Mr. GOLDBERG thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. KNOWLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, July 30, 1953, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on today, July 31, 1953, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 67. An act for the relief of Anastasia John Tsimis;
S. 69. An act for the relief of Dr. Peter C. T. Kao;
S. 486. An act for the relief of Che Kii Pek; and
S. 2369. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that immediately following the quorum call, there may be the customary morning hour to enable Senators to introduce bills and joint resolutions, to make insertions in the records, and to transact other routine business, with the usual limitation on speeches of 2 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, for action on nominations under the heading "New Reports."

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

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Gustav F. Doscher, Jr., of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for customs district No. 16, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar under the heading "New Reports" will be stated.

UNITED NATIONS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be a representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, to be a representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, of Ohio, to be a representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James P. Richards, of Illinois, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Illinois, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James David Zellerbach, of California, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Henry Ford II, of Michigan, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dr. Charles W. Mayo, of Minnesota, to be a representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Eric A. Johnston, of Washington, to be Chairman of the International
Development Advisory Board.

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

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lester D. Mallory, of Washington, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William J. Donovan, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Thailand.

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

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry routine nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

EXPORT AND IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Glen E. Edgerton, of the District of Columbia, to be Managing Director of the Export and Import Bank of Washington.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lynn U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota, to be Deputy Director of the Export and Import Bank of Washington.

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

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Victor E. Cooley, of Missouri, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

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

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William D. Mitchell, of Colorado, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

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

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Walter W. McAllister, of Texas, to be a member of the Home Loan Bank Board.

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

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Arthur F. Burns, of New York, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Chester Scott Keefe, of Massachusetts, to be Special Assistant on Health and Medical Affairs to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Raymond J. Kelly, of Michigan, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board.

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

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Walter R. Schreiber, of Maryland, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

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

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Kenneth H. Tuggle, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Seaborn Lee Digby, of Louisiana, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.

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

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert M. Weston, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia.

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

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles E. Dusenberry, of New York, to be Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at New York, N. Y.

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

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank A. Thornton, of California, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 25, with headquarters at San Diego, Calif.

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

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Olivia C. Erpenbach, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 35, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Louis V. Dorp, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs, customs collection district No. 11, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

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

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry P. Cain, of Washington, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

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

BOARD OF PAROLE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard A. Chappell, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Parole.
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Dorothy McCullough Lee, of Oregon, to be a member of the Board of Parole.

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

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harlan Hobard Grooms, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Benjamin Cornwall Dawkins, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States district judge for the western district of Louisiana.

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

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Frank M. Johnson, Jr., of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James L. Guillemart, of Florida, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Florida.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Peter Mills, of Maine, to be United States attorney for the district of Maine.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George Cochran Doub, of Maryland, to be United States attorney for the district of Maryland.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles P. Moriarty, of Washington, to be United States attorney for the western district of Washington.

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

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry W. Pinckham to be United States marshal for the district of Maine.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul Johnson to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma.

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

The legislative clerk read the nomination of James Y. Victor to be United States marshal for the northern district of Oklahoma.

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

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jack D. Walker to be an ensign in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

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

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the nominations.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. 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.

PROGRAM FOR CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on the first call of the calendar today, the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills to which there is no objection where we finished yesterday, beginning with calendar 690. So we shall begin with calendar 691, H. R. 1063, and continue through to calendar 716, H. R. 1055, which was where the calendar ended yesterday.

Later, after I have conferred with the majority and minority calendar committees, I shall be able to advise the Senate if it will be possible to go beyond that point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT ON UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN UNITED NATIONS (H. DOC. NO. 222)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, transmitting the seventh annual report, covering the year 1952, on United States participation in the United Nations, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, the seventh annual report, covering the year 1952, on United States participation in the United Nations. Senators WILEY and GREEN, as members of the United States delegation to the seventh session of the General Assembly, have already given you their reports on that part of the session that took place in 1952.

On my inauguration I stated that we would strive to make the United Nations "not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force," and in my message to the seventh session of the General Assembly when it reconvened in February of this year I said:

"The United Nations has already accomplished much. I hope it will grow in strength and become an increasingly effective instrument of peace."

Therefore, though the report for 1952 describes developments in a period before this administration took office, I commend it to your careful attention for such guidance on our future course of action toward this goal as may be drawn from past experience.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The White House, July 31, 1953.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF THE BUDGET ON OPERATIONS UNDER TITLE X OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the operation set forth in title X of the Classification Act of 1949, for the fiscal year 1952; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

FUTURE OF IRREGULAR AIRLINES—REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS (S. REPT. NO. 822)

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, from the Select Committee on Small Business, I submit a report on the Future of Irregular Airlines. I ask unanimous consent
that a statement by me relating to the report be printed in the Record.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and printed, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the Record. The statement by Senator THYE is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR THYE

Almost since its creation in the spring of 1950, the Committee on Small Business has been faced with the problems of the small, independent, and small trunk airlines. We now make it clear that these problems have in no way been related to the safety of operation or to any other aspect of the air transportation system. The purpose of this amendment is to carry out the provisions of international agreements governing the operation of the independent airlines by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

In 1951 and again during March, April, and May of this year, our committee held extensive hearings on this situation. We feel our report today offers a moderate and balanced solution. We feel that these airlines, formed in large part by veterans of World War II, are a valuable asset to the Nation and should be preserved.

Their defense potential has been amply demonstrated first in the Berlin airlift when they flew 90 percent of the cargo, and then in the Korean airlift when these airlines flew 50 percent of the cargo in 1952. Surely we cannot permit these companies to be forced out of business.

We have made recommendations for action by the Civil Aeronautics Board that would permit these small airlines to do their job. We are confident that the Board will do its utmost to see that these small airlines live.

The late Senator Charles W. Tobey, Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and a member of our Small Business Committee, worked on this report until his death in its present form last Friday afternoon.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. WILEY:
S. 2540. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, for the purpose of amending the Immigration Act of 1952, so as to make it more effective in the preservation of the safety of the United States.

By Mr. MARTIN (by request):
S. 2541. A bill to authorize the Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in the District of Columbia, and to appropriate the proceeds of such disposal, to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:
S. 2542. A bill for the relief of Glicerio M. Ebuna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON:
S. 2543. A bill to provide that temporary loans made by the United States and to be paid out of the money raised by taxes during the year in which they were made shall not be counted for the purposes of the statutory limit of $25 billion on the amount of public debt; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:
S. 2544. A bill to legislate the relief of Sister Anna Stil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. KENNEDY):
S. 2545. An amendment of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, so that it may be declared a part of that law and made an amendment to it. I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, so that it may be declared a part of that law and made an amendment to it.

Mr. President, on behalf of my colleagues, the Senator from Illinois (Mr. STEVENSON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, so that it may be declared a part of that law and made an amendment to it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 2545) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. DOUGLAS, and Mr. KENNEDY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter referred to is as follows:

JULY 30, 1953.

HORACE D. EISENHOWER,
President of the United States,
The White House, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Millions of Americans were happy to note during the recent election that President Eisenhower had promised that his Administration would continue to preserve the principles of the Immigration Law of 1952. In 1958, as in any previous year, no takers are found for any portion of these 154,000 numbers, that portion of the 1958 quota reserved for the preference for nonquota status (which they enjoyed even for centuries), in some cases for decades, in some cases for centuries. At present, all available immigration preference for them, the danger of abuse is avoided.

3. Section 3 repeals the provision of the present law under which some quotas, generally those which are needed most urgently, are "mortgaged" for decades, in some cases even for centuries.

4. Section 4 makes the immigration status of the child of an alien eligible for nonquota status, a provision which is included only according to their place of birth.

5. While section 4 still retains the national-origin principle, sections 5 and 6 also have a far positive effect, for example, on some of the discriminatory features of the present law. It abolishes the racial ancestry blood test for persons "attributable by as much as one-half, or more, to their ancestry indigenous to the Asia-Pacific triangle." Henceforth, all visa applicants will be considered only according to their place of birth.

Another change effected by this section concerns the problem of family unification. Under present law, a person qualifying under the national-origin principle may bring to this country with his wife and minor children, all of whom are covered by the preference for nonquota status, only if the father is a citizen of the United States, to which the brother of an American citizen, however, has the right of appeal, but a man who is. A person qualifying under the national-origin principle may bring to this country with his wife and minor children, all of whom are covered by the preference for nonquota status, only if the father is a citizen of the United States, to which the brother of an American citizen, however, has the right of appeal, but a man who is.

6. It has often been said that a man who tries to import a sack of beans into the United States and finds that it has been excluded, has the right of appeal, but a man who wants to bring his mother over and finds that she has been denied a visa, has no such right. The amendment under my bill is designed to change that situation. It is designed to modify the anomaly of the present law under which the acts of the Immigration Service (which acts in many instances through the Board of Immigration Appeals) is concentrated in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, and the authority for the acts of the Consular Service is diffused among the numerous consuls, each of whom is the final arbiter in the visa granting process. The amendment under my bill is designed to change the security requirements of our laws as they concern all who wish to enter the United States.

2. Section 2 would grant to certain adopted children the immigration status enjoyed by natural children. This change would have two important effects: (a) it would make it unnecessary for adopted children of American citizens, in many instances of service men, to wait their turn on the quota or, as is often the case, to pass a special bill on their behalf; (b) it would make adopted children of aliens eligible for the special immigrant preference as that enjoyed by natural children, thus avoiding the heartbreaking situations in which adopted children force their family to delay their trip to the United States or have to be left behind.

As section 2 applies only to children adopted as aliens, it does not provide for the few biological children who have been waiting for nonquota status since 1952. In 1958, about 100,000 children under 14 years, and as it specifically excepts children adopted solely for the purpose of ob-
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and would also safeguard against irresponsible and criminal acts by individual con-
greater expectation that they would see relatively the same conditions and develop a relatively common approach to them.

The second major deficiency of which the President hopes to correct through Reorganization Plan No. 7 is the dispersion of foreign operational programs throughout the executive branch. Most of us agree that the lack of concentration of foreign activities operating in the foreign field is December as the chairman of the continent. We saw essentially the same can employees, with a resulting duplication and overlapping of personnel. For instance, at the end of 1952 a presidential mission headed by the Secretary of Commerce reported:

There was an almost unanimous opinion that we have too many people and too many agencies in Western Europe. While we were most favorably impressed with the high quality of the representatives of the United States abroad, it would appear that their efficiency and morale are impaired by the fact that there are many diplomats doing too many things. Confusion and wasted effort are the result. France, and in particular Paris, may be taken as an example. There are two or more men each with the title of “Ambassador” in Paris. French Government officials are approached on the same problem by different individuals each claiming to have or perhaps having authority to act. The situation is duplicated in practically every other country of Western Europe.

From my own experience I am convinced that consolidation of these agencies operating in the foreign field is absolutely necessary. Last November and December as the chairman of the Sub-committee on Europe of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I was part of a study mission to several countries of that continent. We saw essentially the same situation as reported on by the President. There are too many people doing too many things, and in the process creating resentment and widespread confusion. In Paris alone, there were 4 Ambassadors and 3 Ministers. In 11 Western European countries there were 4 special Ambassadors and 15 Ministers in addition to the regular diplomatic heads of missions.

The study mission of the House Foreign Affairs Committee made several recommendations which we felt would improve the organization of foreign operations abroad. At the country level we recommended that the Ambassador in addition to the regular diplomatic and consular activities be given full responsibility for the information program, for foreign aid functions and possibly for coordinating American activity in the country. We urged that the final authority of the regular Ambassador over all official American activity in the country remain unchallenged by the presence of other agencies, although they might have the rank of Ambassador or Minister. Only in this way can the United States have a single source of policy, which is essential.

For the regional level we recommended that the office of the special representative in Europe be abolished. This office had grown unwieldy and had contributed to the confusion, bafilement, and frustration of Europeans trying to go through proper channels. In its place we recommended that representation to the region be limited to a United States mission to the North Atlantic Council with sufficient personnel in the economic field to permit representation to regional economic organizations.

Some of the recommendations which we made last year will be carried out by the Reorganization Plan No. 7. For instance, the office of the special representative in Europe is to be abolished. That alone will reduce confusion abroad, providing the proposed new mission to regional organizations is kept as small as possible.

The President has also taken steps to strengthen the position of our regular ambassadors, primarily by directing that:

The chief of the United States diplomatic mission in each foreign country must provide effective coordination of, and foreign policy recommendations to United States Government activities in the country.

Reorganization Plan No. 7 has still other merits. It should eliminate some waste and inefficiency by the consolidation of Mutual Security Administration, Technical Cooperation Administration, and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. A single organization instead of several will administer all the major foreign assistance programs with the exception of military aid. If there is now the will to abolish the administrative superstructures of these various projects, there can be a savings in cost of operations.

Even this consolidation, however, will not get at the major source of duplication and overlapping. That is to be found in the activities of embassies and the USAID missions, primarily in the economic, information, and administrative areas. Since independence agreements are being established for information programs and for economic programs, and since each will have an administrative structure separate from the Department of State, how can the reorganization plan possibly end overlapping in the three areas where it most widely exists, that is in information, economic affairs, and administration?

The only way that duplication in these major fields of overseas activity can be eliminated is to center all of them in the Department of State. This was the recommendation of the House subcommittee which went to Europe last fall. It was the recommendation of the two chief study groups sent by the President’s reorganization plan. The special representatives of Mutual Security Administration, of the President’s reorganization plan.

I would like to quote from conclusions of the former Secretary of Commerce concerning these problems in the administration of foreign aid. Mr. Sawyer stated:

Nor is the solution the creation of one new overall permanent department whose only assignment would be to give away Uncle Sam’s money or to handle purely foreign economic affairs. The creation of such a permanent department would prove to be one of our most expensive follies. All matters concerning the economic aid of the United States with other countries should be handled by the existing permanent departments and agencies of the Government. A new department should handle basically how to operating policies and should coordinate all of our foreign political and economic activities, with due allowance for practices and procedures from law or long-standing practice being carried on by other permanent agencies. For too long the State Department has suffered under the handicap of trying to administer foreign policy with its hands tied behind it.

The same decision was reached by the evaluation team of 54 businessmen sent by Mutual Security Director Stassen this year to evaluate mutual security programs in certain countries. Their report, submitted in March, stated that—

Regardless of the original necessity of establishing separate organizations, we believe that the highly decentralized activities of our foreign relationships are a responsibility of the Department of State and should now be operated by it.

Beyond these valid analyses there is only one compelling reason for looking into the consolidation of foreign economic programs within the State Department rather than in an independent agency. It is the compelling argument that in the interest of the operational efficiency of those who have the financial burdens of overseas operations and in the interests of our foreign policy objectives, we must begin to lay the groundwork for the termination of massive aid activity.

I do not believe that the creation of another new agency is preparation for ending foreign aid or any part of it. On the contrary, I believe it is preparation for its perpetuation. I would like to make clear that in opposing the indefinite continuance of foreign aid I am not opposing at this time the mutual security program or any foreign-aid activity which is necessary to our safety and welfare of our own people. Economic aid in the past has to a large degree been responsible for stemming the tide of communism abroad and for re-establishing, protecting, and developing international cooperation in the many parts of the world. Military aid has served as a catalyst in building up defense forces in friendly countries. This buildup has enabled us to keep our own military budget within manageable proportions and has proved to be thus far a deterrent to further Soviet aggression. Foreign aid, perhaps more than anything else, has provided vivid proof to the world that this country is capable of rising wisely and effectively to the demands of world leadership in time of peace. But the demands of leadership also require us to know when to stop as well as when to start; when to sense a change in a situation that produces a change in the requirements for dealing with the situation. It is my hope that leadership but of the absence of it, if we continue to work the same policy into the ground long after the time has come to alter it.

As has been pointed out before, foreign aid is now approaching a point of diminishing returns. Its constructive results have been declining and it has begun to produce resentment and impatience both in this country and abroad.
The negative effects are on the verge of outweighing the positive. We will accomplish little by continuing to reiterate slogans which in past years kindled real enthusiasm in Europe and in America, but which now grate on the ear. We accomplish little by encouraging the proud and able people of free countries abroad to do what they are able to do for themselves. We accomplish little by waiting to see that the time and money are spent in the right way. We accomplish little by discussing the projects which remain dependent on us year after year. The demands of leadership in this changing hour urge that the United States take the initiative and, together with other friendly nations, turn this one-way aid into two-way trade.

Massive foreign assistance was designated as a temporary, emergency measure; it should never be allowed to become a permanent fixture of our foreign policy. Nevertheless, Mr. Stassen, Director of the mutual security program, recently said that the aid program might have to continue for years, according to press reports, President Eisenhower has also indicated the same belief. I cannot predict how long the Soviet threat will persist. It could endure for decades. The fact that the totalitarian menace is likely to go on indefinitely is all the more reason to develop permanent solutions which will not drain the American economy and which will not irritate both the giver and the receiver by a prolonged one-sided dependence.

If the program is administered by existing agencies, military aid could be handled by the Defense Department and all other programs by the State Department. These two agencies are already administered by the Defense Department and can add a function without necessarily adding a new administrative superstructure and who can surrender a function without completely abolishing themselves.

Centralization of this kind would also be much more efficient. At the present time military aid, which accounts for 80 percent of the Mutual Security funds, is already administered by the Defense Department. The Mutual Security Administrator coordinates, directs, and supervises the aid. He, in turn, receives policy guidance from the Secretary of State. Must we have this middleman? Would it not be more effective to have the Defense Department coordinate directly with the State Department rather than having to go through the Director of the Foreign Operations Administration?

Aid programs other than military could best be operated directly within the Department. At the present time, the chief duties of the new Foreign Operations Administration will center on economic aid. To continue to house the remnants of the Marshall plan in a large independent agency can serve only to encourage unnecessary continuance of economic aid.

In this interim stage of winding up our foreign-aid programs we must aim at increasing the centralization which I have been discussing. Only in this manner can the administrative froth be removed and the programs boiled down to essentials. Only in this way can we gradually eliminate agencies which are dependent on the continuation of foreign-aid programs for their existence. The programs can be terminated, one by one, at the proper time in an orderly manner without losing sight of the human element, without the creation of a vast army of civil servants who have worked ably and faithfully in these so-called temporary agencies.

We should also aim in this interim period at increasing selectivity in the distribution of foreign aid. We should judge each program in each country on its merits in terms of our foreign-policy aims. Mutual security funds will be distributed among 60 countries. In fact, about the only countries which will not be receiving aid in one form or another are those in the Soviet bloc. These include Soviet Russia, East Germany, Poland, the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the four satellite countries of the Soviet satellite empire of Eastern Europe. Are programs necessary in 60 countries? We have reached the point where the discovery that a nation is not receiving aid is front-page news.

Finally, during this interim period, the greatest challenge to our leadership and to the Senate is to get into a new spirit of cooperation who exercises the responsibilities of that leadership is to work out a rational successor to present one-way aid programs. We cannot for very much longer preserve the cohesion of the non-Communist world with these programs. Nor can we preserve that cohesion without an effective substitute. Unless this issue is met—and the proposed reorganization does not equitably plan to gratefully find we can meet it—we will cast away the solid gains in international stability that have been made since the great upheaval of World War II.

At the outset I made clear that I would not oppose the reorganization plans submitted by the President. But I want to make it equally clear that these plans contain many pitfalls. I suspect that just as we have not seen an end to proposals for foreign aid, neither have we seen an end to proposals for administrative reorganizations. Within a year or two, we shall probably have before us the sequel to the present reorganization plans, with the Foreign Operations Administration and the International Information Administration handed back to the State Department. We might have saved the huge costs of still another reorganization if these programs had been put where they belong now.

SAM E. WOODS, UNITED STATES
FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, today I wish to place before the Senate the name of Mr. Woods that I wish to place before the Senate for a term of years. Mr. Woods was buried in Germany on May 29. He was 61. Funeral services were held at the chapel on his estate near Munich, where he was buried Sunday.

He was my friend. I speak of him today from my personal knowledge of his character, and I present to the Senate some facts of his career, as recorded in the Department of State.

Quiet, likable, and unassuming, United States Consul General Sam E. Woods during his career in the Foreign Service distinguished himself by wholehearted dedication in honor of his country in the foreign service.

Sam liked people, and was skilled in helping them. Prior to entering the Foreign Service, Mr. Woods served for 6 years as supervisor of rehabilitation of the Mississippi State Department of Education. He never lost his ties with his friends in Mississippi, where he maintained his permanent residence in the same home he and his wife had owned since 1892. He was born in Starville, Tex., May 15, 1892, attended school in Mississippi, and was graduated from the Mississippi State Teachers College. He loved his State greatly.

His liking for people won a wide array of friends for the Foreign Service. Through his friendship with a German who disliked the Nazis, but nevertheless retained close contacts with individuals high in the hierarchy, Sam was able to startle his superiors in Washington with secret information so vital and so contrary to accepted assumptions that this German was appointed superior service. The superior service award specifically cited his "eminent achievements of international significance while serving as commercial attaché in Berlin as well as in Prague."

As World War II got underway, his friendships in Berlin grew increasingly important.

In the summer of 1949 through one friendship he learned that Nazi leaders in highly guarded sessions were discussing plans for war with the Soviet Union. Through "accidental" meetings with this friend at a theater, he continued to gather strategic information, which he passed on to the Department of Invasion, as well as word that the proposed invasion of Britain was a cover for the intended attack on Russia.

Aware of the almost incredible nature of facts, Woods provided, for the benefit of his superiors in evaluating his reports, an account of the exiled German in the United States to contact about the reliability of his source of information. After suitable checking and after discussing the findings with the President, Secretary Hull turned over the information to the Soviet Ambassador.
Sam's account, of course, was soon wholly borne out by events.

When the United States entered the war, Sam was interned by the German Government. But that did not end his service to the United States during the war. Upon his return to this country under diplomatic exchange, he was assigned as consul general to Zurich, Switzerland.

Then began another chapter in his remarkable career as a Foreign Service Officer. His exceptional contributions during this period culminated in the award of a Medal of Freedom by the War Department for "patriotic service of unusual value to the American Army."

After he took up his duties at Zurich in July 1942, Sam made himself available on an around-the-clock basis to Americans needing his help. He would receive telephone calls at all hours from United States aviators who had escaped from internment camps in Switzerland, who would arrive in his car on a prearranged procedure, and then would take them under his care in Zurich until they could make good their getaway to France.

Sam's own service with the United States Marine Aviation Corps in World War I undoubtedly heightened his interest in this work. From 1942 until the end of the war he was credited with saving, by his personal attention to the task, more than 1,000 United States aviators to escape.

In June 1947, he was assigned as consul general at Munich, Germany, and in 1949 was given a personal rank of Minister.

In this post he continued his interest in helping military personnel. He entertained scores of members of the United States Armed Forces assigned to Germany, and other Americans, at his home near the city.

Sam's achievements, briefly illustrated in this instance, represent a source of inspiration to all members of the Foreign Service. They reflect the spirit of an unreserved dedication to duty. His complete devotion to the Service and the Nation is epitomized by his desire to turn over to the Department of State for its permanent use his home near Munich.

His work has received the distinction of mention both in the memoirs of Secretary Hull and in Graham H. Stuart's "Diplomatic and Consular Practice."

The high ideals and selfless devotion and loyalty of the type shown by Sam E. Woods, make his example a powerful argument for the early development of the St. Lawrence seaway.

Michigan's Upper Peninsula is a great and romantic land. It is separated from the lower peninsula of Michigan by the narrow Straits of Mackinac and on the west and south it is bounded by Wisconsin. At its northeastern end are the famous "Soo locks," through which passes more tonnage every year than passes through the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, and all the other ship locks in the world combined. Iron ore from the great mines in the western part of the Upper Peninsula is shipped by the narrow straits of Mackinac and on the west and south it is bounded by Wisconsin. At its northeastern end are the famous "Soo locks," through which passes more tonnage every year than passes through the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, and all the other ship locks in the world combined. Iron ore from the great mines in the western part of the Upper Peninsula is shipped by the narrow straits of Mackinac and on the west and south it is bounded by Wisconsin. At its northeastern end are the famous "Soo locks," through which passes more tonnage every year than passes through the Panama Canal, the Suez Canal, and all the other ship locks in the world combined.

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The area's industrial expansion, which once furnished over half the world supply, is in increasing in importance. Rich forests cover more than 86 percent of the peninsula. It has wide, sandy beaches, beautiful natural attractions and it is truly nature's wonderland.

I need not remind the Senate of the importance of the Upper Peninsula during World War II when the iron ore of this region carried through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, was the tissue from which the muscles of our war machine developed.

Although the recreational facilities, forest products and other industry of Michigan's Upper Peninsula are yielding an annual revenue running into hundreds of millions of dollars, the sources of this vast area still are relatively untapped, according to the Ebasco Services report. The report estimates that the maximum limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges under diplomatic exchange, which is acting official business at places other than their official stations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the official message from the House on that measure has not yet been received.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thought I had it in my hand a few minutes ago.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that it is a copy which has been received in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. Inasmuch as I must go to a meeting of a conference because this great area of Michigan is of immense importance to the Nation.

This report was made by Ebasco Services, Inc., of New York and I believe that you will agree with me that it adds weight to the powerful argument for the early development of the St. Lawrence seaway.

The scenic attractions and recreational facilities of the area are well known but the area's economic potential is not yet been received.

The scenic attractions and recreational facilities of the area are well known but the area's economic potential is not yet been received. However, because many fine sections still are undeveloped, there are unlimited possibilities for the future in this field alone.

The value of forest products from the upper peninsula is now $127 million a year, and the industry employs nearly 19,000 persons. There are many opportunities for investors in the further development of theonderful industrial expansion.

The iron mining companies in our northern peninsula have been carrying on a highly successful program of intensive explorations of new deposits. The present rate of extraction will not exhaust the high-grade ores for some 30 years, but there are many new developments that will be of vital importance to the industry not only to the fishermen but to the apprentice.

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cross Michigan's Upper Peninsula. That could be a tremendous source of power and light for this region.

Improved transportation services between the northern and southern peninsulas are planned. The proposed bridges at the Straits of Mackinac and between the Michigan and Canadian cities of Sault Ste. Marie, car-ferry service from the Upper Peninsula across Lake Michigan to the Lower Peninsula, and additional ore shipping services are being sought.

One of the greatest assets of Michigan's northlands emphasized in this report is the character of the residents. They have excellent attitudes toward their work and learn new jobs and new methods easily. Manufacturers volunteer the information that productivity is 10 to 15 percent higher than in comparable plants in more urbanized areas of the country which have a less invigorating climate. Labor-management relations in the area are uniformly good, with some unions of fairly recent recognition. A striking fact is that residents of the northern peninsula of Michigan are good people, hard working and capable.

I shall be glad to supply copies of this report to interested residents of the northern peninsula of Michigan, as well. From Michigan and Canadian officials we have called Michigan's northlands to the attention of the state departments of commerce of other states.

Mr. THYE. While the distinguished senator is speaking of the northlands of Minnesota, I may mention that some time ago I was a distinguished and able colleague of Mr. CARLSON of Minnesota, one of the most prominent editors in the United States.

By the way, Mr. President, I must speak briefly on a subject of my personal interest. I merely wish to add that the Michigan and Canadian cities of Sault Ste. Marie and Sarnia are of great importance to the commerce between the two countries.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. President, will the distinguished and able colleague yield to me?

Mr. POTTER. Would not the Senator agree that, after enduring Washington's heat and humidity, our colleagues in the Senate, following adjournment of the Congress, would derive great physical benefit from the invigorating climate of the great Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and would also find there many ideal forms of recreation?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, I hope they will.

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

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Michigan.

Mr. POTTER. Would not the Senator agree that, after enduring Washington's heat and humidity, our colleagues in the Senate, following adjournment of the Congress, would derive great physical benefit from the invigorating climate of the great Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and would also find there many ideal forms of recreation?

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resort, are so apparent to the people of the district that I feel unease lest they may not at once view this as a congressional issue.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. President, I suggest that we do not have to stand at the front door and embrace the child we inherited. It was my understanding, as I campaigned over my State and my local communities, that people recognized the fact that if we conducted a successful campaign, we would inherit these things, but that we would do something about it. We would take some of the food away from the children we inherited, and we would take some of the children away from the family. But I am afraid we have embraced them and that in some instances we are fattening them.

Mr. BUTLER. The Senator's argument to balance the budget during the past year have been pretty much like a man trying to tattoo a bubble. Congress has not made a sincere effort to do it. I said last year, some 13 or 14 months ago, during my campaign, that the budget could be balanced. I still feel the Federal budget can be balanced. Before we go into the matter of enlarging the debt limit, be-fore we foist that upon the people of the United States, I should like to see Congress apply themselves diligently, even if it takes months and months, to the task of really working on our financial dilemma.

I suggest that before we do anything like raising the debt limit, we recall all the appropriations we have made, and really work on them. When we are approaching the point where we shall have to raise our Federal debt limit, I suggest to the Senate we have no business trying to finance the other countries of the world. I suggest to the Senate we have not the money at our disposal to finance the finances of our own country, rather than to the finances of England, France, and every other country throughout the world. They lived long before we did. They are responsible for our own considerations. Ours is the first Government in history of its concept that has existed this length of time. Its strength and existence are built upon our own money, our own system, and our ability to produce. If we continue to hamstring our economy with astronomical debts, with large spending, and threats of more spending, Staline will fairly grin in his grave and say, "I told you so."

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

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am sure the message does not contain what the Senator suggests.

Mr. President, I suggest that we do not have to stand at the front door and embrace the child we inherited. It was my understanding, as I campaigned over my State and my local communities, that people recognized the fact that if we conducted a successful campaign, we would inherit these obligations from the Democratic Party; that they were the fault of the Republican Party; and that we inherited them.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. President, I suggest that we do not have to stand at the front door and embrace the child we inherited. It was my understanding, as I campaigned over my State and my local communities, that people recognized the fact that if we conducted a successful campaign, we would inherit these things, but that we would do something about it. We would take some of the food away from the children we inherited, and we would take some of the children away from the family. But I am afraid we have embraced them and that in some instances we are fattening them.

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

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. I have enjoyed the profound remarks of the distinguished Senator from Arizona. I might say so, but that I cannot do. Senator Magnussen has suggested, but because in the days and years ahead, all States should be thinking, as Arizona did last November, of sending to Washington a man who can be considered a trustee of our expenditures, I may say that in the days and years ahead, all States should be thinking, as Arizona did last November, of sending to Washington a man who can be considered a trustee of our expenditures. If we are to try to preserve this great country for our children and their children.

Now I wish to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona a question. Does not the Senator agree with me that the sending of the message from the White House, asking for an increase in the Federal debt limit, was a bit untimely, in that, perhaps, had the message reached the Senate, the Senate, some of the giveaway, throwaway spending, for which the Senate and House of Representatives have been responsible by passing this legislation, might well have been considered the only ones who voted in favor of the spendthrift program, which certainly was not an economy program such as the American people desire and so richly deserve?

Mr. GOLDWATER. First, I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Idaho for his very kind and generous remarks.

My answer to his question is: Yes, I think the sending of the message was untimely, not only for the reason the Senator has suggested, but because in the closing days of a legislative session everything is done in a rush to get a majority for going home. We are anxious to return to our States and hear what the people have to say. In connection with that statement, I may remark that the people have many different things to say. I have always said that the people of the country are 10 miles ahead of Congress. Now I think they are gaining still further on us.

I think the sending of the message was untimely, because we will be denied an opportunity for full debate. I have always been convinced that what comes out of full debate is right for the American people.

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

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. First, I wish to congratulate the Senator from Arizona upon his very fine speech. I am certain he is entitled to some applause. I may say many Democrats applaud the sentiments the Senator from Arizona has just expressed because many of us have felt the same way.

In view of what the Senator from Arizona has said on the floor and in his past campaign speeches, I wish to ask: Does he feel he can support an increase in the debt limitation at this late date in Congress?

Mr. GOLDWATER. In answer to the question of the Senator from Florida, I do not think I can.

Mr. BUTLER. Does not the Senator from Arizona believe, as has been expressed by the Senator from Idaho, that it is a rather late date to bring up a matter of such tremendous importance immediately after we have this little time in which to discuss and determine what is the correct thing to do?

Mr. GOLDWATER. I believe I have already answered the question in replying to the Senator from Arizona. It may be that full debate should be had on the question which has been raised. If so, I, as one Senator, feel we should stay and see if we can have a chance to discuss long it may take, because it concerns a very important step in the direction we have been going.

Mr. SMATHERS. I thoroughly agree with the junior Senator from Arizona. I congratulate him on his frankness and say to him that he speaks the sentiments of many Senators on this side of the aisle.

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

Mr. GOLDWATER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I am very happy to be able to sit in the United States Senate and to know the Senator from Arizona as well as I do. I know him to be a very fine and capable man. I wish to ask him this question:

It has been said in the press that if the debt limit is not raised panic may result. I think perhaps the shoe is on the other foot. If we continue reckless spending, I know there will be a panic. We must halt this spending. We must put on the brakes if we are to protect the interests of the people of this great country. Then they will all take heart. We must halt this spending. We must put on the brakes if we are to protect the interests of the people of this great country. Then they will all take heart.
and he did it because he felt it was the thing to do. I commend the Senator from Arizona because he has spoken when he has stopped, listened, and heeded. I wish to ask the Senator if he agrees with me on this one point: Is it conceivable to believe that the Treasury Department and others now responsible for the financial affairs of our Nation did not know they needed to do this 3, 4, or 5 weeks ago, or 3 months ago?

Mr. GOLDWATER. In my own business that would have stopped, looked and listened. I would have known about this situation a month or so ahead, perhaps 6 months ahead.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. I wish to ask the Senator from Arizona— Mr. JOHNSON. I yield. Mr. President, could the Senators speak louder? We do not wish to be excluded from their observations, because we, too, are extremely interested in the discussion.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. I wish to ask the Senator from Arizona if he has spoken with me on this one point:

Mr. JOHNSON. I yield. Mr. President, will the appropriations be made in the full amount requested, with the realization that we might have voted against many of the appropriation bills, and that this subject matter ought to be carefully considered and discussed. We ought to check and cross check the proposal. Had we before us the suggestions that this subject should be given full and free debate before we vote upon the question. I cannot understand why the administration waited until we had passed the appropriation bills. I do not know why the administration has attempted to give to the appropriations the manner in which I administered my affairs for the past 30 days which might have happened.

Mr. GOLDWATER. In answer to the distinguished Senator from Colorado, I know full well that he will give this subject a fair hearing, and that as a result of the hearing we shall have the benefit of the facts as far as they have been presented. I do believe that this subject matter ought to be taken into consideration the facts as they are developed before his committee and still be able to adjourn by tonight at midnight, or by tomorrow, or possibly by Monday of next week?

Mr. MILLIKIN. I suggest to the distinguished Senator that we should let the facts govern the decision to which the Senator refers. Let us remain here long enough to get the job done. I am not making any suggestion that we have a bob-tailed debate on this question.

Mr. SMATHERS. I gather from what the distinguished Chairman of the Finance Committee says that it is necessary to debate the subject at some length, or hold rather extensive hearings, he is willing to remain here a week or 2 weeks, or not, had the situation been brought to a decision as we have confronted this year, of delay. However, this is as vital a decision as we have confronted this year, and I think it should be made in the light of the facts. Debate should be conducted by the members of the Senate, as much as time is necessary to develop the facts and reach sensible conclusions.

Mr. SMATHERS. Has the Senator any idea why it was necessary to wait until yesterday to make this request, and he says he wishes to ask the Senator from Arizona that the Senator from Kansas feels that the departments downtown did know. I do not think it is cricket to wait until almost midnight on this and ask for some forward such a proposal. I do not believe it adds to the confidence which we ought to have in the executive department, if we are expected by their observations, because we, too, are extremely interested in the discussion.

Mr. SCHOEPPLE. I wish to commend the Senator from Arizona for the stand he has taken. I wish to say to the Senate—the Senate Committee on Finance will hear from representatives of the Treasury and the Budget, to determine the reasons for increasing the debt limit.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. President, will the Senate come back some of them. But the administration has ignored public opinion as to what would be the amount of the indebtedness of the United States. That being true, why was not the proposal sent to the Congress earlier, so that we might have been aware, and not rashly when the appropriation bills were going through. We could have cut back some of them. But the administration has passed this appropriation, and then sent this proposal to us. I think we have the cart before the horse.

At this time we are going into a subject without fully looking into it and debating it. I think the Senate has proved the point that sometimes adequate discussion is beneficial. We should look into the subject a little.

I think I can speak pretty freely on matters of this kind, because if the administration had followed my votes in the past 9 years, there would be no deficit today. Neither would there be any necessity at present for increasing the debt limit of the country. I am afraid of these things and, as we vote upon appropriation bills, we should cut back the appropriations.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the matter in which I conducted the financial affairs of the State of South Carolina. For 2 months each fall the budget commission would study fiscal matters of the year ahead, perhaps 6 months ahead. We could have cut back some of them. But the administration has passed this appropriation, and then sent this proposal to us. I think we have the cart before the horse.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. SMATHERS. Again I congratulate the Senator from Arizona on his vote in 1960 in such a manner, first facing up to the statements he previously made to his constituents. He is now requested to do something which, if done, might place him in the position of being reckless when the appropriation bills were going through. We could have cut back some of them. But the administration has passed this appropriation, and then sent this proposal to us. I think we have the cart before the horse.

Mr. SMATHERS. For a month or 6 weeks the press has been full of statements that there is a question of the possibility of an increase in the debt limit. Aside from that, in the interest of preserving the proper perspective, I suggest that had the administration not made the request for an increase in the debt limit, many Members of Congress who are complaining because the administration waited would not have had to vote upon the basis of guesses, rather than facts.

Mr. SMATHERS. Had Senators known that this request was coming, they might have voted against many of the appropriations for which they voted. Mr. MILLIKIN, I consider that highly speculative. I think there has been sufficient publicity in the past month, 6 weeks, or 2 months, to the effect that it is not necessary to have the debt limit increased that if any Member of Congress had the debt limit in mind, and was influenced in his vote by the nearness by which we were approaching the debt limit, I assume yesterday's vote that Members of Congress may sit here now and speculate as to whether or not, had the situation been brought to the House, had been brought into sharper focus, Members of Congress may have changed their minds and voted differently.

Mr. SMATHERS. I have heard it said by some that the request was purposely delayed, so that many of the appropriation bills would have been passed for the full amount requested, with the realization that, had it been known in advance that the debt limit would have to be in-
increased, possibly appropriations would not have been made in the amounts requested.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I do not subscribe to that theory at all.

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

Mr. GOLDWATER. I yield.

Mr. MONRONRY. Mr. President, we face a very serious situation, which seems to break on us with great suddenness.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I wish to say, as the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has pointed out, the provision of the law to increase the debt limit has not been effective. I believe he stated correctly that to make it effective it would be necessary to have something along the line of the McClellan resolution.

I believe also it is necessary to have a change in the date to later than February 15, in our attempt to make it work. The fact that we cannot make it work within the time limit of the act suggests that it might be improved in ways which have been suggested, and in other ways.

When we come to the hard question, "Shall we increase the debt?" we may ask whether we would have done the thing we should have done this or that or the other thing. But the question that confronts us—and it is a difficult question—is: What will happen if we do not do it? I respectfully suggest to my colleagues that if we put our minds on the simple problem—and, as the distinguished Senator from Idaho says, one that is not too complicated—it will lead us to the right decision after we have the facts before us. We should put our minds on that problem, not on what we should have done in the past or what we should not have done in the past, because that will not help us in the solution of the main problem at all.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I thank the distinguished Senator from Colorado for his remarks, because I believe those are the remarks that should guide us. I now yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I agree that the burden of the people we are charged to represent and to guide should be borne by the Congress, and I am happy to say that the Congress is doing its duty, and its duties in a manner that will do credit to it.

That would give the Members of Congress, before making an appropriation, the ability to put into focus the overall and overriding duty of Congress, namely, "How much money are we going to take in, and how much money are we going to spend?"

If we are going to go into debt, let us not go into debt accidentally, and scratch our heads at the end of the session and ask, "Are we going into debt by 3 billion, 5 billion, or 7 billion dollars?" We deliberate must force the creation of a debt if we refuse to accept the responsibility of imposing taxes.

The provision which I have read has not been an effective one by either Democratic or Republican Congresses. It cannot be made effective unless the Senate and the House pass the McClellan resolution, and I hope that we will do it.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, is the Senator from Idaho going to say that he did not vote for the provision that has to do with the debt limit?

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, I agree with this editorial. It makes sense to me. It also makes sense to me that the Treasury at its own discretion could set its own limit, and the people of this country could know that the American taxpayer will not be forced to contribute to the Treasury for a purpose, the Treasury having no other purpose for the money except to have it available when the need arises.

I wish to call to the Senate's attention an editorial appearing in this morning's Wall Street Journal, in the column "Review and Outlook." The editorial is entitled "Watch Out for Deficit Whoops" and ends with the following:

"Shall we increase the debt?" we may ask, for our wants and needs may be greater than the resources available to us. But the question of how much money are we going to take in, and how much money are we going to spend? If we are going to go into debt, let us not go into debt accidentally, and scratch our heads at the end of the session and ask, "Are we going into debt by 3 billion, 5 billion, or 7 billion dollars?" We deliberate must force the creation of a debt if we refuse to accept the responsibility of imposing taxes.

The provision which I have read has not been an effective one by either Democratic or Republican Congresses. It cannot be made effective unless the Senate and the House pass the McClellan resolution, and I hope that we will do it.
But, like all of us who are not going to get any party advantage by harping on this matter—because those who voted for the giveaway programs are the ones who are responsible—we shall be guided by the evidence which are to be considered by our distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN]. As public servants and loyal Americans we shall be governed by the evidence produced at the hearings which are to be conducted by the distinguished acting majority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND].

I hope the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. MILLIKIN] and the distinguished junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] will not try to keep the President in session for long hours in order to dispose quickly of the proposal to increase the debt limit. If we are going to be made to keep the Senate in session for more than 12 hours at a time, I know the problems he has to face, of course. I hope the distinguished junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] and the distinguished junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] will not try to keep the Senate in session for long hours in order to dispose quickly of the proposal to increase the debt limit. If we are going to be made to keep the Senate in session for more than 12 hours at a time, I know the problems he has to face, of course. The distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. MILLIKIN] will not try to keep the Senate in session for long hours in order to dispose quickly of the proposal to increase the debt limit. If we are going to be made to keep the Senate in session for more than 12 hours at a time, I know the problems he has to face, of course.

One of the press services carried a story about the legislative logjam. As I recall, one of the great newspapers took up that controversy and said there was no legislative logjam, and that any statement that there was a legislative logjam was not correct.

Mr. President, I wish to point out that the very thing the Senator from Idaho [Mr. Welker] was talking about is what bothers some of us. A night or two ago the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Monroney] had been promised that he would have a chance to make an insertion in the Record and, for that purpose, would be able to obtain the floor at about 8 o'clock that evening. It will be remembered that I made quite a pathway from where I was sitting to where the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. Moss] was speaking, in an effort to persuade him to terminate his speech, and if the junior Senator from Oklahoma could make his remarks. Certainly I was not a party to keeping that session going for ever and ever.

If it is desired, we can go through the Record and count the number of days when the Senate had to adjourn quite early in the day because there was no legislative program. I read newspaper stories about the legislative logjam brought on by the oil controversy; the fact is that there is no legislative program, for we ran out of bills and day after day we could not proceed. All of us know that to be true.

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One of the press services carried a story about the legislative logjam. As I recall, one of the great newspapers took up that controversy and said there was no legislative logjam, and that any statement that there was a legislative logjam was not correct.
I think that is true. It has been perfectly obvious to a great many that, if we were not going to hold down appropriations, we would have to increase the debt limit. In my opinion, had a clear statement come to the Congress that the Administration and by the Congress, the government and the people who manufactured them want their money. The question now arises whether they are going to be paid, or whether we are going to ask them to wait for payment by the Federal Government.

It is a basic policy decision the Congress may have to face. I quite agree with the distinguished Senator from Colorado, the chairman of the Finance Committee, that the question should be discussed, and certainly there is no desire on the part of the leadership on this side of the aisle to prevent its full and free discussion. I have canceled a trip, or at least I have canceled one trip, to the State that I would be unable to make the trip with him, if he should leave on Sunday; and I doubt that I would be able to go when he returns, because he will leave on Monday. It may be that after discussions with the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. J ohnson], the Senator from Georgia, and the Senator from New Jersey, who have been invited to go on this trip, to the Far East, we may all have to cancel the trip entirely, because I think the debt-limit problem must be discussed. I have been very much impressed that it is a very urgent and critical problem that we face all this year, and I hope that the proposal will be adequately discussed when it comes before us.

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield to the minority leader.

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

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield to the acting majority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Of course, it so happens that the debt-limit problem does not grow out of the current appropriation bills. Actually the appropriations have been reduced by the administration and by the Congress, through cooperation on both sides of the aisle, by about $13 billion less than the budget presented by former President Truman when we assembled here in January. It is the fear of the distinguished acting majority leader and our able minority leader may not be able to go on their trip at the time planned.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, informed the Senate that Messrs. Bow and Ralaut had been appointed additional managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes between the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6200) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes:

S. 282. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, so as to increase to $15 per day the maximum limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges traveling while attending court or transacting official business at places other than their official stations.

S. 287. An act to permit the exchange and amendment of farm units on Federal irrigation projects, and for other purposes:

S. 367. An act to amend section 508 (a) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act so as to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand the crop insurance program into additional counties;

S. 3697. An act to increase the amount authorized to be expended for the construction of the Eklutna project.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1402) to amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended, to authorize navigation of foreign air traffic in the United States through reciprocity and under regulations of the Civil Aeronautics Board, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

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

H. R. 897. An act for the relief of Sister Walfreda (Anna Nelles), and Sister Amatrudis (Gertrude Schneider);

H. R. 749. An act for the relief of Shui-Fook Fung;

H. R. 1129. An act for the relief of Katrina Panagioti Pifills and Theodore Panagiotou Pifills;

H. R. 1366. An act for the relief of Zia Edin Taheri and Frances Hakimadeh Taheri;

H. R. 2274. An act for further amendment of the act of May 26, 1946, entitled "An act to establish, as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes;"

H. R. 2322. An act for the relief of Yuchi Mataumo;

H. R. 2839. An act to enable the Hawaiian Homes Commission of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange available lands as designated by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for public lands;

H. R. 2982. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain land and access rights to the Territory of Hawaii;

H. R. 3206. An act for the relief of Nicholas K. Ioanides;

H. R. 3323. An act for the relief of Dennis F. O'Hara;

H. R. 3820. An act for the relief of John James T. Bell;

H. R. 3870. An act to amend section 25 (b) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to include dependents in the Republic of the Philippines;

H. R. 4790. An act to repeal section 4 of the act of March 2, 1934, creating the Model Housing Board of Puerto Rico;

H. R. 5211. An act to authorize the sale of certain lands to the State of Oklahoma;

H. R. 5552. An act for the relief of John Ratgeorge;

H. R. 5788. An act to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest timber.

H. R. 5962. An act to amend the act of June 30, 1948, so as to extend for 1 year the authority of Federal Aviation Agency to issue patents for certain public lands in Monroe County, Mich., held under color of title;

H. R. 6190. An act to permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under Lanham War Housing Act;

H. R. 6194. An act to amend sections 119, 560, and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards;

H. R. 6649. An act for the relief of Eugene DeThaye; and


ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 1515. An act granting the consent of Congress to certain Western States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii to enter into a compact relating to higher education in the Western States and establishing the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education;

S. 2777. An act to authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of Italy and a small aircraft carrier to the Government of Greece;

H. R. 786. An act for the relief of Yusuf (Usfu) Lazar;

H. R. 950. An act for the relief of Charles H. Lin (also known as Lin Chao Hui);

H. R. 1383. An act to provide for distribution of moneys of deceased restricted members of the Marine Corps and not exceeding $500, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1456. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Susan Kay Burkhalter, a minor;

H. R. 1595. An act for the relief of Irene Prolos (nee Vagianes);

H. R. 2167. An act for the relief of Chiyoko Marigo;

H. R. 2628. An act for the relief of Nicholas K. Ioanides;

H. R. 3233. An act for the relief of Dennis F. O'Hara;

H. R. 3820. An act for the relief of John James T. Bell;

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Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BURGESS] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLOMANS] are necessarily absent. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is absent because of a death in his family. The VICE PRESIDENT, a quorum is present.

DEATH OF SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT, OF OHIO

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President and my colleagues of the Senate, the sad news has just come over the wire of the death of my colleague, the able leader of the majority. It is very difficult for me to express any feeling of regret or sympathy. Bob Taft and I started in political life together about 1925. From that time to this, our association has been most intimate. We have thoroughly, completely, and harmoniously cooperated in doing the things we thought were in the best interests of the people of our State and our country.

We were candidates together first in 1924 for the State Senate and then Senator Taft was elected to the Senate. We were in very close touch with each other during that term, when I served as Governor of the State of Ohio. Before that, he was chairman of his county committee when I was elected as County Auditor of Dayton, and we were in intimate contact in that relationship. Through-out those 30 years of intimate and friendly relationship, our feelings for each other went far beyond the political field.

Bob Taft was an adornment to a great family name in Ohio and the Nation. Our State has been justly proud of him and his services. It is impossible at this time for one to dwell on the various facets of his life and his services, but if I could characterize him in any single sentence, it would be that he was a man of great and abiding faith. He had great faith in himself. His faith and confidence in himself was born of a great intellect, founded in a great spirit, and our country.

Likewise he had great faith in his fellow men. I do not think there is a Member of the Senate who could not say that Bob Taft was his friend. In him, I had a deep confidence. I could go to him for help when I needed it. He would approach my problems with me in a fair and friendly way.
He had great faith in our system of government. He believed the people can govern themselves. I have talked to him many times about the structure of the Government in which he had so long served. He always considered himself in the right of man to be free and to govern himself, and he was devoted to the perpetuation of the principles embodied in the Constitution of our great, free country.

Pervading it all was an abiding faith in Almighty God and a divine providence which guides and guards us, and directs our course of life. He was an active churchman. He always expressed his faith. He showed it not in words alone, but in his acts and deeds.

We did not fully encompass the spirit of this great leader who has gone. I think it was revealed perhaps more vividly to us in his tender treatment of his beloved wife in her affliction and her illness, which many of us have observed throughout recent months and years.

So a great leader has gone from our midst. He has well filled a place in the record of our State. It started with the days of the great Corwin and came down through a great line of distinguished names that have been recorded on the rolls of service in this body. Bob Taft will not be forgotten.

I suppose the deepest yearning in the soul of any man is to live hereafter in the spirit world, and those of us who have faith to believe there is a hereafter, believe that his service will continue. His influence will pervade this body. This is the wish of the mother of the Taft family who has done will be with us as long as man loves his fellowman, as long as he worships a Divine Father.

So, regretting this hour, as we do, the pain of the great leader, we wish to show our respect for him and express the wish that the good God whom he worshipped may give strength and consolation to his family and those whom he loved.

In keeping, therefore, with that wish, I send to the desk a resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the resolution (S. Res. 156) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Robert A. Taft, late a Senator from the State of Ohio.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee, of which he shall be a member, to attend the funeral of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and request a copy thereof to be sent to the family of the deceased Senator.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I have consulted with the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRINKER]. I desire to inform the Senate that at an hour and date to be determined by consultation with the Senator from Ohio and the family of the deceased Senator, a time will be set aside for memorial services.

The Senate will not transact any further business before adjournment, but time will be permitted for remarks on the life and character of Senator Taft before the Senate adjourns today.

Mr. President, the Senate and the Nation have been bereft of a great man. Republicans in the Senate have lost their leader. Senator Taft and all of us here were justly proud of the title which had been given him, of Mr. Republican. But in a larger sense he was Mr. American, regardless of their partisan affiliation, would agree that he represented the acme of intellectual and personal integrity.

Senator Taft knew the problems of the Nation. He deeply believed in our system of government. I had not known him as long as many of his other colleagues in the Senate had known him. I came to Washington in July of 1951. I was brought to Washington by my father, who was then a Member of the House of Representatives. A part of his term of service was during the time Senator Taft's father was in the United States. I came to have a great respect for the name of Taft, and in later years I had the opportunity, long before coming to the Senate, of meeting Bob Taft. He was a lovely man. He had known him.

I think Bob and Martha Taft were a great team, of whom Americans were justly proud. I know the Senate extends its deepest sympathy to his wonderful wife in her affliction and her illness, which many of us have observed throughout recent months and years.

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The Senate will not transact any further business before adjournment, but
There must necessarily come to mind the old line from the Scripture:

Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

That appeals to me, because dissolution is not important. We shall not remember the 31st day of July 1953, when we think of the Senator from Ohio. Rather we shall think of the 8th day of September, which was the date when he was born. Very few people can remember the date of the death of George Washington, but they do remember the day on which he came into this world. That is important, because it is then that a life has been conceived and projected and sent forth to have its impact upon mankind. It is when an institution, an agency of life, an idea has been conceived, and been formulated, and made to have an impact upon the welfare of mankind, that is important.

I do not regard the passing of our friends a tragedy. After all, it is in the providential scheme of things. But I believe the people of the United States of America remember September 8, rather than July 31, because on that date there was born a world one who, because of exalted character and other noble attributes which appeal to people in all walks of life, found a great station in the public life of the country. That man endeared himself, as the majority leader has said, not merely as a great Republican, but as Mr. Integrity.

Let us rejoice and be glad that Bob Taft lived. Let us rejoice and be glad that he had an opportunity, following in the paths of faith, to come to the Senate, demonstrate qualities of magnificent intellect, and make an indelible and abiding impress upon the affairs of his country.

Mr. President, some years ago I flew over Greece, and I had the opportunity to look down upon a little town called Ephesus. There came to my mind the fact that it was to the people of this little town the great Apostle, the great sales manager of Christianity, one of the greatest men who ever lived, addressed some of his letters, which are so intriguing and so stimulating. Only within the past few days, in a little magazine that came to my desk, I saw this portion of the letters that were written by Paul to the Ephesians centuries ago:

Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.

What a wonderful sentiment, particularly in the administrative and governmental life of our country, for how easy it is to quail and falter in the face of challenges and responsibilities.

That was not Bob Taft. He had put on the whole armour of righteousness, and when he had exhausted every course and every possibility in connection with his chores and responsibilities, he took his stand:

Having done all, to stand.

I can think of no greater sentiment, as I recall what Bob Taft has contributed to the life of the country.

Paul further said to the Ephesians:

Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breast-plate of righteousness.

There is reason for sorrow in the Nation today. People did feel Bob Taft was Mr. Integrity. They did feel that he embraced truth. They did feel that he stood upon the solid rock of righteousness. That is what endeared him to people in all walks of life everywhere.

It was my pleasure in 1952 to campaign in his behalf in probably 20 States of the Union. What a great experience and what an exciting adventure it was to have simple people—miners in New Mexico, people in industrial centers of my own State, farmers in Nebraska and in Indiana and in Ohio and elsewhere—come up and pledge and repledge their faith in Bob Taft. What did it mean? It was a pledge to the truth he epitomized. It was a pledge to his righteousness. It was a pledge to his character. Those are the most noble emoluments that can come to anyone.

And your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace. Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked. And take the helmet of salvation, and the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God.

That, to me, represents Bob Taft; and I shall think of him often as I think of the line—

And having done all, to stand.

Mr. President, I must amplify that by reverting to the situation that we have in this Chamber. I remember when we had a controversy last year about the number of housing units to be provided for, and when I was making a vigorous defense of the number, because I was convinced that should be done. I was wholly unaware that the great Senator from Ohio was then in the Chamber. When I finished my rather feeble endeavor to persuade the Senate to follow the course of action I recommended, Bob Taft stood up very suddenly and, as if he had never known me, began to assail everything I had said, and began to take apart my argument, piece by piece. You see, Mr. President, he never permitted the element of personality to enter into his considerations when conviction and principle were involved.

I think every Member of this body will agree that he always pursued that principle. He stood upon the rock of truth. He never permitted the element of politics to enter into his considerations when conviction and principle were involved.

So today we do honor to him; and as we do, and as we refresh our faith, we shall say over and over, thank God that Providence permitted him to come when he did, and to march resolutely upon a course that has had so great an impact upon the thinking and the course of the United States of America.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, it was my privilege to come to the Senate in 1939 with Bob Taft and four other Republican Members of the Senate. Just the other day Mr. Phillips Tobey, one of the six, passed on. Today Bob Taft has left us.

Through the years, Bob Taft’s home was always a warm place for Mrs. Wiley and myself.

Now he has gone on the journey we all shall take.

Mr. President, I like the sentiments just expressed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas]. I would supplement them by saying that although death is a mystery, it is nothing to fear. Man is a thing of the spirit. Life alone has substance and continuity. Death is only an old door.

Set in a garden wall.

On gentle hinges it gives, at dusk

When the thrushes call.

Along the lintel are green leaves,

Beyond the house, trees.

Very willing and weary feet

Go over that sill.

There is nothing to trouble any heart;

Nothing to hurt at all.

Death is only a quiet door

In an old wall.

I think Bob Taft knows that now. I think these sentiments will be helpful to Martha and to their fine family.

If life is a little space, there would have no meaning. Life has continuity, this is but a kindergarten course.

As has been so dynamically expressed here today, the spirit of Bob Taft will continue to influence the lives of all of us who knew him, and the actions of all of us, I am sure, for the betterment of our country. His loss will be recorded in the history by which our country has experienced in recent years.

He was a great man. In many respects, he was a much misunderstood man. He had a fine sense of humor, and he was one of the finest one could see. Many persons thought he was cold, but actually he was warm. Anyone who came close to him felt the warmth of his personality.

I need not speak of his intellect; all who knew him realized it was of the highest.

Now, in the prime of life, he has passed from this mortal stage. His passing will be felt by all Americans, regardless of political party. Indeed, Mr. President, those who fought Bob Taft the hardest will be among those who feel his loss the most keenly, for in the many battles in which he engaged, he always fought for what was right.

The Nation needed him—and needs him now—because of his integrity, his leadership, and because he was the chief lieutenant, here on Capitol Hill, of the President of the United States.

Because of his wide knowledge, Bob Taft was respected by all Americans.

When the Senator from Illinois mentioned the Republican convention and his speech nominating Bob Taft, I re-
called that Bob’s greatness was exemplified when, following the nomination of General Eisenhower, they met, and Bob congratulated him, and then pledged his support. What is more, Mr. President, Bob kept that pledge; he went all the way. That was Bob Taft. He kept his word; he kept faith.

I have served with him since 1939. Since then he has contributed a great many constructive efforts to our foreign policy, while always reserving the right to give his frank and realistic appraisal of any situation we confronted.

In labor affairs, the statute which approved in the 80th Congress, and on virtually everyone who has supported the Republican Party has contributed in this session, prior to his illness. His imprint may be found on virtually every major bill the Republican Party has approved in the recent convention, could support the party of his loyalty, and what would be the best way to demonstrate his support. He told me that the hundreds of letters he was receiving from all over the United States. He took me to a room where these letters were lying in three main piles. He said, “I am going to follow through on the great memorials to his influence.”

The third pile was from those of whom he said, “These are my real friends, who are challenging me, as I am happy to have them challenge me, to make my part in this great cause, especially since I have met defeat; and I am frank to say that my ambition to be President of the United States has been the greatest ambition of my life.” He further said, “I need not tell you that these letters make the advice I am going to follow through to the end; I am just thinking, and let us talk it through, how I can best express my idea for President, General Eisenhower, and how best I can help my country at this time of crisis; and, when after the election, how I can best help the new President and all the people of this country, Democrats and Republicans alike.”

He took occasion to pay a great tribute to his colleagues on the left side of the aisle in the Senate. Bob Taft was for his party. He worked for his party. He was a great leader of his party. But he never forgot—that America came first. When the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Dirksen) used the expression—I heard him at the convention—“Mr. President, Mr. America, and Mr. Integrity,” we had the best characterization that I have heard of this great soul who has passed from us.

Mr. President, my wife and I extend to our dear friend Martha Taft and the entire wonderful family our heartfelt affectionate sympathies.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, words are inadequate for me to pay tribute to a friend and a great American. I may only say that I knew Bob Taft for a long, long time. Our families have been friends and used together for generations. To me, his passing is a personal loss. But I should like to say to the people of America, particularly those who longed for and sought inadequate support from him. I am not sure that I served on the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency with this distinguished American, beginning in 1941—that they owe a debt of gratitude for his work for unity.

If I may be personal, I desire to add that the last time I saw him, I walked over to the Republican cloakroom to consult my dear friend, Homer Capehart. I may say that I was pleased to hear in here more often.” I replied, “Bob, you do not have to worry about where I stand and where I shall always stand.”

If I may say, “You made a great many things easier for me”—as he did, having in mind his position, his counsel, and his knowledge of governmental affairs. I am glad to have been one who supported some of the programs which have helped to make America great, programs which were initiated by Bob Taft.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, believe that the few may do this. I, for one, shall not be absent from the Senate, by reason of illness in my family, I desire at this time to offer a few remarks, and to say farewell to Bob Taft.

Bob Taft knew how I loved and admired him; and I knew that he thought kindly of me. As I came to the United States Senate as a young man, ignorant of the procedure and ways of this body, he was truly kind and sincere in helping me, as he helped all other new Senators, to find a way to be helpful to our country in this body.

Bob Taft was a great sportsman. He loved to play rough, and he loved to play fair. Without prepared remarks, I may say that some of the greatest tributes I could pay to Bob Taft is that he was a thoughtful man, but a little man who worked for him in this body, The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Martin), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Barks), and I are on a committee called the patronage committee for the majorities, which has to do with the placement of employees in the Senate. Bob Taft was never too busy—to ask for and
to seek help for the men who work as doorkeepers, who run the elevators, and who perform other services in connection with the work of the Senate.

Yes, Bob Taft will never be in comfort and happiness. But I am wondering about the future of this country; for we have lost a great leader. As I said in a speech on the floor of the Senate a few minutes before his death, I clasped him as truly as any of the great statesmen of all time. He truly loved life, and he adored his family. All who knew him could not fail to be inspired by those two traits of this wonderful leader and friend. He could be sad, and distressed though he seemed cheerful. It seemed that his prime purpose was to put the welfare of his country always first, never last.

In the quiet moments of the months and years that lie ahead, when we are wondering about the future of this body and of the country, I am sure we may rely on Bob, and I am sure that he would say, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Mr. President, this statement has never been related before, but I think it is the most confidential and reliable sources that Senator Taft knew that his days on earth were limited. He called to his bedside one of the great men of America, one of his closest friends, and discussed with him his illness. Note this, my colleagues, because it is the hallmark of Bob Taft. Bob Taft said, "Yes, I know I am going to die, but I pray the Lord will spare me because I need you so."

What a wonderful tribute to that great man that those were among the last words he uttered. In the trying times of this Nation, in the trying times of the world, it was typical of him that he would be thinking first of his country and of the President, and wanting the Lord to grant him time in which he could help our President—what a sweet, splendid gesture on the part of our colleague who wanted to help his country. I need not go on, Mr. President.

Great speeches will be made here about Bob Taft. Just a few days ago I was informed from the most confidential and reliable sources that Senator Taft knew that his days on earth were limited. He wanted to be with his family. He wanted to be with his friends. He knew that his days were numbered. He knew that he would soon be united with the angelic host and that his soul would go straight down the road to its ac-

I extend my deepest sympathy to an equally great American, Mrs. Taft, and to her four distinguished sons.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the Members of the Senate have lost a great leader in the death of Bob Taft. The Nation has lost a magnificent public servant. Legislatively speaking, Bob Taft was like a great white oak tree, fine in fiber and with great strength.

I can only say to those who remain in the Senate that I pray God that we have the wisdom to carry on, and give this nation a leadership equal to that which it has lost through the death of Boomer A. Taft.

Mrs. Taft was a Minnesota girl. We were always proud that we shared with her our interest in the great Taft family. I can only wish for her strength in order that she may carry on in this hour of bereavement.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, in the passing of Bob Taft, the great American eagle has fallen from its canopy of heaven which covers this world.

I desire to associate myself with the expressions of sympathy to his fine family, our dear friend Martha, and the Taft children.

Bob Taft was one of those men for whom eulogies are both unnecessary and meaningless. He was the epitome of character and courage. The best measure of a man is that which he attains and is able to maintain in his own home.

I recall vividly that during the last campaign, when I was on the campaign train going through Ohio, Bob Taft sat out on the back of the train with some of his colleagues and with the candidate for President, Ike Eisenhower. I saw the tremendous outpouring of sentiment and friendship and respect that came from the multitudes in the Buckeye State who had come to hear a message from the campaign train.

There were expressions of confidence, expressions of friendship, expressions of confidence in the man and the principles of the party. I think they will be understood and easily appreciated. The elements of character, courage, and integrity were so definitely a part of the man that anyone who knew him must have recognized them in him.

He was the same whether in defeat or in victory. He was always fair, always honest, always courageous. I remember standing with him late on a September night, about a year ago, at the ticker, pouring over sentiment and friendship and confidence, as he would have us do. We have all learned something that will make us better able to serve in the troublesome days ahead.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, I rise to pay respect to the memory of my friend and neighbor, Bob Taft. My State was neighbor to his, to the west. The people of Indiana loved Bob Taft because the people of Indiana knew Bob Taft.

His death is too tragic for words. Never has a great man seemed to be greater than did Senator Taft in the last days of his life. When, after the death of the President, he gave us all new faith in human goodness.

Senator Taft inherited a famous name. The life of his father, President Taft, was dedicated to the highest principles of American law, American liberty, and American generosity of spirit. Senator Taft has in every way been worthy of that great example.

He had perhaps the harder task of preserving American ideals in a time of confusion and guile. His passing is the end of a generation. I do not know when we shall see his like again.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a powerful voice for good has been stilled in the world. Bob Taft was a fine and true friend. His passing is a personal loss to me. The Nation and the world have suffered an immeasurable loss, but I know that his courage, his action in always placing his Nation above his personal advantage, will never be lost to the members of the Senate and the people of the United States the feeling that, while his voice is stilled, his spirit will go on. His devotion to the Nation is an inspiration for us all, and his passing is the loss of a friend, in whom I have the highest respect, and I think it will be the loss of a great leader.
lost him as the leader on this side of the aisle; yet he would have us carry on as if he were here.

While we send to his family our expressions of sympathy, I know they will feel that the work Bob Taft has done in the past will live on. If we will but take to heart the wisdom which he expressed in his last speech, and his advice to his colleagues, we will exert ourselves to make the world a better place in which to live.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, while we have all known for several days that such an event was inevitable, I think many of us may yet the knowledge and preparation we have had for the sad happening cannot in any way alleviate the keen sorrow which comes when the event has occurred, and he has passed on. Today I cannot speak at length about Bob Taft, because his death is a great shock to me, as I know it will be a shock to the Nation as a whole.

I have known him for a good many years. It has been only in the past 9 years that I have had intimate acquaintance with him, and I could fully appreciate the masterful qualities that make him so effective and persuasive by actual test his courage and honesty in public affairs, and in private decisions. I can illustrate the quality of his honesty and courage by something that happened at about 3 or 4 years ago.

The late Senator Arthur Vandenberg had a seat immediately in front of mine. Senator Vandenberg and Senator Taft were always on opposite sides of the aisle on particular issues which were extremely intense, and which had precipitated a violent controversy in the Nation. They were not completely opposed to exacting toll for the public service, but they were not seeing eye to eye. Bob Taft took the floor to speak because of his deep conviction that what might be done would be fundamentally wrong for the basic welfare of the United States. In that particular controversy the position taken by Bob Taft, the side of the question he espoused, was considered by everyone to be political suicide.

I had been closely associated with him for 14 years. I have frequently recalled our discussions. As long as I live, the memory will remain with me of a visit which I made with Senator Taft to the plantation of Hon. Bernard Baruch in South Carolina last year. Bob Taft had never fired a shotgun. We were both skeet shooting. The first day he shot four quail on the wing, and four more on the second day. He got the greatest enjoyment out of it. The next day, he shot a clump of association with him will abide in my memory and I will frequently recall our discussions. I will not say more now except to express the thought that this Nation will not be the same, and that America of us realize. His friends and associates will miss him. The Republican Party will miss him. The American people will miss him. He will go down in history, I predict, as one of the greatest of all Americans, and his high concepts of public duty will be an inspiration to all future generations.

Mr. KEAUVER. Mr. President, Senator Taft was truly one of the great Americans of the last generation. I think many of us on both sides of the aisle disagreed at times with his position and his philosophy. But we all respected his honesty. There was no man in the Senate whom I respected more highly than I did Bob Taft.

Senator Taft was a big man. I think the fact that he was able to take defeat on several occasions, and always came back with courage and determination to carry on and cooperate for the welfare of his country was one of the marks of greatness in his life.

Senator Taft was the runner-up for the Republican nomination in 1940. As I recall, in 1944, while he might have had the nomination or might have come very close to winning it, he stepped aside for his friend and the Republican ticket from Ohio (Mr. Buckeye), who at that time was Governor of the State of Ohio. He suffered disappointment again in 1948. A lesser man might have been embittered. A lesser man might have given up. A lesser man might have carried with him prejudices which would have marred his public and political career, but Senator Taft had a sense of humor. The telegram which he sent to me said:

It seems that you and I will be seeing each other again in the Senate, and I shall look forward to the association.

I immediately telegraphed him that I would also look forward to the association. Senator Taft's place will be difficult to fill. He furnished leadership to the majority of the Senate at a time of great crisis, I know that his courage, his understanding of our problems, his faith in our land and in his country will always be an inspiration to those of us who remain.
Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, as one who has worked under Bob Taft in the Senate, as one who has known him over the years, I wish to add my word of tribute and my word of sympathy to his family.

My first acquaintance with Bob Taft came when we were students at Harvard. At that time I knew him slightly, but his reputation for intellectual capacity and knowledge of the law, and his leadership of the Harvard Law Review at that time were well known in Cambridge.

When I became a Member of the Senate I was always impressed by his knowledge of the facts of a situation. I can best express my feelings when I say that when I found myself on the side on which Bob Taft was going to vote I felt more confident of my position and had a great feeling of satisfaction. When I found myself on the opposite side, I pondered greatly to make certain that I was right from my point of view in the position I was taking.

His knowledge of facts in a given case and his statements as to the facts were always impressive. This knowledge came from his studiousness, his energy, his intellectual capacity, and his desire to study the problems of the most important issues that face the Nation.

No man alive knew more about our Government than did Bob Taft.

His passing represents an irreparable loss.

In the many conversations I had with him in his office—some of them difficult and some of them less complicated—he always knew where Bob Taft stood, and that was why we all respected him and admired him and liked him so much.

I have known his wife and I have known his family. To them I extend my regret.

He loved his family. I believe one of the remarks I made to him that gave rise to our deep sympathy was this: He said to me that he told Mrs. Taft about the position I was taking.

When I toured the country from door to door in New Jersey for the then candidate for the Presidency, I felt that I was not on the same level at all with his great mind, his brilliant intellect.

I have sat in conference and worked out difficult bills with him, into the early hours of the morning, and I have seen Senator Taft lose his point on an issue he was advocating. When the vote was taken, and he recognized that he had lost the point, he devoted his great intellect and his wonderful legal mind to helping those who had won the point, and helped the bill through in a satisfactory condition that it would be effective.

He helped develop to the best possible degree our wonderful two-party system, by means of which we are able to express our differences and to help put the bill in such satisfactory shape as to be able to be passed into law.

This is with a deep sense of loss that I join in the tributes that have been paid to Bob Taft.

I say with all the sincerity I possess, in his passing, that I would ever have the high privilege of sitting in this Chamber with him and participating in the great work in which he was engaged.

After I came to the Senate, Mr. President, I have listened today to the eloquent and moving tributes that have been paid to Robert Taft, of Ohio, I feel the inadequacy of any words of mine to add to what has been said or even to express the high respect which I shall always have for him.

My first close association with Bob Taft came in the spring of 1946, when I was in the House of Representatives and came over here to meet with him and the great Senator from Virginia [Mr. Byrd] and other Senators, to work on Senate amendments to a bill relating to labor legislation, which I had sponsored in the House of Representatives.

That was really my first close contact with Senator Taft. The respect I developed at that time for his intellect and his personal integrity was so great that I have never gotten out from under the spell of it.

During the relatively short time I have been in the Senate, I have been privileged to be associated with him on other legislation, and that respect for him only deepened. When we worked on the plan for the reorganization of committees early this year, I was impressed by his readiness to modify the old ideas of seniority, if necessary, in order to make the best possible use of the talents of all Members of the Senate. In the course of the debate, I felt that I was not on the same level at all with his great mind, his penetrating mind constantly went at once to the center of any problem.

And, although he always was most cordial and friendly to me, I must say that never even been able to cast aside the initial impression I developed for him.

He had a special ability in debate to pursue a point with such relentless logic that it seemed that his very assertion demonstrated the accuracy of his argument.

As I have been sitting here, I thought that perhaps this was the time when it could be appropriately said, as of Lincoln, that when he went, a lonely space was left against the sky. That is true, but that does not quite express what I want to say about the great Senator from Ohio, Bob Taft, must, because of that experience, be better people, better Christians, better Americans, and better Senators.

The memory of Bob Taft's early days in the Senate of the United States, I have had great admiration for him. In those days when I read of his accomplishments and attainments here, little did I think of his ability to reach the heart of an issue and his ability to help those who had won the point, and the fact that he recognized that he had lost the point, he devoted his great intellect to helping those who had won the point, and helped the bill through in a satisfactory condition that it would be effective.

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always thought of her well-being. A great American, a magnificent statesman, and a great American man in his justly earned rest. Although he is physically no longer in our midst, the memory and spirit of Bob Taft will remain with us here and serve as an inspiration to each of us in the Senate as we endeavor to ever more faithfully carry out our duties.

Mr. President, I know that Mrs. Hendrickson and the Hendricksons to this floor that we want the member of Bob Taft's lovely family to know that they have the deepest sympathy of the Hendricksons.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, beautiful and eloquent tributes have been paid to Bob Taft in the Senate today. I am fully in accord with all of them. I have known Bob Taft over a long number of years. I have always thought that, although he never wore the uniform, he possessed the elements of an outstanding soldier. Bob Taft pursued as a real soldier all the principles he espoused. He first served in the Senate as a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, that was then also a part of the Committee on Appropriations. I was pleased that in his last days before he died he helped to bring about some legislation that I thought you were doing an excellent job, and I want you to know that I thought that you were doing an excellent job.

Mr. President, I have not always been in full accord with Senator Taft, but I have always respected his sound judgment and his stalwart Americanism. The last time I saw him on the Senate floor, he entered the Chamber on crutches. He reminded me of many great soldiers of this Nation who, because they felt it their duty, have gone into battle when they were physically handicapped.

Senator Taft was an outstanding leader. He had a fine understanding of Americanism, and his stalwart Americanism was not only to Americans but to the people of the world. He answered the call as so many soldiers have answered it, in the line of duty. He was facing the Taft flag.

America has lost a great and devoted leader. We have lost a fine and unforgettable associate.

Mrs. Martin and I extend to Martha Taft and her fine family our sympathy, and express the hope that they may derive some consolation from a realization of the fact that Bob Taft was a fine Christian, a fine American, and a fine Senator.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, to the grand eulogies which have been heard here today, I would merely add that the greatest man I have ever known died today. Was Bob Taft a Senator of the Senate floor, he might well rise to say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I was not one of those who had known the great Senator from Ohio as intimately as had many of my colleagues, but it was my fortune to testify on 1 or 2 occasions before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate when Bob Taft was a member. I was surprised at the tolerance he displayed on those occasions, at the kindness with which he endeavored to help the representative of the State of New York to arrive at a party position other than his own. It was as a result of that experience that I formed a wholly new appreciation of his character and his talents. I had many times heard of him as a great leader of his party, but to me it illustrated the comment better after I had had the privilege of having him examine me as I stood before him. And I think that among the real kindness there was to his nature. Since that occasion I have had in this body many, many opportunities to judge his true worth. I think it could be said that one of his greatest political handi­caps was his complete honesty. When asked a question, though he knew that the wise thing to do was to refuse to answer or to evade the question, he would answer it. And I think those real feelings. I have seen that characteristic hurt him politically on many occasions; but it did not hurt him in the standing he had in this body, nor did it hurt him in the standing he had in the country. And I think that among the real kindness there was to his nature.

Mr. President, a great American has gone. One of the greatest Americans it has been my privilege to know. The wisdom of the committee estimate of the situation. After he had made a proper estimate, he reached a decision. After the decision was made, he moved forward, always to attain his objective.

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Mr. President, I have not always been in full accord with Senator Taft, but I have always respected his sound judgment and his stalwart Americanism. The last time I saw him on the Senate floor, he entered the Chamber on crutches. He reminded me of many great soldiers of this Nation who, because they felt it their duty, have gone into battle when they were physically handicapped.

Senator Taft was an outstanding leader. He had a fine understanding of Americanism, and his stalwart Americanism was not only to Americans but to the people of the world. He answered the call as so many soldiers have answered it, in the line of duty. He was facing the Taft flag.

America has lost a great and devoted leader. We have lost a fine and unforgettable associate.

Mrs. Martin and I extend to Martha Taft and her fine family our sympathy, and express the hope that they may derive some consolation from a realization of the fact that Bob Taft was a fine Christian, a fine American, and a fine Senator.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, to the grand eulogies which have been heard here today, I would merely add that the greatest man I have ever known died today. Was Bob Taft a Senator of the Senate floor, he might well rise to say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I was not one of those who had known the great Senator from Ohio as intimately as had many of my colleagues, but it was my fortune to testify on 1 or 2 occasions before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate when Bob Taft was a member. I was surprised at the tolerance he displayed on those occasions, at the kindness with which he endeavored to help the representative of the State of New York to arrive at a party position other than his own. It was as a result of that experience that I formed a wholly new appreciation of his character and his talents. I had many times heard of him as a great leader of his party, but to me it illustrated the comment better after I had had the privilege of having him examine me as I stood before him. And I think that among the real kindness there was to his nature. Since that occasion I have had in this body many, many opportunities to judge his true worth. I think it could be said that one of his greatest political handicaps was his complete honesty. When asked a question, though he knew that the wise thing to do was to refuse to answer or to evade the question, he would answer it. And I think those real feelings. I have seen that characteristic hurt him politically on many occasions; but it did not hurt him in the standing he had in this body, nor did it hurt him in the standing he had in the country. And I think that among the real kindness there was to his nature.

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and so much is known about this great man. Over the years, while Ohio has first claim to him, I think Connecticut has second claim. Those Senators who know the State of Connecticut know the Taft Hotel in New Haven, the Taft School at Old Lyme, founded by Bob Taft's great-uncle, Horace Taft, Bob Taft's father, after retiring from the Presidency of the United States, settled in New Haven to be a professor of law at Yale University before he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. I am sure all Senators know that Bob Taft has been a trustee of Yale University for many years, and in the past 10 years I have shared that responsibility with him, and through that association have come to know him on a very close basis of personal friendship.

So, Mr. President, while I shall have more extended remarks to make next week, when we may have an opportunity to hold memorial services, I did not want this day to pass without saying, on behalf of the people of my State, that we loved Bob Taft as much as did the people of his own State.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, as 2 o'clock.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday August 1, 1953, at 10 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate July 31 (legislative day of July 27), 1953:

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Gustav F. Doscher, Jr., of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 36, with headquarters at Duluth, Minn.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 31 (legislative day of July 27), 1953:

UNITED NATIONS

Representatives of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1953

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.

James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina.

Mrs. Frances Payne Bolton, of Ohio.

James P. Richards, of South Carolina.

Alternate representatives of the United States of America to the eighth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1953

Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Illinois.

James David Zellerbach, of California.

Henry Ford II, of Michigan.

Dr. Charles W. Mayo, of Minnesota.

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Eric A. Johnston, of Washington, to be Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Lester D. Mallory, of Washington, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

William J. Donovan, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Thailand.

ROUTINE APPOINTMENTS

To be Foreign Service officers of class 1 to Foreign Service officer of the class of career ministers.

To be a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also consul general of the United States of America.

To be a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consul general of the United States of America.

To be Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

Edward Anderson

John P. Hoover

John B. Holt

To be Foreign Service officers of class 5 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls of the United States of America.

Herman F. Elits

Curtis F. Jones

To be Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

John B. Anderson

Malcolm E. Barney

Roger N. Benson

John A. Billings

Lewis M. Conant

William G. Bradford

William R. Brown

Charles S. Cook III

Thomas A. Delbert

Thomas I. Dickson, Jr.

William B. Edmonds

Malcolm E. Erdoes

Leo Espy

Miss Barbara C. Fagen

John E. Feisner, Jr.

William Lee Froelich

Charles A. Gentreude

Robert K. German

James E. Goodby

Richard C. Harstone

Roy T. Haverkamp

Robert W. Kent, Jr.

Lucien L. Kinoshita

Burton Ktein

Paul H. Kreisberg

Jerome M. Kuhl

Foreign Service staff officers to be consul of the United States of America.

Foreign Service Reserve officers to be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

William H. Bray, Jr.

Howard L. Parsons

Winston G. Hildreth

William S. B. Lacy

William M. Brountree

To be Manager Director.

Glen E. Edgerton, of the District of Columbia.

To be Deputy Director.

LyNN U. Stambaugh, of North Dakota.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE MUNICIPALIZATION

Victor E. Cooley, of Missouri, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

S. C. Mitchell, of Small Business.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Walter W. McAllister, of Texas, to be member of the Home Loan Bank Board for a term of 4 years, expiring June 30, 1957.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Arthur F. Burns, of New York, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Chester Scott Keeler, of Massachusetts, to be Special Assistant on Health and Medical Affairs to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Rocco C. Siciliano, of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Raymond J. Kelly, of Michigan, to be member of the Railroad Retirement Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 28, 1957.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Walter R. Schreiber, of Maryland, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the term expiring June 10, 1958.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Kenneth H. Tuggle, of Kentucky, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1954.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Seaborn Lee Digby, of Louisiana, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission for the term of 5 years expiring June 22, 1958.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Robert M. Weston, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia for the term of 3 years expiring June 20, 1960.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Charles E. Dunseberry, of New York, to be Assistant United States Attorney General.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Harry Edwards, of New York, to be Surveyor of Customs for customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Frank A. Thornton, of California, to be Collector of Customs for customs collection district No. 25, with headquarters at San Diego, Calif.

William N. Kerfoot, of Minnesota, to be Collector of Customs for customs collection district No. 38, with headquarters at Duluth, Minn.

Willis C. Epenbach, of Minnesota, to be Collector of Customs for customs collection district No. 38, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn.
Louis V. Dorp, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 11, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

SUSPENSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Harry P. Cain, of Washington, D. C., to be a member of the Suspersive Activities Control Board for the term of 3 years expiring August 9, 1956.

BOARD OF PAROLE

Richard A. Chappell, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1958.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

Harlan Hobart Grooms, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama.

Benjamin Cornelius Daws, Jr., of Louisiana, to be United States district judge for the western district of Louisiana.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Frank M. Johnson, Jr., of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama.

James L. Guitman, of Florida, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Florida.

George Temple, of Kansas, to be United States attorney for the district of Kansas.

Peter Mills, of Maine, to be United States attorney for the district of Maine.

George Cochran Dube, of Maryland, to be United States attorney for the district of Maryland.

Charles P. Moriarity, of Washington, to be United States attorney for the western district of Washington.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Harry W. Pinkham to be United States marshal for the district of Maine.

Paul Johnson to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma.

James Y. Victor to be United States marshal for the northern district of Oklahoma.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Jack H. Walker to be engineer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Postmasters

Rens. 110.

Kansas

Charles J. Bowie, Oakley.

Massachusetts

Wilbert L. Randall, Newburyport.

Rho Island

Alphons M. Lewis, Somerville.

South Dakota

Sandy A. Tommerson, Madison.

WEST VIRGINIA

George W. Lampaert, Rapid City.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1953

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, in the morning hour of this new day, we are again directing our minds and hearts toward Thee in the sacred attitude of prayer.

Help us, O Lord, to discipline and censor our thoughts for they are the progenitors of achievement and determine the issues of life, its character, and conduct.

God forbid that we should ever feel that we are not responsible for our thoughts.

May we never harbor and give lodgment to thoughts which are unworthy and ignoble, for experience teaches us so clearly that every thought by its very presence in our minds will tend to pass into action unless supplanted by other thoughts, noble and true.

Grant that all our thoughts, desires, impulses, and tendencies may always be brought into a glad and willing obedience to the mind and spirit of our blessed Lord.

Hear us in His name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following day the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On July 30, 1953:

H. R. 5141. An act to dissolve the Reconstruc­tion Finance Corporation, to establish the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes.

H. R. 991. An act relating to certain construc­tion-cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields division of the Sun River irrigation project, Montana; and

H. J. Res. 293. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of June 16, 1958, creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 786. An act for the relief of Yusef (Dub) Lamber.

H. R. 909. An act for the relief of Charles E. Lin (also known as Lin Chao Hai).

H. R. 1888. An act to provide for distribution of moneys of deceased restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes not exceeding $500, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1996. An act for the relief of Irene Protoc (nee Vagiance);

H. R. 1754. An act for the relief of Dr. Manuelous A. Petrocholis;

H. R. 2187. An act for the relief of Chycko Miki Tolmoto;

H. R. 2413. An act for the relief of Mateau Washimo;

H. R. 2468. An act to authorize the transfer of certain land located at Cherry Point, N. C., and for other purposes;

H. R. 2803. An act for the relief of Carmela Daino Davena;

H. R. 2894. An act for the relief of Lauri Allan Torni;

H. R. 3107. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain national forest land in Basalt, Colorado;

H. R. 3391. An act for the relief of Fanigotes G. Karras;

H. R. 4494. An act for the relief of Elsmore Friedrich McAnelly;

H. R. 4833. An act for the relief of Hermosa Mahoney;

H. R. 5297. An act to extend to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to narcotics;

H. R. 5328. An act to provide for the use of the trust funds of the Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5661. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code and the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act so as to provide that certain drugs which are or may be chemically synthesized shall be included within the classification of narcotic drugs;

H. R. 6069. An act to amend section 7(g) of the National Defense Act; and

H. J. Res. 316. Joint resolution establishing in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3566. An act for the relief of Dr. Hamdi Akar;

H. R. 4424. An act to provide compensation to the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians for certain lands of the Riverton reservation in the northern portion of the Wind River Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6165. An act to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 so as to provide for preference accorded in Federal employment to disabled veterans, and for other purposes;

H. Con. Res. 110. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 129. An act to amend the act of August 30, 1925 (42 Stat. 1040), authorizing the Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

S. 178. An act for the relief of Mrs. Irma Benjamin;

S. 179. An act for the relief of Inasim Lee;

S. 251. An act to amend section 1923 (a) of title 15, United States Code, relating to docket fees;

S. 303. An act for the relief of Felix S. Scherer and his wife, Lilly Elizabeth Scherer;

S. 308. An act for the relief of Pilolatoo Tsalakis and his wife, Vasiliak Tsalakis;

S. 354. An act for the relief of Inger Larson;

S. 506. An act for the relief of Horst W. F. Dittmar and Heinz-Erik Dittmar;

S. 671. An act to amend section 9(b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 relating to the exemption of activities of the Atomic Energy Commission from state and local taxation;

S. 743. An act for the relief of George P. Khouri;

S. 1039. An act for the relief of Silvia Galjevsek;

S. 1060. An act for the relief of Josephine Maria Riss Fang;

S. 1954. An act for the relief of Anthony N. Goraeb;

S. 2462. An act for the relief of Violet Cinevranas;

S. 2463. An act for the relief of T. K. Li;

S. 2487. An act to amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949; and

S. Con. Res. 44. Concurrent resolution to print copies of the report and hearings of a select committee of the Senate on "Subversive Influence in the Educational Process"; and