to democracy. That I deeply believe.

(Senator McMAHON, Democrat, of Connecticut. Mr. Lilienthal, I want to congratulate you on that statement as a statement of, in my opinion, a very real American.)

Mr. Lilienthal later: There are always witch hunters and people who will gladly defame and assassinate the character of others without responsibility. That is why we have a system of law. And that is why we have courts, and that is why we have rules of evidence. I will be very glad to be lynched if, in the process of that lynching, this lesson about what our history means is learned, and what the history of the common law means in the terms of protection of the individual citizen against irresponsible charges of witch hunters.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

MR. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, at the session of the Senate on last Wednesday, the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], according to the RECORD, made this statement:

During the past week, Republican Senators HICKENLOOPER, KNOWLAND, and VANDENBERG insisted, in hearings on the confirmation of the Atomic Energy Commissioners, that the military be allowed to sit in on every session of the Commission in such a way that it would virtually become an integral part of the Commission. Their insistence suggests the reversal of the decision duly made by the President and the Congress that, true to the traditions of our Government, the civil authority shall always be superior to the military.

Mr. President, I do not speak in behalf of the other two Senators, who are perfectly able to speak for themselves, but, in the interest of accuracy I may say that that statement with regard to me has no foundation in fact, and the record does not bear it out in any scintilla.

I may also say that it is my definite impression that neither the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] who was mentioned in the statement, nor the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], who was likewise mentioned, gave any such final implication in their questioning or in their attitude.

I may say further that I have always supported the civilian control of atomic energy. I shall continue to support the civilian control of atomic energy. I make this statement in the interest of accuracy and truth.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

MR. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

MR. BARKLEY. Are we still in the morning hour?

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is still proceeding in the morning hour.

MR. BARKLEY. I call for the regular order.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order was called for.

The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution adopted by the City Council of the City of Cambridge, Mass., relating to

development and control of atomic energy; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. WHITE:

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit any increases in rent ceilings; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LANGER:

A resolution adopted by the Indian Hill Local of the McKenzie County (N. Dak.) Farmers' Union, relating to the Rural Electrification Administration; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. McMAHON:

A resolution adopted by the Council of the American Library Association, in conference assembled at Chicago, Ill., relating to the development and control of atomic energy; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

REMOVAL OF CONTROLS ON SUGAR

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD, Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois relating to the removal of all controls on sugar used for home consumption and for industrial purposes.

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

Senate Joint Resolution 4

Whereas the housewives of America have patiently and patriotically exercised during the period of hostilities and for more than a year since the cessation of hostilities, the strictest economy in the use and consumption of sugar as a part of their contribution to the war effort; and

Whereas sugar is indispensable for a well-balanced American diet, and housewives cannot prepare satisfactory meals without an adequate supply of sugar; and

Whereas the waste resulting from the lack of sufficient means of preserving foodstuffs through the scarcity of canning sugar can no longer be justified, since this Nation has not been at war for the past 18 months; and

Whereas Illinois, in common with other great agricultural States, produces many crops which require sugar for preservation, such as fruits, berries, and vegetables; and

Whereas in the past year losses in these products, because of the limited sugar available, have been estimated at several millions of dollars; and

Whereas the absence of sugar for canning purposes has caused thousands of tons of fruit to spoil, thereby depriving American families of a much-needed food, and has caused hardships and financial losses in many farming and canning communities; and

Whereas labor in the food-processing industry has been without work because of the sugar shortage; and

Whereas in 1946 the sugar under the direct control of the United States increased by more than one-half million tons and no portion of this increase was made available to the American people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States of America is hereby requested to provide by law for an immediate decontrol of sugar for home consumption, and for industrial use; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress is requested to remove all control from the production, processing, distribution, rationing, sale, and importation of sugar without further delay; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary of state to each of the Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of Illinois, and to each of the United States Senators from Illinois, and to the President of the United States.

Adopted by the senate, January 13, 1947.

HUGH W. CROSS,
President of the Senate.

EDWARD H. ALEXANDER,
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house of representatives, January 28, 1947.

HUGH GREEN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRED W. RUEGG,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SCHICK GENERAL HOSPITAL, CLINTON,
IOWA

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD House Resolution No. 23, adopted by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relating to the restoration of Schick General Hospital, Clinton, Iowa, as a medical institution devoted to assistance of the Nation's war veterans.

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

House Resolution 23

Whereas numerous war veterans residing in eastern Iowa and western Illinois are urgently in need of hospitalization; and

Whereas the facilities of the hospitals which the Veterans' Administration now maintains at Hines, Ill., and Des Moines, Iowa, are barely able to take care of applicants from the Chicago and Des Moines areas; and

Whereas there now exists in the city of Clinton, Iowa, a group of buildings which during the war were used as Schick General Hospital; and

Whereas these buildings are admirably equipped to house a modern veterans' hospital; and

Whereas the United States Veterans' Administration has been deaf to the plea that Schick General Hospital be reconverted into a veterans' hospital and has persisted in its policy of building new hospitals in localities where the need is not nearly so great; and

Whereas the Veterans' Administration has advanced no sound reasons for its failure to remedy this unfortunate situation: Therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we urge the Congress of the United States to take such immediate action as will cause the Veterans' Administration to reverse its present position and that will insure the prompt restoration of Schick General Hospital as a medical institution devoted to assistance of the Nation's war veterans; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be prepared and forwarded by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, Gen. Omar Bradley, the Honorable SCOTT LUCAS, the Honorable C. WAYLAND BROOKS, and to the 26 Representatives of the State of Illinois in the Eightieth Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the house of representatives, January 28, 1947.

HUGH GREEN,
Speaker of the House.
FRED W. RUEGG,
Clerk of the House.

REDUCTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES AND TAXES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter I have received from Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Harsha, of Topeka, urging the elimination of unnecessary employees and reduction of superfluous expenditures. I am receiving many letters like this.

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

TOPEKA, KANS., February 1, 1947.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CAPPER: According to newspaper and radio reports there seems to be a decided weakening of the Republican position in regard to elimination of unnecessary employees and reduction of the superfluous expenses in order that a real saving may be made in our Government expenditures. We hope that you will use your good offices in securing real economy in our spending to the end of reducing our terrific national debt and reduce our taxes at least 20 percent, as promised in the recent election. Of course, we take it for granted that the Congress will balance the budget, as it is our faith in the Republican Party to accomplish both economy and financial stability.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. HARSHA.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, at the instance of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], chairman of the Committee on Finance, and in his name, I report favorably without amendment the following bills:

S. 132. A bill to relieve collectors of customs of liability for failure to collect certain special tonnage duties and light money, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 20);

H. R. 1030. A bill to continue in effect certain war excise-tax rates, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 21); and

H. R. 1353. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended (Rept. No. 22).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The reports will be received, and the bills will be placed on the calendar.

REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BY WIRE AND RADIO (S. REPT. NO. 19)

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I have today filed a report on the investigation of international communications by wire and radio. In compliance with the Reorganization Act, which contemplates the cessation of special committees, the report officially winds up the work of a special subcommittee authorized by the Senate 3 years ago. The study of international communications, however, will continue by the new Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce as one of its multiple functions.

The report makes several points and recommendations which I desire briefly to call to the attention of the Senate.

In the first place, it recommends that legislation be enacted either removing the present requirement that the Western Union Co. dispose of its cables or

provide for permissive consolidation of international communication companies, so that the Western Union cables may be taken over by such a consolidation.

I should like to explain to the Senate that when the Congress enacted the legislation under which the Postal Telegraph Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. were merged it was provided that the merged carrier must divest itself of international operations. In the case of Western Union it meant the divesting of that company's trans-Atlantic cables. As a result, the company has been conducting its international communications from year to year by permission of the Federal Communications Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Chair may interrupt the Senator at this point, the regular order has been called for by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and, in the opinion of the Chair, under the rule, general discussion of the committee report would not be in order in the morning hour.

Mr. McFARLAND. I understood I could discuss the matter for 5 minutes, and I would certainly conclude within that time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The 5-minute rule applies only when the calendar is being considered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Arizona be permitted to conclude his remarks, inasmuch as he has already begun them.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may continue.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the Senator from Kentucky.

The requirement placed on the Western Union to which I have just adverted has worked a hardship upon that company, for the reason that it could not plan ahead. It does not know whether to proceed and expand its international business and go out after business; it does not know what it can do. It cannot sell its cables, because under the existing situation of uncertainty as to policy there is no customer for them. Meanwhile it is under a legal compulsion to divest itself of its cable business. So this carrier is in the situation I have described, and Congress should do something about it.

The second point is the necessity for legislation removing the present requirement of a 20 percent below normal rate for transmission of Government telegrams. The Western Union is not alone the only private business required to render service to the Government at a discount but also the only communications company left which has to transmit communications at a lesser rate for the Government than for private enterprise. This entails a hardship to the Western Union, which has been experiencing difficult problems. It has competition from the subsidized air mail, and competition from the telephone companies. Last year the Congress removed the special

land-grant rate for the railroads, and several years ago the committee recommended that the differential which affects the Western Union Co. be removed. The legislation which permitted the domestic merger provided for the removal of the special rate for Government, but the provision was eliminated in the other House. I personally feel that the financial condition of the Western Union at this time demands that this differential be removed.

A third point which I should like to call to the attention of the Senate relates to what has taken place since the end of the war to the airway communications system, and the superb world-wide communications system generally built up by the Army and the Navy. The report treats of this matter in some detail. I had hoped, and many other members of our committee had hoped, that the Federal Government would establish a policy whereby these communications systems, or a part of them, the part that is not needed for the Army or the Navy, might be utilized by a private company or companies. The fact that our Government has not established an over-all permanent international communications policy has permitted these magnificent communications systems, which, I reiterate, were the best in the world, to disintegrate. It is nothing uncommon to find equipment, valued at several thousand dollars, in China or north Africa being used for a table in a hut, for instance. We turned over much of our communications equipment, as we did other equipment, to foreign governments and what was not turned over was stolen.

I call the attention of the Senate to the recommendation made by the committee that a permanent policy on international communications be established by our Government.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the RECORD following my remarks, as a part of my remarks.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the report (S. Rept. 19) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The investigation of international communications by wire and radio was initially authorized by Senate Resolution 187 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to on October 19, 1943, which directed the then Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to carry on such a study and make reports to the Senate. A subcommittee, consisting of Senators Wheeler, Hill, McFarland, White, and Austin, was appointed, under whose authority a staff began to gather pertinent data. The study was continued under authority of Senate Resolution 268 of the Seventy-eighth Congress and Senate Resolution 24 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and membership of the subcommittee was revised and enlarged to include Senators Wheeler, Johnson of Colorado, McFarland, Briggs, White, Austin, Hawkes, and Capehart.

On July 31 (legislative day, July 29), 1946, the committee filed a report (S. Rept. No. 1907) which detailed work that had been done to that time, calling attention to extensive hearings that had been held, the fact

that some members of the subcommittee had made on-the-spot surveys of military and nonmilitary communications in Europe, the Near East, and northern Africa, and recommended the adoption by the Government, acting through the State Department, of a comprehensive, over-all Government communications policy as a necessary prerequisite to the formulation of legislation. It is recommended that Senate Report No. 1907 be read in conjunction with this report.

The responsibilities of the Congress, and its cognizant committees, with respect to this international communications problem of the United States is by no means concluded. On the contrary, the end of the war has served only to aggravate the basic problems and they have become complicated by the intrusion of such directly connected communications matters as those involving navigational aids to aviation, in itself a major problem of tremendous proportions if world-wide aviation commerce is to make progress. But the reorganization of Senate committees and the expiration of the authority of the Senate resolution under which your committee carried on this study makes it desirable that the committee file a concluding report with the Senate, summarizing what it has done and detailing such conclusions as are proper at this time.

The committee deems it important to add that neither the filing of this report nor the expiration of the authority of the subcommittee under the Senate resolution means that the problem is solved or the study concluded. It merely signals the taking over of this entire problem by the committee as part of its enlarged function.

As a prelude to its report, the committee desires to call particular attention to the following paragraphs from the interim report (S. Rept. No. 1907) submitted on July 31, 1946:

"Senate Resolution 187 was introduced by Senators Wheeler, White, and McFarland. Its introduction and the need for a study of international communications grew directly out of the enactment of the so-called Domestic Merger Act (Public Law 4, 78th Cong.). That act made possible the merger of domestic telegraph companies. During consideration of this legislation members of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, who were dealing with the communications problem, became particularly concerned with the situation that faced this country in the field of international communications. The merger of domestic telegraph companies was designed to greatly strengthen and improve communications by wire and radio within the continental United States. The second phase of the problem was to find ways and means of similarly strengthening and improving the service of American communications carriers doing business throughout the world. * * *

"Because little original data was available to the committee, its staff began the task of assembling pertinent information with respect to this problem. The committee learned, during consideration of the legislation which became the Domestic Merger Act, that United States carriers in the international field operated under serious disadvantages in many foreign lands. * * * Because of the requirements that exist in many places in the world of transferring American communications to foreign carriers for ultimate delivery, messages originating within the United States are not always within the complete control of the American carrier from the point of origin to the point of delivery. Such a condition fails to afford American users of international communications the best or most satisfactory service in peacetime; in times of war such conditions are untenable for any sovereign Nation and particularly so for a Nation whose interests have become world-wide in scope.

"The committee, working in close cooperation with several executive departments of the Government on this problem, realized that no final or conclusive action could be taken during the war. While hostilities continued, temporary arrangements of many kinds to implement international communications were set up and carried on. The War Department established a far-flung system of communications which linked together military outposts and air bases all over the earth. This system, established at high cost to the American taxpayer, gave visual and concrete evidence of what a single, well integrated, closely coordinated, and effectively directed international communications enterprise could accomplish. The Navy Department added to its already extensive world-wide communications service and as a result our naval vessels and shore establishments all over the world were also effectively linked together. To these two services was added the expanded and effectively operated facilities of our own American communications carriers engaged in international traffic. It should be noted, however, that all of these services were made effective only because this Nation was engaged in a world-wide war and our allies willingly extended every aid and facility in knitting together such a world-wide communications service. The end of the war modified and changed this idyllic picture. While one international conference has been held looking to improvement in American international communications facilities, the basic problem remains unchanged.

"Following the assembling of a great deal of original data and conferences between members of the committee and representatives of the State, War, and Navy Departments (the three agencies of government most interested in and most concerned with international communications), the committee began hearings on the general subject of international communications. Those hearings covered a period of nearly a month in March and April of 1945. Nine witnesses, all representatives of Government departments, appeared before the committee to present their views and the views of their agencies and departments. These witnesses included Mr. W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Francis C. de Wolf, Chief of the Telecommunications Division of the Department of State; the Honorable James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; Rear Adm. Joseph R. Redman, Director of Naval Communications; Chairman Paul A. Porter, of the Federal Communications Commission; Maj. Gen. Harry C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer of the War Department; Brig. Gen. H. M. McClelland, air communications officer of the Army Air Forces; and Mr. Charles I. Stanton, Deputy Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The hearings comprise two volumes of 574 pages and together with maps, charts, tables, and other valuable exhibits afford the most current and reliable information on the subject of international communications presently available.

"It should be noted here, however, that these hearings are by no means complete nor do they represent views and opinions of all authoritative sources on this subject. The committee limited the first phase of its hearings to the representatives of the Government departments, desiring to obtain a well-rounded and over-all viewpoint from the Government agencies prior to determining for the record the viewpoints of the representatives of the American carriers in the international field. During the course of the hearings it became obvious that the affected Government departments were not of one mind with respect to the policy that should be laid down by this Government to govern American international communications. There was no disagreement over one fundamental fact—American international communications stood in need of improvement from the standpoint of better, faster, cheaper,

and more comprehensive service in the interests of American commercial, diplomatic, and military needs. There was a divergence of opinion among those witnesses who testified as to how this objective could and should be accomplished.

"The lack of a concerted and unified view among the Government departments led to a decision by the committee to continue its investigation and study but to hold in temporary abeyance further hearings until such time as the executive departments had reached a definitive agreement regarding American policy on international communications. Prior to and during the hearings, the executive had constituted an interdepartmental committee to study the problem and make recommendations to the President on this subject. During the hearings the committee learned that this interdepartmental committee had failed to reach complete agreement. The committee was informed that further efforts would be made by the Government departments to arrive at a concerted view which would represent departmental policy on this subject and which would then be transmitted to the Congress for its consideration in evolving legislation affecting the entire problem."

Members of the committee, aware of the extensive, far-flung network of Army and Navy communications, were concerned with what disposition would be made of these installations and systems after the war ended. Those who had studied the situation believed that a way could be found through which these modern and expensive installations could be used to build up an American-owned world-wide communications system in peacetime. A similar belief was held in some military quarters, and it was deemed desirable that the committee see at first hand the extent and scope of American world-wide communications.

A twofold purpose governed the decision to undertake a survey: (1) To see at first hand the equipment needed for, and the operation of, an integrated world-wide communications system completely within the ownership, control, and administration of the United States; and (2) to determine what part, if any, of such an integrated modern system could be fitted into a peacetime international communications system owned and operated by citizens of this country.

In May 1945 the committee was invited by the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Forrestal), with the approval and active assistance of the War Department, to make a survey of the military communications installations which had been established in Europe, the Near East, and north Africa. Subsequently, a member of the committee (Senator McFARLAND) had an opportunity to make similar surveys of communications installations and operations in key gateway cities within the continental United States as well as throughout the Caribbean area, Alaska, and the entire Pacific, including Hawaii, Johnston Island, Kwajalein, Guam, Tinian, Saipan, Iwo Jima; Tokyo and Japan generally; Shanghai, Tsientsin, Tsingtao, and Peiping, China; Okinawa; Manila; Darwin, Brisbane, and Sydney, Australia; New Caledonia, Fiji, and Canton Islands.

The committee believes it is important to point out that when World War II ended, the United States had under its control a world-girdling wire and radio communications system such as had theretofore been wistfully conceived only in rather imaginative plans. It was the last word in modernity, and it performed superbly under all sorts of conditions. Communication between Washington and the most remote places in India, China, Japan, Africa, the Near East, and in most of Europe was almost instantaneous and teletype conversations could be carried on with the same facility that an American manufacturing

plant communicates with its branch offices in the United States. No other nation had, or has, the technique, the equipment, and the know-how to do what the United States did in building and operating that system.

Nor was this vast system valuable alone for ordinary administrative and command communications. The war brought with it an unprecedented and wholly unforeseen rapid development in world-wide aviation. American-built planes, flown by American crews, were flying the world. Personnel and cargo were being carried to every quarter of the globe. Engines and competent crews alone are not enough for scheduled air transport. Safe flying, safe for the passengers and crew, is impossible without adequate navigational aids. These include the communications to get the plane off the ground, weather information, en route information, and the means to find the destination and land there despite weather conditions. The military services, aided by the brains and know-how of the best technical experts in America, developed electronic aids which made world-wide flying reasonably safe in wartime. The United States Government built not only air fields all over the world but likewise installed every modern electronic device available to insure steady, uninterrupted flights.

Thus, at war's end, there existed two vast communications operations: one linking together widely scattered airports and making air transport between them relatively safe; the second a practical commercial communications service operated by the Army Signal Corps, serving our military and diplomatic units all over the world and capable of handling tremendous message loads. Both were built and operated at tremendous cost to the American taxpayer.

What happened to the airways communications? The Army and Navy were demobilized rapidly. Trained personnel, the most critical item which takes longest to procure, returned to civilian life. Airports into which this country had poured millions of dollars in construction were returned to the nations in whose lands they were built, frequently without agreements of any kind for their further maintenance or operation on standards comparable to wartime standards, or even any agreements at all. In some cases, after the war, American-flag-line air transports were not even granted landing privileges on airports which American brains and blood and dollars had built. Valuable communications equipment was declared surplus, stacked in surplus yards, stolen, disappeared, and not infrequently could be found serving as a table or some other household item in a Bedouin's tent in the desert. A large part of the superlative airways communications service in Europe, in north Africa, in the Near East, and particularly in the South Pacific areas, disintegrated, and the existing situation is such that qualified witnesses, for example, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, term flying in the Far East and in the Pacific hazardous or unsafe in comparison with the comparative safety of wartime. Even the transport arms of the Army and Navy are seriously hampered by the present communications situation. And while the accident rate for both commercial and military transport flying has steadily decreased in recent years, the recent upsurge in major accidents is directly traceable to a lack of, or an inadequate number and type of, communication aids to navigation.

This brief summary of the disintegration that has taken place in the communications facilities for airways is being rapidly paralleled in the magnificent communications network operated by the Army Communications Service, which coupled with the Naval Communications Service, makes possible this world-girdling communications network. Brought into being within 18 months after the outbreak of the war, it gave this country for the first time in its history the kind of

communications network that is dreamed about. The brains and ability and know-how of every American communications carrier and communications equipment manufacturer went into the building and maintenance of that system. But, as in the case of airways communications, rapid demobilization of trained personnel, evacuation from bases and areas all over the world where communications equipment was installed and maintained, fiscal retrenchment, and the lessening need by the military for such a world-wide service are the principal factors in the break-up of this network of communications.

It must be remembered, as has been pointed out in earlier reports by the committee, that except for the period of the war, the United States never has had a world-wide communications service available to American patrons which insured the delivery of diplomatic, military, or commercial messages through its own services to every point of destination and at rates as low as those available to nationals of other nations. This is not the fault of American commercial carriers doing business in the international field; in equipment, methods, initiative, and all-around ability they surpass the world. For example, the British communications monopoly, Cables & Wireless, whose major installations and methods of operation the committee surveyed in such key places as London and Malta, by comparison, employs equipment and methods fully a quarter of a century behind those of the major American carriers. But the fact remains that the British combine, through Empire preferences and other arrangements, has been for years, and remains today, a world-circling communications network whose services must be employed to get messages into many, many places in the world. As a single company operating throughout the world and partly owned by the Government (recently it has been nationalized and will be wholly owned by the Government) the British Government has pushed it into a preeminent place in world-wide communications. Moreover, its users anywhere in the British Commonwealth of Nations enjoy a preferential Empire rate against which competition is difficult.

Before World War II, except for Navy ship-shore and to a more limited degree shore-shore, and except for limited Army communications within the continental United States and to certain Territorial possessions, the diplomatic, military, and commercial communications of the United States and its citizens were subject to the economic and political influences of competing governments and their agencies.

This committee had previously expressed the hope (S. Rept. No. 1907, 79th Cong.) before the disintegration of war-built communications had gone too far that the United States acting through the State Department, would have evolved and promulgated an American communications policy for the guidance of American communication companies; it had hoped that the creation of a second interdepartmental committee on communications would lead to unified agreement among the various departments and agencies of Government which have heretofore expressed conflicting opinions before this committee as to what should be American communications policy.

This committee believed that promulgation of such a policy was desirable and necessary so that our own American communications companies could be guided in their future plans, not alone with respect to competition between themselves as against foreign communication services, but likewise with respect to what American users of international communications services may expect in the way of rates and practices which directly affect the freer exchange of news and information between nations.

This committee also had hoped that even before the formulation of such a policy and

while our Government still enjoyed the prestige and affection that its contribution toward winning the war had given the United States among the nations of the world, thought would have been given and action taken toward working out mutually satisfactory arrangements or temporary agreements with many foreign powers for the continued maintenance and operation in certain areas, either by us or by them, of both airways communications and commercial communications installations and service.

Unfortunately, this policy was not followed. Instead of seizing opportunities which appeared to have been available, it will now be necessary, in most cases, to begin all over again, relying on our bargaining ability in international conferences. Our record of accomplishments in such conferences in both the communication and aviation spheres has not yet been marked with outstanding success.

The committee has carried out the function assigned it by the Senate. It has surveyed extensive communications installations throughout the world. It has held hearings, which though incomplete from the standpoint of finally evolving a legislative policy, has, nevertheless, brought up to date the most authoritative body of data bearing on the subject of American international communications. In the 3 1/4 years since the study was authorized by the Senate, the committee has expended \$14,555.16 of the \$15,000 appropriated for the work, this expenditure including salaries for staff. The surveys of communications installations, the hearings, and the study generally has armed members of the committee with valuable information on the broad general subject of international communications and their importance to the diplomatic, military, and economic welfare of the Nation.

The committee deems it important to point out that the study here reported on grew out of the legislative preparation of the bill which became the Domestic Merger Act, permitting the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. In its original form that legislation, carrying out the recommendations of an earlier report by this committee, would have permitted a similar merger of American carriers operating in the international field, but barred the creation of a single over-all communications carrier operating both in the domestic and international fields. The provision permitting a merger of international carriers was dropped at the specific request of the Navy Department, and other agencies of Government. These agencies, faced at that time with the exigencies of defense preparations, felt they did not have the time to devote to a study of so important a problem, and asked that it be deferred until such time as their views could be worked out.

The removal of the international merger provision has worked an injustice on the Western Union Telegraph Co., the sole remaining domestic carrier which subsequently absorbed the Postal Telegraph Co. The Domestic Merger Act specifically prevented the merged domestic carrier from engaging in international business and conversely, any merged international carrier from engaging in domestic business. Because the law as finally enacted did not permit merger of international carriers, the Western Union Co. has found itself in the anomalous position of not being able to dispose of its extensive trans-Atlantic cables and has continued to operate them under special permit of the Federal Communications Commission, which has been renewed from time to time, until some final solution of the merger question is made by the Congress. It is neither a sound nor a healthy situation for a corporation to operate a phase of its business under a law which provides that it must eventually dispose of that phase of its business, but meanwhile must continue to operate it. Obviously,

the corporation does not know whether it should make improvements in its cable lines, aggressively seek new business and attempt to build up its international business, or assume that eventually it must dispose of this operation and do little about it.

Meanwhile the company has faced tremendously increased operating costs, due to retroactive wage decisions and increased wages. It has been granted rate increases by the Federal Communications Commission, but its ability to carry on and furnish a first-class communications service to American users is further hampered by this legislative anomaly.

This company is likewise suffering an additional discrimination in the way of special rates for Government business. The special rate for Government messages was a requirement of the 1866 Post Roads Act, as amended, under which the company was granted certain rights-of-way over public lands. A provision which would have removed the special rate to Government was eliminated from the Domestic Merger Act when that bill was in conference. The committee, however, desires to point out that this company is the only private business in America which is required to furnish service to the Government at a lower rate than to other patrons. The Congress last year eliminated the special land-grant rates for railroad haulage of Government supplies and personnel, and no other communications carrier is required to grant the Government a special rate.

The committee believes that in fairness to the Western Union and in the interest of strengthening this domestic communications company so that it can offer a better service to American users, the Congress should (a) either eliminate from the law the provision which prevents the Western Union Co. from carrying on fully and freely its international business by cable, or expedite legislation providing for merger of international carriers so that the cables may be transferred to such a carrier, and (b) eliminate the prevailing special rate to Government as an incongruity not required of any other private business.

The committee also looks forward with a great deal of anticipation to a report on international communications which is expected from the interdepartmental committee. It recognizes that while the primary duty of laying down a legislative policy in this field devolves upon the Congress, it is of the greatest importance that the Congress have before it the views of the interested and affected Government departments and agencies, and that these views be unified, so that they represent a broad policy determination on this vitally important communications problem. The committee believes that the more than 3 years that have elapsed since this study was undertaken has afforded ample time for the Government agencies concerned to reach agreement on what should be this Nation's international communications policy. The committee itself has made clear, in earlier reports, that permissive consolidation of carriers and careful frequency allocation standards are prime legislative requisites.

The committee believes that with the cooperation and assistance of the agencies of Government concerned with the problem, a permanent solution can be and should be worked out as rapidly as possible. The committee reiterates the final paragraph of its interim report of July 31, 1946:

"The committee trusts that with the advent of the Eightieth Congress it will have the benefit of the Executive's view on American international communications policy and that the policy so presented will have the approval and support of all of the interested Government departments and agencies. With such a recommendation before the Congress, the committee is of the opinion that further hearings, during which the viewpoint of the carrier representatives will be heard, can be expedited and the Congress

presented with a definitive legislative proposal which would strengthen and improve international communications service all over the world, with the object of making cheaper and more readily available American news to all other countries and their news to America; cheapening, speeding, and affording greater and more secure communications to American commercial interests and making more secure and complete American diplomatic and military communications."

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 524. A bill to authorize the Department of Agriculture to receive contributions from foreign governments to help defray the expenses of its work in cooperating with foreign governments in furthering the interchange of knowledge and skills between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. THOMAS of Utah introduced Senate bill 525, to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, to advance the national health and welfare, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. SMITH (for himself, Mr. CORDON, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. FULBRIGHT) introduced Senate bill 526, to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JENNER:

S. 527. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. MURRAY (for himself and Mr. WAGNER):

S. 528. A bill to continue rent control until June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 529. A bill for the relief of Wilma E. Baker; and

S. 530. A bill to provide for reasonable attorneys' fees in the case of any suit by or against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 531. A bill to amend sections 112 and 113 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

S. 532. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 533. A bill for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. WILEY introduced Senate bill 534, to authorize additional allowances of good time and the payment of compensation to prison inmates performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McMAHON:

S. 535. A bill for the relief of Adelbert E. Tuller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 536. A bill to provide for the holding of a special election by the members of the electoral college to fill vacancies caused by the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 537. A bill for the relief of Earl M. Semingsen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 538. A bill for the relief of Carleton Cummings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to authorize the San Carlos irrigation and drainage district, Arizona, to drill, equip, and acquire wells for use on the San Carlos irrigation project; to the Committee on Public Lands.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill creating a National Science Foundation, which is similar to the bill passed by the Senate last year. I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by me in connection with the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill introduced by the Senator from Utah will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 525) to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, to secure the national defense, to advance the national health and welfare, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. THOMAS of Utah, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The statement presented by Mr. THOMAS of Utah was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR ELBERT D. THOMAS, OF UTAH, ON THE INTRODUCTION OF A BILL CREATING A NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Mr. President, in the last session of Congress the Senate passed a bill creating a National Science Foundation for the purpose of providing Federal assistance on a peacetime basis to fundamental scientific research and training. This bill which had been sponsored by Senators KILGORE, MAGNUSON, SALTONSTALL, FERGUSON, JOHNSON of Colorado, PEPPER, FULBRIGHT, and myself, embodied the results of extensive Senate study and debate, and had the endorsement of the principal educational and scientific groups of the country. Because the House failed to act on this bill the Seventy-ninth Congress did not enact much-needed comprehensive scientific legislation.

Many persons who have followed the development of science in this country and abroad believe that the Eightieth Congress should act promptly to create a National Science Foundation such as that favored by the Senate in the last session of Congress. At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Boston this past December the representatives of the principal scientific groups of the country expressed themselves to this effect.

As the former chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee which reported this bill favorably in the last Congress and as a member of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which I assume will have jurisdiction over this legislation in the new Congress, I am today reintroducing this bill in the form that it passed the Senate on July 3 of last year. It is, of course, clearly understood that I do not consider the bill as now reintroduced a final document, but rather the appropriate starting point for speedy and effective consideration of legislation in the new Congress. I personally feel

that support to the social sciences which was dropped from the committee bill by the Senate should be reinstated.

Many other Senators have been interested and, in fact, have worked tirelessly in perfecting this bill. In view of this fact I ask unanimous consent that other Senators may be permitted to officially join in sponsoring this bill and that their names be added upon my submitting them to the Senate. I also ask unanimous consent for a brief extension of my remarks at this point for the purpose of further describing its purposes and status.

The Senate bill—S. 1850—which in the last Congress had been perfected after many months of active study and hearings provided Federal assistance on a peacetime basis for scientific scholarships and fellowships, and for scientific research, including fundamental research generally, and applied research in health and medicine and national defense. These functions were favored by the Senate only after exhaustive evidence provided by its own Military Affairs Committee and the Office of Scientific Research and Development showed that existing Government and private arrangements could not support the needs of an advanced industrial nation like our own.

Another purpose of the bill was the creation of a central Federal scientific agency which would have general oversight over the numerous scientific activities already supported by the Federal Government. It is believed that this coordinating feature would increase the effectiveness of Federal scientific research and either yield an outright financial economy or give us better scientific work for the same money.

At the present time some of the activities contemplated by the National Science Foundation bill are being carried out on a temporary basis while other needed functions are not being met at all. The War and Navy Departments are carrying on vast programs of military research, including the support of fundamental research programs, in the amount of about \$100,000,000 annually. The military departments have publicly stated, and it is generally agreed, that these fundamental research projects should be administered on a permanent basis by a civilian agency such as the proposed National Science Foundation. Scientific scholarships and fellowships, financial aid for research in health and medicine, and support for many important types of fundamental research are still not available.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bipartisan bill covering the vitally important subject of research in the fundamental sciences.

In preparing the bill we have considered carefully the debates last year on S. 1850, and we have tried in this bill to meet the objections made to the bill passed by the Senate last year, which was rejected by the House.

We have conferred with many scientists particularly interested in this subject—and, in particular, Dr. Conant, president of Harvard University; Dr. Smyth, of Princeton, the author of the atomic-energy report; and Dr. Vannevar Bush, who was the directing head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

In introducing this bill, we are doing so with the feeling we are taking a right

course in simplifying the procedure and in turning over the whole responsibility of this scientific-research program to a foundation of scientists who will be appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate.

This foundation of eminent scientists is given a free hand by the bill to develop the policies of scientific research in the United States, and to discover and train promising young scientists, with financial aid from the Federal Government.

I make this brief statement in introducing the bill in order to emphasize its bipartisan character. I also desire to reemphasize that the general approach of the bill, with its emphasis on basic science as contrasted with applied science, has the approval of leading scientists of the country in the fields of both basic and applied science.

If passed, the bill will be known as the National Science Foundation Act of 1947.

The bill (S. 526) to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. SMITH (for himself, Mr. CORDON, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. MAGNUSON, and Mr. FULBRIGHT), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

TIME ALLOWANCES AND COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN PRISON INMATES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to authorize additional allowances of good time and the payment of compensation to prison inmates performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services. The bill has been drafted by the Attorney General of the United States, and I introduce it at his request. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed in the RECORD, together with a letter addressed to me from the Attorney General, dated February 5, 1947.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill introduced by the Senator from Wisconsin will be received, and, without objection, the bill and letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 534) to authorize additional allowances of good time and the payment of compensation to prison inmates performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services, introduced by Mr. WILEY, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the discretion of the Attorney General and under rules and regulations promulgated by him:

(a) The additional deductions from sentences of prisoners employed in industries or camps authorized by section 8 of the act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391, 18 U. S. C. 744h), may be extended to prisoners performing exceptionally meritorious or outstanding services in institutional operations; and

(b) The Prison Industries Fund, established by section 4 of the act of June 23, 1934 (48 Stat. 1211, 18 U. S. C. 744-1), may be employed in paying compensation to such prisoners.

The letter presented by Mr. WILEY is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., February 5, 1947.
Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I desire to draw your attention to a discriminatory feature of existing law relating to the employment of Federal prisoners.

Under existing law, Federal prisoners may be compensated if they are employed in a Federal prison industry (18 U. S. C. 744f). Such prisoners may also receive reductions in their sentences for such employment (18 U. S. C. 744h). On the other hand, prisoners who are not assigned to industries but who do maintenance work in the Federal institution in which they are incarcerated receive no compensation or recognition in the way of additional time off.

Prisoners who perform meritorious or outstanding services in connection with institutional operations should be allowed, in some instances, similar advantages as are prisoners employed in industries. In many cases such prisoners are just as capable as those assigned to the various industries and contribute just as much to their own welfare and to the operations of the various institutions. Often prisoners who are expert plumbers or steamfitters, as an example, would like to be assigned to an industry but are needed in the institution and, accordingly, are assigned to it. This gives rise to a feeling of discrimination which hampers the primary purpose of employment in prisons, i. e., the rehabilitation of the prisoner.

Accordingly, I suggest that existing law be extended so as to allow, in the discretion of the Attorney General, compensation and extra time deductions to inmates employed in maintaining the various institutions on a similar basis as is extended to prisoners employed in industries. Such advantages should be granted only to a prisoner showing a real attempt to improve his ability for a useful life upon his release.

I suggest, also, that like advantages be extended to prisoners who perform acts of bravery, who protect the lives of civilian employees or other inmates, or who voluntarily accept dangerous assignments. An example of the latter group would be those prisoners who volunteered to submit to the malarial and other research experiments in an effort to aid the armed forces during World War II.

A draft of a proposed bill to effectuate the foregoing purposes is enclosed.

I have been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that the proposed legislation is in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

TOM C. CLARK,
Attorney General.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of President, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN WAR EXCISE TAX RATES—AMENDMENT

Mr. MORSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1030) to continue in effect certain war excise tax rates, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

FILING OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF INCOME BY SENATORS—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCLELLAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution (S. Res. 33) requiring Senators to file annual statements of income and dealings in securities, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and ordered to be printed.

INVESTIGATION OF USE OF GOVERNMENT TIME FOR PRIVATE PUBLICATIONS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service, I wish to announce the appointment of a subcommittee, of three Senators consisting of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], chairman; the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECRON]; and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] to make a thorough investigation as to whether employees under civil service have been employed on Government time to write autobiographies and newspaper columns, private manuscripts, books, or other documents written for profit or for personal use, during the past 6 years.

At the same time I wish to issue an invitation to any civil service employee who did that character of work for any official in the United States Government to communicate with me, and I will guarantee to protect him in his civil service status.

I wish to say further, Mr. President, that the purpose of appointing this committee is to protect the taxpayers. If it is found that any official, in the past 6 years, used Government employees during working hours, on Government pay, to further that individual's private interest, the Attorney General of the United States will be requested to institute civil action to recover the money wrongfully paid out.

LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS BY HON. DWIGHT H. GREEN, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Gov. Dwight H. Green, of Illinois, delivered at the Lincoln Day banquet in Washington, sponsored by the Republican Members of Congress, which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Hearing We Deserve," published in the Washington Evening Star of February 6, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM — EDITORIAL FROM STAMFORD (CONN.) ADVOCATE

[Mr. McMAHON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Economic Nationalism," published in the Stamford (Conn.) Advocate of January 27, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The routine morning business is closed.

THE OPENING OF BOY SCOUT WEEK

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, 37 years ago today an event occurred which few people noted and fewer still applauded,

yet which was destined to affect the lives of over 13,000,000 of our citizens, and through them the lives of millions of others with whom they have associated. This event was the incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America, an organization which was granted a Federal charter by Congress 6 years later on the basis of outstanding service rendered to the Nation.

Since that day 37 years ago, more than 13,000,000 men and boys have experienced the joys and derived the benefits of Scouting. They have had the opportunity to take part in worth-while activities and to extend their horizons by contacts with Scouts in some 73 different lands, representing practically every civilized nation in the world.

Most people know that the Scout program provides wholesome recreation for boys in the out-of-doors. Not everyone understands that the Scout method of training for citizenship is unique, and that it should be a part of the experience of every American boy. Many former Scouts give evidence of the value of this training. This volunteer agency deserves the support of all the American people.

FREEDOM FROM TAX ON GIFTS TO UNITED NATIONS — COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 6, 1947.

HON. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG,
President of the Senate pro tempore,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

An offer of \$3,500,000 has been made to the United Nations for acquisition of a headquarters site in the city of New York, on the condition that the gift should be free of Federal gift taxes.

The United Nations desires to take advantage of this generous offer and has requested that the United States comply with the condition attached to this gift.

I heartily recommend that this Government comply with this request. It would appear that the most desirable method by which this gift could be freed from such taxes would be to amend the appropriate sections of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition to accomplishing the purpose of complying with the above offer, the effect of such an amendment would be to encourage other public-spirited citizens to make gifts to the United Nations.

I enclose herewith for your consideration copy of a suggested joint resolution which would accomplish the desired purposes.

I consider that the passage of such a resolution is definitely in the public interest and I suggest that you bring this to the attention of the Congress at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

EXTENSION OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT RELATING TO NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the

United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

To the Congress of the United States:

In my recent message to the Congress requesting the extension of certain titles of the Second War Powers Act for continued controls in a few specific areas I pointed out the importance of natural and synthetic rubber to the national security. In that connection I urged the Congress to continue allocation controls over rubber pending consideration of permanent legislation that would insure the maintenance of a minimum synthetic-rubber industry in the United States.

I am sure that the Congress will wish to consider carefully all aspects of the problem before enacting permanent legislation. During the period of such consideration, however, I urge that there be no break in the continuity of policy and administrative action concerning both natural and synthetic rubber. I therefore wish to review, in somewhat fuller detail than was possible in my previous message, the character of this problem and to suggest actions that seem desirable for the Congress to take at this time.

The problem has not been a matter of immediate concern up to the present time, because world supplies of natural rubber have been so critically short that it has been necessary for us to make fullest practicable use of our facilities for producing synthetic rubber. As I stated in my previous message, the world supply of natural rubber is still inadequate to meet world needs. We must, however, recognize that the time is rapidly approaching when this condition will no longer prevail. According to the best evidence that I have been able to obtain, it appears that perhaps in late 1947, and almost certainly by early 1948, natural-rubber production will have increased to the point where it will be possible to satisfy world rubber needs largely from natural rubber. With an adequate world supply of natural rubber and a free choice of materials by industry, the use of synthetic rubber in the United States might fall substantially below the permanent production goals considered to be minimum for the needs of national security. This would be even more likely if at sometime in 1948 the world supply of natural rubber should begin to exceed the total world demand for all rubber.

The Congress has already made provision, by means of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act of 1946, for the accumulation of a stock pile of natural rubber within the borders of the United States. The physical properties of rubber, however, and the necessity of stock-pile rotation, place limits which make the largest feasible Government stock pile of natural rubber inadequate in itself to meet the demands of a national emergency. The stock pile must be supplemented by an assured production of American-made rubber.

Appropriate action should be taken now to assure that adequate facilities for the production of American-made rubber of the highest quality continue to be available. Part of this productive capacity should continue in effective operation, and the techniques required for the efficient processing of synthetic rubber in the manufacture of rubber products should be maintained and improved.

The Congress will recall the extraordinary measures that had to be taken in the early days of the recent war to meet the emergency caused by the sudden unavailability of our normal supplies of rubber. At the direction of President Roosevelt a Rubber Survey Committee was created which outlined vigorous measures to be taken by both industry and Government. We were fortunate in having time to carry out the program outlined by this committee, for the shortage of rubber could have caused the collapse of our war effort and of our domestic economy.

On another occasion we might not be so fortunate. The security of the United States and the essential needs of its citizens must never again be jeopardized by inadequate or uncertain rubber supplies.

In recognition of this fact, the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion created an Interagency Policy Committee on Rubber in September 1945. This committee made an exhaustive study of the problem, in cooperation with industry and the executive agencies concerned, and submitted two reports which were transmitted to the Congress on March 8 and July 22, 1946. These reports outline the dimensions of the problem and suggest various methods of meeting it.

The Congress should deal with all aspects of this matter during the present session because of its vital effect upon our national security. Meanwhile, it is imperative that the Congress extend authority to continue controls over rubber under the Second War Powers Act, as I requested in my previous message. Prompt action by the Congress will provide the basis for continuity of operation in rubber controls, and will permit their simplification and orderly relaxation or removal. It will also greatly aid the agencies concerned in planning production in Government-owned synthetic rubber plants and such action will contribute to the disposal of these plants to private industry.

The time will soon arrive when it will no longer be necessary to use these controls to insure equitable distribution of natural rubber or to produce the maximum number of commodities from synthetic rubber. When this time comes, continued controls would be used only for the purpose of insuring the maintenance of a minimum synthetic-rubber industry in the United States. Controls should be used for such maintenance of a synthetic-rubber industry only if specific authority is provided for that purpose.

I therefore recommend that the Senate and the House of Representatives, by joint resolution, make a declaration

of policy to the effect that it is the firm intention of the Government to maintain a synthetic-rubber industry in the United States, adequate to the minimum needs of national security.

I further recommend that the Senate and the House of Representatives act expeditiously in establishing appropriate committee arrangements to consider the problems involved in maintaining a synthetic-rubber industry in the United States and to draft such legislation as is found to be necessary to accomplish this objective.

I repeat my recent recommendation that the authority to continue allocation controls on rubber be continued for 1 year under title III of the Second War Powers Act, in order that the Congress may have an opportunity to consider this problem and to enact such permanent legislation as in its judgment is necessary and appropriate.

The program of action I have outlined has the unanimous and vigorous support of all agencies of Government concerned with this problem. I am instructing these agencies to give all possible assistance to the Congress in its consideration of the problem, and to make available, on request, the statistical material and other information which they have collected.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 7, 1947.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RENTS BY ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma for a short statement.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, it has been a long-standing practice for many of the executive agencies of Government to override the will of Congress by distorting the law or wholly ignoring it.

It appears that such is the case in the attempted continued establishment of maximum rents by the Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls through the facilities of that office. At the last session of the Seventy-ninth Congress the Second War Powers Act was extended and amended expressly to provide that nothing contained in the act, or any other act, shall be construed to authorize the establishment by any officer or agency of the Government of maximum prices for any commodity or maximum rents for housing accommodations, except the officer or agency specified in the Emergency Price Control Act or the Stabilization Act.

Notwithstanding this express prohibition by the Congress, the President, by Executive order, has transferred this function to the Office of Temporary Controls, and the Administrator of that office is now asserting the right to establish maximum rents for housing accommodations. What I say in connection with this matter has nothing to do with the merits of continued Federal rent controls. My personal view is that all wartime controls should be ended promptly; but what I want to bring to the attention of the Senate is a matter

I deem to be a flagrant disregard of law by the President and the personnel of an executive agency which has been set up by Executive order.

The principle involved is highly important. The Office of Price Administration was an agency set up by the Congress under the terms of the Emergency Price Control Act. The standards by which it might operate were defined in the statute by the Congress. The Administrator of that office could be appointed by the President only with the advice and consent of the Senate, and thus, control was retained over the identity of the person who was to administer the far-reaching war powers delegated by the law.

It was certainly my intention in offering the amendment to the Second War Powers Act which excluded the authority of any officer or agency of the Government to establish maximum prices or maximum rents except the officer and agency specified in the Emergency Price Control Act or the Stabilization Act, to prevent the precise thing which the President has now done by Executive order.

The Office of Temporary Controls is not a creature of the Congress. The Administrator of that office is appointed by the President without regard to the consent or advice of the Senate, and consequently the right of the Senate to exercise its participation in the selection of the individual who is now administering the wartime controls of establishing maximum prices and maximum rents has been bypassed.

Section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act provides that each outstanding committee of the Senate and the House "shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee."

I have sent to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], a copy of correspondence with the Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls, and I urge upon that committee that it investigate and consider whether the actions of the Administrator and that agency are in violation of existing law with respect to the establishment of maximum rents; and if so, take such action as they deem appropriate.

Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks copies of correspondence between me and Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, and a statement by me.

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

FEBRUARY 3, 1947.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Administrator, Office of Temporary
Controls, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL: By Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, the President consolidated various governmental agencies, including OPA, to form the Office of Temporary Controls and transferred the functions of such consolidated agencies to that Office. Pursuant to this action, you, as Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls, are continuing the establishment of maximum rents for housing accommodations.

In this connection, I call your attention to section 2, title 15, of the Second War Powers Act, which provides as follows:

"Nothing contained in this act or any other act (except the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended), shall be construed to authorize the establishment by any officer or agency of the Government of maximum prices for any commodity or maximum rents for any housing accommodations."

You will note that by the express language of the above provision of law no officer or agency of the Government is authorized to establish maximum prices for any commodity or maximum rents for any housing accommodations except as provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, or the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended.

Since the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, reposes exclusive jurisdiction in the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration to "establish such maximum rent or maximum rents for such accommodations as in his judgment will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of this act," it seems clear that the function of establishing maximum rents for housing accommodations cannot be transferred to or performed by the Office of Temporary Controls or the Administrator of that agency, and the President is without authority of law to direct or authorize any officer or agency of the Government to perform such function except the officer and the agency specified in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

I am, therefore, requesting that you advise me what provision of law, in your opinion, authorizes you to establish maximum rents for housing accommodations. Your immediate answer in this connection will be greatly appreciated, in view of the legislation concerning rent controls now being considered by the Congress.

Yours very truly,

E. H. MOORE.

STATEMENT OF E. H. MOORE, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OKLAHOMA

I have today written Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator, Office of Temporary Controls, as per the attached letter, which is self-explanatory.

It is my opinion that the establishment of maximum rents by the Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls is without authority of law and that his acts in this connection are illegal. When the Second War Powers Act was extended at the last session of Congress, I offered an amendment to that law which was adopted by the Congress providing that nothing in that act, or any other act, shall be construed to authorize the establishment by any officer or agency of government of maximum rents for any housing accommodations except the officer or agency named and designated by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

This is important. The Emergency Price Control Act lays down express limitations for establishing maximum rents and the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration is appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Thus Congress has control over the individual who is to administer the Emergency Price Control Act. The Office of Temporary Controls is a creature of the executive department of government created by Executive order.

Its rules and regulations and methods of procedure are not limited by any specific law of Congress. The Administrator of that office is appointed by the President, and the Senate has no authority to approve or disapprove such individual. The reasons for the amendment to the Second War Powers Act above referred to are, therefore, obvious.

Establishment of maximum prices and rents were wartime emergencies. They are the essence of regimentation and will not be tolerated by the American people under our form of government except in time of war and even then only under the express provisions of law enacted by the people's representatives in the Congress.

The action of the President in transferring the functions of the Office of Price Administration to establish maximum rents for housing accommodations to the Office of Temporary Controls is directly in the face of and contrary to the Second War Powers Act, as amended at the last session of Congress. Since the Office of Price Administration has been terminated by its transfer to the Office of Temporary Controls, and since the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, as provided by the Emergency Price Control Act, has resigned, and no Administrator has been appointed or approved by the Senate, it would appear that there has been no authority of law for the establishment of maximum rents since December 12, 1946. In ignoring the law, the President has vitiated the existing legal authority to establish maximum rents.

OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS,
OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1947.
Hon. E. H. MOORE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My DEAR SENATOR MOORE: This is in answer to your letter of February 3, 1947, inquiring as to the authority of the Temporary Controls Administrator to establish maximum rents for housing accommodations.

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, authorizes the establishment of maximum rents for any housing accommodations. Under Executive Order 9809, dated December 12, 1946, the Office of Price Administration and certain other agencies, together with their functions, were consolidated to form one agency in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President, to be known as the Office of Temporary Controls. The order also vested in the Temporary Controls Administrator the functions of the Price Administrator.

The order is based, in part, upon title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, which authorizes the President to redistribute functions among agencies, to consolidate agencies, and to transfer duties and powers from one agency to another.

You refer to section 2, title 15, of the Second War Powers Act, which reaffirms that the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is the sole authority for the establishment of maximum rents for any housing accommodations. The section of the Second War Powers Act to which you refer does not—and, indeed, does not purport to—limit or restrict the power of the President to designate which officer or agency of the Government shall exercise the authority contained in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 to establish maximum rents for any housing accommodations.

In brief, the Temporary Controls Administrator, having been vested with the functions of the Price Administrator, establishes maximum rents for any housing accommodations solely pursuant to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Major General, United States Army,
Administrator.

FEBRUARY 6, 1947.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP B. FLEMING,
Administrator, Office of Temporary
Controls, Washington, D. C.

DEAR GENERAL: I have yours of February 6 in answer to my letter of February 3.

It seems clear from your reply that the content of my letter was not studied in con-

nection with existing provisions of law and that the legal issue raised was not understood by you.

I have no doubt that maximum rents are being established by the Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls through the facilities of that Office in the manner provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act. That, however, is not the question raised and is wholly beside the point. The point is that the Congress has, by law, said that no act shall be construed to authorize any officer or agency of the Government to establish maximum rents except the officer and agency provided for in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, delegates permissive authority to the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, as provided for in that act, to establish maximum rents through the facilities of and in accordance with the Office of Price Administration, as created by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, does not authorize the establishment by any other officer or agency of the Government of maximum rents.

You state that the amendment to the Second War Powers Act does not limit or restrict the power of the President to designate which officer or agency of the Government shall exercise the authority contained in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 to establish maximum rents for any housing accommodations. That is exactly what it does do, namely, the amendment provides that nothing contained in the Second War Powers Act, or any other act, except as that provided in the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, shall be construed to authorize the establishment by any officer or agency of the Government of maximum rents. In other words, maximum rents may be established by the officer and agency of the Government designated and specified by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and no other. That was the express purpose of the legislation.

It should, therefore, be apparent to you that the Office of Temporary Controls, or the Administrator of that Office, is without authority of law to establish maximum rents for any housing accommodations, and that Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, is illegal and void to the extent that it attempts to authorize such agency or its Administrator to do so, and that your continued actions in this regard are illegal and without legal force or effect, and are subject to such penalties as may be judicially determined in the premises.

Yours very truly,

E. H. MOORE.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President—
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] has been recognized.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to submit a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHITE. Is not the call of the calendar now the order of business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The call of the calendar under rule VIII is the order of business.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, a number of Senators desire to speak, most of them very briefly, but may I not urge on them that they permit the disposition of the calendar, and to defer requesting time to speak on matters not related to bills on the calendar until we have disposed of the calendar? There are only about half a dozen bills on the calendar. They can

be very speedily disposed of, and then it will be in order for Senators to speak on subjects concerning which they desire to address the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I am very anxious to cooperate with the majority leader and with the Senate. I am anxious to get away from the Senate reasonably early. If by unanimous consent I may have the floor for a short time following the call of the calendar, I will yield the floor.

Mr. WHITE. That is entirely agreeable to me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The calendar, under rule VIII, is in order. The clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 27) to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of gold and silver mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war was announced as first in order.

Mr. WHITE. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

EASEMENT IN CERTAIN LANDS IN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 220) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. an easement for communication purposes in certain lands situated in Virginia and Maryland, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with an amendment in section 2, on page 3, line 4, after the name "Baltimore City", to strike out "Maryland."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to grant, subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Virginia, a corporation, an easement for the installation, maintenance, operation, replacement, and removal of underground communication systems consisting of cables, wires, conduits, manholes, drains and splicing boxes, surface testing terminals, repeaters, markers, and other appurtenances as the said corporation may from time to time require (a) upon, under, and across the following parcels of land within the boundaries of the United States Naval Proving Grounds, King George County, Va., the metes and bounds descriptions of which are on file in the Navy Department:

(1) a strip of land 16 $\frac{1}{10}$ feet in width and approximately 5,616 feet in length extending from the westerly boundary of said naval reservation to the Potomac River, north of and adjacent to United States Highway No. 301;

(2) a strip of land 16 $\frac{1}{10}$ feet in width and approximately 420 feet in length connecting with the aforesaid strip of land and running northeasterly to the Potomac River;

(3) a piece or parcel of land containing approximately 116 $\frac{27}{1000}$ square feet for an auxiliary repeater station site;

and (b) upon, under, and across the railroad right-of-way of the United States of America between Fredericksburg and Dahlgren, King George County, Va., at station 1450 plus 57 of said railroad station system, the metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Navy Department.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to grant, subject to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of Baltimore City, a corporation, an easement for the purposes contained in section 1 of this act, upon, under, and across the railroad right-of-way of the United States of America between Indian Head and White Plains, Charles County, Md., at a point in said right-of-way 2,431 feet distant along the railroad centerline from the point of switch with the main line of the Pope Creek Branch of the Baltimore & Washington Railroad, the metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Navy Department.

Sec. 3. The conveyances made pursuant to this act shall be at no cost to the grantee.

EASEMENT IN LANDS IN THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD

The bill (S. 221) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant and convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. a perpetual easement in two strips of land comprising portions of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant and convey by quitclaim deed under such conditions as he may approve, to Virginia Electric & Power Co., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, without cost to said corporation, a perpetual easement in two strips of land, each 20 feet in width, and 414 feet in length and 663 feet in length, respectively, containing four hundred and ninety-four one-thousandths of an acre of land, more or less, comprising portions of the salvage yard, and the Public Works storage lot, Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., for the construction, maintenance, operation, renewal, replacement, and repair of electric power transmission and distribution lines consisting of poles, wires, cables, and other fixtures and appurtenances incidental thereto, the metes and bounds descriptions of which are on file in the Navy Department.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy, in consideration of the transfer to the United States by Virginia Electric & Power Co. title to certain equipment consisting of poles, wires, cross-arms, insulators, and other incidental materials, is further authorized to transfer, under such conditions as he shall approve, to said Virginia Electric & Power Co., without cost to said corporation, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States of America, in two electric cables, each three-conductor, 350,000 circular mils, 11,000-volt, and each 3,910 feet in length, which are installed within two conduits of the United States of America, constructed in and upon a strip of land comprising a part of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; and the Secretary of the Navy is further authorized to grant and convey, under such conditions as he may approve, to Virginia Electric & Power Co., without cost to said corporation, a perpetual easement to maintain, operate, renew, replace, and repair the aforesaid electric cables within said conduits, the metes and bounds description of the location of which is on file in the Navy Department.

CAMP GILLESPIE (CALIF.) RIGHT-OF-WAY

The bill (S. 231) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the city of San Diego a right-of-way over land owned by the United States within the limits of Camp Gillespie, San Diego County, Calif., was considered, ordered

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to grant to the city of San Diego, Calif., upon such terms and conditions as he may determine, a right-of-way for the construction, maintenance, operation, and repair of a water pipe line or lines within a strip of land 50 feet in width and 2,650 feet in length, more or less, which strip traverses land owned by the United States within the limits of Camp Gillespie, San Diego County, Calif.

EASEMENT IN LANDS IN BIBB COUNTY, GA.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 234) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Central of Georgia Railway Co. an easement for railway purposes in certain Government-owned lands situated in Bibb County, Ga., which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment, at the top of page 2, to strike out:

Sec. 2. The said conveyance shall be made at no cost to the grantee: *Provided,* That the grantee shall bear the expense of relocating fencing, gates, and power poles now located on the land.

And insert:

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy shall require, as a condition precedent to the conveyance herein authorized, payment by the grantee to the United States of a sum equal to the current market value of the easement herein authorized to be conveyed. The grantee shall bear the expense of relocating fencing, gates, and power poles now located on the land.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to convey to the Central of Georgia Railway Co. a perpetual easement for the installation and operation of a railroad spur track in, over, and across a 50½-foot strip of land at the Naval Ordnance Plant, Macon, Ga., containing approximately thirty-three one-hundredths acre of land, metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Navy Department.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Navy shall require, as a condition precedent to the conveyance herein authorized, payment by the grantee to the United States of a sum equal to the current market value of the easement herein authorized to be conveyed. The grantee shall bear the expense of relocating fencing, gates, and power poles now located on the land.

EASEMENT IN LANDS IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The bill (S. 235) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., an easement for construction and operation of a storm drain in and under certain Government-owned lands situated in that city was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized to convey to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., under such terms and conditions as he may consider appropriate, a perpetual easement for the construction, reconstruction, inspection, maintenance, operation, and repair of

a storm drain in, under, and along a part of a plot of approximately 15½ acres of land located in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., and acquired by the United States through condemnation proceeding No. 2044-BH, Civil, in the District Court of the United States for the central division of the Southern District of California, metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Navy Department.

MILEAGE AND OTHER TRAVEL ALLOWANCES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

The bill (S. 276) to provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of military personnel was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. GURNEY subsequently said: Mr. President, a little while ago, under objection by the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], Calendar No. 17, Senate bill 276, was passed over. I have since talked with the Senator from North Dakota and I am sure that he is quite well satisfied that there is nothing in the bill to which he now objects.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct. Will the Senator explain the bill for the sake of the record?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, has the bill been referred to the Comptroller General, and has it received his approval?

Mr. GURNEY. The hearings on the bill do not indicate that it was referred to the Comptroller General.

I may say to the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from North Dakota that a bill in like language was passed by the Senate last year. A similar provision applies to the Navy.

The bill simply makes the official mileage tables of the War Department apply to enlisted men as they now apply to officers. The purpose of the bill is to make pay vouchers more easily handled. It does nothing more than apply the official mileage tables to enlisted personnel as well as to officers. It would not only assist the War Department, but would bring its procedure into line with that of the Navy Department and make for efficiency in the office of the Comptroller General.

Mr. AIKEN. Am I to understand that the Comptroller General has no objection to the passage of the bill?

Mr. GURNEY. I am quite sure of that, although the specific question was not asked of the witness in the hearings held before our committee last Tuesday.

Mr. AIKEN. Was an identical bill in the previous Congress approved by the Comptroller General?

Mr. GURNEY. I would have to ascertain that. I am quite sure that the procedure is approved, because the Navy has had it since 1942. It is now in effect with respect to officers of the Army. The purpose of the bill is merely to bring enlisted men under the provisions of the official mileage tables.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senator from South Dakota is sure that the Comptroller General has no objection to the bill, I certainly have none.

Mr. GURNEY. I am sure that the committee was of that opinion at the time of the hearing.

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand, the bill itself was not submitted to the Comptroller General.

Mr. GURNEY. It was not submitted by the committee to the Comptroller General. If the Senator wishes to have the bill go over until we can ask that specific question, that will be satisfactory.

Mr. AIKEN. I think that the Comptroller General should have an opportunity to state what effect the bill might have on the work of his department and upon the finances of the Government. I have no desire to delay consideration of the bill. On the other hand, I think the Comptroller General's opinion should be given. Would it make any great difference if the bill were to go over until next Monday?

Mr. GURNEY. Only the difference in time. The bill will of course be considered by the House. I am sure that the committee would like to have it passed at this time.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, with the assurance of the Senator from South Dakota that he is very certain that the Comptroller General would not object to the passage of the bill, I shall raise no objection.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of Senate bill 276?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 276) to provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of military personnel, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted etc., That payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of all military personnel, when such accounts are authorized to be based on distances between given points, shall be made in accordance with distances established for payment and settlement of mileage accounts of officers pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 12, 1906, as amended (34 Stat. 246; 10 U. S. C. 870).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the bills on the calendar.

DEATH OF HON. O. MAX GARDNER

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, it had been my plan, upon the meeting of the Senate today, to speak in commendation and praise of the appointment of O. Max Gardner as Ambassador to Great Britain. This I wanted to do as he traveled toward his post to take up his work as the representative of our country at the Court of St. James's. He was to sail yesterday. We have now received the distressing news that he died a short time before he was to embark upon his trip to England.

Mr. President, I doubt if any appointment made by the President has received more general approval by the people of this country than the appointment of Governor Gardner to be Ambassador to Great Britain. We all know the high importance of the position which he was asked to fill. Those of us who knew him, and who are so much interested in cordial relations between the two nations, were gratified when he was selected. We knew that he could perform his work well, that he would be acceptable to those

who were to receive him, and that he would fill the position with honor and credit to his country and to his people.

Mr. Gardner was a member of the Democratic Party, but his nomination received the unanimous approval of the Republican majority of the Senate. His integrity, his fine ability, his experience, and his high sense of fairness lifted him above partisan feelings. He had a distinguished career. He was the Governor of his State and a successful man in his profession and in business. For years he had served in the National Government as adviser to the President, and as Under Secretary of the Treasury. Through his own achievements he gained the esteem and respect of the many who knew him. Death has taken him, and his passing is a very great loss to his country.

I pay my respects, and extend my sympathy to Mrs. Gardner, who through the years has been his faithful and intelligent helper.

Mr. UMSTEAD. Mr. President, the sudden death early yesterday morning of one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons, Hon. O. Max Gardner, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, brought real sadness to the people of the State and to his many friends throughout the Nation. For more than 30 years he was an outstanding leader in North Carolina. He made an impressive record as a member of the State senate, as Lieutenant Governor, and as Governor. In recent years he has served his Nation in various capacities with great distinction. His courage, character, ability, and dynamic personality made him a natural leader of men. He loved his country and its people, and he devoted his best talents to the welfare of his State and Nation.

I am sure that Members of the Senate who recently unanimously confirmed his appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's join with me and thousands of others in extending to his family profound sympathy.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am sure that every Senator and every other American citizen, without regard to politics, religion, or geography, was shocked and grieved beyond expression yesterday to learn of the sudden death of Max Gardner. Only last week the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] and I and one or two other Senators expressed our great pleasure at his appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain. I saw him frequently during the last months when he was preparing himself for the great mission upon which he was about to set out. I never saw him in finer spirits, or apparently in finer health. He looked forward to his new task with great interest and devotion.

It seems an inscrutable tragedy beyond the ability of our finite minds to fathom, that upon the very verge of his departure he should have been fatally stricken, and have passed to the next world.

I had predicted that he would have a brilliant career as Ambassador to Great Britain. I feel that he would have added luster to our diplomatic history, and that in the finest American tradition he would have carried forward the great work of

conciliation, construction, and peace, insofar as an outstanding ambassador may contribute to that happy result. His death is a great loss to this country, a loss to its public spirit and to its high standards of public service and private character. All of us feel that loss in the public service. Many—of whom I am one—feel a poignant personal loss in friendship, association, and inspiration.

It had been my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with Max Gardner before he came to Washington, and while he was here, as well as with his charming, gracious, and beautiful wife, and with his family. By reason of that relationship I was brought into intimate association with many of his warm friends. No man ever had truer friends; no man ever enjoyed the friendship of a finer circle; no man ever was the recipient of a greater devotion than was Max Gardner among all his friends and all who knew him. I therefore feel that a great personal loss has come to me because of his sudden, tragic death. He was, in a real sense, not only an American, deep-rooted in America's traditions in his personal life and in his attitude, but he was also an earnest Christian. He was profoundly religious. Public men do not always carry their religion on their sleeves. They do not always proclaim from public places their profound devotion to the religious concepts which are the basis of our civilization. Max Gardner, in the truest sense, was a Christian statesman.

We mourn his loss. We express our deep sympathy to his family. We hope that his great example may be a benediction to those of us who remain.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, I join with other Senators in paying my respects to a great American—O. Max Gardner.

A week ago on the floor of the Senate we wished him and his wife good health, good luck, and Godspeed. Today we mourn his loss. There is little doubt that the terrific strain which he was under during the past few months hastened the end.

There is little to add to what has already been said today. He deeply appreciated the tributes which were paid to him on the floor of the Senate. What we said then, during his lifetime, we can say tenfold today, now that he is no longer with us. Our thoughts and sympathy are at this time with Mrs. Gardner.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments which have been spoken in eloquent tribute to O. Max Gardner.

If I may be permitted to make a personal reference, the last act of my wife and myself before retiring on Wednesday evening was to send a telegram to Mr. Gardner and his wife wishing them bon voyage on their trip to England. The shock of the next morning's news was that they never received the telegram, as was the case with many others that were sent to them. He never had an opportunity to depart upon his great mission.

I knew him in his private as well as in his public life. It was impressed upon me that he was one of the most loyal and

devoted of friends. He was one of the great Americans of our time. No appraisal of this generation would be adequate without a tribute to the greatness, the kindness, and the goodness of O. Max Gardner.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I have spoken several times in the Senate on the so-called reciprocal trade agreements program and the negotiations soon to be conducted by the State Department at Geneva, Switzerland, with representatives of 18 other countries, looking toward wholesale reduction of our system of tariff protection.

In the past few days several stories have appeared in the newspapers about certain changes in the procedure for handling complaints of injury done under this program. To date, however, no official announcement has been made by the State Department as to these changes, and I am therefore withholding any comment on them for the time being.

Today I wish to touch briefly on the so-called unconditional most-favored-nation feature of that program.

It is very important in considering the tariff question to realize and bear in mind present-day world conditions. When the whole free-trade theory of the economists was first worked out—in fact when the whole low-tariff theory of the Democratic Party was first worked out—we faced a far different economic world from that which we face today. Until the First World War, the usual method of trade regulation for almost all commodities, in almost every country, was a simple system of tariffs. International trade, like domestic trade, was comparatively free from regulation in most countries of the world.

Following the First World War, a great change came over the systems of trade regulation in many countries. During the twenties, many countries added a quota system to their other means of controlling imports. During the thirties, techniques of blocking exchange and permitting particular import shipments only on the basis of exchange licenses were adopted. A system of bilateral agreements came into wide use, particularly in Europe and Latin America. By the terms of such agreements, each of the two countries involved agreed to secure its supplies of a particular commodity from the other party to the agreement. Such agreements obviously leave out in the cold completely any third country which has surpluses which it wishes to market in the export trade. For example, if Britain makes a direct deal with Canada to buy all her wheat from Canada, there will not be much chance to sell any American wheat in the British market. As a side remark at this point, let me say that that is exactly what has happened since the making of the British loan by the United States. I think we are justified in assuming that the wheat producers of the United States are assisting Great Britain and Canada in the disposal of Canadian export wheat.

Another new technique was introduced on a grand scale by Soviet Russia, fol-

lowing the 1917 revolution. This was a program of direct governmental purchase of all commodities to be imported. Starting slowly at first, this technique has gained tremendous momentum. Government buying of an entire quantity of a product to be imported is now one of the principal means of carrying on international trade. In a way, this method may be a natural counterpart of the marked trend toward socialism in many, many countries. No matter what we may think of this trend toward socialism all over the world, we must face it as a fact. It is not likely that we can change it. Great Britain, herself, which used to be considered the home of free international trade conducted by private individuals and corporations, is now one of the leaders in the technique of government mass buying. The commodities which the British Government has been so buying include wool, meat, cocoa, tea, lumber, sugar, eggs, cheese, butter, copper, cotton, and wheat.

This tremendous change in the customary methods of controlling international trade has particular point in connection with the use of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy of the State Department. I shall attempt to explain exactly what this policy means to us here in the United States of America. In each of the trade agreements negotiated or in other trade treaties with the countries concerned, our country guarantees unconditionally to grant to the other nation treatment at least equal to the treatment granted to the most favored nation—the same treatment granted to every other nation, in other words. That is another way of saying that the tariff duties charged on imports shall be the same to every country, except those discriminating against our export trade. Exceptions are made in favor of Cuba and the Philippines, but that is the general policy—namely, the same tariff rate on the same item, no matter what country it may come from.

Mr. President, please observe the effect of this policy in connection with our duty reductions. If we reduce the duty on certain textile items, for example, in an agreement with Great Britain, we must also permit imports of those same items from such countries as Germany, Japan, and Italy to enter our markets at the same low rates of duty. If we reduce duties on items of glassware in an agreement with Belgium, we must permit the same items from Czechoslovakia to enter our markets at the same low rate. The British will receive the concessions that we make to the French, and the French will receive the concessions that we make to the British. Aside from the 18 nations with which we are to negotiate at Geneva in April, there are many other important trading nations, such as Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and Argentina. All those countries will receive the benefit of any duty reductions we may make, although they make no concessions in return. That is the effect of the State Department's unconditional most-favored-nation policy.

In a practical way, this policy has not worked and will not work for the benefit of our export trade, under present world

conditions. We shall have very little chance of getting concessions relative to the export markets of any particular countries if they know they will receive the benefit of our new low tariff rates regardless of any action they may take. To give an obvious example: Argentina will not be inclined to make concessions to our exporters in any subsequent negotiations if she can send us her surpluses of meat, dairy products, grains, and wool at low rates of duty which we may establish in agreements with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. By giving away all our trading stock at Geneva in agreements with these countries, it will probably be forever impossible for us to secure concessions from the Argentine. That is the practical way in which this policy operates.

I know at least some of the arguments that are made for this policy. It is said that we can guarantee our exporters an equal chance in foreign markets with all other countries. Frankly, that statement is not true, and it is not realistic. We cannot guarantee any such thing to our exporters, and the State Department has not been able to make good on its guaranties. Under present systems of quotas, exchange controls, and government buying, it is too easy for the foreign country to discriminate against us in ways that defy proof. As a practical matter, we do not even know whether we are being discriminated against. When Britain contracted to secure most of her wheat from Canada over the next 5 years at a certain fixed price, was Britain discriminating against us? No one can say for sure.

We do know for sure that if Canada supplies this quantity of wheat to Britain, we shall not sell the British very much wheat. I believe that our wheat farmers are much more interested in actually selling wheat than they are in a paper guaranty against discrimination.

This particular deal is of unusual interest because it will be recalled that at the time when the British and Canadian trade agreements with this country were negotiated in 1939, it was widely advertised that American farmers would be able to compete for the British market for wheat on an exactly equal basis with Canada, Australia, and other countries. To obtain that supposedly valuable concession to our wheat farmers, this country made tremendous reductions of duty rates on textiles, leather goods, metal products, and dozens of other items. Although it is obvious that we are not going to sell much wheat to Britain, the concessions that we made still stand. Now we are going to negotiate with Britain again. Are we going to make still more concessions, again to receive a paper promise that we might sell our wheat to Britain?

I have done a lot of merchandising during my 30 years in business before coming to the Senate. I found by experience that the way to sell grain or flour or anything else is to go to the man who has authority to buy and to sell him the idea of buying from me. A definite commitment from the British Government to purchase a certain quantity of our exportable surpluses of cotton and wheat would be worth many times all the

promises of nondiscrimination we have received.

Since I first began to call attention to some of the discrepancies in our present foreign trade policies I have been called all sorts of names. I do not mind that particularly; I am used to it. But I have been charged with trying to wreck our program of reciprocity in trade relations with the rest of the world. I am not opposed to reciprocity. On the contrary, I believe that reciprocity is what we do not have and should have. I believe that if we make valuable concessions which will in fact give foreign countries additional markets, we should gain, in turn, concessions which in fact, not in theory, give our exporters at least equal benefits. I believe that we have enough good traders in America to obtain such concessions, if they are given the opportunity.

The United States has been in existence for quite a while now. We have found it possible to develop the manufacture of almost every type of industrial goods and the production of almost every kind of agricultural product suited to a temperate climate. A system of moderate tariff protection, plus cooperative trade relations with the rest of the world, have helped to make our growth possible. The tremendous wealth of our home market for such things as automobiles has actually made it possible for our motor manufacturers to develop the mass-production methods that have enabled them to expand into the export trade.

Our wealth and our strength have enabled us to provide a market for billions of dollars' worth of goods from abroad. In addition to this market, we have also, during the last few years, provided foreign countries with billions and billions of dollars of loans and gifts—to enable them to stave off starvation and to rebuild their economies.

Mr. President, that is the record of the economic assistance we have already given the rest of the world in recent years. I do not believe anyone can say we have not been generous. Now we are asked to inflict wholesale slashes in the tariff protection on which many domestic industries depend. Such a radical change in our traditional policy deserves, at least, more consideration than it has received to date. I am not opposed to any and all tariff reductions. Reductions, judiciously applied to tariffs on noncompetitive products, could undoubtedly serve a useful purpose in connection with making bargains with other countries. But I am opposed to wiping out, almost at one blow, the system that has made America great. I am opposed to one-sided disarmament on our economic protection, just as I am opposed to one-sided disarmament on the military side.

PROGRAM AFFECTING CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, I feel it my duty reluctantly to bring to the attention of the Senate a situation fraught with very serious and what may prove to be alarming consequences. Far be it from me to criticize any Member of Congress, particularly the

chairman of any committee on the House side; and I do not want what I am about to say to be construed as a criticism.

Almost immediately after Congress convened, and upon four different occasions since the convening of Congress, a certain gentleman has, although he is not a member of the House Committee on Civil Service, blazoned to the world that a million civil-service employees are going to lose their jobs. This gentleman has never designated the departments from which these civil-service employees are going to be taken. I do not say that it is a demagogic statement. I do not say that it has been issued for the purpose of securing for him a lot of publicity, as some civil-service workers have alleged. This man may be honest and sincere in his views, but his attitude has already resulted in much demoralization of the civil service.

For 6 years I have been a member of the Senate Committee on Civil Service. During that time, Mr. President, I have seen scores of men and women who have sacrificed thousands and thousands of dollars in order to remain in the public service. For example, I have seen engineers who for years have been getting the low ceiling provided by the laws of this country, when they had been offered salaries as high as \$45,000 a year in private industry. Today, Mr. President, there are many employed in the Post Office Department who for years have refused salaries of more than double what they are getting from the Government, offered to them by mail-order houses. We have men and women doctors and nurses scattered from the leper colonies of the warm Pacific to the cold regions of Alaska, who have turned down large salaries because of their love for their country. Practically every person who has made a study of civil service knows that there are thousands of Federal employees who have made Government work their life careers, and that they are proud of what they have accomplished; just as I am proud as I listen to the testimony of some of those who have sacrificed until, from a financial standpoint, it has hurt not only themselves but their families.

Our country won the recent World War because we had the best scientists, the best soldiers, the best know-how in those things that are so essential to victory. We won it because of the loyalty of hundreds of thousands of employees who, time and time and time again, worked long hours regardless of the time and regardless of the fact that for a long time they did not receive overtime compensation in some of the departments. Under civil service, we had men and women who risked their lives in research, just as much as did the soldiers on land or the sailors on the sea. But today, Mr. President, some of these people are being hounded and harassed, and harassed and hounded, because someone may consider it to be popular to say, "We are going to fire a million employees."

The statement is utterly senseless, when it is remembered that we already have upon the statute books the Langer-Byrd amendment and, as a result of the magnificent work of Representative

DIRKSEN, of Illinois, provision for a scientific, graduated, continued reduction. This is evidenced—and it could not be evidenced in any better manner—by the testimony of Mr. Arthur Flemming, the Republican member of the Civil Service Commission, which was given recently before the Senate Committee on Civil Service. At that time, Mr. Flemming stated, in response to a question by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], as follows:

Mr. FLEMING. Senator THYE, Senator LANGER suggested it might be helpful if I gave a very brief picture to the committee, to bring the committee up to date as far as the Federal Employees' Pay Act is concerned.

First of all, the committee might be interested in having the over-all figure.

We searched the books for the period ending June 30, 1945. At that time—

I should like every Senator to understand the significance of these figures—we had 3,770,000 on the Federal pay roll, both inside and outside of the continental United States.

We have just received the tentative figures for the period ending December 30, 1946. These figures show we now have on the pay roll, both inside and outside of the continental United States, 2,285,900, or, in other words, a net decrease of 1,483,100.

I thought the committee might like to have that over-all picture.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were most of these decreases?

Mr. FLEMING. I can give that to you also, Senator LANGER.

For the War Department there has been a decrease from June 30, 1945, down to the present time of 1,244,800.

Senator CHAVEZ. You are talking now of civil personnel?

Mr. FLEMING. That is right, both inside and outside of continental United States, and both groups paid on an annual basis and hourly employees to which there was reference this morning.

In the Navy Department there has been a decrease of 375,700.

In the Veterans' Administration there has been an increase of 157,000, and for all of these agencies a decrease of 99,700.

That is a rough over-all picture.

The committee might also be interested in knowing, if you take the total employment as of the present time, take the Navy Department, War Department, Post Office Department, and Veterans' Administration, you have 7 percent of the total employment in these four agencies of the Government.

A decrease of 74 percent.

Senator LANGER referred to the personnel ceiling provisions that have been included in the last two pay bills, one known as the pay bill of 1945 and the other of 1946.

It is the latter one that is operative at the present time which the committee will be primarily interested in.

In putting this particular provision in the pay roll in the two pay bills, at the suggestion of both Senator LANGER and Senator BYRD, the Congress said:

"With respect to the departments (other than the Department of War and the Department of the Navy), establishments, and agencies (including Government-owned or controlled corporations) in the executive branch, the Director shall so determine the numbers of full-time civilian employees and the man-months of part-time employment on the basis of the relative needs of such departments, establishments, and agencies for personnel, that the aggregate number of such civilian employees (including the full time equivalent of man-months of part-time employment) shall not exceed—

The Congress fixed the limit at that time—

528,975 for the quarter beginning October 1, 1946; 501,771 for the quarter beginning January 1, 1947; 474,567 for the quarter beginning April 1, 1947; and 447,363 after June 30, 1947.

"With respect to the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, the Director shall so determine the numbers of civilian employees (including the full-time equivalent of man-months of part-time employment) that at the earliest date practicable, but in no event later than July 1, 1947, the number shall not exceed 176,000 with respect to the Department of War, or 100,000 with respect to the Department of the Navy.

"The numbers of employees—

The Congress said—

specified in this paragraph shall be regarded as maximum numbers, and nothing herein shall be construed to limit the authority of the Director to establish lower aggregate numbers whenever, in his opinion, the numbers, so specified, are in excess of those necessary for the proper and efficient exercise of the authorized functions of the departments, establishments, and agencies to which this subsection applies. The procedural provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall be applicable with respect to determinations under this paragraph."

The Congress provided further in the law that it passed:

"No provision of law heretofore or hereafter enacted authorizing the employment of personnel by, or appropriating funds for the compensation of personnel of, or conferring additional functions upon, any department, establishment, or agency, shall be construed to authorize the employment of, or payment of compensation to, a greater number of employees subject to this subsection than the number as determined by the Director with respect to such department, establishment, or agency from the provisions of this subsection, and any such employment or payment not so authorized shall be deemed to be a violation of the provisions of section 3679 of the revised statute of the United States."

The law further states:

"The provisions of this subsection shall not apply with respect to employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose. The provisions of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department or to officers and employees of the Veterans' Administration, but shall apply with respect to officers and employees outside the United States whose compensation is fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and who are not excluded from the provisions of this section by the provision of subsection (f).

"The provisions of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to officers and employees outside the several States and the District of Columbia."

At that time Congress did not feel it was wise to fix the ceiling on employment in the War and Navy Departments outside of the United States. That is a provision of law that is now in effect and being administered by the Bureau of the Budget.

The committee may be interested in knowing at the time this provision was worked out it was felt this would go up to June 30, 1947, and I will just give you a summary of it.

You will recall the figure for the classified employment of the War Department was 176,000 and the Navy was 100,000 and for all other agencies 447,363. That gives you a ceiling figure of 723,363.

At that time it was estimated that the per diem employees of the War and Navy Departments would be by June 30, 1947, up to 289,307. It was also estimated that the Veterans' Administration would be up to 165,000 by June 30, 1947, and it was likewise estimated that the Post Office Department would be 433,450.

These were the Bureau estimates and represent the best judgment of these agencies of that time.

If you add all of these figures you get a total employment of 1,167,220 and soon after the pay bill was passed that figure was used quite extensively as a goal to which the Government was working.

I would like to call attention to the fact the Veterans' Administration was excluded from the personnel ceilings. The estimate was that the Veterans' Administration would have by June 30, 1947, 165,000. Actually, as of December 31, 1946, the Veterans' Administration has 220,377. So that you can see that that particular estimate, as far as the Veterans' Administration was concerned, was a low estimate.

In addition, there was an estimate of 433,450 for the Post Office Department on December 31, 1946, and the number of employees of the Post Office Department was 457,574, also subsequent to the passage of the Federal Employees' Pay Act ceiling provision. The law stated that all of the agencies were to be considered as being under the ceiling unless specifically exempted.

The War Assets Administration was exempted and later on, and as of December 31, 1946, the War Assets Administration had 56,552 employees, so that is another group.

Mr. President, last year the Senate and the House Committees on Civil Service met together, not one day, but month after month, in the effort to do a scientific job. The personnel of some departments, instead of being lowered, had been increased. I know I speak for every Senator upon this floor when I say that not one of us would want to see the personnel of the Veterans' Administration decreased. Nor is there a Senator upon this floor who would not want a man who has lost an arm or a leg or who is shell-shocked or ill to get the very best treatment in our hospitals. In the case of other departments calm, careful investigation may show their personnel should be increased in order to secure efficiency for the taxpayers of the country. The members of the Bureau of the Budget, heads of various departments, some of the best informed Senators and Representatives have given this matter very careful study and thought. There is no question that the personnel of some departments will be very materially reduced and brought down to prewar figures, and that some war agencies will be entirely eliminated.

But the cry, "We are going to fire a million employees," has frightened thousands of good, loyal, honest, hard-working, and necessary civil-service employees so that they now feel they are not even going to get for themselves and their families the security to which years and years of hard work have entitled them. From all over the country, we have been receiving telephone calls and messages stating that various departments are in danger of losing some of their best personnel and expressing their concern.

I make this statement in order that these men and women may know that there is not going to be any wholesale,

indiscriminate firing, but that so far as the Senate Committee on Civil Service is concerned—and I believe so far as the Senate is concerned—the policy adopted by the Langer-Byrd amendment in the Senate and the Dirksen amendment in the House will be continued.

Furthermore, talk about cutting a million employees interferes seriously with the recruiting of outstanding scientists for the Government's important scientific laboratories. If a scientist who is on the staff of a college or university is approached by one of our Government laboratories with an offer, very naturally he says, "Why should I leave a secure job and go to work for the Government, when I may be laid off the day after tomorrow?" In other words, talk of this kind interferes seriously with the staffing of the Government's highly important scientific laboratories.

If the Congress wants to make substantial cuts below the figures provided for in the Langer-Byrd amendment, the thing for it to do is to make a careful examination of the functions of the Government and to say exactly what functions it wants to eliminate. That is the only way in which we can make substantial cuts in the number of persons on the Federal pay roll. We cannot do it by indulging in generalities to the effect that we are going arbitrarily to cut off a million people and yet not touch any of the functions which Congress has told the executive branch to carry out.

Any western Senators who advocate reclamation and find they have a chance to get it through the operation of various projects can have those projects eliminated and abandoned, by having passed legislation to that effect. Personally, I am opposed to it; I am for reclamation and lots of it. If some Senators who are for REA, as I am, and who believe, as I do, that every farm man and woman ought to have light and power upon their farms and in their homes, would rather have some employees fired than for the farmers to have the benefits of REA, they can get rid of some employees, and they can do it now, but I want to serve notice that I shall continue to fight for REA. If some Senators feel that the veterans are getting too good treatment—that a man who has lost an arm or a leg or an eye is having too many nurses—then some of those who are fighting for a million less employees ought to come out in the open and say so. If some Senators want an Army and Navy of the size it was in 1932, 1933, and 1934, they can get rid of hundreds of thousands of employees merely by having passed legislation to cut down the size of the Army and Navy Departments.

Let those who want to dismiss a million civil-service employees list the departments the personnel of which they wish to have reduced. Let us look at this question realistically; instead of indulging in a lot of loose talk, let us get down to brass tacks, face facts, and be fair to the voters of the country respecting measures submitted to the Congress by indicating when the yeas and nays are called in which of the various departments we want the personnel reduced.

Let me make one thing plain. Under the amendments to which I have referred, every useless, nonessential employee will be dispensed with. As reductions take place, those who received employment under the emergency of war will be removed from the civil-service lists first; and true merit and honesty in service of the Government will continue to be recognized. The policy of an honest day's pay for an honest day's work will be continued. That is the theory upon which civil service originally was established, and that is the theory under which it will continue to operate.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON MEMORIAL COIN

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, on behalf of the District of Columbia Booker T. Washington memorial-coin headquarters, I desire to make a brief statement regarding this distinguished American citizen in honor of whom the Seventy-ninth Congress authorized the minting of a commemorative 50-cent coin.

Booker T. Washington was a great American. Theodore Roosevelt has well said of him that—

For 20 years before his death he had been the most useful, as well as the most distinguished, member of his race in the world, and one of the most useful, as well as the most distinguished, of American citizens of any race.

Both white and Negro owed him much. A firm believer in industrial education for his race, he built virtually by his own endeavor world-famous Tuskegee Institute, which has trained thousands of his race for a useful place in society. His wisdom is never shown better than in the attitude he took as to the part the Negro should play in politics. He said:

In my opinion, it is a fatal mistake to teach the young black man and the young white man that the dominance of the white race in the South rests upon any other basis than absolute justice to the weaker man. It is a mistake to cultivate in the mind of any individual or group of individuals the feeling and belief that their happiness rests upon the misery of someone else, or their wealth by the poverty of someone else. I do not advocate that the Negro make politics or the holding of office an important thing in his life. I do urge, in the interests of fair play for everybody, that a Negro who prepares himself in property, in intelligence, and in character to cast a ballot, and desires to do so, should have the opportunity.

At Harvard, in 1896, while conferring upon him the first honorary degree conferred by that university on a Negro, President Elliott said, "Teacher, wise helper of his race, good servant of God and country."

The last session of Congress authorized the coining of a new half dollar honoring Booker T. Washington. On February 28 the District of Columbia will celebrate Booker T. Washington Day by launching the sale of these coins. They will be sold for \$1, as authorized by law, 50 cents of which will go to the memorial fund to build a specialized industrial training school and shrine on the Washington birthplace in Franklin County, Va.

I hope and urge that many will cooperate in this great and beneficial tribute to a real American.

TAX REDUCTION AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, before I ask unanimous consent to introduce into the RECORD a letter from a constituent, I wish to commend the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] for the speech which he has just made on the floor of the Senate. I trust that the leaders of my party will study the speech with great care because I think my party has the responsibility of drawing a distinction between a tax saving through the elimination of unnecessary waste in government and savings brought about by the elimination of unnecessary services of government and, on the other hand, savings which would be disastrous if we made them at the cost of preventing a continuation of adequate defenses in this country and construction of great wealth-producing projects so sorely needed, if we are to have a stable economy in the years ahead. I refer to such projects as McNary Dam and the great flood-control, electric-power, and reclamation projects of the West.

These are days for Lincoln Day speeches, and many spokesmen in my party will be making them. I heard a couple of them last night in this city, and I regretted to find two great Republican leaders coming out with a blanket endorsement of a straight across-the-board 20 percent tax reduction program as a Republican program. I challenge their right to speak for the rank-and-file Republicans of this country, because I do not believe that the rank-and-file Republicans feel that now is the time for any such tax reduction as that, which some leaders in my party are trying to sell the country at this time. I do not believe that we can have any such tax reduction without doing just the type of damage to the economy of this country of which the Senator from North Dakota has spoken today. I do not know of any formal formulation of a Republican tax reduction program as such. I am at a loss to understand why certain Republican leaders are seeking to give the public the impression that their tax views are the views of the Republican Party. They have received no such mandate either from the Republican Party or the Republican voters of this country.

I think it ought to be made clarion clear that some of the Republicans in the Congress of the United States who are speaking in behalf of a 20-percent devastating tax-reduction program do not speak for all the Republicans in the Congress. I am satisfied that they do not speak for the rank and file of Republican voters, because I believe that the people of this country recognize the great importance of our party; first, making secure the national defense; and second, making secure the stable value of the American dollar.

I am waiting for the specific program of tax reduction to which the Senator from North Dakota referred in his speech, when he challenged these self-appointed spokesmen of the Republican Party on taxes, to tell the American people just what services they propose to cut. I am waiting for the specific program of budget cuts which the tax reducers seek to

impose upon the American people. I wish to know what services they propose to dispense with. I wish to know on what items the cuts are to be made.

In my judgment, every American citizen who is thinking in terms of the security of this country had better serve notice on the Republican leaders now that this is no time to make any substantial cut in the national-defense program. It simply would not be safe to do so. I have yet to see any figures which indicate that we can make any such 20-percent tax reduction, as some Republican spokesmen have proposed, without cutting into that defense program.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I do not yield at this time.

Furthermore, Mr. President, I have yet to see any proposal which would produce any such tax reduction and still make it possible for us as a party to fulfill an important obligation to the country, and that is to make a substantial payment on the national debt so that we can protect the value of the American dollar. I will not be a party to any movement within my party which seeks to save tax dollars to the American citizen but at the same time takes out of his pocket much greater sums of money by way of a depreciated dollar. I believe that what we need to do as a party is to make savings in Government wherever we can and apply those savings on the national debt.

One further point, and I shall be through, and then I shall be happy to yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

I think we also have an obligation as a party in the Congress of the United States to see to it that we go forward with some great wealth-producing projects. The Senator from North Dakota has referred to one of them, such as the REA. I serve notice now that I shall watch with a searching eye any attempt on the part of certain forces in the Congress of the United States to sacrifice the great wealth-producing projects of the West, so sorely needed in the next few years if we are to develop a sound economy for the entire Nation. We must have such projects in the West if we are to have an extension of the industrial frontiers of America made available by the great natural resources of that section of the country and the great potential power resources which can be developed unless the tax reducers who are talking about a 20-percent tax reduction program have their way in cutting the development of just such great wealth-producing projects.

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

Mr. MORSE. I do not yield at the moment.

I think the time has come for those of us in my party who do not believe in the type of fiscal philosophy which we heard enunciated from the platform in this city last night by a great leader of our party—I refer to the Speaker of the House—and by some other Republican spokesmen, to carry this issue to the American people and have them speak very clearly to this party as to whether or not they think we ought to save tax

dollars in the manner proposed by the budget cutters or whether we ought to apply whatever savings we can make to the national debt so that we can have a sound and stable dollar.

We also have some great social responsibilities to our people to perform as a Government. If my party thinks for a moment that on November 5, 1946, it received a mandate to return to a *laissez faire* economy in this country; if my party thinks that big business got a green light on November 5, and that it can return to its old practices of the *laissez faire* economy with its exploitation of human beings for profit dollars then I am satisfied that in 1948 the voters of this country will make very clear to the Republican Party that no such mandate was given in 1946.

Mr. President, in these critical times in our Nation's history there is a responsibility of republican government to see to it that the Government protects the economically weak from the exploitation of the economically strong. I have said that many times on the floor of the Senate, and I am going to say it many times again, because I think it is a very vital principle of government. Hence, we do have a responsibility, as a party and as a government, to see to it that some of the great wealth-producing projects that protect the economically weak and give greater comfort to all of our people go forward. The Republican Party does have a responsibility of carrying forward sound social reforms that seek to promote the greatest good for the greatest number within the framework of our private-property economy.

This particular letter which I ask to have incorporated in the RECORD as a part of my remarks refers to one of those responsibilities, Mr. President. The people want to know what the Congress of the United States intends to do in this session in regard to strengthening the security of the aged. They wish to know what pension program we seek to offer them. Is the answer going to be, "Let them take their chances with old age?" If that is to be our answer, I think we had better be ready to take our chances in 1948.

I, for one, feel that our social-security system needs to be broadened so as to give greater security to those classes of workers of low and moderate income not now covered by it and so as to remove the fear of want in old age from our people. My party must practice as well as profess the four freedoms.

I now ask unanimous consent to have the letter to which I have referred printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

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

PORTLAND, OREG., January 23, 1947.
HON. WAYNE MORSE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I see by the Oregonian that the Senators and Congressmen are now drawing their fat pension which was voted them in the last Congress.

There would not be any service men and women if it had not been for their fathers and mothers. How about a national old-age pension for them? Are they not deserving of some consideration?

You know that the social security is no good for the folks in the now-65-year-old brackets. Will there be any hope for a national old-age pension at this session of Congress?

Yours truly,

J. MANN FISHER.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Oregon has been making a very good American speech. In my opinion, he is speaking the language of all of the people of the United States, and I have asked him to yield in order that I might express that opinion.

I have been giving considerable study, I say to the Senator, to the proposal of a flat 20-percent across-the-board reduction in taxation, accompanied by the slashing of X billion dollars from the Budget. I find that it is impossible for anyone to give any consideration to those two proposals without coming to the conclusion that the inevitable result will be the destruction of those very enterprises in the West for which the Senator from Oregon has just so eloquently spoken.

One of the principal objects of this Budget-reduction talk is to put an end to the Rural Electrification Administration and to put an end to public power. If that occurs, the public power which in the great State of Oregon has done so much to build up private enterprise will be cut from under the feet of the people of Oregon and the people of all other Western States.

I think it is tremendously important that the Senator speak as forthrightly and as courageously as he does.

The income-tax reduction of 20 percent across the board would have the effect only of giving a pittance of reduction to the economically oppressed and a tremendous reduction, measured in thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, to those who least need a reduction. But, more important than all that, it would mean cutting down the ability of this Government to pay off the national debt. With a debt of \$260,000,000,000, I say to the Senator that if we do not keep our tax revenues high while the people are capable of paying taxes, we shall endanger the payment of the national debt; and when that danger is brought before us, we shall be endangering the entire system of private property. Capitalism has no defense unless it be defended in the United States of America. Those leaders who talk now about tax reduction, while they pay little attention to the constructive expenditures of Government and to the effect upon the national debt, are poor servants of the principle of capitalism.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Wyoming. I certainly share his views.

I have only one more point, Mr. President, and then I am through.

I think we ought to face the fact that there has never been a time in many years in the history of this country when the people were in a better position through taxes to pay a substantial sum on the national debt. I think we ought to recognize, furthermore—it may not be politic to say it, but what difference does

that make, for these are times when we ought to be willing to tell the people what we believe the facts to be, irrespective of political consequences—I think we ought to point out to them that we did not take the profits out of the recent war. Today the United States is saturated with blood-money made out of the war. I think we owe it to the men who actually gave human blood in sacrifice for their country to see to it that a substantial proportion of the profits made out of the war now go by way of reasonable taxes as payments on the national debt. I think that is our job as patriotic Members of the United States Congress. By doing that, I think we shall pay proper tribute to the men who made sacrifices to keep our form of capitalistic economy secure in this country. Further I point out that the business boom we will have for some years in this country will be a direct economic result of the war and the profits derived from it should be taxed at reasonably high rates for payments on the war debt.

I am perfectly willing to meet this tax issue on the ground of whether we are going to use such savings as we can make out of economy in government to reduce the national debt and protect our national security, or whether we are going to take the position that we should return those savings to the pockets of the people who now are best able to pay substantial taxes. We cannot have either a costless war or a priceless peace and we owe it to our people to tell them so. My party should stop playing politics with this tax issue.

I close by saying that I do not know what the Republican tax program is. I know of no Republican who knows what the Republican program is and can speak authoritatively for the party on the subject. I am a little bit at a loss to understand the statements of some Republican leaders who stand up and say that the Republican Party has pledged itself to any 20 percent tax reduction program. It is rather interesting that anyone should appoint himself to speak for the Republican Party and announce what its tax program is. I know of no Republican Party pledged to reduce taxes 20 percent.

I say that as a Congress and as individual Members of the Congress we do have a duty and a responsibility to take the fiscal facts about our Government to the people of this Nation. If we do, I think we shall hear from the country. I think the people of this country will tell us in plain terms, which we cannot dispute, that they want us, first, to keep our Nation secure; second, that they want us to make whatever savings we can in the administration of government; third, that they want us to apply those savings to the national debt, so that as the result we shall have a sound dollar; fourth that they want us to go forward with sound social and economic projects that will promote the greatest good for the greatest number of our people.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to thank the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] for his commendation of what I said a few moments ago relative to the arbitrary discharge of 1,000,000 Federal employees. I wish to say that I appreciate his commendation, coming, as

it does, from so distinguished a man who has made such a fine progressive record during the few short years he has been upon this floor.

Personally, I wish to serve notice now that in my opinion when the fight begins for the 20-percent cut in taxes, the distinguished Senator from Oregon will find fighting with him, shoulder to shoulder, upon this floor, many Republicans, especially those from the West; and, I am happy to say, some from the East, who, under his guidance and leadership, will be here to see to it that reclamation projects and the Rural Electrification Administration are not taken out of the life of this Nation.

ACTIVITIES OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in today's Washington Times-Herald there appears an article with the heading "Truman boom made official by Hannegan." In the story, which carries a New York date line of February 6, it is stated that Democratic National Chairman Hannegan, in speaking before a group of civil-service postal employees at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, made the following statement in the course of his remarks:

We are ready to call upon our President—

To do what, Mr. President? The article states that the call upon our President is for him to seek another White House term in 1948.

The article further states:

Without any ifs or but's, he told a New York gathering of postal supervisors that we are ready to call upon our President again as the man who has proved himself fit for the job.

Mr. President, it seems strange that Mr. Hannegan, who, as the article states, had conferred with Mr. Truman just before he went to New York, would make such "draft Truman" remarks before a dinner in New York of civil-service postal employees who are subject to the provisions of the Hatch Act. In other words, the Truman-Hannegan boom for 1948 is being started with a group of postal civil-service employees who are subject to the Hatch Act and who, by law, should not participate in politics.

Mr. Hannegan, by the way, is also Postmaster General of the United States. Recently, he has been vacationing in Florida for many weeks. In the budget message sent to Congress by the President only a few weeks ago, there appears a statement that there is a prospective \$352,000,000 deficit in the postal operations for the fiscal year 1948, more than double the deficit for 1946. In the budget message it was stated that while the volume of mail has expanded enormously, the cost of current operations has increased even more rapidly, and that that is the chief cause of the deficit.

Mr. President, were Mr. Hannegan, the Democratic national chairman and the Postmaster General, to devote himself a little more carefully and studiously to the operation of the Post Office Department, the current operating deficit of that Department might be materially reduced. With a prospective deficit of more than \$350,000,000 for 1948, as well

as a large deficit for the current year, it looks to me as if, instead of having Hannegan boom Truman for reelection, Truman had better be searching around the country to find a more competent Postmaster General to conduct the Post Office Department. Certainly if the President is beginning a reelection campaign, he should begin it within a civic group in the United States, rather than with civil-service postal employees of the United States Government.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting nominations, which will be referred to the appropriate committees.

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

MEMBERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the nominations of James E. Colliflower, Edward A. Dent, and Richard R. Atkinson as members of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, submitted, pursuant to law, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. TOBEY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Lawrence Clayton, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for a term expiring February 1, 1952.

By Mr. MILLIKIN, from the Committee on Finance:

S. Scott Beck, Jr., of Maryland, to be Comptroller of Customs with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., to fill an existing vacancy; and

Herbert E. Arnold, of Texas, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Texas, to fill an existing vacancy.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dillon S. Myer, of Ohio, to be Administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency.

Mr. CAIN obtained the floor.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. CAIN. Certainly.

Mr. TOBEY. Does the Senator from Washington care to have the absence of a quorum suggested?

Mr. CAIN. That is not necessary, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. TOBEY. I shall do whatever the Senator from Washington wishes about it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I should like to make a very short statement in regard to the proposed confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Dillon Myer to be Administrator of the Federal Public Housing Authority. I have no possible desire to be disrespectful to any member of the committee having jurisdiction over the nomination, because I have a very high regard for the opinions of the members of the committee. However, out of a deep-seated conviction that the FPFA is today pursuing policies which are detrimental to the best interests of the people of the United States, I wish to make it plain and certain that it is not within my power to vote for the confirmation of Mr. Dillon Myer as Administrator of the FPFA.

It goes without saying that there is nothing personal in my opposition to the nomination of Mr. Myer. Until first he came before our committee several weeks ago, I had never met the gentleman in my life. I am, however, critical, and deeply so, of the administration which he heads as Acting Administrator. Until those convictions have been changed, and have been resolved in favor of the FPFA I cannot possibly, as one possessed of any convictions at all, vote for the confirmation of Mr. Myer.

Mr. President, I should like to say that I have no intention of leading a fight in opposition to confirmation by the Senate. In part, I have no intention of doing so for the simple reason that having been here only a few short weeks, I am not presently possessed of sufficient knowledge to lead an important fight. I should like to add that I hope I am wrong in what I think about some of the prevailing policies of the Federal Public Housing Authority. I shall do my very best to prove to myself that I am wrong. If I am able to prove that my contentions are incorrect, I shall, as I advised Mr. Dillon Myer this morning in person, publicly apologize to him, and very freely so, and to every agent of the administration of which he certainly is the Acting Administrator.

So I shall try to do justice to the Administrator and to his staff—namely, I shall try to prove that my assumptions are incorrect and are based upon misinformation or lack of proper information. But, if in trying to prove that I am mistaken, I prove that my charges are correct, I shall most certainly and as rapidly as possible, bring the matters involved to the attention of this magnificent body. I shall do so for the obvious reason that if anything is wrong with any Federal executive agency, the sooner we are aware of those circumstances and facts, the sooner the faults will be corrected and the sooner we shall be able to continue with work of other character that is important to all of us.

Mr. President, I have appreciated the opportunity to voice the convictions of but one Member of the Senate. I desire to repeat, in this connection, that I have a very high regard for the Senators in

both parties who in the committee saw fit to vote so favorably and heavily in opposition to my point of view, which is that Mr. Dillon Myer should not be confirmed as Administrator of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Mr. TOBEY. Mr. President, I am glad to reciprocate the fair spirit shown by the able Senator from Washington when he paid tribute to his colleagues on the committee and when he stated that he respected them and was sure that they acted in good faith. I wish to say that the Senator from Washington who has just addressed the Senate acted likewise, in my opinion.

In view of the fact that this matter has arisen on the floor of the Senate as we are about to vote on the confirmation of the nomination of Dillon Myer to be Administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency, it seemed to me, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, that for the record I should review the steps taken up to the present point. I shall be very brief.

Several weeks ago the President nominated Mr. Dillon Myer to be Administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency. Under the rule, the nomination was referred to the Banking and Currency Committee. In the committee it is our custom to have every nominee come before the committee for a personal examination and to submit a statement to the committee. In accordance with that custom, Mr. Myer duly appeared. As I recall, he spent an hour and a half before the committee, at which time he addressed us, and we asked him questions and looked him over. He made a very favorable impression—so much so that when motion was made by the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] that the nomination be reported favorably, the vote in favor of reporting the nomination favorably was unanimous.

Following that vote in the committee, the nomination then, under the rule, went on the Executive Calendar of the Senate, I having reported the nomination for the committee. The nomination reposed on the calendar from that day to the next meeting day, when I supposed it would be confirmed, on a pro forma vote by the Senate, without any controversy, because there had been such a unanimous vote in the committee. I was not in the Chamber when the executive session was held on that day. To my surprise, the next morning the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] telephoned me that the day before he had asked that the nomination go over. I asked him why. He said he had done so because some Legionnaires, 9 or 10 in number, who had made a study of housing in various sections of the country, and particularly of public housing, had said to him that there had been serious mismanagement of the low-cost housing situation, and that many persons with low incomes had been unable to obtain adequate low-cost housing. The Senator from Indiana was opposed to the appointment of the man because these customs had prevailed. He asked that

he might come to my office with the eight or nine Legionnaires, which he did, and they spent an hour and an half in my office. They were very thorough in their complaints, and they said they had ample evidence to justify their statements.

The Senator from Indiana asked me if I would see that the nomination went back to the committee, and as a matter of senatorial courtesy of course I acceded, and I advised the Legionnaires that due to the request of the Senator from Indiana the nomination would be taken up the next Tuesday, which would have been a week ago last Tuesday. The gentlemen in the room said, "That will not give us sufficient time to get the data together. We ask for more time." I said, "Very well, we will give you a week," that is to February 4. They said, "We will be on hand, will be there in person," and they left the room.

The nomination came before us on the 4th of February. The night before the 4th of February I was told that the commander of the American Legion had sent word to the clerk of the committee, Mr. Hill, that at his request these Legionnaires would not appear and give any testimony, and that they withdrew from the matter. So they did not appear, and nothing was forthcoming after their statement to the Senator from Indiana and myself.

In the absence of any testimony to the contrary, the committee took the matter up de novo, and in the committee room Mr. Myer again was present and was examined by various committee members, and another vote was taken, and the vote was 8 in favor and 2 votes against.

I came on the Senate floor realizing that in justice to the man the nomination should be taken up as soon as possible, as I should want done if I were a nominee. I came on the floor of the Senate and spoke to the only members of the committee who were on the floor at the time, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], who approved my proposed action, and the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], who also approved, and said he had made his fight and was through. I therefore took the floor and asked that the rule be suspended and that the nominee be confirmed in view of the facts. I had first talked with the Parliamentarian, who confirmed that there was nothing unusual about the procedure. The junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] was in the chair at the time. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] offered objection to the unanimous-consent request, so the nomination again went over.

Today the Committee on Banking and Currency met again to consider the nomination of Mr. Dillon Myer for the third time, and the able Senator from Washington came before us with material which he had received from certain authorities here in Washington, some data and some statements and communications charging bad faith on the part of the nominee in his statements to the committee, and so forth, which made him feel that Mr. Myer was not a desirable appointee.

I listened to the Senator, our colleague and friend from the State of Washington, and then I did what any other Senator would have done: I called for Mr. Myer to come and meet the facts in person, and within 10 minutes' notice he appeared and spent an hour with the committee. There he met the charges of the distinguished Senator from Washington ad seriatim, and at the conclusion of his meeting, the charges and his answers to the examination by the Senator from Washington, the committee again voted, and voted 8 to 1 to confirm the nominee of the President, against the evidence offered by the distinguished Senator from Washington.

So that we have a nomination now before us which three times has been before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, the first time confirmation being voted unanimously, the second time by a vote of 8 to 2, and today by a vote of 8 to 1.

Mr. President, I have seen many men come before committees, and if I am any judge of a fine personality, and of a man who comes in good faith, if I am a judge of character, I pay tribute to Mr. Dillon Myer, the present nominee, as fitting that description. He carried himself forthrightly, as a man; he met every question foursquare, as I think every Senator will testify. In view of the background I have stated, which is conceded, which is in accordance with the truth and the facts, confirmation by the Senate now of the nominee is manifestly in order.

Mr. President, I ask for the question.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, since probably there will be no record vote on the nomination, I wish to have it stated for the RECORD that I am opposed to the nomination of Mr. Dillon Myer. I blocked his nomination last year, and I rather reluctantly withdrew my objection before the committee, but if I have to vote on the question myself, I am opposed to confirmation.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I should like to respond to the Senator from New Hampshire. I think it probably important that the Senate know around which questions the argument concerning Mr. Dillon Myer's appointment revolve. I am satisfied that we are going to hear more about it sooner or later. I think it proper to pose several questions at the moment for the consideration and reflection of all Senators present.

There is an act known as the Lanham Act. It was passed during the early part of the war to make possible the construction of defense houses in those areas where private enterprise was not in a position to build the houses in sufficient numbers to accommodate the demand. That act, like any other act, includes many rules and regulations, some restrictions and some prohibitions and some encouragements to go in different directions, but among other things—and to me this has always been important in connection with the Lanham Act—there is this phrase with reference to the disposition of the houses which were permanently constructed at considerable cost in the early part of the war, namely, that they should be disposed of by sale,

provided that none of these permanent units should be turned over to any public or private agency for low-rent use unless specifically authorized by the Congress.

I had not been too familiar with that prohibition, but in the course of the hearings on Mr. Myer's nomination I was advised from the city from which I came to Washington that an agent of Mr. Myer's, his regional director, having offices in the city of Seattle, had gone to the city of Tacoma, where they had not expected his coming, and he had said with reference to 400 units of permanent housing in that city, built under the Lanham Act, "This is what I want the people of Tacoma to do. I want you to sign a resolution memorializing Congress to make available these 400 permanent units of Lanham Act construction for low-rent use, and, citizens of Tacoma," he said, "if you do not do it, these units will very promptly be sold."

I was interested in that, and I became more interested in Mr. Dillon Myer, and, like anyone else who had not known very much about all this, I set to work to get as much information as I could obtain.

Coming out of that information is a conviction of my own that FPHA, through its regional directors and assistants in every region in America, is doing the very best it can, as rapidly and as effectively as it can, to get as many American communities as possible to resolve in favor of taking over these permanent units for low-rent use.

Mr. President, that doubt in my mind must be resolved. I think it has to be resolved in the minds of many Members of the Senate before very long. I do not know what we are going to do about it. Perhaps we are going to think it is legitimate, but it is not legitimate for the FPFA to call the hand of Congress, particularly the Senate, which, so far as I know, is not remotely aware of the existence of the problem.

My curiosity was aroused, secondly, when there came into my hands certain directives which had been flowing through and around and out of the various regional FPFA offices, telling people who lived within these permanent Lanham Act units all over America that it was much more to be desired that they form a mutual cooperative corporation than for them to consider buying these houses as individuals in the private market.

I was further interested and concerned because of the method of financing. According to Mr. Myer's own testimony, he said there is a difference—a positive difference—and he thought it was quite proper, up until very recent days, if there was a desire on the part of occupants to form a cooperative and get their hands on some of these Lanham Act permanent houses which the act prescribes should be sold at full value, they could do it by this method: The mutual group to put down 5 percent, to pay 3½ percent interest, and have 40 years in which to pay for the houses, the United States Government to be their banker.

But if an individual wanted to buy a Lanham Act house for himself, he did it by this method: He put down 20 percent in cash, he paid from 4 to 5 percent

interest, and he had from 15 to 20 years in which to pay it off.

The questions I have asked Mr. Dillon Myer, which were not answered to my satisfaction, were simply these: Are your people throughout America encouraging the disposition of permanent Lanham Act projects for low-rent purposes? Are you unduly stimulating and encouraging the development of mutual and cooperative housing trends in America, with which the Senate of the United States is presently not familiar?

His answers to me on those questions have been a flat "No." He said, "That is not our intention; that is not our purpose."

But, gentlemen, to me, on a basis of the inconclusive, because brief, evidence that I have gotten within a very short period of time, I think that is precisely what is going on.

If the Senate can be saved the trouble, 2, 3, 4, or 5 weeks hence, by doing a piece of corrective work, not tomorrow, but today, I think it ought to be done, and that has been my only interest and concern in this matter.

I think probably it is proper to say that Mr. Myer, in a hearing about 4 days ago, was advised of my feelings about these questions, as an individual Senator, and I used the name of a man whom I know and of whom I think highly as a very able individual, one of Dillon Myer's administrative assistants or regional directors in the city of Seattle. I said, "I think Mr. Epstein is doing this, Mr. Myer, and this, and this, and this." He said, "I do not know that he is doing it. I cannot be responsible for what goes on throughout this country by my agents; but I will find out." Today is 4 days later. We have not had any communications from Mr. Dillon Myer, although he said this morning he was going to make certain to get the facts before very long.

But how, in goodness' name, can anyone who has looked into a case which is so full of doubt and uncertainty, vote to confirm an individual who has been in an acting capacity for quite some time, before the arguments in question are resolved?

This is what is going to happen, I think: Mr. Dillon Myer, in pursuance of his duties, is going to ask his regional director in the city of Seattle to come back here and to say yes or no to these questions that have been posed, not only by myself but by at least one other, and by most of the other Senators, and if, when we get the answers, they confirm my suspicions, I do not want to vote against the man, some time from now, that today in the face of my criticisms I might vote for.

I say that doubts have been cast on an important American problem, and it serves absolutely no good purpose at all to confirm into a permanent position a man who, from my point of view, must bear the responsibility of disproving things which have been clearly developed and maintained in his presence.

I trust that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] has not thought me discourteous in again presenting my point of view.

Mr. TOBEY. On the contrary, I would merely add in rebuttal, to sum up—and I say very gladly that I would not impute any discourtesy to the Senator, who I am sure acted from a sense of duty and responsibility as a Senator—that three times the nomination has been before the committee; the first time, after an hour and a half, the vote in favor was unanimous; on the second occasion, after an hour and a half, the vote was 8 to 2, and in the third instance, after an hour, the vote was 8 to 1.

Mr. CAIN. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. TOBEY. Go ahead, correct me if I am wrong.

Mr. CAIN. Merely in the interest of accuracy; the vote this morning was 6 to 1. We were losing members.

Mr. TOBEY. Since then two Senators, who had to leave the hearing, asked that their votes be recorded.

Mr. CAIN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. TOBEY. As I have stated, three votes have been taken, and I think the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], who was present, would not object to my repeating a statement he made to me. As he left the room, since he was about to leave for Ohio, he came over and said to me, "I want to be recorded for him. I am more in favor of him now than I was the last time." That was the statement of the Senator from Ohio to me, and the vote today was 8 to 1.

I say in all candor, we make mistakes about human nature, of course, but if I know a man, and a forthright one, that man's name is Dillon Myer.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Dillon S. Myer to be Administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency?

The nomination was confirmed.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next nomination on the Executive Calendar.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James W. Lauderdale, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1947.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that the President be notified immediately of the action that has been taken.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. 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.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to submit a unanimous-consent request. Under a standing order of the Senate the

President pro tempore of the Senate a few days ago designated the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] to read Washington's Farewell Address to the Senate on February 22. Because of the fact that the Senate will not be in session on that date, it being a Saturday, unless the general program is changed, I make the following unanimous-consent request:

I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that the order heretofore entered designating the Senator from West Virginia to read Washington's Farewell Address on February 22 next, be made applicable to Friday, February 21, 1947.

I may say in explanation that this suggested change from Saturday to Friday has the complete approval of the Senator from West Virginia, who is to read the Farewell Address, and it has also been brought to the attention of the President pro tempore of the Senate, and I believe has his approval.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PRINTING OF FINAL REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PETROLEUM RESOURCES

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to announce that the final report of the Special Senate Committee To Investigate Petroleum Resources will go to press at the Government Printing Office within the next few days. The Superintendent of Documents has advised me that this report will be available to the public at 15 cents a copy. I am advised that Government agencies which may desire to obtain copies may order them while the document is on the press, at a cost of about \$64.95 per thousand. I make the announcement because there has been considerable demand for copies of the report.

The Subcommittee on Printing of the Committee on Rules and Administration has been requested to approve the printing of 3,000 copies; 500 for the Senate document room, 500 for the House document room, and 2,000 to be distributed to the list of those who have already applied to the special committee for copies.

PROGRAM FOR THE COMING WEEK—ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to make a very brief statement for the general information of Senators who may want to be absent from the Senate at any time during the coming week. I shall move later that the Senate adjourn until Monday of next week. On Monday we will recess or adjourn until Tuesday. On Tuesday it is my purpose to ask that the Senate stand in recess or adjournment until Friday, February 14. It is my hope that on Friday the 14th no business will be transacted unless by unanimous consent, and that we shall then adjourn until Monday the 17th of February. I make that statement for the general information of the Senate. I now move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 10, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 7, 1947:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Paul T. Culbertson, of Kansas, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers of class 2 and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

James F. Hodgson, of New York.
Frederick B. Lyon, of Michigan.
Livingston T. Merchant, of New Jersey.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Frederic P. Bartlett, of New York.
Robert G. Cleveland, of New York.
Eugene A. Gilmore, Jr., of Nebraska.
Jack A. McFall, of the District of Columbia.
Andreas G. Ronhovde, of Montana.
E. Paul Tenney, of Washington.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Robert L. Clifford, of Illinois.
Edward T. Lampson, of Connecticut.
Thomas C. Mann, of Texas.

Leslie L. Rood, of New Jersey.

Henry W. Spielman, of Oklahoma.

Murat W. Williams, of Virginia.

William J. Porter, of Massachusetts, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

Alfred P. Dennis, of Virginia, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a vice consul of career, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons to be Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Joseph J. Jova, of New York.
Richard B. Kline, of New York.
Edward N. McCully, of Texas.
Raymond W. T. Pracht, of Illinois.
Herbert S. Weast, of California.
C. Hoyt Price, of Arkansas.
Robert C. Wysong, of Indiana.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION

Joseph K. Carson, Jr., of Oregon, to be a member of the United States Maritime Commission for the term expiring September 25, 1952.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

Mark Lansburgh, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for a term of 5 years.

George A. Garrett, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for a term of 3 years.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE PROFESSOR OF MECHANICS AT THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WITH RANK FROM DATE OF APPOINTMENT

Col. Kenneth David Nichols (major, Corps of Engineers), Army of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. James Harold Doolittle, Army of the United States.

To be major general

Maj. Gen. Victor Emile Bertrandias (major, Air Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wilson Byron, Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Edward Peck Curtis (major, Air Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. William Joseph Donovan (colonel, Cavalry Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Francis Farrell (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Carl Raymond Gray, Jr. (colonel, Corps of Engineers Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Patrick Jay Hurley (colonel, Infantry Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Maxwell Immell (brigadier general, Adjutant General's Department, National Guard of the United States), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Harry Hubbard Johnson (lieutenant colonel, Cavalry, National Guard of the United States), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Frank Edward Lowe (colonel, Field Artillery Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Cyrus Rowlett Smith, Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Edward White Smith (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery Reserve), Army of the United States.

Maj. Gen. Leif John Sverdrup, Army of the United States.

To be brigadier general

Brig. Gen. Donald Bennett Adams (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engineers Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Julius Ochs Adler (colonel, Infantry Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Wayne Russell Allen, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Frayne Baker (colonel, Infantry, National Guard of the United States), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. F. Trubee Davison (colonel, Staff and Administrative Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Edward Arthur Evans (colonel, Coast Artillery Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Lawrence George Fritz (captain, Air Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Gene William Hall, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Oates Hardin, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Harold Ross Harris, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Rudoiph Charles Kuldell, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Hanford MacNider (colonel, Infantry Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Timothy James Manning, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. George Hamden Olmsted, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Charles Merville Spofford, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Smith Strong, Jr. (colonel, Quartermaster Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. L. Kemper Williams (colonel, Infantry Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Robert Wilbar Wilson (lieutenant colonel, Field Artillery Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Bayne Wilson, Army of the United States.

CHEMICAL CORPS RESERVE

To be brigadier general

Brig. Gen. Hugh Meglone Milton 2d (lieutenant colonel, Chemical Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT RESERVE

To be major general

Maj. Gen. Arthur Hazelton Carter (colonel, Honorary Reserve), Army of the United States.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT RESERVE

To be brigadier general

Brig. Gen. William Robert Clayton Morrison (major, Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve), Army of the United States.

MEDICAL CORPS RESERVE

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Stanhope Bayne-Jones (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Isidor Schwaner Ravdin (lieutenant colonel, Medical Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT RESERVE

To be brigadier general

Brig. Gen. Edward Samuel Greenbaum (lieutenant colonel, Ordnance Department Reserve), Army of the United States.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS RESERVE

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Georges Frederic Doriot (lieutenant colonel, Quartermaster Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Bernhard Alfred Johnson (major, Quartermaster Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. John Reed Kilpatrick (colonel, Cavalry Reserve), Army of the United States.

SIGNAL CORPS RESERVE

To be major general

Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison, Army of the United States.

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Carroll Owen Bickelhaupt (colonel, Signal Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Ephraim Franklin Jaffe, Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Charles Eskridge Saltzman (lieutenant colonel, Signal Corps, National Guard of the United States), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff (colonel, Signal Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Morgan Thomas (major, Signal Corps Reserve), Army of the United States.

IN THE NAVY

The following list of officers appointed to the ranks indicated in the line of the Navy: (* Indicated officers to be designated for EDO and SDO subsequent to acceptance of appointment)

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Campbell, Douglas M.
*Wood, Sanford B. D.
Hamilton, George H.

LIEUTENANTS

*Davis, Thomas M. *Pooler, Louis G.
Fitch, Robert A. Price, Glennon G.
*Bellinger, Lorentz D. Spangler, Earle S.
*Bon, Francis J. *Wallace, Thomas G.
*Lubelsky, Benjamin

LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Duncan, Richard L. *Burtz, Charles R.
*Read, Samuel H. P. *Eastwood, James A.
*Grant, Everett A.
*Allen, Arthur A. *Halloran, Edward R.
Arens, Carl E. Hewitt, John V.
*Carnes, James R. *Hotchkiss, Stuart T.
*Chiles, Griffin *Owen, John
*Harrington, William *Schafer, William K.
F. *Smith, Stuart C.
*McCrackin, Otho E. Swenson, Harold R.
*Meads, Leo J. *Wardlow, Harold V.
*Veverka, Rudolph E. *Evans, Frank W., Jr.
Berrey, Julius M. Merrick, Richard C.
Bishop, Edward W. Moureau, Ralph H.
*Concannon, Charles *Ogden, Herbert L.
F. *Seller, Donald W.
*Hartung, Walter P. Caffey, Kenneth W.
*Adams, John Q. Condit, James W.
*Barnwell, John J. Schmidt, Russell J.

ENSIGNS

Adams, Joseph E., Jr. Johnston, Warren E.
Albright, Cletus A. Jones, Harry C.
Ambler, Robert F. Jorgensen, Cecil M.
Ashmead, Duffield 3d Kerr, John W.
Avant, John L. King, Herbert T.
Baker, Robert W. Kip, Phelps C.
Barli, John, Jr. Klein, Harry J.
Barrett, Milton J. Knoblock, Walter W.
Barton, Lee S. Knox, Gordon L.
Baumgartner, James Koch, Walter M.
R. Lamberson, Don M.
Baxter, Denver F. Larsen, Orrin K.
Beadle, Marvin L. Lawyer, John W., Jr.
Bell, Charles P. Lear, John R.
Berger, Eugene B. Lloyd, Marshall O.
Berry, John W. Lowrie, Robert G.
Bonewits, Donald G. Malley, Francis E.
Bowen, John F. Maurer, Nelson H.
Briggs, Claude M., 3d Mayer, William S.
Bright, George L., Jr. McCain, Howard G.
Bryant, Franklin D. McCarthy, Florence W.
*Burke, Edmund, Jr. McGaw, Donald A.
Carter, William H. McGrady, James P., Jr.
Castrichine, Bartholomew McGrath, Donald E.
Cefaratti, Donald, Jr. McGrath, William H.
Chamberlin, Robert McIntyre, John J.
Chambliss, Joe "E" McLaughlin, Douglas
Cheverson, Robert E. McNair, Emmett T.
Christiansen, Arnold R. Menein, Adolph
Meng, Edwin "L", Jr.
Clingan, George M. Michael, John F.
Cogshall, James H. Michael, Bernard E.
Conerly, Tom B., Jr. Miller, Clark W.
Connolly, James P. F. Mills, Ernest J.
Correll, Noble O., Jr. Minnick, Harvey E.
Cox, Warren M. Moore, Oswald M.
Cravens, Harold L. Morris, Gene C.
Debold, Joseph F. Morrison, James W.
De Veas, Thomas E. Moyce, Murray A.
Dickerson, Vincent M. Nissen, John C., Jr.
Dunn, Jack B. Noble, Le V.
Duquette, Herbert E. Offutt, Ray D.
Jr. Olvey, Mervin L.
Eddy, Billy L. O'Rourke, Frank R.
Empey, Robert E. Pace, Robert D., Jr.
Emrick, Merwin G. Pahl, Herschel A.
Ennis, Edward J. Penney, Willoughby W.
Erickson, Jack L. Perry, Eugene R.
Fisher, Hubert W. Pierucki, Ervin J.
Fitzgerald, David R. Planton, David N.
Forster, Robert M. *Pollak, Edward G.
Fosha, Charles E. Rains, David C.
Foster, William I., Jr. Reed, William D.
Freudenberg, Harold Richter, Alvin F.
W. Riddle, John W.
Fromknecht, George Roberts, Levi J., Jr.
W. Russell, John B.
Galassi, Mario C. Salisbury, Harley G.
*Garay, Paul N. Scally, Francis W.
Gill, Ronald E. Schaefer, William W.
Gillette, Keith F. Schatz, Clifford E.
Gilman, Richard C. Searcy, John E., Jr.
Gimpel, Herbert J. Seward, Joseph G.
Glennon, Edmund Shaw, Joseph E.
Gniady, Edward Sheppard, William L.
Gorden, Oliver A. Sinnott, Myles R.
Greenway, Victor Skon, Warren A.
W. H. Smith, Jack H.
Griffin, Juel, Jr. Snider, Harold A.
Guhse, Donald E. Snipes, Rodney F.
Hammer, Lloyd A., Jr. Spencer, Clyde M.
Harden, Charles A. Stadter, George B.
Harmon, Alfred W. Stewart, Harold E.
Hathaway, Marvin F. Stuart, Robert L.
Hayek, Paul A. Sullivan, Warren, Jr.
Hays, Robert C. Sundt, Robert K.
Helsel, Kenneth D. Swanson, Ray J.
Hennessey, Charles A. Tanton, Paul W.
Jr. Taylor, Halton H.
Holmes, Robert A., 3d Taylor, Harry B.
Holmes, Robert E. Teague, Marx M.
Holzrichter, Max A. Thorne, Fred H.
Horton, William P. Thornell, Enos
Howard, Garnett "E" Torbett, Jack
Ireland, Joe N. Twomey, Paul P.
Isen, Forester W. Tyler, Claude L.
Iverson, Halvor Wall, Charles G.
Jessee, Jack W. Wentz, Charles A.
Johnson, William E. Wenz, Carl R., Jr.

White, Thomas C.
Whitehouse, William A., Jr.
Wilson, Herbert B.
Adams, Robert E.
Arch, Theodore S. J.
Armstrong, Russell I.
Asbury, David A.
Athow, Robert F.
Atkins, Robert E.
Baird, Harold J.
Barber, Lester W.
Bazler, Paul S., Jr.
Bennett, Francis B.
*Benz, Robert P.
*Berger, Robert S.
Besel, Michael N., Jr.
Bjurbach, Stanley N.
Blackburn, James T.
Bowden, Bill
*Bowie, James M.
*Boyle, John J.
Braid, Herbert C.
Brantley, Melvin H.
Brennan, Nicholas I.
Brock, Robert J.
Brown, Errington
Brown, Vernon L.
Burks, Melvin L.
Butler, Arthur P.
Butler, John F.
Byrd, William V.
Baker, William G.
Campbell, Thomas M.
*Carlisle, Geoffrey E.
Challain, Leonard J.
Chalmers, Norman E.
Coll, Charles L.
Cook, William E.
*Cooke, Nelson M.
Cooper, Lloyd F.
*Cox, William R.
Crain, Horace T.
*Cridle, Merdin C.
Crites, Jack O.
Curtis, Charles E., Jr.
Davis, John F.
Davis, Judson C., Jr.
Delcamp, Michael S.
Dempster, John T., Jr.
Deney, Leonard J., Jr.
*DeRoco, Vernon J.
Dooling, David
Downey, Harmon A.
Drehobl, George F.
Dryer, Orville W. J.
Dunkum, Hugh H., Jr.
Dunn, Richard J.
*Ellis, Walter J.
Epps, John H.
Farrell, Ted L.
Fewel, James W.
Finnegan, Paul F.
Foley, John J.
Fontinell, Ernest W.
*Foote, Kenneth C.
*Ford, William R.
Fowler, William E.
Frketic, Louis J.
Gatlin, William A.
Gerhard, Harry "E"
Jr.
Gibbons, Hugh E.
Gibbons, James G.
Girault, Norton R.
Greene, William M. A.
Greenwell, Jack
Griesel, Vincent J.
*Griffing, Charles W.
Grubbs, Thomas A., Jr.
Gustafarro, Joseph F.
*Hall, George M.
Hampton, Warren J.
Harlan, James L.
Harper, Charles L.
Harris, David D.
Harris, Ernest C., Jr.
Hebert, Ernest P.
Hemmingsen, Charles
J.
*Hendershot, Charles S.
Hermes, Ralph R.
*Herr, Donald L.
Hodges, Richard H.
Hoffman, Raymond L.
Hoffner, James H.
Holm, Kenneth C.
Howell, Ralph T.
*Huestis, Gerald S.
*Hughes, Warren R.
*Hogg, James V.
Jenkins, John W.
Johns, James G.
Johnson, Garvis D.
Johnson, Philip W.
Karnes, Austin G.
*Kaul, Fredric H.
Keck, Carroll B.
Keely, Hugh M.
Keifert, Robert N.
Keller, Robert C.
*Kenny, James P.
Kimzey, John H.
King, John M.
Kozak, Norbert J.
Kozluk, Walter
Krebs, Edward C., Jr.
*Labrum, Willard D.
Lammers, Lorin R.
Lampkin, Kenneth
"E", Jr.
La Roe, Edward T.
Lasseter, Joe F., Jr.
*Le Breton, Guy J., Jr.
Lee, John W.
Lerew, John W., Jr.
Leute, George M., Jr.
Little, John B.
Lorentson, Adrian V.
Lowry, Allen W.
Lucas, William E., 3d
Ludwig, David W.
*Lyngby, Alfred R.
MacKay, Robert T.
Manning, Alvin B.
Martens, Theodore J.
Mayer, Nicholas J.
McAdams, Lee T.
McCabe, Hugh T., Jr.
*McCarthy, John F.
McCarthy, Thomas S.
McClagherty, Bernard M.
*McEvoy, John W.
McKee, John N.
McLaughlin, Burton J.
Meeke, John P.
Mellem, Ellsworth L.
Miles, Kenneth N.
*Miller, Ashton C.
Miller, George W.
*Miller, Jack N.
Miller, Loel R.
*Miller, Otto C.
*Monteath, Edward B.
Moore, James I.
Moore, John L.
Moore, Thomas H.
Moran, William J.
*Mullane, Leo W.
Nabours, Laverne F.
Nolta, Cornelius V., Jr.
Nolte, Miles H., Jr.
Norvlien, Robert W.
Nuernberger, Gale W.
Ogle, Robert J.
Oliver, Almon "P"
Olson, Edwin G.
Ostenoe, Omer C.
Ottea, Mathias M., Jr.
*Otto, Clarence E.
Packer, Samuel H.
Page, Robert L.
Paterson, Donald P.
*Pattison, William J.
Patton, Peter G.
Peters, Bruen H.
Paynter, Thomas G.
Phillips, Howard E.

- Potter, Robert B.
 Pruet, James W.
 Ramseyer, William F., Jr.
 Randolph, John B.
 Ransford, Clyde E.
 Rasmussen, Merwin E.
 Ray, Charles E.
 Read, Robert B.
 Reeves, Carl G.
 Richardson, Charles C.
 Rink, Victor B.
 Robinson, Charles D.
 Rogers, Leo J.
 Rubinow, Sydney G., Jr.
 *Ryan, Richard E.
 Ryce, Clarence O.
 Sanderson, Harold M.
 Schoggen, Phil H.
 Searle, Willard F., Jr.
 Sceber, James W.
 Severin, Clifford E.
 Shakshober, MacLean C.
 *Shaver, Robert G.
 Sherman, Frank E.
 *Sherman, Roger J.
 Sherwood, Charles
 Shuett, Donald W.
 Simmons, Mitchell M.
 Smith, Allen M.
 Smithy, Thurman E.
 Spencer, Frank O.
 Stafford, Edward P.
 Staiger, Hugh K.
 Stanley, Henry T., Jr.
 Steinmeyer, Lloyd R.
 Stewart, Clifford L.
 Strickland, Eugene C.
 Sutherland, James W.
 Sweet, Robert R.
 Swint, George, 3d
 Tall, Harold R.
 *Tessin, William
 Thomas, Robert H.
 Thompson, Robert J.
 Thompson, William M., Jr.
 *Thomson, Fred R.
 Thornton, Jack H.
 Timmer, Bergard W.
 Tobin, Louis J.
 Tobin, William F., Jr.
 Tracey, Walter
 Turnbull, William O.
 *Turner, Filo H.
 *Van Ohlen, John
 *Wadewitz, Walter F.
 Walsh, Thomas J.
 *Weisenberg, Joseph O.
 Welge, Leslie A.
 *Wesper, Willis H.
 Wessel, Robert L.
 White, Rue W.
 Whiteman, Stephen J.
 *Wicker, Whiting
 *Wiederspahn, Willard H.
 Wiegand, Robert A.
 *Wilburn, William C., Jr.
 Willis, "P" "M"
 Wilson, Richard J.
 Wood, William M.
 Wright, Graydon D.
 Zangel, Howard C.
 Abrams, Robert C.
 *Adair, Lallance A.
 Arnold, Lemuel H.
 Atcheson, George, 3d
 *Baird, Lawrence I.
 Beaubouef, James A.
 *Benassi, Dominic A.
 Beydler, Warren H.
 Bill, Wells R., Jr.
 Bivins, William "F"
 Blades, Charles P.
 Boykin, James O.
 Brooks, Bailey F., Jr.
 Brown, Robert H., Jr.
- Browning, Robert B.
 Buescher, Homer V.
 *Burns, William L.
 Burr, Robert M.
 Burton, Lester H.
 Butcher, Cecil O.
 *Campbell, Donald C.
 Carroll, Eugene J., Jr.
 Chaky, Emil
 *Chapman, Arthur S.
 *Chesky, Kaz P.
 *Chirillo, Louis D.
 Clarke, Robert D.
 Coad, Richard J.
 Conder, Bernard
 Cooley, Benjamin C., Jr.
 Cos, Grant A.
 Cress, Warren D.
 Cullen, Patrick O.
 Curtis, Theodore E.
 Davidson, John R.
 Davis, William R.
 Delmanowski, Ernest F.
 Detamble, Paul A., Jr.
 Dew, Donald F.
 *Dickman, Robert H.
 Dierks, D. J.
 Dize, Melvin W.
 Doeschner, Walter W., Jr.
 Edwards, William E.
 Emerson, Allan L.
 Enquist, Edwin R.
 Erickson, Ernest O.
 Ernesti, John H.
 Faulconer, Douglas "J"
 Fleming, William W.
 *Ford, James W.
 Foster, William G.
 Fox, Floyd E.
 Frees, Norman W., Jr.
 *Furnas, Wendell J.
 Garbler, Paul
 Gard, John G.
 Gillen, Earle C.
 Gladstone, William G.
 Gladwell, Paul F.
 Goddard, Hollis
 Gorman, John V.
 Granat, Arnold M.
 Greenwood, Thomas E.
 *Griffin, Harry K., Jr.
 Grigsby, Hubert C.
 Gross, Seymour G.
 Haithcock, June D., Jr.
 Halub, Raymond
 Handlin, Daniel W.
 Hansen, Herman C.
 Herb, James W.
 Hewitt, Floyd
 *Holcomb, John W.
 *Jacobus, Neal
 Johnson, Frank E.
 Jones, Warren M.
 Kadel, Frank E.
 *Kallfelz, Leo N.
 Kalnitzky, Myron R.
 Keith, Hugh E.
 Kelly, Gilles M.
 Kest, Harold W.
 Kidd, Robert A.
 Kirley, Thomas J.
 Kleffner, Frank P.
 Klockenkemper, Joseph B.
 Knuveen, William H.
 Koberg, Donald R.
 Kovanic, Francis "J"
 Kruzick, George F.
 Landtroop, Joe M.
 Langevin, Gerald J.
 Largess, Clifton R., Jr.
 Leeds, Walter V.
 Lindbloom, Nils W.
 *Lindquist, Dean H.
 *Line, Bryant W.
 Lloyd, James F.
 Locke, Robert P.
 Long, David A.
- Loveland, Charles F.
 Lowe, Claude O.
 MacMurdo, Charles
 Marshall, Scott W.
 Mayer, Albert J.
 Mayhew, Myron A.
 Maynard, Vincent D., Jr.
 McKeel, Alonza B., Jr.
 McNeal, William D.
 *Meinsler, Edward F., Jr.
 Miskill, Donald K.
 Murray, Royal C., Jr.
 Nelson, James D.
 Norrington, William E., Jr.
 *Olivari, Louis
 Orcutt, Robert E.
 *Page, James C.
 Pefley, John W.
 Pels, John H.
 Piatek, John A.
 Randell, William D.
 Rayner, Donald E.
 *Reed, James T.
 Remond, Hillary F.
 Rice, Lincoln P.
 Richards, Floyd D.
 Riker, Alden S.
 Robinson, Gerald "A"
 Robinson, Richard L.
 Schall, Rodney F.
 Schaumburg, Dale P.
 Schlecht, Max A.
 Seaman, George H.
 Sharp, Wallace E.
 Shettler, Walter R.
 Simonelli, Orazio
 Sims, James H.
 Siasinski, Floyd M.
 *Smith, Carl T.
 Smits, Cornelius J., Jr.
 *Sobczyk, Eugene
 Spahr, Herman G.
 Stamm, Charles C.
 Stanczyk, Stanley L.
 Stephens, Alvis H.
 Stewart, Charles M.
 Taneyhill, Paul "A", Jr.
 Thelen, Robert H.
 Towne, Thomas W.
 Trotter, William R.
 *Vann, Isaiah M., Jr.
 Walker, Jack A.
 *Walsh, William J.
 Warton, John F.
 Weaver, Marvin V., Jr.
 Weeks, George R.
 Welty, Jack W.
 Whittle, Claude B.
 Wicker, David A.
 Wilcox, Charles E.
 Wiles, Alfred B.
 Wiskirchen, Richard L.
 Woods, Kenneth G.
 Woody, Ellis A.
 *Wroblewski, Sigmund V.
 Young, Lawrence L., Jr.
 *Ziegler, George F.
 Adler, William C., Jr.
 Aichele, Sylvester S.
 Aldridge, Ivers F.
 Allen, Homer H.
 *Allen, Kirke M.
 Anderson, Charles O.
 Anderson, Lloyd F.
 Baldwin, Thomas B., Jr.
 *Banister, Montgomery
 Beadles, Joseph W.
 Bell, William B.
 Berg, Leonard J.
 *Berquist, Paul
 Betz, Merle E.
 Beumer, Everett H.
 Boland, Thomas G.
 *Bradbury, Malcolm J.
 Brite, Murrel C.
- Broman, Clifford G.
 *Brooks, Tilden L.
 *Brough, James A.
 Browning, Benjamin H., Jr.
 Bryan, Roland T.
 *Burum, Roger L.
 *Butler, Thomas E.
 Cahill, Joseph H.
 Caire, Albert D.
 Callahan, George E.
 Card, Fred S., Jr.
 Carter, Otis D.
 Cerstvik, Milan S.
 *Clarke, Samuel R.
 *Cochran, Elvin P., Jr.
 *Collender, Edward H.
 *Connolly, Daniel E.
 Courtin, Robert E., Jr.
 *Cykler, John F.
 Davis, Byron E.
 Davis, Henry C.
 De Benham, Robert W.
 De Bord, Robert K.
 Deering, Harold J.
 Deltchman, Vincent
 Eaton, John M., Jr.
 Edmisten, William H.
 Edmonson, Edgar T.
 *Edwards, Horace L.
 *Evans, Henry L.
 *Fair, Thomas F., Jr.
 Felsberg, Alfred T.
 Fielder, Herbert H.
 Flory, Edwin B.
 *Flynn, Daniel
 Forman, Richard E.
 Foxworthy, John P.
 Friedman, Malcolm C.
 *Garver, Donald L.
 Gaw, Benjamin D.
 Geddes, William C.
 Green, Maurice "F"
 Groesch, John W.
 Halsten, Frank D.
 Hansen, Dale V.
 Hansen, Henry J., Jr.
 Hartsell, Harry V., Jr.
 Hawley, Maurice V.
 *Heagy, Daniel W.
 Hedgepeth, Charles H.
 Heiken, Frederick C.
 Hellekson, Aaron J.
 Henson, John H.
 Heron, James J.
 Hess, Paul W.
 Higgins, Ethan B.
 Higley, Warren A.
 *Hitz, Frederick W., Jr.
 Hodnett, Richard C.
 Hoerath, John R.
 Hoffman, Burt A.
 Hoke, Robert W.
 Hricnak, Michael D.
 Hubbard, Edward R.
 *Hurd, Ernest L., Jr.
 *Hutchison, Earle G.
 Jablonski, Felix J.
 *Jenkins, James E.
 *Johnson, Carl E.
 Johnson, Terry J.
 Jones, Arthur W.
 Karisven, George J.
 *Katz, Saul
 *Keatts, John C., Jr.
 *Kenney, Paul G.
 Kessler, Roy J.
 Kilroy, Richard F.
 Klym, Charles S.
 Koepcke, William W.
 Kohman, Robert N.
 Kroencke, William H.
 *Lagle, Robert D.
 Lamar, William W., Jr.
 Lang, Donald A.
 Larkin, Paul S.
 Lawton, Richard C.
 Leib, James M.
 Lincoln, John L., 4th
 Little, James W.
 *Lobbregt, Robert B.
 Lockhart, James A.
- Lockwood, Burton G.
 Longley, Wilbur E.
 Lowe, Grady H.
 MacFarlane, Arthur S.
 MacKenzie, James B.
 Mackey, Wendell C.
 Maddox, James W.
 Mallonee, Gordon L.
 Maltby, Adin J., Jr.
 Mark, Robert B.
 Martin, Charles E.
 McCabe, Robert E.
 McCallon, Victor L.
 McCormick, Robert W.
 McGovern, William
 McIntyre, Edward L.
 McKillop, Harvey E., Jr.
 McKnight, George W.
 McMullen, Birton E.
 McMurray, Samuel F.
 *Mereness, Robert H.
 Miles, Ross E., Jr.
 Miller, Charles J.
 *Miller, Melvin A.
 Miller, Ned
 Ming, Robert S.
 Mitchell, George A.
 Moore, Sam H.
 Moran, William F.
 *Moroney, John D.
 Morris, Floyd R.
 Morris, James W.
 Moyers, Layman D.
 Mukhalian, Zaven
 Mulholland, William P.
 Murphy, Arthur C.
 Needham, Theodore P.
 *Neeley, William E.
 Newman, John R.
 Norelius, Roy A.
 Oliver, John D.
 *Parisian, Richard W.
 Parramore, Douglas G.
 Partlow, George L.
 Parzych, Henry M.
 Petersen, Chester L.
 Peterson, Robert F.
 Phillips, Douglas G.
 Pietrowski, Edward L. F.
 Powell, Edwin H.
 Presson, Herman W.
 Pruski, Leonard
 Purcell, Charles J.
 Purcell, Kenneth E.
 Randle, David D.
 Randle, Jack
 *Rapp, Lawrence B.
 Reiland, Ronald R.
 Roberts, Lester B.
 Roberts, Perry
 Robinson, Edward M.
 Robison, Charles W.
 *Roddy, William T.
 Rosegrant, Angelo J., Jr.
 *Roth, Richard H.
 *Roth, William J., Jr.
 Rowe, Harrie J.
 Russell, Charles E.
 Rust, Dorvan T.
 Ryan, George G.
 Sackett, Albert M.
 Schaer, Frederick D.
 Scheer, Lawrence E.
 Schirmer, Adolph C.
 Schoenfeld, John R.
 Schub, Walter J.
 *Selman, Richard J.
 Setterholm, Ralph G.
 Shaw, Arthur E.
 Sherwin, Robert W.
 Sims, Clifford L., Jr.
 *Sisk, Francis J.
 Smith, Floyd E.
 Smith, Rush S.
 Smith, Wallace E.
 Smith, Welborn H.
 Smith, William K.
 Sokoloff, Norman
- Solonchak, William
 Stack, Martin J.
 Stallings, Wilbur L.
 Stark, Kenneth J.
 Steffen, Edward J.
 Steinkellner, Robert H.
 Stephenson, Jack L.
 Stone, William A.
 Stork, Nathan L.
 Sullivan, William H. L.
 Swagert, Everett D.
 Sweet, Clifford D., Jr.
 Thielges, James M.
 *Thomas, Randolph G.
 Thompson, Arthur E.
 Thompson, Harry M.
 *Toil, John S.
 Tomlinson, Orville L.
 Toole, Warren K.
 Vaa, Norman A.
 Vogler, William H., 2d
 Wall, James E.
 *Wallace, Edwin H.
 *Walruff, Charles A.
 *Wannamaker, Thomas M.
 Weible, Robert C.
 Wheeler, Richard F.
 White, Robert E.
 *Whyte, John E.
 Wiggins, Samuel P.
 Williams, Carl H.
 *Williams, Guy R.
 Wilson, Marshall W.
 Wood, Harold D.
 Wollam, Raymond L.
 *Achberger, Eldon E.
 Ackerman, James D.
 Adams, Thomas H.
 Bannowsky, Clarence J., Jr.
 *Barnett, Gene A.
 Beatty, John W.
 Bennett, William O.
 Bernard, Harry, Jr.
 Binder, Martin
 Bird, Noel V.
 Bolger, Robert J., Jr.
 Bowman, Millard G.
 Brill, Harry K.
 Brock, Marvin A.
 Brooks, Richard I., Jr.
 Burkholder John
 Campbell, Kenneth
 Canney, Frank C.
 Chabot, James V.
 Cleland, Henry G., Jr.
 Corbett, Marshall J.
 Coyle, John J., Jr.
 Crawford, Nathan P.
 Custer, Robert E.
 *Daniel, Charles L.
 Danta, Robert C.
 *Ditch, William E.
 Dodson, Robert B.
 Dolan, Owen F.
 Doran, George T., Jr.
 Dunn, George G.
 Dunton, Stanley W.
 Easley, David E.
 Eberly, Paul A.
 Euster, Jerold P.
 Everett, Travis E.
 Eyring, Joseph R.
 Farnen, William J.
 Finnigan, Robert J.
 Foy, George E.
 Frank, Irwin W.
 Frankiewicz, Edward J.
 Garbarino, Andrew W., Jr.
 *Gibbons, John P.
 Gilbert, Glen W.
 Glore, William G.
 Graham, Mac A.
 Gramling, Alfred S.
 Gregory, Lyman E.
 Grove, Leo H.
 Groves, John G., Jr.

Halwachs, Alois W.
Hargan, George B., Jr.
Harlander, Douglas G.
Hart, Felix E., Jr.
Hatch, Vyril S.
Hawkins, Rex "E"
Hays, Lyle E.
Heile, Donald H.
Hershey, Kirk
*Heyl, James
Hickman, Marion E.
Hicks, Richard J.
Hiller, Raymond H.
Hudspeth, William L.
Hylind, Kenneth G.
Jacobs, Ralph, Jr.
James, John C.
Jenkins, Glen E.
*Jester, Walter H.
Junk, Winfield H.
Kanapicki, Kasimir
Karch, Ernest J.
Keating, Cornelius F.
*Keller, Wally K.
Kelly, Dean E.
Kelly, Fonville
Kelly, Robert R.
Keyes, Thomas E.
Killian, Ray A.
Kloss, David S.
Korycinski, Victor E.
Langer, Chester R.
Lee, Gerald A.
Levin, Philip
Lewis, Harvey E.
Longley, Thomas B.
Luedtke, Wilbert C.
*Lytle, Arthur C., Jr.
*Markey, Francis X.
Marshall, Paul R.
Masem, Matthew N.
Matross, Jerome R.
May, Herbert A.
McDowell, Joseph R.
McInnis, Alexander N., Jr.
*McLean, George R.
Mellin, Richard G.
Mellor, Fred W., Jr.
*Miller, Winston L.
Moore, Maurice J.
Moore, Warren T.
Mueller, Howard R.
Muller, Reginald T.
*Murphy, Walter J.
Murray, Joseph J., Jr.
*Nackowski, Bruno R.
Napier, Charles H.
Nichols, Clarence C.
Niles, Robert A.
Noetzel, Ewald R.
Odom, James E., Jr.
O'Reilly, Peter J.
Osborne, Henry H.
*Pace, Joseph J.
Parrish, Eddy J.
Paulsen, William H.
Pincetich, John
Plante, Richard J.
Fruitt, James P.
Pyle, Teddy E.
Rasko, Robert V.
Rathbun, Rex B.
Robinson, Frederick G.
Rohli, Max F., Jr.
Sampson, Courtney H.
Schoenfeld, Louis J.
Schroeder, William
Seymour, Earl P.
Shannon, Milner N.
Shenk, Eugene M.
Sherrin, Marshall B., Jr.
Shinn, Conrad S.
Shuttleworth, Walter G., Jr.
Sigler, Orvis U., Jr.

Sinclair, Thomas L.
Smith, Walter R.
*Spann, Willis L.
Sperandio, Joseph L.
*Steffen, Ernest W.
Still, Raymond G.
Storseth, Robert P.
Sullivan, Richard P.
*Sweeny, Wilson J.
Tarrant, Bernerd R.
Taylor, Robert V.
Ternasky, Eugene F.
Thigpen, Francis Y.
Thomas, Charles M., Jr.
Thomas, Robert B.
Thorndike, David M.
Tierney, William J.
*Tollenaere, Lawrence R.
Tuck, Charles W.
Vanderpool, Jay R.
Vantrain, William A., Jr.
Wall, Charles L.
*Watson, Raymond S.
Weaver, Keith T.
Webb, Milton G.
Weir, Saxton A., Jr.
Wesolowski, John M.
Whitehead, John D.
Wilson, Prentis M.
Workman, John C.
Adomian, George
Alleman, Lee E.
Allen, Harry, III
Arntzen, Donald M.
Austin, William R.
Barron, William B., Jr.
Bauer, William M.
Beaman, Darrell H.
Beesley, David L.
*Blankinship, William A.
Blaser, Frederick
Blevins, Fred G.
Blondin, John L.
Boyle, Thomas A., Jr.
Brady, Donald P.
Branum, Rudolph
*Browne, Donald W.
Burch, William L.
Buscher, John R., Jr.
Cashman, George A.
Charles, Robert G.
Cherryman, Rexford R.
Chesler, Daniel E., III
Cockrell, Jack R.
Cole, Don E.
Coset, Albert W.
Cottingham, Donald R.
Coursin, Jack T.
Crevier, Albert W.
*Cunnare, Francis H.
Dallmann, Paul H.
Denham, Robert S., Jr.
Dillard, James P.
Dille, Ralph E.
Dilworth, Robert D.
Dixon, Eugene C.
*Doty, Frederick L.
Dower, William D.
Dudley, Sherman F.
Ebel, Stanley T.
Eckert, George J.
Elchinger, Milton L.
Emme, Louis R.
*Everson, Paul B.
Eyster, George W.
Fericks, Franklin H.
Fleming, Dean G.
Ford, James A.
Gabrielsen, Carl A.
Garwood, Kenneth W.
Gaunt, Richard H.
Gibson, Warren L.
Gray, John

Green, Harold G.
*Griffin, Donald
*Gunther, Thomas M.
Haden, Turner R.
Hagler, Billy E.
Hargrave, William R.
Harvey, James H., Jr.
Herman, William M.
Hesse, Theodore S.
Hines, William M.
Hoelt, Edward G.
Holbrook, James G.
Hollingsworth, Robert J.
Humphrey, George S., Jr.
Johnson, Harold E.
Johnson, Olaf C.
Jones, Harold L.
Keeler, Charles B.
Kempf, Lawrence A.
Kutchera, Dean J.
Laakso, Leslie R.
Landry, Adelard F.
Larue, Wilbur H.
Latch, Herbert
Lawson, Jacob F.
Lindsley, Jack N.
Luke, Norman J.
Macomber, Mark M.
Marks, John L.
Mattox, Redfield H.
May, Stanley F.
Mazur, Anthony J.
McHenry, Carl E.
Merrell, Chandler V.
Metke, Harry D.
Miles, Warren H.
Monroe, Edward C.
*Montgomery, Charles C.
*Moore, Howard N.
Moreland, Herbert A., Jr.
Nelson, Hildry L.
O'Callahan, William T.
Oelerich, John H.
Patterson, William H.
Pein, Edward W.
Phillips, George W., Jr.
Phillips, Rubel L.
Poynter, Lewis L.
Ranzau, Walter W.
Redmayne, Richard B.
Redwine, "W" "J"
Reynolds, Clifford G.
Rhodes, William B.
Riley, Horace, Jr.
*Roberts, John C., Jr.
Rockwell, Kenneth L.
*Root, Thomas B.
Rowe, Donald E.
Rushin, Thomas E.
Russell, George A., Jr.
Ryan, Eugene P.
Ryner, Evan H.
Sally, Aloysius
Schermerhorn, Dale V.
*Schmidt, Herbert T.
Schmieder, Arthur H.
Serrell, Andrew
*Shimp, Robert P.
Shrake, Francis B.
Shumaker, Charles E.
Smith, Hugh W.
Smith, Joseph E., 3d
Smith, Rodney N.
Smolen, Francis E.
Smyth, Robert P.
Sparkman, Homer A., Jr.
Stafford, William G.
Starr, Mark R.
Sternloff, Robert E.
Stiling, David F.
Struthers, Frederick E.
Taylor, James E.
Teevan, Charles L.
Thompson, Lewayne
Van Benschoten, Robert S.
Walker, George T., Jr.
Walker, Robert G.
Walters, Robert G.
Wasson, Frank K.
Waters, Nathan F.
Wear, La Vern G.
Westcott, Malvern P., Jr.
Witham, Burton B., Jr.
Worley, Carson R.
Yoder, Calvin B.
Zehr, Milton A.
Zook, Lester E.

The following-named officers to the grades and ranks indicated in the Medical Corps of the Navy:

SURGEONS WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Veseen, Leslie L.
Adams, John Q.
Brown, Robert B.
English, Glenn G.
Wangelin, Evans H.
Wishengrad, Michael
Bostic, Sam C.
Vorwald, Arthur J.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEONS WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT

Bovill, Edwin G.
Carrigan, Paul W.
Clark, Benjamin W.
Guyer, Donald C.
Cavanagh, John R.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Hall, Clifford R.
Nauman, Richard D.
Whitney, Byron D. B.
Wineinger, Gerald E.
Barger, John B.
Bisel, Harry F.
Coffey, Jerome J.
Davis, Colbert S.
Doudna, Calvin T.
Giffin, Herbert M.
Hahne, Leonard J.
Kurzrok, Milton
Levine, Harry S.
Lockwood, James H.
Phillips, Robert A.
Schmid, William A.
Shaper, Aaron A.
Stutz, Malcolm G.
Thomas, Marcel P.
Trachtenberg, William
Wagner, Robert L.
Walker, Granville I., Jr.
Collins, Louis A., Jr.
De Wilton, Edward L.
Green, Robert B.
Lehman, Robert C.
Matthews, Walter S., Jr.
Schaffarzik, Ralph W.
Scott, Benjamin F., 3d
Withers, Sydney T.
Cottrell, Frederick W., Jr.
Mason, Alfred B.
Mayer, Herbert C.

The following-named officers to the grades and ranks indicated in the Supply Corps of the Navy:

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Amdahl, Olaf K.
Crull, Ford R.
Roberts, Thomas C., Jr.
Cates, William E.
Kaufman, Frederick A.
Lee, Andrew W.
Heck, Charles B.
LaBonte, Charles L.
Thompson, Louis A., Jr.
Hill, Robert A.
Ratcliffe, Russell S.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF ENSIGN

Andersen, Mark E.
Bahl, Donald W.
Brauer, Robert W.
Conard, Melvin L.
Cross, Sydney E.
Davis, Richard M.
Eddleman, John P.
Ewing, Ray S.
Gavey, Harry E.
Gudgeon, Albert G.
Hackett, John J.
Jack, Ralph H.
Kallaas, Alfred R., Jr.
Larocque, Maurice W.
Lemmon, Gerald C.
Littlehale, Willard
Matthews, Charles A., Jr.
McKay, Frank W.
McLean, James P.
Mooring, Edward C.
Morris, William A.
Norcott, William C.
Reardon, David N.
Roberts, William L.
Rodgers, Wallace F.
Rosapepe, James V.
Slaughter, William A.
Sobieralski, Frank B.
Sprague, Raymond E.
Strickler, Kenneth D.
Valliere, Paul J.
Wilson, Wilbur A. G.
York, Edward S.
Adams, John L.
Baker, Robert E.
Bartholomew, Robert L.
Bauer, Wilmer L.
Bergen, Richard
Berry, Harry, Jr.
Bevins, Elwood M.
Blais, George A.
Brickley, George R.
Brittain, Joe T.
Brown, John T.
Burke, Elmer G.
Christy, James L.
Collins, James H.
Cook, William H.
Dalbey, Earle G.
D'Amico, Joseph
Daniel, Charles, Jr.
Daniels, Royce L.
Donaldson, Ivan
Edwards, Samuel M.
Elkins, Robert H.
Fernas, William M., Jr.
Forsberg, John E. K.
Fossum, Earl G.
Freeman, Edmond T.
Freeman, Wilbur S.
Gobel, Carl F.
Griffith, Stephen S. D.
Haberlin, William E.
Helvey, Roy
Hines, James N.
Hysen, Carl L.
Iber, George H.
Jones, Joe L.
Jones, William B.
Josselyn, Allan H., Jr.
Kaempff, Walter H., Jr.
Karchere, William-King, Edward D.
Kirchoff, Donald J.
Kompanek, Andrew "J", Jr.
Leonard, Wilson D.
Lewis, Joseph E.
Lightner, Thomas A. L.
Lillis, James F.
Lundquist, Lawrence E.
Maggard, Talmadge P.
Mandich, Donald R.
Masterson, James E.
Moore, Donald L.
Murphy, Paul J.
Phillion, Thomas F.
Phillips, Horace E.
Pollitt, Ernest A.
Pratt, Wilfred A.
Radeke, Waldemar H., Jr.
Renfro, Edward E., 3d
Rice, Robert C.
Rivers, Vernon G.
Schweizer, Earl G.
Severance, Radford H.
Simonson, Eldon D.
Skinner, Raymond E.
Smith, Julian D.
Stabe, Robert W.
Steele, James H.
Stuart, William B.
Stumm, Donald D.
Taylor, Kenneth D.
Theile, Kenneth W.
Thompson, Oscar D.
Thompson, Harvey W.
Toomey, John F.
Vaughan, James M.
Warner, Robert J.
Watson, Raymond A.
Watson, Stanley W., Jr.
Webb, David L.
Wells, Robert A.
Williams, Raleigh J., Jr.
Withrell, Frank
Witkowski, Robert J.
Wright, Jack L.
Yarsky, Kenneth J.
Young, Gilbert S.
Zeigler, Samuel H., Jr.
Abbott, Robert J., Jr.
Acree, Calvin "H"
Allen, Cecil C.
Barber, Gayle E.
Bliss, Harold E.
Brademan, Royce A.
Breen, Owen J., Jr.
Casey, John J.
Clark, Edward H.
Collins, William T.
Cox, John H.
Dunlap, Glen L.
Erath, Douglas J.
Fahrenbach, John E.
Frey, Frank A.
Haag, Russel I.
Hart, James A., Jr.
Harvey, Hobart D.
Hawley, William F.
Heurich, Robert G.
Jones, Richard M.

- Jones, Russell A. Mueller, William G.,
Klinefelter, Thomas W. 3d
Lucand, Dale C. Murphy, Francis J.
MacLaren, Donald C. Nasticky, Emil J.
Maragides, Harry N. Nelson, George C.
McMullin, Deloy Nielson, Ross T.
Murphy, James P. Normile, Walter G.
Neely, Carroll E. Oesterich, Lawrence C.
Neyland, Thomas H.,
Jr. Peppones, Demetrius J.
Nichols, Paul Ponder, Robert K.
Niland, Powell Potts, Stanley W.
Owens, Emmet D. Race, William W.
Pawson, Richard P. Rawlings, Allan
Pearce, Frank L., Jr. Scharf, Samuel L., Jr.
Peffley, John F. Schmeckpeper, Wil-
liam E.
Picard, Ernest R. Shaffer, Henry C.
Price, William H. Smith, Stanley N.
Ray, Gilbert L. Sparks, Wainard H.
Reilly, Frank J., Jr. Studiale, Salvatore
Richwine, Alton J. Tanner, Forest A.
Ritzen, Charles J. Thomas, Matthew L.
Rives, George W., Jr. Thomas, Tcxie A.
Rolling, Ralph L. Walker, Charles L., Jr.
Romberg, Donald F. Williams, Douglas O.
Rye, William A. Wood, Russell K., Jr.
Sanders, Joseph E. Wuiffaert, Armand E.
Sanford, Edward A., Jr Zickefoose, Raymond
Shapiro, Nathan E. P.
Smiley, Creath B. Adams, LeRoy W.
Smith, Harry O., Jr. Baker, James J., Jr.
Sullivan, Raymond S. Barnett, Edward B.
Swopes, Bart R. Beale, Arthur G.
Victor, William V. Bordon, Nathaniel B.
Wagner, Paul F. Bray, Walter H.
Welborn, Joseph A. Brayman, Kenneth W.
Wood, Robert P. Burger, Willis L.
Yadon, James D. Cherney, Boris "E"
Anderson, Vernon H. Churchill, Donald J.
Aull, Herbert H. Clay, Franklin E.
Baccaro, Michael V. Clemmer, Robert T.
Bender, Robert W. Curry, Walter F.
Bielski, Walter A. Daley, Edward J.
Brien, Raymond F. Demers, Frederick
Butterfield, Lloyd G. Duncan, Bryan L.
Carleson, James W. Ehlers, Jerome E.
Carroll, Claude I. Goodman, Burt D.
Chambers, William T. Grunland, Paul A.
Clary, James H. Harris, Melvin L.
Condon, Thomas P. Haynes, Wade L.
Cox, Vernon D., Jr. Hoffman, George P.
Cramer, Richard B. Holmes, Warren L.
Cummings, Newell J. Horgan, John P.
Davis, Wilbur A., Jr. Hull, Robert M.
Delmar, Richard J. Jeffrey, Paul W.
Diggle, Raymond H. Jennings, Fred C.
Ewing, Paul C. Johnson, William H.
Fischer, Carl R., Jr. Kellum, Dallas E.
Fuss, Arthur E. Kilkeny, William H.
Goodall, Leon S. Klosterud, Viggo H.
Graves, Ben B. Kramer, Wilbur D.
Graves, Norman C. Kurz, George A., Jr.
Gray, Robert K. Land, Vinton T.
Gray, Roger W. Laughlin, Martin J.
Gustafson, Charles R. Levy, Frank A.
Hobbs, Robert C. Lotterhos, Augustus,
Jr.
Hooker, Arthur R., Jr. McBroom, William M.
Johnson, Carl P. McReynolds, Rodney
Kammerer, John H. E.
Kessler, Joseph E. McStay, John J.
King, Jerome J. Meyer, John P.
Knobel, Roland J., Jr. Miller, David E.
Langsam, Kenneth D. Miltz, Oscar G.
Lawrence, John M., Jr. Murtto, Richard B., Jr.
Luchsinger, Walter W.,
Jr. Nelson, Warren F.
Maas, Richard K. Nibecker, Alfred F.
MacMillan, Fredric N. Novak, William A.
Magee, Lawrence R. O'Connell, Raymond S.
Mattson, Hilding E. O'Connor, John J.
McCarthy, James R. Olson, Virgil O.
McCormack, Charles
R., Jr. Pence, Lloyd G.
McCully, Edward N. Phelan, John J.
McDaniel, Roy M. Punch, Willard M.
McMahon, James P. Raney, William O.
Means, James M. Schmidt, William C.
Miller, Edward J. Seibly, Julius C., Jr.
Milliren, Howard C. Shelton, Jack
Minton, Horace L. Short, Llewellyn H.
Mong, Duane K. Stembt, LaVerne L.
Mueller, Carl C. Slatinshek, Frank M.
Smith, Donald L.
- Spencer, Donald E. Kelly, John T., Jr.
Strange, Roy P., Jr. Knob, Richard E.
Stratton, Roy O. Kuzell, James E.
Taylor, Albert T., Jr. Laney, James E.
Van Nest, Donald E. Link, Robert E.
Wade, John W. Lundberg, Eugene D.
Watt, Robert J. Manore, Thomas E.
White, Leonard M. Mansell, Paul L., Jr.
Anderson, Oscar M.,
Jr. Mansfield, Robert F.
Austin, Charles B. Mercadante, James A.
Biggins, George R. O. Metcalf, Wallace W.
Jr. Needham, Donald A.
Brown, James W. Nicks, Paul B.
Canalejo, Armando, Pence, William B., Jr.
Jr. Potter, William R.
Cronin, Eugene J., Jr. Rooney, Paul J.
Davidson, Ira R., Jr. Rost, John R.
D'Avino, Ralph F. Sauer, Charles A.
Dietz, Howard M. Schirmer, August A.,
Jr.
Downs, Maurice K. Schreider, Henry E.
Friendlee, George B. Schuster, Victor K.
Fruth, Virgil C. Smith, Robert L.
Gaschen, Frederick S. Spicer, Robert M.
Gifford, Stanley E., Jr. Stern, Theodore S.
Hassenger, William E. Stewart, John K.
Heinen, Edwin F. Teichler, Alfred H., Jr.
Henker, Donald E. Thompson, Harold K.
Hood, Archibald A. Tylan, Frank J.
Horngren, Earl W. Urruela, Charles M.
Hurst, Gordon F. Walton, Delbert E.
Hynes, Edward J. Wehrich, Walter F.
Ivory, I. H., Jr. Welch, Glenn Franklin
Joslin, Harry W. Woodward, Herbert M.,
Jr.
Kamps, John H. Yoakam, Bernard
Keller, Richard C.
- The following-named officers to the grade and ranks indicated in the Chaplain Corps of the Navy:
- ACTING CHAPLAINS WITH THE RANK OF
LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)
- Bryant, Wylie R. Weidler, Edwin R.
Ackley, Charles W. Weise, John W.
Bagley, Roy I. Pigott, Charles S.
Cleaves, Richard D. Jones, Robert "Q"
Denman, Thomas H. Taylor, William A.
Dominy, Arthur L. Walsh, William J.
Edwards, William M. Bryant, Edwin W.
Hawkins, Elmo M. T. Cusack, Joseph P.
Herold, Carl A. Geary, Joseph M.
Long, John R. Jenkins, Robert E.
Martineau, Edward R. Junjunen, Aarne J.
McManus, Hugh T. Lehr, Franklin E.
Meade, Harold E. McGrath, James R.
Metzger, Ernest W. Moore, Gerald T.
Penn, William W. Mroczka, Stanley A.
Uber, Thomas B., 2d Weber, Oscar
Vierling, Walter J.
- The following-named officers to the grades and ranks indicated in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:
- ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER WITH RANK OF
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
- Coloney, Herndon P.
- ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER WITH RANK OF
LIEUTENANT
- McFarland, Clifton B.
- ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS WITH RANK OF
LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)
- Endebrook, Frank L. Herbert, Edgar, Jr.
McCaffrey, William T. Nielson, Robert A.
Brooks, Boyd S. Peterman, Paul H.
Dieth, Charles H. Scanlon, Melvin E.
Gibbons, Earl F. Schneider, Robert J.
Gustafson, William M. Urquhart, James B.,
Jr.
Jefferson, Thomas Walsh, Robert C.
McGhee, Thomas J. Werblow, Joseph M.
O'Kane, William H. Anderson, William C.,
Jr.
Root, Lloyd E. Atkins, Phil H.
Shepard, George R. Brown, Woodrow M.
Sholders, Oliver B. Buettell, Roger B., Jr.
Stuart, Donald G. Burman, Edward W.
Trummell, Edgar R. Frederickson, John H.,
Jr.
Van Liew, Roscoe E. Grohs, Conrad E.
Cartelli, Anthony R. Hardin, Fred M.
Engram, Robert C.
Flint, John B.
Grahl, Ralph B., Jr.
- Hutchins, Xavier S. Reese, William R., Jr.
Larson, Leif R. Rogers, William R.
Laughlin, Richard A. Ryckman, Seymour J.
Maloney, Hugh T. Sharp, Kenneth
Patrick, Jason M. Tompkins, Norton, Jr.
Pekarsky, Abraham L. Twiss, Francis E.
Porter, Albert S. Pollard, Andrew M.
- ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS WITH THE RANK OF
ENSIGN
- Coleman, George W. Hudson, Richard I.
Briggs, Fred M. Rautenberg, Carl N.
Burfield, James A. Abbott, Allen W.
Griffen, Albert D., Jr. Dexter, Phillip R.
Keller, Charles W. 4th McFarland, Cecil W.
Phelps, Harold B., Jr. Paul, Edwin L.
Snyder, Donald C. Vivoli, Pierre L.
Uber, Paul A. Cushman, Townsend
Whyte, David P. H., Jr.
Burton, George W. Gregory, George W.,
Cole, Marvin L. Jr.
Cunning, David P. Thompson, Keith R.
Elliott, Joseph K.
- The following-named officers to the grades and ranks indicated in the Dental Corps of the Navy:
- ASSISTANT DENTAL SURGEONS WITH THE RANK
OF LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)
- Di Salvo, Nicholas A. Scherer, George F.
Wohlleb, DeWayne H. Smith, Edward L.
Yingling, Robert P. B. Wallace, Allan L.
Kreager, John E. Whetstone, Wendell
Bishop, Ralph M. Wirth, Norman J.
Cook, Francis W. Young, Lawrence
Eddy, Lloyd J. Barsalou, Leo V.
Joseph, Robert L. Caldwell, Warren C.,
Lang, Paul G. Jr.
Patchin, Robert E. Fridley, Harry H.
Pires, Mario F. Peat, Walter H.
Rouse, Wilbur H. Watson, Benjamin M.
Ruff, Henry J. Wood, Quentin L.
Salandi, Robert T.
- The following-named officers to the rank of commissioned warrant officer in the Navy in the grades indicated:
- CHIEF BOATSWAINS
- Alexander, James S. Smith, Robert B.
Allen, Harold G. Thomas, John H.
Bickerstaff, William L. Thornton, Albert H.
Calloway, James E. Verdon, Patrick A. C.
Fowler, Elbert W. Weiler, George J.
Frey, Herman "S" Ancell, Henry W.
Furnari, Biagio H. Billig, August B.
Gardner, Ned A. Lee, Jesse E.
Harroun, Hubert E. Miller, Roy
Jenning, Gerald W. Rutzahn, Milton M.
Law, Francis E. Sutton, Joseph C.
Lefevers, Orville Ward, Dale E.
Parris, Paul O. Young, Vincent J.
Ponciroli, Aquilino L. Van Liere, Robert E.
Frue, Grant W. Wells, George B.
Quinn, Rayburn M. Zint, Ronald C.
Reckless, John Larson, Theodore R.
Rourk, Charles A.
- CHIEF GUNNERS
- Calvert, Arthur K. Culp, James D.
Dickson, William B. Ham, Jesse W.
Hodgson, Paul R. Hatfield, Roland B.
Kloss, Henry Quarles, Frank N.
Koone, Willard Weston, Hector R.
Wallace, James E. Baker, Albert H.
Willhoite, Robert B. McNaught, Joseph R.
Burriss, John P. Tutt, Alvin H.
Carter, Maynard C. Doebeli, Alfred C.
- CHIEF TORPEDOMEN
- Bayliss, Thomas I.
Kaski, Carl R.
- CHIEF ELECTRICIANS
- Talbot, Maurice P. Lefevre, Byron D.
Thompson, Sumner E.,
Jr. Little, Hermon T.
Barnes, James W. MacDonald, Robert J.
Carpenter, Emmett McKenzie, James R.,
Jr. W.
Douglas, Ivan H. Minniear, Carl W.
Evans, Samuel L. Morse, Douglas T.
George, Virgil M. Osheim, Oscar
Hovey, Charles L. Payne, Clarence O.
Rains, Norman M.

Rath, Elmer R.
Seely, Howard W.
Whalen, Bruce R.
Young, William A.
Carozza, Edward
Harris, Lyman C.
Huffman, Gerald E.
Husband, Joseph E.
Jereb, Frank

Kemp, Robert E.
McIntire, Llewellyn
H.
Milano, Donato
Misner, Chester C.
Osborne, Bascome K.
Stankiewicz, John J.
Masters, John W.

Thompson, Lloyd J.
Van Denburgh, Robert
W.
Vercher, Joseph W.
Williams, Milo M.
Wren, Chester D.

CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHERS

Daughtry, Clyde
Carroll, Arthur J.
Wheatley, Basil C.

CHIEF AEROGRAPHER

Cook, Walter J.

CHIEF PHARMACISTS

Adams, Wilson S.
Allen, Howard E.
Alwin, Charles L.
Anderson, William F.
Ayotte, Orral D.
Baker, Otho M.
Bean, Joshua "S"
Belknap, Floyd H.
Bennett, Paul B.
Bernhardt, James L.
Black, Lawrence E.
Black, Thomas B.
Bond, Leslie E.
Bowdie, Alexander, Jr.
Bradberry, Julian "H"
Brooks, Carter G.
Browdy, Harry
Brown, Harold C.
Bruce, Frank A.
Bryant, James E.
Bryant, Marvin H.
Budjen, George
Burton, Herman H.
Butterworth, Chester
Byrne, William S.
Calhoun, Carl P.
Campbell, Leslie E.
Carter, William O.
Cearley, Arvin
Chapelaine, Jack A.
Chevrefils, Francis A.
Chilcutt, Booth
Collins, Matthew J.
Comstock, Melvin A.
Conner, Charles S.
Crain, Hubert L.
Crary, Howard
Creech, Roy F.
Creech, William D.
Davis, Ralph C.
Deadwyler, Robert E.
Decious, Warren D.
Donovan, Harold G.
Dote, Theodore K.
Eberhart, Julian F.
Eisen, Oscar E.
Elsasser, Leo J.
Engstrom, Eugene E.
Eslinger, Walter A.
Etheridge, Oscar L.
Evans, Jacob T.
Ferguson, Hugh A.
Ferre, Benjamin F.
Fellow, Earl H.
Findley, Robert A.
Francis, Ermon E.
Freemen, Harold O.
Funke, Harold J.
Gallagher, Matthew F.
Gilmore, William B.
Guibault, Elie A.
Gumber, Harold R.
Hill, Leroy
Hunt, Bernard H.
Huston, Maynard F.
Jackson, Raymond H.
Kelly, William E.
Kelsey, Wilbur H.
Krasney, John A.
Lawrence, Allen
Leshner, William A.
Malang, Charles L.
Malby, Glenn E.
Marcus, Samuel C.
McAfee, Arthur R.
McGehee, William G.
Meek, Burton
Meeks, William "D"

Boaz, Harold B.
Goldsmith, Harry E.
Nash, Francis T.
Stankiewicz, Joseph F.
Weitz, Herman L.

Smith, Lauren J.
Stark, Francis X.
Sunderland, Glenn O.
Westbrook, Francis L.
Whaley, Richard V.
Barbee, Forrest C.
Branson, Franz W.
Cannon, Robert L., Jr.
Griswell, Hollis A.
Hamilton, Troy E.
Harrison, Robert O.
Hickey, Earl F.
Johnson, William P.
Joslin, Leslie H.
Little, Irving W.
Raybourn, Byron C.
Richardson, Richard C.
Rutter, John M.

Schmahl, Vallen R.
Shirley, Jack M.
Smith, Maurice L.
Tabor, John A.
Wannemacher, Charles
E.
Wise, Wyman W.
Young, Lee A.
Allen, John W.
De Angelo, Harry P.
Diaz, Anthony "N"
Engstrom, Vernon T.
Hawkins, Henry P.
Hinton, "J" "P"
Lillie, Donald H.
Price, Raymond F.
Short, David T.

CHIEF PAY CLERKS

Rowley, Richard G.
Santille, Augustine
Bottorff, Nelson D.
Bruner, Charles R.
Connell, Raymond K.
Deeming, Clarence
Denton, Durward W.
Dewitt, John S.
Doughty, George P.
Dozier, Walter H.
Edwards, James J.
Eller, Lovelace H., Jr.
Estes, Guy L.
Gertiser, Paul
Goodell, Manfred C.
Harke, William F.
Ingram, Charles C.
Jacobson, Everett N.
Jones, Willis B.
Kitzinger, Bernard R.
Knight, Fred S.
Mayo, Joseph A.

McCullough, Robert R.
Montgomery, Cedric A.
Moore, Oliver A.
Myers, Jimmie H.
Palmer, Richard B.
Powell, Vincent N.
Pyron, Josie T.
Rasimas, Alfonso E.
Rice, Harold A.
Bunnels, Lloyd R.
Schaub, Marion J.
Schlotter, Robert G.
Stevens, Baxter C.
Stevens, Hubert W.
Thresher, Earl E., Jr.
Troxell, Harry C.
Turner, Berry F.
Wheat, Clyde E.
Wilcox, Marion E.
Willis, Alva C.
Birdwell, Courtland P.
Lunde, Norman C.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be post-masters:

ALABAMA

William P. Gilbert, Geraldine, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

ARKANSAS

Edith L. Roberts, Humphrey, Ark., in place of W. J. Martin, retired.

CALIFORNIA

C. Harold Calef, Saticoy, Calif., in place of C. S. Catlin, retired.
Laurence G. Bornholtz, Walnut Creek, Calif., in place of H. E. Avise, resigned.
Elaine Wood, Weott, Calif., in place of J. E. Johnson, deceased.

COLORADO

Robert L. May, Eckley, Colo., in place of H. W. Riffle, transferred.

GEORGIA

Lena T. Woods, Newington, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1946.
Jeane B. Butler, Odum, Ga., in place of G. S. Thompson, transferred.

ILLINOIS

Frank R. Johnson, Geneseo, Ill., in place of F. M. Bradley, deceased.
Orville L. Glasford, Trivoli, Ill., in place of R. A. Swan, resigned.

IOWA

Harold A. Lofgren, Montezuma, Iowa, in place of R. A. Mortland, retired.

KANSAS

David Mallory Howell, Winfield, Kans., in place of R. T. Henderson, resigned.

KENTUCKY

Claud E. Taylor, Balkan, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

MICHIGAN

Frank E. Kline, Jones, Mich., in place of R. L. Schell, retired.

CHIEF RADIO ELECTRICIANS

Beck, James D.
Bosselet, Alfred J.
Boyd, Claude Jr.
Bugg, James E.
Buselmeier, Rudolph
M.
Ford, Raymond J.
Lynch, George M.
Parker, William S.
Polk, Lucille O.
Smith, Arthur
Tracey, Don M.
Turnipseed, Truman
E.
Atnip, Floyd C.
Boatman, Harold B.
Byrne, Robert H.
Gray, James F.
Johnson, Theodore W.

King, Leslie E.
Miller, Samuel Q.
Rightmyer, Jackson
M.
Rolfness, Edwin
Steele, Robert H.
Strickland, Guy R.
Trumbo, Joseph W.
Viccellio, Lansing A.
Wayland, Russell J.
Williams, Kenneth J.
Dipboye, Jesse J.
Doering, Wallace S.
Layman, Harold E.
Triska, Willard
Beall, Buford E.
Joslin, Harold E.
King, Nathan H.

CHIEF MACHINISTS

Carr, Howard W.
Cleveland, Hugh A.
Cox, George E.
Dickinson, Russel C.
Dunn, Harvey G.
Engel, Joseph C.
Erickson, Harold E.
Ezell, Van W.
Frey, Charles T.
Frost, Clayton E.
Griffin, James H.
Hammond, James C.
Harper, William E.
Hemming, Leland A.
Kueter, Hugo E.
Parra, Edward J.
Schwartz, Walter E.
Scott, William M.
Shelton, William E.
Sills, Joseph R.
Smithwick, Robert W.
Waltrip, Furman D.

Wolsiegel, Edward S.
Woods, Vernon A.
Ferguson, Paul L.
Glenn, Stuart V.
Nesbit, John W.
Baldwin, Ernest J.
Burnett, Wilburn
Deans, Shelton
Frazier, William L.
Gaddy, George H.
Long, Leonard H.
McRae, Robert D.
Perkins, Leonard J.
Pierce, Carlton E.
Shull, William L.
Smith, Walter C.
Leavitt, Ernest G.
Peterson, Gordon I.
Reifel, Conrad H.
Ross, Donald K.
Runyon, Donald E.

CHIEF CARPENTERS

Metzger, Robert M.
Nauenburg, Arthur L.
Wilson, Earnest C.
Beers, John
Bonner, Helmuth R.
Boudolf, Joseph L.
Boyd, George A.
Brown, Leo R.
Cornic, Cleo R.
Crotwell, Luther L.
Denton, Larry V.
Ernst, Clyde L.
Fleming, Shannon E.
Hoover, Rich E.
Humphreys, Robert C.
Masters, Claude D.
Ritchie, David C.
Shaputnic, Walter A.
Shaw, Charles A.
Stout, Doni E.
Stowell, Edward J.
Ward, Donald R.
Callis, Kenneth S.
Chartier, DeWayne J.

Cotter, Joseph J.
Descoteaux, Joseph A.
R.
Dorsett, Henry C.
Farnham, Harry L.
Fisher, Daward H.
Gassett, Charles M.
Gaulter, Kenneth W.
Glanz, Conrad
Greathouse, Eugene V.
Hall, Edward J.
Howard, Kenneth R.
Huddleston, Albert E.
Kuzepka, Andrew
Marsh, William O.
Salassa, Francis A.
Shumate, James B.
Thomas, James C.
Armstrong, Harry R.
Bernhardt, Frank F.
Hollingsworth, Willis
S.
Shaw, Franklin B.
Thompson, John F., Jr.

CHIEF SHIP'S CLERKS

Wainscott, Charles H.
Beese, Lawrence L.
Boller, Joseph P.
Broussard, Louis J.
Calkins, William M.
Card, Robert V.
Earnhardt, Elmer H.
Erwright, Thomas L.
Erwin, Faskell A.
Gray, Albert E.

Hansen, Eugene E.
Hookum, Francis R.
House, John R.
Martin, David L.
McDonald, James C.,
Jr.
McLellen, Jack E.
Nelson, Charles F.
Rider, Russell D.
Sherfey, Samuel W.

MONTANA

Gerald E. Owen, Whitetail, Mont., in place of E. A. Saunders, resigned.

NEW MEXICO

O. K. Sanders, Willard, N. Mex., in place of L. E. Hanlon, Jr., resigned.

NEW YORK

Ory G. Wagner, Avoca, N. Y., in place of C. E. Shill, deceased.

John F. Kennedy, Corning, N. Y., in place of H. J. Millsbaugh, resigned.

Winfield Eberhart, Hall, N. Y., in place of A. G. Prendergast, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

Fred E. Sluder, Alexander, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

OHIO

Robert J. Schwing, Cleves, Ohio, in place of M. A. Merrilees, resigned.

Herald W. Mougey, Rittman, Ohio, in place of R. J. Hickin, resigned.

James F. Smith, Wilmington, Ohio, in place of J. H. Landrum, resigned.

OREGON

Sterling Julian May, Sisters, Oreg., in place of L. V. Farleigh, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Otis C. Quinby, Springboro, Pa., in place of O. C. Quinby. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Howard A. Rathburn, Sugargrove, Pa., in place of W. C. Jamieson, deceased.

Albert Howe, Vanport, Pa., in place of J. A. Jones, retired.

TENNESSEE

Hazel S. Wheaton, Allardt, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

TEXAS

Lula Lee Amsler, Clarkwood, Tex., in place of C. M. McDonald, resigned.

Maggie F. Bobo, Giddings, Tex., in place of J. R. Folkes, retired.

Noel G. Oates, Midland, Tex., in place of Allen Tolbert, removed.

Arthur C. Black, North Zulch, Tex., in place of L. F. Grissette, resigned.

William Christian Horn, Spring, Tex., in place of L. H. Desmond, retired.

VIRGINIA

Lila M. Critcher, Beach, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Charles Clagett Wells, Matoaca, Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Mildred W. Lewis, Stony Creek, Va., in place of J. L. Freeman, resigned.

Zed N. Hale, Swords Creek, Va., in place of E. W. Runyan, resigned.

WASHINGTON

Marion J. Rasmussen, Naselle, Wash., in place of W. W. Moffitt, retired.

WEST VIRGINIA

James Galloway, Brandonville, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1946.

Louis E. Hardy, Squire, W. Va., in place of J. E. Crickmer, resigned.

W. Leslie Warden, Stanaford, W. Va., in place of R. E. Wilson, resigned.

Mimmie S. Lanier, Winfield, W. Va., in place of H. A. Frazier, removed.

Nominations received by the Senate from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (a) of Public Law 592, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4 (a) of Public Law 592, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, we, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, nominate the following-named persons for appoint-

ment as members of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency:

James E. Colliflower, for a term of 4 years.

Edward A. Dent, for a term of 2 years.

Richard R. Atkinson, for a term of 1 year.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

GUY MASON.

GORDON R. YOUNG.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 7, 1947:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Dillon S. Myer, to be Administrator of the United States Housing Authority in the National Housing Agency.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

James W. Lauderdale, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1947.

SENATE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1947

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Time is short, and no one of us knows how little time he has left. May we be found using wisely our time, our talents, and our strength. Break to us this day the "bread of life." Our hearts are hungry, as are the hearts of people everywhere. Save us from thinking, even for a moment, that we can feed our souls on things. Save us from the vain delusion that the piling up of wealth or comforts can satisfy. Save these, Thy servants, the chosen of the people, from the tyranny of the nonessential, from the weary round of that which saps strength, frays nerves, shortens life, and adds nothing to their usefulness to Thee and to this Nation. Help them to give themselves to the important, and to recognize the trivial when they see it. Give them the courage to say "No" to everything that makes it more difficult to say "Yes" to Thee. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 7, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

RULING ON BILLS PROPOSING CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair wishes to submit a point of order to the Senate and particularly calls the attention of the able Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] to what the Chair is about to say.

The Senate will appreciate that we confront under the Reorganization Act a constant necessity of making new rulings for which there is no precedent; indeed, we are now constantly setting a

body of new precedents under the amended rules as required by the Reorganization Act. Therefore, each time one of these new points arises, since it is very important that these precedents should be correct, it is the purpose of the Chair to submit his rulings in open session so that the matter may be fully discussed and fully determined as the Senate wishes the determination to be made.

The Senator from North Dakota has submitted a bill for the relief of Thomas A. Ryland, the purpose of which is as follows:

Shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of said organization.

The Chair calls the attention of the able Senator from North Dakota to the fact—and the Senator will understand there is nothing personal about this matter; the Chair is simply undertaking to establish the fact—that section 131 of the Reorganization Act provides:

SEC. 131. No private bill or resolution (including so-called omnibus claims or pension bills), and no amendment to any bill or resolution—

Which does any of the following things:

* * * or (3) the correction of a military or naval record, shall be received or considered in either the Senate or the House of Representatives.

It seems to the Chair that section 131 intends to put a definite termination to the introduction of private bills for the correction of military records, and it is the opinion of the Chair, which the Chair submits first to the able Senator from North Dakota for his comment and then to the Senate, that the bill proposed by the able Senator cannot be received.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I took this matter up with the legislative counsel. There will be no appeal from the decision of the Chair. There was a desire that there be a determination of this question because of the great importance of a ruling to the particular veteran involved. So far as I am concerned, I am satisfied with the ruling.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is greatly obliged to the Senator for his statement.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I express my complete approval of the ruling of the Chair with respect to the matter just referred to by him. The denial of the right to introduce such private special bills is one of the great savings of the time and energies and thought of individual Senators, and of the Senate itself, which it was believed would be brought about by the Reorganization Act. It lifted from the Senate a tremendous mass of detail. I approved the principle when it was written into the act, and, as I have indicated, I approve the ruling of the Chair with respect to it.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting