

regard to excise taxes on luggage and leather goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

164. By Mr. MURDOCK: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature of Arizona, relating to Federal contribution to old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1947

(*Legislative day of Wednesday, February 19, 1947*)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

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

Our Father, we know that we, by ourselves, are not sufficient for these days and for problems greater than the measure of our best wisdom. We pray that Thou wilt grant safe journey to our Secretary of State as he carries the hopes and the prayers of this Nation to the conference across the sea. A soldier himself, may he remember the price that was paid by millions for this opportunity, and may we, who pray for the success of the mission, be willing to pay the price for peace.

We believe, O Lord, that Thou wilt be present, with the marks of the nails in Thy hands, to lead them, and bless them, if they will receive Thy spirit.

May the ministers be aware of the Unseen Delegate. May Thy spirit move them, that there may be concession without coercion, and conciliation without compromise. May they, who represent us, represent Thee and, in Thy spirit, be courageous enough to begin anew, fearless enough to admit mistakes, and loving enough to forgive others. May we have the courage to apply what we applaud, to the end that we may help to establish Thy way of life for the people of the world. So may we all do the best we can, by Thy help, and be willing to leave the issue in Thy hands, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 3, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 234) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Central of Georgia Railway Co. an easement for railway purposes in certain Government-owned lands situated in Bibb County, Ga.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 220) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to con-

vey to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. an easement for communication purposes in certain lands situated in Virginia and Maryland, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 221) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant and convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. a perpetual easement in two strips of land comprising portions of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., and for other purposes, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20) establishing the ceiling for expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 and for appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 to be expended in said fiscal year; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. TABER, Mr. KNUTSON, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Mr. CANNON, Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. MAHON, and Mr. COOPER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

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

H. R. 381. An act for the relief of Allen T. Feamster, Jr.;

H. R. 450. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, of Marblehead Military Reservation for public use;

H. R. 566. An act for the relief of Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative, Inc.;

H. R. 731. An act to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, N. Dak.; and for other purposes;

H. R. 1040. An act to authorize the payment of \$425.88 by the United States to the Government of Switzerland;

H. R. 1363. An act to amend further the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended;

H. R. 1367. An act to authorize the construction of experimental submarines, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1376. An act to amend the acts of October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 786), as amended, and November 28, 1943 (57 Stat. 593), as amended, so as to authorize transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to overseas bases;

H. R. 1381. An act to amend the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662), relating to the acceptance of decorations, orders, medals, and emblems by officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States tendered them by governments of belligerent nations or other American Republics;

H. R. 1713. An act to provide for the promotion of substitute employees in the postal service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1777. An act to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act, with respect to the terms of office of members of the Federal Power Commission;

H. R. 1778. An act to amend the Federal Firearms Act;

H. R. 2045. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of streptomycin,

or any derivative thereof, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2102. An act to provide for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution authorizing the presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Rear Adm. Charles E. Rosendahl, United States Navy.

### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

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

S. 235. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., an easement for construction and operation of a storm drain in and under certain Government-owned lands situated in that city;

S. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution to amend the act of August 9, 1946 (Public Law 711, 79th Cong.), for the purpose of allowing the Philadelphia National Shrines Park Commission additional time in which to prepare and to submit its report to the Congress;

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

H. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to authorize the United States Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation service to and from Alaska until July 1, 1948, and for other purposes.

### NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON PROPOSED CONTINUATION OF SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I wish to announce that under the authority of Senate Resolution 35 of the Eightieth Congress, beginning on Friday, March 7, at 10 a. m., a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee will hold public hearings in connection with the President's message of February 3 requesting a continuation of certain titles of the Second War Powers Act.

Government witnesses have been scheduled for Friday morning and non-Government witnesses will be scheduled thereafter as they make their requests known to the committee.

### NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF BORINQUEN MARRERO RIOS TO BE ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, March 12, 1947, at 10 a. m., in the Senate Judiciary Committee room, room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Boringuen Marrero Rios, of Puerto Rico, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, vice Hon. Jorge Luis Cordova Diaz, resigned. At the indicated time and place all persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], chairman, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

## CALL OF THE ROLL

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

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

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

Aiken	Hayden	Myers
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	O'Conor
Ball	Hill	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hoeby	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Holland	Overton
Bricker	Ives	Pepper
Bridges	Jenner	Reed
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Buck	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Buchfield	Kem	Russell
Butler	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Byrd	Knowland	Sparckman
Cain	Langer	Stewart
Capehart	Lodge	Taft
Capper	Lucas	Taylor
Chavez	McCarren	Thomas, Okla.
Cooper	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McClellan	Thye
Donnell	McFarland	Tobey
Dworshak	McGrath	Umstead
Ecton	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young
Hatch	Morse	
Hawkes	Murray	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness, and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is necessarily absent on state business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is en route to Waco, Tex., to be present on the occasion of the awarding of an honorary degree to President Truman by Baylor University on Thursday, March 6. The Senator from Texas is an alumnus of Baylor University.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNNEY] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

## UNITED STATES PRINCETON UNIVERSITY BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] a member on the part of the Senate of the United States Princeton University Bicentennial Commission, established by Public Law 367, approved April 26, 1946, to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of the term of service of Hon. Joseph F. Guffey as Senator from Pennsylvania.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

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

A letter from the Board of Trustees, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Federal Security Administrator, transmitting, pursuant to law, the seventh annual report of that Board (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

## DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. LANGER and Mr. CHAVEZ members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing Congress to provide funds for the payment of a 30-cent bonus on all wheat produced in 1945; to the Committee on Appropriations.

(See concurrent resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. LANGER on March 3, 1947, p. 1596, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, favoring the enactment of legislation to provide for a Nation-wide method of division of family income for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

(See concurrent resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. LANGER on March 3, 1947, p. 1596, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

## "House Joint Memorial 3

"To the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, and to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

"We, your memorialists, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent and petition as follows:

"Whereas there has long existed a need for a practicable overland route from the United States to Alaska for commercial and military purposes; and

"Whereas the present military highway is inadequate for such purposes: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby respectfully memorialize and petition the President and the Congress that this Government join with the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia to build a highway to connect with the present military highway in the vicinity of White Horse, Yukon Territory, and to extend to the Prince George area in British Columbia, and there connect with existing highways, thereby providing a feasible overland route from the Pacific coast and the Nation at large to Alaska."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## "House Concurrent Resolution 6

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relative to the personal right of the individual to work at a gainful occupation regardless of membership or nonmembership in a labor union

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring therein):

"SECTION 1. No person shall be denied employment because of membership in or affiliation with, or resignation or expulsion from a labor organization or because of refusal to join or affiliate with a labor organization; nor shall any individual or corporation or association of any kind enter into any contract, written or oral, to exclude persons from employment because of membership in or nonmembership in a labor organization.

"Sec. 2. This article is self-enforcing and shall supersede all provisions in conflict therewith. Legislation may be enacted to facilitate its operations but no law shall limit or restrict the provisions thereof; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution expressing the majority opinion of the legislature now in session is enacted in accordance with article V of the Constitution of the United States and is not subject to executive veto or to amendment or revocation by any succeeding legislature; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State of South Dakota be, and hereby is, directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the United States and one to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

A memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Finance:

## "House Memorial 3

"Memorial relating to Federal contribution for old-age assistance

"To the Congress of the United States:

"Your memorialist respectfully represents:

"The Congress of the United States, on the 10th day of August 1946, enacted chapter 951, title V, section 501, 60 Statutes —, subsection (a) of which provided that Federal contribution to the States for old-age assistance for the period commencing October 1, 1946, and ending December 31, 1947, shall be two-thirds of the State's expenditures up to \$15 monthly per individual plus one-half of the State's expenditure over \$15, and one-half of the State's expenditure for administration.

"The need for increased old-age assistance will continue long past December 31, 1947, and Federal contribution is necessary to properly assist the aged persons of the State of Arizona and the other States.

"Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, requests:

"1. The Congress of the United States re-enact the provisions of chapter 951, title V, section 501, 60 Statutes —, making the same a permanent part of the laws of the United States.

"Passed the house February 25 1947.

"Filed in the office of the secretary of state February 25, 1947."

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands:

## "Senate Joint Memorial 10

"To the President of the United States; Congress of the United States; the Honorable Julius A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior; and the Subcommittee on Appropriations:

"Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in eighteenth session assembled, respectfully submits that:

"Whereas adequate transportation is vital to the civilian economy of the Territory of Alaska; and

"Whereas the Alaska Railroad, operating between Seward, Whittier, Anchorage, and Fairbanks, is one of the few main transportation arteries that are available to the people of the Territory for the necessary transport of supplies and equipment required for the support of homes and businesses over a large area; and

"Whereas the necessity of developing military and naval bases in the Territory of Alaska for the proper defense of the United

States has been demonstrated beyond question and to properly construct, supply, and maintain such military bases in many areas would be impossible without the Alaska Railroad being maintained and equipped to transport the required tonnage; and

"Whereas there has been no substantial rehabilitation of roadbed, structures, or equipment of the railroad for many years and as a result its condition is such that it cannot now adequately care for either civilian or military freight; and

"Whereas a program has been advanced to provide the required new equipment, roadbed, and buildings to place the railroad in good condition with a proper plant sufficient to efficiently discharge its responsibilities in moving freight and passengers that are now available.

"Now, therefore, your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully prays that the Department of the Interior and the Congress of the United States recognize the necessity of the adoption of the proposed rehabilitation plan of the Alaska Railroad, or one similar in extent, and make available the required funds to carry it out without delay as the need is immediate and urgent, and failure to carry out such a program would result in a complete breakdown of the only rail transportation in the Territory of Alaska and do irreparable harm, both from a civilian and military standpoint.

"And your memorialist will ever pray."

A letter from C. Arthur Cheatham, director, Department of Veterans' Service, Atlanta, Ga., transmitting a copy of Resolution 18 of the Senate of the State of Georgia, requesting an investigation of impositions on veterans of World War II by building contractors throughout the State of Georgia and the Nation as a whole (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the Democratic Association of Parents and Teachers, Guayama, P. R., favoring the appointment and confirmation of Prof. Mariano Villaronga, as Commissioner of Education for Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"House Joint Memorial 5

"Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States to appropriate money for the construction of a dam and reservoir in aid of the Bear River migratory bird refuge

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

"Whereas the State of Utah by its act of February 15, 1929, has consented to the acquisition of lands by the United States for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of a refuge for migratory wild fowl at the Bear River Bay and vicinity; and

"Whereas the United States has constructed the Bear River migratory bird refuge at a cost of over a million dollars; and

"Whereas said refuge is not operating at its maximum efficiency due to lack of a controlled water supply; and

"Whereas the construction of a dam at or in the vicinity of Deweyville, Boxelder County, Utah, would provide storage water for use on the Bear River refuge, and would permit the distribution of such water during the dry summer months thus assuring adequate feed for wild fowl and providing a stable habitat for the nesting and hatching of wild fowl; and

"Whereas the construction of said dam and the stabilized water supply would thereby eliminate the death of wild fowl from botulism or a western duck malady; and

"Whereas the Bear River refuge is a principal migration route of the Central and Pacific flyway and the benefits derived from

a maximum functional operation of the Bear River refuge will benefit all of the sportsmen and bird lovers in the western United States as well as in Canada and Mexico; and

"Whereas the wild fowl population has decreased to alarming proportions; and

"Whereas the legislature believes that the construction of such a dam and reservoir will be a benefit to all of the United States and Dominion of Canada and the Republic of Mexico; and

"Whereas the construction of said dam at said site will not impair nor conflict with any beneficial use of such waters for domestic, municipal stock water, irrigation, power or industrial purposes: Be it therefore

"Resolved, That the State Legislature of Utah in regular session assembled hereby urges Congress to provide an appropriation of \$650,000 to be used in the construction of a dam and reservoir at Deweyville, Boxelder County, State of Utah, for the purpose of impounding and storing the surplus waters of the Bear River for use on the Bear River migratory water-fowl refuge and such other migratory water-fowl projects as may be benefited therefrom; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state send copies of this resolution to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the chairman of the Wildlife Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to Members of the congressional delegation from the State of Utah."

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.)

By Mr. LUCAS:

Memorials of sundry citizens of Chicago and vicinity, in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the enactment of antilabor legislation, including the so-called Taft-Hartley bill; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### PROTEST AGAINST REDUCTION IN CERTAIN GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Federal Workers Union, Local No. 20, United Public Workers of America (CIO), New York City, N. Y., protesting against reduction in certain Government appropriations.

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

Whereas Congress is planning to slash Government appropriations drastically without regard for the proper functioning of our Government; and

Whereas Congress by these slashes intends to cripple and wipe out vital government services needed by, fought for, and won by the American people; and

Whereas the American people suffered severely to help win the war against fascism and are now entitled to the benefits of the democracy that they fought for; and

Whereas additional thousands of Federal employees who have served their Government loyally and conscientiously throughout the war period and since will be laid off unnecessarily; and

Whereas laid-off Government workers do not benefit by the unemployment compensation law: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That Federal Workers Union, Local 20, United Public Workers of America, CIO, at its membership meeting held on Wednesday, February 26, 1947, opposes slashes

in Government appropriations for socially necessary Government functions under the guise of economy, and demands—

1. Extension of socially necessary Government functions.

2. Increased appropriations to promote the welfare of the American people.

3. Revision of the present tax laws to tax those who can afford to pay.

4. Unemployment compensation for laid-off Federal workers; be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Truman, members of the House and Senate Appropriation Committees, members of the House and Senate Civil Service Committees, all New York Congressmen and Senators, the Greater New York CIO Council, and the press.

#### EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a resolution adopted by the Francis Brown Lowry Post, No. 501, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, relating to the employment rights of World War II veterans, and request that it be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it resolved by the Francis Brown Lowry Post, No. 501, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States:*

Whereas it has come to the attention of the members of Francis Brown Lowry Post, No. 501, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that certain evasions of the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States relating to the protection of World War II veterans in positions and jobs held by them when inducted or received in service of the armed forces have been practiced and permitted by municipal, State, and national employment authorities; and

Whereas pretended reclassification of jobs and positions and reorganizations of departments and other methods have been employed to circumvent returning World War II veterans regaining the jobs and positions, advancements and increases in salary due them; and

Whereas nonveterans are now holding positions and jobs and enjoying advancements rightfully belonging to World War II veterans; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this post deems such practices illegal, unfair, and inimical to the best interests of World War II veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; that we hereby call upon the Congress of the United States and the legislature of the State of Colorado to speedily enact legislation which will adequately protect the veterans in their jobs and positions, prevent unjust discrimination, prohibit such practices, and provide for punishment for violations of the employment rights of World War II veterans; be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of Colorado, the Members of Congress from the State of Colorado and to the several members of the State legislature of the State of Colorado.

WILLIAM E. ROSE,  
Commander.  
LESTER P. SMITH,  
Adjutant.

#### HEART RIVER PROJECT AND SHEYENNE DAM OF MISSOURI SOURIS, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD resolutions adopted by the

boards of city commissioners of the cities of Bismarck and Dickinson, in the State of North Dakota, relating to the construction of Heart River project and Sheyenne Dam of Missouri Souris.

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

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF CITY COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF BISMARCK, N. DAK.**

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Bismarck at a meeting held on the 25th day of February 1947:

"Whereas surveys and investigations have advanced to a stage on the Heart River project, the Sheyenne Dam of the Missouri Souris project where construction could be started in 1947; and

"Whereas construction of these units are vital to the economic welfare and domestic water needs of North Dakota and the furtherance of the Missouri Basin water development program; and

"Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation is charged with the responsibility of the construction of these projects: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Bismarck.* That we urge Congress to provide the necessary funds to start actual construction of these units during the fiscal year 1948, so that these various units may proceed in an orderly manner to bring about the over-all development as authorized by Congress; and be it further

*Resolved.* That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of North Dakota, the Honorable Fred G. Aandahl, and to the North Dakota delegation in Washington, Hon. WILLIAM LANGER, Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG, Hon. WILLIAM LEMKE, Hon. CHARLES R. ROBERTSON."

**STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,**

*County of Burleigh, City of Bismarck, ss:*  
I, Myron H. Atkinson, the duly appointed, qualified, and acting city auditor of the city of Bismarck, N. Dak., do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original resolution of the board of city commissioners of said city adopted at a regular meeting held on February 25, 1947.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the city of Bismarck this 27th day of February 1947.

MYRON H. ATKINSON,  
City Auditor.

**RESOLUTION**

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Dickinson, N. Dak., at a meeting held on this 24th day of February 1947:

"Whereas surveys and investigations have advanced to a stage on the Heart River project, the Sheyenne Dam of the Missouri Souris project where construction could be started in 1947; and

"Whereas construction of these units are vital to the economic welfare and domestic water needs of North Dakota and the furtherance of the Missouri Basin water development program; and

"Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation is charged with the responsibility of the construction of these projects: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Board of City Commissioners of the City of Dickinson, N. Dak.* That we urge Congress to provide the necessary funds to start actual construction of these units during the fiscal year 1948, so that these various units may proceed in an orderly manner to bring about the over-all development as authorized by Congress; be it further

*Resolved.* That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of the State of North Dakota, the Hon. Fred G. Aandahl, and to the

North Dakota delegation in Washington, Hon. WILLIAM LANGER, Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG, Hon. WILLIAM LEMKE, and Hon. CHARLES R. ROBERTSON."

W. K. JOHNSON,  
President of the Board of  
City Commissioners,  
City of Dickinson, N. Dak.

Attest:

D. D. MARS,  
City Auditor.

**REPORT OF A COMMITTEE**

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Civil Service, to which was referred the bill (S. 547) to provide for annual and sick leave for rural letter carriers, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 47) thereon.

**INVESTIGATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES**

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 89, and request its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 89) submitted by Mr. BREWSTER on February 28, 1947, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved.* That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 71, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, agreed to March 1, 1941, and resolutions supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, including Senate Resolution 46, Eightieth Congress, first session, agreed to January 22, 1947 (relating to the investigation of the national defense program) is hereby increased by \$150,000.

**STATUE OF LATE SENATOR BORAH, OF IDAHO**

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to report favorably from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment, Senate Concurrent Resolution 8, and I request its immediate consideration.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8) submitted by Mr. DWORSHAK on February 26, 1947, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Borah Memorial Statue Commission of Idaho is hereby authorized to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of the late William E. Borah, of Idaho, and to hold ceremonies in the rotunda on said occasion; and the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

**PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 754, ENTITLED "COMMUNISM IN ACTION"**

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to report favorably from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments, House Concurrent Resolution 17, and I request its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In line 2, to strike out "five hundred" and insert "four hundred and twenty-five", and in line 7

to strike out "one hundred and twenty-five" and insert "fifty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, was agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That there shall be printed 425,000 additional copies of House Document No. 754, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "Communism in Action," of which 375,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 50,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate.

**APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE**

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Civil Service, I ask unanimous consent to report with amendments Senate Resolution 81. I may state that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and myself voted to report the resolution; while the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD] voted against it. I may further state that the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] were absent at the time of the vote. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution now be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

**ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED**

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, March 5, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States the following bill and joint resolutions:

S. 235. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., an easement for construction and operation of a storm drain in and under certain Government-owned lands situated in that city.

S. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution to amend the act of August 9, 1946 (Public Law 711, 79th Cong.), for the purpose of allowing the Philadelphia National Shrine Park Commission additional time in which to prepare and to submit its report to the Congress; and

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

**BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED**

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

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 771. A bill to amend section 1537 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, so as to provide for service of process on agents or employees

of a nonresident individual, partnership, association, group, organization, or foreign corporation conducting a business in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 772. A bill to eliminate the requirement that temporary housing transferred by the National Housing Administrator to educational institutions and other organizations be removed at some time in the future; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 773. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Mrs. Mary E. Leaf; and

S. 774. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to David Carlow; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. REVERCOMB:

S. 775. A bill authorizing the promotion of Col. John A. Bickel to the grade of brigadier general, Army of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 776. A bill to provide for recognition of the State of West Virginia as a community-property State for Federal income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 777. A bill providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

S. 778. A bill to continue rent control until June 30, 1948; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL):

S. 779. A bill to exempt admissions to certain charitable entertainments from the Federal admissions tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. 780. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to amend section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1944; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 781. A bill to permit legalization of residence in the United States of certain Basque sheepherders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 782. A bill to incorporate the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 783. A bill to amend section 251 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 784. A bill to provide maternity leave for Government employees; and

S. 785. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945; to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 786. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States in furnishing adequate living quarters for school teachers; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

S. 787. A bill to transfer the administration of Indian hospitals to the Public Health Service;

S. 788. A bill to transfer the functions of the Office of Indian Affairs with respect to agricultural extension services and management of forests on Indian reservations to the Department of Agriculture; and

S. 789. A bill to provide for a reduction of expenditures of the Office of Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. ECTON:

S. 790. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands in the State of Montana to Raymond Scott, Jr.; and

S. 791. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Mr. and Mrs. James Archdale; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 792. A bill to provide for an increase in the rate of pension paid to widows of veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WHERRY:

S. 793. A bill amending section 3797 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, relative to contributions by a partner to the capital of an organization; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 794. A bill to authorize the sale of a small tract of land on the Cherokee Indian Reservation, N. C.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 795. A bill for the relief of G. R. Below; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCK (by request):

S. 796. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Department of Veterans' Affairs within the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD (for himself, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MALONE, Mr. ECTON, and Mr. LANGER):

S. 797. A bill to repeal the act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984), and the act of June 15, 1935, supplementary thereto (49 Stat. 378), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 798. A bill for the relief of Elbert and Myrtle Eastman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 799. A bill to authorize the Federal Public Housing Commissioner to settle the claims for overtime compensation of certain persons who were employed in connection with the University Homes project; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado) introduced Senate bill 800, to make additional funds available for access roads to standing timber, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. J. Res. 81. Joint resolution authorizing the President to transfer posthumously the late Dick D. Gudmundsen from the One Hundred and Thirty-third Eagle Squadron, Royal Air Force (British) to the Army Air Forces (United States); to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUTLER (for himself, Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming, Mr. ECTON, Mr. MALONE, and Mr. LANGER):

S. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution to provide for the transfer to the Bureau of Reclamation of functions relating to irrigation projects on Indian reservations; to the Committee on Public Lands.

#### ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR ACCESS ROADS TO STANDING TIMBER

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, Mr. Creedon, who is the Veterans' Housing Expediter, is endeavoring to do a very good job under most difficult circumstances and handicaps. One of the great problems in connection with the housing program is that of getting out logs from which to cut lumber. In the West there is involved the problem, arising because of the lack of access roads, of reaching the timberlands which are on Government property.

At the last session of Congress, funds to the extent of approximately \$15,000,000 were made available for the construction of access roads; but that sum is entirely inadequate to do the job that needs to be done if the necessary lumber

is to be obtained and if what I think is a sorely needed lumber-conservation program is to be carried forward. As I indicated a few days ago, if we are to undertake such a program on a sound basis, then, of course, we must devise a plan of scientific cutting so as to prevent present methods, whereby our forests are being cut at a much more rapid rate than they are being replanted. It is a truism in forestry that timber is a crop, and it should be farmed as other crops are farmed, the only difference being that it is a crop which requires years and years of growth and development before the harvest.

There is a need for scientific cutting. Mr. President, on Government-owned timberlands. We must perfect a reasonable arrangement with those who have in trust the responsibility of making the most beneficial use possible of the timber resources of the United States in the interest of the present generation, keeping in mind at all times, of course, the right of future generations to have handed down to them by those of us in this generation adequate timber resources so that they will not be confronted with the situation of a lumber shortage 50, 75, or 100 years from today; and now is the time to take such action as may be necessary to inaugurate a sound, scientific timber-cutting program.

I assure you, Mr. President, that one has only to go through the lumber areas to realize that there is need for drastic changes in our timber-cutting policies. Our lumber producers are entitled to the cooperation of the Federal Government in working out programs which include full Government cooperation; and it is necessary to a long-range program to have access to the Government-owned timber lands.

The immediate emergency is, of course, the veterans' housing program. It is the consensus of opinion that that program would be greatly expedited if we were building now, and should continue to build in the spring at a much more rapid rate, some access roads into timber which now is inaccessible.

Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague [Mr. CORDON] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill which we hope will receive very early attention. It seeks in essence to make available an additional \$10,000,000 which can be used for the construction of access roads this year.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 800) to make additional funds available for access roads to standing timber, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

#### CHANGE OF NAME OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Mr. LANGER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 91), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That paragraph (1) (e) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate

is amended by striking out "Committee on Civil Service" and inserting in lieu thereof "Committee on Post Office and Civil Service."

**PRINTING OF REVIEW OF REPORTS ON HARBOR OF REFUGE AT POINT JUDITH AND POINT JUDITH POND, R. I. (S. DOC. NO. 15)**

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 25, 1946, submitted by the Secretary of War under date of February 11, 1947, on a review of reports on the harbor of refuge at Point Judith and Point Judith Pond, R. I.

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

**HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED**

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

H. R. 381. An act for the relief of Allen T. Freamster, Jr.; and

H. R. 566. An act for the relief of Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 450. An act providing for the conveyance to the town of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts, of Marblehead Military Reservation for public use;

H. R. 1363. An act to amend further the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended;

H. R. 1367. An act to authorize the construction of experimental submarines, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1376. An act to amend the acts of October 14, 1942 (56 Stat. 786), as amended, and November 28, 1943 (57 Stat. 593), as amended, so as to authorize transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard to overseas bases;

H. R. 1381. An act to amend the act of July 20, 1942 (56 Stat. 662), relating to the acceptance of decorations, orders, medals, and emblems by officers and enlisted men of the armed forces of the United States tendered them by governments of co-belligerent nations of other American Republics; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution authorizing the presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Rear Adm. Charles E. Rosendahl, United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 731. An act to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, N. Dak.; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1713. An act to provide for the promotion of substitute employees in the postal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

H. R. 1777. An act to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act, with respect to the terms of office of members of the Federal Power Commission; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2102. An act to provide for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

**CLAIM OF SWISS GOVERNMENT**

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The present occupant of the chair in his capacity as a Senator wishes to submit a unanimous consent request. On March 3 the Senate passed Senate bill 240 to authorize the payment of \$425.88 by the

United States to the Government of Switzerland. On the same date the House passed an identical bill. In order to conclude the legislation unanimous consent is requested that the Senate consider House bill 1040, to authorize the payment of \$425.88 by the United States to the Government of Switzerland, and pass that bill. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1040) to authorize the payment of \$425.88 by the United States to the Government of Switzerland, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL FIREARMS ACT**

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I desire to make a similar request to that just made by the President of the Senate. On March 3 the Senate passed Senate bill 502, to amend the Federal Firearms Act, and on the same date the House passed an identical bill, House bill 1778. In order to complete the legislation, I ask that the Senate now consider the House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin for the present consideration of House bill 1778, a bill identical with Senate bill 502, which was passed on March 3

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I merely wish to inquire of the able Senator from Wisconsin, what is the subject matter of the bill?

Mr. WILEY. All the bill does is to include in the language embodied in the existing statute the word "robbery," which is not included in the list of crimes set forth.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1778) to amend the Federal Firearms Act was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**INSURING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY—ADDRESS BY SENATOR GURNEY**

[Mr. GURNEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him on March 4, 1947, before the Overseas Press Club, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y., which appears in the Appendix.]

**TRIBUTE TO SENATOR SPARKMAN BY THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER**

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Honor to a Statesman," from the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of March 4, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**THE WAGNER LABOR RELATIONS ACT—ARTICLE BY SENATOR WAGNER**

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The Wagner Act—A Reappraisal," written by Senator WAGNER, published in the March issue of the *Sign*, which appears in the Appendix.]

**REPUBLICAN DILLY-DALLYING—EDITORIAL FROM THE WORCESTER (MASS.) TELEGRAM**

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Republican Dilly-Dallying" from the Worcester (Mass.) Telegram of February 17, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS—EDITORIAL FROM THE ENID (OKLA.) NEWS**

[Mr. MOORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Our Feet Deeper Into the International Mire" from the Enid (Okla.) News of March 2, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND DAIRY PRICES—EDITORIALS FROM THE DAILY OKLAHOMAN**

[Mr. MOORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD three editorials from the Daily Oklahoman, the first entitled "Spending Imaginary Money," the second "A Strange Inconsistency," and the third "Monkeying With Dairy Prices," which appear in the Appendix.]

**LABOR LEGISLATION—ARTICLE BY WESTBROOK PEGLER**

[Mr. MOORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Congress Hearings on Labor Measures," by Westbrook Pegler, published in the New York Journal and American of March 1, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**THE BUDGET MYSTERY—EDITORIAL FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES**

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Budget Mystery," from the New York Times of March 5, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**NOMINATION OF DAVID E. LILIENTHAL—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

[Mr. TOBEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Question of Confidence," from the Christian Science Monitor of March 3, 1947, having to do with the Lilenthal nomination, which appears in the Appendix.]

**RADIO REGULATION—ARTICLE FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE**

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from an article entitled "The Republican Congress and the FCC," by John Crosby, published in the New York Herald Tribune of February 6 and 7, 1947, which appear in the Appendix.]

**GERMAN FOOD—ARTICLE BY MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "German Food," by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, from the Philadelphia Bulletin of March 3, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DP'S—ARTICLE BY DANIEL A. POLING**

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Eight Hundred Thousand DP's," by Daniel A. Poling, from the Philadelphia Bulletin of March 3, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**THE BUDGET—EDITORIAL FROM THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN**

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Senate Aid for Services," from the Philadelphia Bulletin of February 28, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA**

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement entitled "The Basic Policy Declaration of the Government of the United States" relative to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and

two statements relative thereto by Hon. Carroll Reece, chairman of the Republican National Committee, which appear in the Appendix.]

ROLE OF THE UNITED STATES IN WINNING THE PEACE

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record three articles, entitled, respectively, "How Far in a Generation?", "Fighting For—and Winning—the Peace," and "The Troubled Outlook of the Hour," published in the Christian Science Monitor of February 28, 1947, which appear in the Appendix.]

EXECUTIVE-LEGISLATIVE STATEMENT—ARTICLE BY MARQUIS CHILDS

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Executive-Legislative Statement," written by Marquis Childs and published in the Washington Post of March 5, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

AUTOMOBILES FOR AMPUTEES, RETROACTIVE TERMINAL-LEAVE PAY FOR ENLISTED MEN, ETC.

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a preliminary program of legislation on veterans' affairs supported by the American Veterans Committee and adopted at the constitutional convention of the American Veterans Committee, at Des Moines, Iowa, June 1946, relating to specially equipped automobiles for amputees and retroactive terminal-leave pay for enlisted men, etc., which appears in the Appendix.]

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S TRIBUTE TO THE MEXICAN CADETS WHO DIED IN DEFENSE OF CHAPULTEPEC

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, frequently—almost daily—President Truman demonstrates some attribute of greatness, but he does it in such a way and manner, so simple and modest is his customary approach, that the strong elements of character so exhibited often pass by unnoticed, unobserved, and sometimes, I fear, unappreciated. But this, Mr. President, is in itself outstanding evidence of a truly great man. When men do magnificent or superb things in a modest, unostentatious way, thinking only of the duty they are performing or the task to be accomplished, and not of their own places in the sun, then do they, indeed, approach greatness in the finest and truest sense of the word.

Such a thing occurred yesterday during President Truman's visit to our neighbor, the Republic of Mexico. Not on his program and entirely unscheduled, without any accompanying fanfare or publicity, President Truman paid a visit to and laid a wreath upon the Chapultepec Monument to Mexico's boy heroes who gave their lives in the war between that country and our own.

According to news dispatches, this simple act of a modest man, paying tribute to young boys who had given their lives for their country, completely captivated the Mexican people, and many of their newspapers are today saying that President Truman's friendly gesture in this unprecedented and unexpected way was worth a thousand orations on the good-neighbor theme. The Government of Mexico itself voiced its approval through

her Foreign Minister, Jaime Torres Bodet, who eloquently said:

The highest kind of friendship between men and peoples is that which has the courage to base itself on a feeling for the truth. President Truman, by rendering homage to the immortal glory of the boy heroes in a gesture worthy of a gentleman and a friend, spans an abyss of the past by another bridge into the future.

These fine words of the Foreign Minister of Mexico, expressing such splendid appreciation of President Truman's honest tribute to bravery and courage wherever it may be found, cannot be added to. May we express the hope here today that no word or act of ours in the future shall ever detract from them!

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I respectfully ask that the clerk read the joint resolution to which I am about to address myself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the clerk will read as requested.

The Chief Clerk read the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27) as proposed to be amended, as follows:

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein). That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution.*

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. A person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, on 365 calendar days or more in each of two terms shall not be eligible to hold the office of President, or to act as President, for any part of another term; but this article shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President or acting as President during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

"SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within 7 years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that my remarks will be brief, I respectfully request that I may pursue the tenor of my statement without interruption until I complete it, and then I shall be very happy to respond to any inquiry or any comments.

I should like to present the various reasons as I see them for enactment of the pending joint resolution; but before I do so, I should like to make this point:

RESOLUTION ABOVE PERSONALITIES

This resolution should be considered apart from discussion of the personality of the late President Roosevelt. It is not intended as a criticism of him, and prejudices for or against him should not

be considered. We should be taking this step in terms of what the American people need in the future and should not be misled by bitter feelings of one kind or another of the past.

What are the reasons for this resolution? It might be noted at the outset that it has already been approved, in substance, on February 6 by a vote of 285 to 121 in the House of Representatives, including the favorable votes of 238 Republicans and 47 Democrats—22 percent of the total Democratic votes cast.

MAKING FORMAL AN AMERICAN CUSTOM

First. The resolution merely puts into writing in the Constitution a custom which the American people have observed throughout their history prior to President Roosevelt's tenure. This custom originated with the unforgettable Farewell Address of our first President, George Washington, on September 19, 1796, in which he stated his refusal to be a candidate for a third term.

DANGER OF DICTATORSHIP

Second. Too-long occupancy of the Presidential office and too-long continuance of the same administration always make for danger of dictatorship. Power corrupts even when it is in the hands of angels. I quote the words in 1932 of the late President Roosevelt himself, who, in turn, quoted President Calvin Coolidge, as follows:

For one reason or another, even a wisely led political party, given a long enough tenure of office, finally fails to express any longer the will of the people; and when it does so fail to express the will of the people, it ceases to be an effective instrument of government. It is far better for such a political party—and certainly better for the state—that it should be relegated to the role of the critic, and that the opposing political party should assume the reins of government. This condition appears to have arrived in America.

That is the statement of President Coolidge as quoted by President Roosevelt. Then Mr. Roosevelt went on to say:

That, my friends, is the sober conclusion of a cautious public man, not long ago President of the United States—Calvin Coolidge. With every word of it I heartily agree.

TEMPTATION TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL TERMS

Third. If we do not enact this resolution, there will be constant temptation to Presidential incumbents to attempt to achieve a third and a fourth term.

EASE OF RENOMINATION OF INCUMBENT

Fourth. When any man occupies the Presidential office, there is always a certain reluctance in his party not to nominate him for another term. It is the President, of course, who is the head of his party, and who, through disposition of a large number of jobs, can win the allegiance of many members of the party. Thus, he has an inside track on nomination for a third and fourth term.

POSSIBLE CREATION OF EMERGENCIES BY INCUMBENT

Fifth. It has been argued that the people's hands should not be tied so that, in case of an emergency, a President can be reelected to office. This argument ignores the fact that a President can create an emergency and thus create reasons for his continuance in office.

We have found, too, that no civilian and no military man is indispensable in any emergency. Throughout the Second World War, we saw countless instances of commanders replaced without any adverse effect to the outcome of battles in any particular area.

#### STIMULATING MULTIPLE LEADERSHIP

Sixth. When we guarantee that no individual will occupy the Presidential office for more than two terms, we serve to encourage political leadership in other individuals. We assure a constant replacement of new blood into important positions in political parties. Every President always has with him a certain group of followers who tend to become smug and complacent in their positions when they, like the Chief Executive, occupy those positions too long. They tend to promote only their own cohorts and to freeze other leadership talent out.

Through this resolution, we will be helping to assure a full supply of constantly new talent for leadership of the Nation.

#### AMENDMENT OF HOUSE RESOLUTION

The resolution already enacted by the House of Representatives on this subject reads as follows:

Any person who has served as President of the United States during all or portions of any two terms shall thereafter be ineligible to hold the office of President. But this article shall not prevent any person who may hold the office of President during the term within which this article is ratified from holding such office for the remainder of such term.

Your Judiciary Committee, in its resolution, struck this language out and suggests to the Senate the following:

A person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, on 365 calendar days or more in each of two terms shall not be eligible to hold the office of President or to act as President for any part of another term; but this article shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President or acting as President during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Then there is another change in the Senate version. The Judiciary Committee struck out the language:

The legislatures of three-fourths of the several States—

And inserted—

Conventions in the several States as provided in the Constitution.

I, personally, had no particular desire to change the language of the House measure relating to ratification by the legislative branch of the States. But the committee felt that ratification by conventions was closer to the people. That, I believe, is a debatable question. At any rate, that is the provision in the Senate version.

I believe that the Senate should, with promptness and thoroughness, enact this limitation of Presidential tenure. In so doing, I believe that it will be expressing the will of the American people as indicated at the last election and it will be fulfilling the mandate given to the

majority party. It will also be fulfilling the express intent of some of the great democratic leaders, as expressed in the past on the floor of the Senate.

I recommend the adoption of the Senate version of the resolution. Whatever differences of opinion may then exist can be ironed out in conference.

#### BREAKING OF TWO-TERM TRADITION

We will recall that when Mr. Roosevelt broke the long-term tradition by accepting the third-term nomination on July 19, 1940, he announced that he did so, "thinking solely of the national good," and because "it was my clear duty, with the aid of Congress, to preserve our neutrality." He said further, "No call of party alone would prevail upon me to accept reelection."

The debate over his action reflected debate which had raged a century and a half before at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. There were few subjects in the Convention that caused more controversy than the tenure and reeligibility for Presidential office. At one time, we remember that a draft of the Constitution called for a 7-year Presidential term.

#### THE ISSUE AT STAKE

Now, through this proposed twenty-second amendment to the Constitution, we can seal this long controversy. We can settle one of the fundamental issues which was left unsettled by the founders of the Republic. That issue is whether or not the principle of long-time continuance in office by so-called indispensable leaders—called by some the *fuehrer-prinzip*—is compatible with our Republican form of government. Jefferson, when he refused a third term, sensed the danger when he said:

No pretext should ever be permitted to dispense with it (he was referring to the principles of rotation in the Executive) because there will never be a time when real difficulties will not exist and furnish a plausible pretext for dispensation.

How well Jefferson read the future. In 1940, President Roosevelt's pretext was "clear duty to preserve our neutrality," and in 1944, he justified his fourth-term candidacy as necessary to defeat "those who opposed lend-lease" as unneutral.

We who contend for a two-term limitation recognize that it is necessary for the safety of the Republic. It is true that under the Senate resolution, one might hold office two terms and up to 364 days additional, or if he held office over 365 days he could only hold it for another term.

I repeat that I believe that, if there is any lesson to be learned from the past 20 years, it is that power in the hands of any man or group, if it remains there long enough, has a tendency to become dangerous to the general welfare.

#### CONCLUSION

Let us now, however, in unmistakable terms, indicate to one and to all that the American people reject the *fuehrer-prinzip*. I respectfully urge the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WILEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. First I wish to congratulate the able Senator from Wisconsin on the presentation of the proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. I believe there is one point which the Senator failed to note. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution the power of the several States was greater than that of the Central Government, but in the course of time the power of the Central Government has become stronger than that of the States. The influence of the Chief Executive has grown with the increasing power of the National Government. It is therefore much more urgent now than it was at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, much more urgent now than at the time Washington declined a third term and Jefferson impliedly, at least, spoke against it, that there should be a limitation on the number of terms a President may serve. Otherwise, as the Senator has pointed out, we are likely to drift into an undemocratic form of government. If a President can succeed himself for an indefinite number of terms, the longer he stays in office the better position he is in to succeed himself.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the distinguished Senator. I think he has nailed down the thought I expressed when I stated that in these later days we have seen the development of the *"fuehrer-prinzip"*, which is an autocratic concept—almost an international disease—which we have witnessed in the past 20 years. I recognize fully the increased necessity for this limitation for the very reason that the distinguished Senator has mentioned, which is that back in the early days of the Republic the States were really autonomous and had powers which since, because of world conditions probably, have been released to the Federal Government.

#### URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BRIDGES and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator yield, and if so, to whom?

Mr. WILEY. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily so that the Senate may take up the urgent deficiency bill which is on the calendar. I assume it will not take a long time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 1968, which will be stated by title?

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1968) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1968) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had

been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield to me for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

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

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

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

Aiken	Hayden	Myers
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	O'Conor
Ball	Hill	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Brewster	Holland	Overtor
Bricker	Ives	Pepper
Bridges	Jenner	Reed
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Buck	Johnson, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Bushfield	Kem	Russell
Butler	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Byrd	Knowland	Sparkman
Cain	Langer	Stewart
Capehart	Lodge	Taft
Capper	Lucas	Taylor
Chavez	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Cooper	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McClellan	Thye
Donnell	McFarland	Tobey
Dworschak	McGrath	Umstead
Ecton	McKellar	Vandenberg
Ellender	McMahon	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Wilson
Gurney	Moore	Young
Hatch	Morse	
Hawkes	Murray	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The clerk will state the first amendment reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General Appropriations Legislative", on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

#### SENATE

For payment to Margaret S. Andrews, widow of Charles O. Andrews, late a Senator from the State of Florida, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 6, to insert:

For payment to Edith Pou Bailey, widow of Josiah W. Bailey, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 9, to insert:

For additional clerical assistance in the Disbursing Office at the rate of \$3,000 per annum from March 1 to June 30, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$1,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on page 2, line 12, in the committee amendment, there is a typographical or printing error. Instead of the words and figures "June 30, 1946.", it should read "June 30, 1947."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, that amendment to the committee amendment will be made.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 12, to insert:

The sum of \$50,000 made available out of the contingent fund of the Senate by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, for the purpose of enabling the Senate Committee on Appropriations to employ expert and clerical assistance, is hereby made available for the employment of a consultant at not to exceed \$35 per day when actually employed, including all pay increases authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 20, to insert:

For payment to Henry V. DeMott for services rendered the special committee investigating the production, transportation, and marketing of wool during the months of October and December 1939, and January and March 1940, 1 month at the rate of \$3,300 per annum, fiscal year 1940, \$275.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 2, to insert:

For an amount necessary to increase the salary of one clerk under the Office of the Sergeant at Arms from \$2,500 to \$3,300, effective March 1, 1947, fiscal year 1947, \$267, and the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 hereby is amended accordingly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 7, to insert:

For the employment of six additional telephone operators from March 1 to June 30, 1947, at \$1,800 each per annum, fiscal year 1947, \$3,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 10, to insert:

For an additional amount for rent of warehouse for storage of public documents, fiscal year 1947, \$2,174.40.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 3, after line 19, to insert:

#### EDUCATION OF SENATE AND HOUSE PAGES

For reimbursement to the District of Columbia for education of congressional pages and pages of the Supreme Court, from January 2, 1947, pursuant to the provisions of section 243 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government," approved August 2, 1946, fiscal year 1947, \$10,600, which amount shall be credited to the appropriation for "General supervision and instruction, public schools, District of Columbia, 1947," and the Board of Education of the District of Columbia is hereby authorized to employ such personnel for the education of pages as may be required and to pay compensation for such services from January 2, 1947, in accordance with such rates of compensation as the Board of Education may prescribe: *Provided*, That the facilities provided for the education of such pages shall be available from and after January 2, 1947, also for the education of such other minors who

are congressional employees as may be certified by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to receive such education.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 16, to insert:

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy created by section 15 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including compensation of consultants at such rates as may be fixed by the committee but not exceeding \$35 gross each per day while actually employed, fiscal year 1947, \$50,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate on vouchers approved by the chairman; and the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized to advance to the committee on the receipt of the chairman such sums within the appropriation as may be necessary from time to time to defray incidental expenses, to be accounted for in the same manner as provided by law for Senate committees.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 7, to insert:

#### COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

For an amount which is hereby authorized to enable the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures to carry out the duties imposed upon it by section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (55 Stat. 726), to remain available during the existence of the committee, \$7,500, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 14, to insert:

#### ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senate Office Building: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for maintenance, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, \$32,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol for structural and mechanical alterations and improvements to provide accommodations in the Senate Office Building for the Senate folding room, including all necessary and incidental expenses in connection therewith.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management—Office of Defense Transportation," on page 6, line 5, after "Salaries and expenses," to strike out "\$130,000" and insert "\$143,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 5, to insert:

#### OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for carrying out the functions of the Office of Price Administration transferred by Executive Order 9809 of December 12, 1946, to the Office of Temporary Controls, \$7,991,815, which amount shall be merged with the funds transferred, pursuant to said Executive order, from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses," Office of Price Administration, in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946. Funds transferred to the Office of Temporary Controls pursuant to Executive Order 9809 in connection with the transfer of functions by said Executive order shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.) arising, respectively, from the activity concerned: *Provided*, That

It is the intent of the Congress that all funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall be used to defray all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I have sent to the desk an amendment to this provision. It is my understanding that the committee has increased the appropriation for the Office of Temporary Controls with the understanding that it be liquidated by June 30. As I understand, from talking to officials of the Office of Temporary Controls, that means that they will actually have to liquidate by April 30, because so much of the money appropriated will have to be expended to pay employees in the process of separating them from the bureau or agency.

Mr. President, the Office of Temporary Controls has a very important function which cannot be wound up at this time. I should like to mention some of the subjects which come under this particular bureau and the duties which they have been charged to perform. In effect, this committee amendment is intended to wind up the affairs of this agency, without the enactment by Congress of legislation designed actually to wind them up.

Let me state some of the duties of the Office of Temporary Controls. On June 30 the last payments will become due under the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc. Claims for those payments must be processed after July 1 by the Office of Temporary Controls. Government claims against violators of price regulations and orders must continue to be prosecuted. Such claims total approximately \$75,000,000. In my estimation, Mr. President, it would be poor economy to do away with the machinery for prosecuting OPA violations, when the Government is likely to recover large sums of money because of clear-cut violations. The OPA and the OTC have dismissed the cases which they felt did not involve really severe violations of the regulations. Final audit of various subsidy operations now being carried on must be completed. Cost audits under the industrial alcohol program, under which the OPA priced sales of industrial alcohol to the DSC, must be completed. In the list from which I have been reading is a footnote which says, "Programs 3 and 4 also involve a saving to the Government of many million dollars."

The responsibilities imposed under section 17 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, the Tax Amortization Act, and the requisitioning acts must be carried to conclusion. In this connection, the OTC is presently preparing defenses in the case of some 117 claims against the Government, which involve a total sum of \$13,800,000. Yet, Mr. President, we would order it to liquidate its affairs, with the result that it could not follow through on actions involving the recovery of vast sums of money for the Government.

On June 30 there will be thousands of cubic feet of heretofore active files to be disposed of in accordance with law and the policies of the National Archives.

On June 30 there will be permanent-status employees, now in the OTC, who under existing regulations must be carried on the pay rolls until the expiration of their annual leave, for their annual leave cannot be paid in a lump sum. There will be many employees in that category on June 30.

Mr. President, all my amendment does is to reduce the amount of the appropriation for the Office of Temporary Controls from \$7,991,815 to \$5,290,000, which I believe is the amount requested by the Office of Temporary Controls. That item is to be found on page 6, in line 11.

On the same page, in line 21, beginning with the word "Provided," my next amendment would strike out all down to and including the figure "1947," in line 25. The proviso thus stricken out is the one calling for liquidation of the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30. As I have already pointed out, such a requirement would really mean its liquidation by April 30.

When we come to a later place in the bill, I shall offer another amendment; but all of these are really tied together, because the same thing would be done to the OPA.

So I ask that the first amendment which I have offered be read at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 6, in line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$7,991,815," and to insert in lieu thereof "\$5,290,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho to the committee amendment.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wish to ask the Senator from Idaho whether his amendment affects the CPA, the Civilian Production Administration.

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know whether it is under the Office of Temporary Controls. It has to do, has it not, with controls over buildings?

Mr. HILL. Yes; it does.

Mr. TAYLOR. I know that such controls are affected. They will go out the window. The veterans' housing program will no longer be controlled.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Idaho has mentioned the very thing in which I am interested, and in which I know he likewise is interested. I am extremely concerned, as I am sure all other Members of the Senate are, about veterans' housing, about the present terrific shortage of housing, and about the situation which now confronts our veterans under which they are not able to obtain housing and are unable to provide anything like proper or decent shelter for themselves and their families. Thousands of them find themselves in that situation.

As we know, the Civilian Production Administration has promulgated a regulation known as VHP-1, under which it has controlled the amount of materials which go each month into commercial

and industrial construction. What I fear is that if we strike down all regulations and all controls under the CPA, there will be no materials to go into veterans' housing, and all materials will go into commercial and industrial construction. Of course, as we know, there is no rent control on commercial and industrial property, and the commercial and industrial property operators can and will pay more for materials than the veterans can afford to pay.

So I wish to ask the Senator from Idaho whether our action today, if we adopt the committee amendment, will make it even more difficult, if not impossible, for our veterans to get the housing they so desperately need.

Mr. TAYLOR. It will make it absolutely impossible to carry on even our present inadequate housing program.

Mr. HILL. In other words, what we are doing now for housing will fail, if we pass this bill with the amendment which has been submitted by the committee. Is that the judgment of the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. TAYLOR. On April 30 there will be no machinery left to enforce any building materials priorities allocations. Operators then will be able to start building anything they please. That will mean the end of the veterans' housing program and the end of the construction of medium-cost housing, for at that time the actual situation will be that nothing but mansions will be able to be built, and they are all the houses that will be built until such time as the market for mansions is saturated.

Mr. HILL. In other words, it will mean that the veterans will have to take the hindmost, and actually there will not be any hindmost; is that correct?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish to make a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho yield for that purpose?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do.

Mr. HAYDEN. I make the point of order that the proviso beginning in line 21, on page 6, reading as follows: "Provided, That it is the intent of the Congress that all funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall be used to defray all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947," is legislation on an appropriation bill, which is prohibited by rule XVI, section 2, reading as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests that the point of order is not in order until the pending amendment, relating to a previous section of the bill, is disposed of.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thought a point of order was in order at any time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Not in the judgment of the Chair, when the point of order is raised with respect to a portion of the bill which is not pending before the Senate.

The question now is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Idaho to the committee amendment, which has been stated.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me inquire of the Senator from Arizona if the point of order as the Senator from Arizona has suggested it, is sustained as to this particular portion of the committee amendment, would not that accomplish the same result which the Senator from Idaho seeks to accomplish by his amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. If I may discuss the question for a moment, let me say that, in the judgment of the majority of the committee, the appropriations contained in the bill as it was reported would be sufficient to pay the terminal leave and to allow the Office of Temporary Controls to operate until the 30th of June; but that simply cannot be done with the amount of money provided if liquidation is required according to the terms of the proviso. That is why I should like to have the proviso stricken out.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair suggests that if the Senator from Idaho is willing to withdraw his pending amendment temporarily, and ask for the submission of his other amendment, the matter might be before the Senate.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, it is agreeable to me that that be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question then is on the second amendment submitted by the Senator from Idaho, proposing to strike out the proviso at the bottom of page 6. The Senator from Arizona is recognized on the point of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, it appears clearly to me that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. It states "That it is the intent of the Congress that all funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall be used to defray all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947."

It is either legislation or it is merely the expression of a pious hope. In any event, it has a legislative effect, and if it has a legislative effect, if it is binding upon anybody, it is not in order on the pending bill.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule. The Senator from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I submitted this proviso in the Committee on Appropriations. History has shown for a long time that governmental bureaus, when once created, never end their tasks voluntarily. I think recent events have convinced many people that the OPA should be terminated as soon as possible. I think

it is generally agreed that OPA will not be continued after June 30, 1947.

In order to serve notice on what remains of the OPA that they will be expected to use the funds already available and the funds herein appropriated to close up their affairs by June 30, the provision is inserted. It is not legislation; it is a limitation upon the money they now have and a limitation upon the money appropriated in the pending bill, and it was so intended.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I desire to say a word on the point of order. I do not think the provision is subject to a point of order, for the reasons outlined by the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma.

There is already on the statute books legislation terminating OPA as of June 30, 1947. This provision in no way legislates. All it does is establish the conditions for carrying out a law already on the statute books.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. HAYDEN. Until the 30th of June OPA will be performing its normal functions as to rent control and sugar rationing, with the necessary force, and then, when the 30th of June comes about, under the law all that activity will cease, and we will proceed after that date to liquidate the agency. The intent of the amendment is that the liquidation shall take place now, and that is wherein it changes the existing law.

Mr. BRIDGES. The intent of Congress when it passed the original law, which is legislation, was to end OPA on June 30, 1947. All the proviso does is to prescribe the conditions under which the legislation shall be carried out, and in my view it is not legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Hampshire yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. PEPPER. So that we may have no ambiguity in our minds about what the facts are and what the intention of the committee is in respect to this matter, first let me ask, if this proviso remains in the committee amendment, what will be its effect upon the present allocation of materials, so that the temporary controls agency will allocate a certain limited quantity of materials weekly to nonresidential construction, and the like?

Mr. BRIDGES. It will force OPA to carry on its activities between now and June 30 with reduced personnel; it will have to reduce drastically. There is no question about that. It will be able to carry on its work with reduced personnel until June 30, the date set by Congress for the ending of OPA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would like to suggest that the merits of the amendment are not at the moment under discussion. There is a point of order to be settled. Is the Senator speaking on the point of order?

Mr. PEPPER. I will say, Mr. President, that it seems to me, if I may say so, that the point of order made by the Senator from Arizona is well taken.

It has been noted in the press, and has been generally the subject of comment, that Congress is practically going to destroy, by indirection, for example, the rent-control program. I think it is a fairer and a better method of legislating for the Congress to say in so many words what it purposed to do. If we are to destroy rent control, we have a right to do that. It might or might not be good public policy to do it, but we should do it in such a way that those who vote to do it know that that is what they are voting, that those who oppose it will know how they are voting, and that the public will know how we are all voting.

When such an item is contained in provisions like those before us, it is difficult for Senators to understand what the exact effect of their votes will be, and it is hard for the public to understand the effect of our votes. It certainly seems to me that the point of order is well taken, that this is an indirect way of doing what the Congress, under the rules, is expected to do directly.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question on which the Chair is about to rule, of course, has nothing to do with the merits of the amendment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the proviso reads:

That it is the intent of the Congress that all funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall be used to defray all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947.

I ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether that includes the item of accrued annual leave, which amounts to \$7,000,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. I do not desire to go into the merits.

Mr. LUCAS. My only reason for asking the question is that if it does include the \$7,000,000, it seems to me definitely to be legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Let me say for the benefit of the Senator from Illinois that I attempted to explain the matter, and if I may take a moment to answer the Senator's question, I shall proceed.

As the bill came to the Senate, the House had eliminated an item of between five and six million dollars, an appropriation which had been asked for, and also made a rescission of \$9,000,000. So that if the House figure had been adhered to, OPA would have ceased to exist on February 28, or March the 1st, one of those two dates. However, the House provided no sum for liquidation of OPA nor did it include provision for terminal-leave pay which is a direct obligation on the Federal Government. The two items of \$7,000,000 and \$6,000,000 make approximately \$13,000,000 in round figures. What the Senate did was restore the rescission of nine million and give \$7,991,815 more, which would pay the accrued terminal leave of all employees, amounting roughly to \$7,000,000; it would pay all the liquidating expense, about \$6,000,000 more, and then with the difference between, roughly thirteen million and seventeen million, the OPA could operate during the next 4 months, of course with reduced personnel. So the organization as established by law would

be continued to June 30; but it would have to cut down its expenditures drastically in the next 4 months, which would involve a reduction in personnel. So far as I can see, there is no reason why there should not be such a reduction because OPA has been overstaffed and has not retrenched in proportion to the decrease in its duties. To my way of thinking, this is the orderly way of bringing about a desirable result, rather than by following the original request of OPA, or concurring in the action by the House. I think that is a fair explanation.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. It is pertinent, Mr. President, in determining whether the point of order is well taken to know what is the intention of the Appropriations Committee in proposing the proviso. If its effect is simply to indicate to the Senate that only a limited amount of money will be appropriated, and we know that the amount appropriated will not be sufficient to enable the agency to discharge a legal obligation imposed upon it by statute, namely, to perform certain functions, so that the proviso has no effect in law, then it might not be subject to a point of order; but if it has the effect in law of impairing the validity of the statute under which the OPA is now administered, either as to date of termination or as to impairment of function, it would seem to me that the point of order would be well taken, because that would be legislation, and that is why I think the intention of the committee is very pertinent to the consideration of the subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule, and the Chair prefers to rule before there is further debate on the merits of the matter, because the Chair does not wish his decision to be confused with any conclusion as to the merits of the question.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Chair permit me to make a remark or two about the point of order, not about the merits?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Certainly.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to invite the attention of the Chair to the language of the proviso, in line 22. I am calling attention particularly to the use of the word "heretofore." The language reads:

*Provided*, That it is the intent of the Congress that all funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall be used to defray all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office—

And so forth. The word "heretofore," as I see it, is purely legislative language, because if this proviso will have any effect at all it will have the effect of placing a restriction upon the very appropriation that has heretofore been made, wherever it has been made, however it has been made, and whatever the intention of Congress was in making it. It is clear to me, therefore, that this language is subject to the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, just one additional word. The last Congress made an appropriation to

carry on the OPA activities until June 30, 1947. The OPA is not able to carry on its work, apparently, with the appropriations made last year. The OPA, or its successor, is asking for funds with which to operate until June 30, 1947.

The proviso was intended to serve notice on what remains of the OPA structure, and its successor, that only the funds already appropriated and the funds appropriated in the pending bill shall be available for the closing of their office, and that after June 30, 1947, there will be no funds from any source available to that agency. If that is not a notice to them to close up by June 30, then I do not know what a notice could be; and that was the intent of the proviso.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair states again that his ruling has no bearing whatever upon the merits of the argument. The sole question is whether the proviso in lines 21-25, on page 6, is general legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair very respectfully disagrees with both the Senator from New Hampshire and the Senator from Arizona; the former, in respect to his interpretation of the effect of the proviso; the latter, therefore, in respect to its eligibility. In the Chair's opinion, this is not legislation at all; it is what the Senator from Arizona described as a "pious wish." In the Chair's opinion it is purely an expression of intent, which is not binding or of legal effect in any aspect. It is a completely novel method of trying to limit appropriations without using the usual limitations form.

Since it is, therefore, nothing, in the Chair's view, except an expression of intent, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, then I am to understand, so far as the ruling of the Chair is concerned, that no official of the Government is required, under this language, to pay any attention to it?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will have to let the Senator from Arizona put his own interpretation upon the ruling of the Chair. I think it is very obvious what the interpretation is.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the language is without legal effect, it is not law, it is merely, as I have stated, the expression of a pious wish. If I were an administrator I would say, "I intend to carry out the intent of the Congress, which I shall do." But to do that, the OPA would have to be closed up on the 30th of April. It is utterly impossible to carry out this direction and do the things that are necessary to be done. That is my judgment, based upon as careful a study as I can make with respect to the proposal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair can make his viewpoint perhaps even clearer by indicating what in his judgment would be the usual and traditional form in which a proviso of this character could be inserted. If it were to have teeth, it would read as follows:

*Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used after June 30, 1947, to defray any expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Contracts.

That would be the usual form; it would be in order; it would be effective.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is no question about that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair repeats, the proviso as it appears in the bill does not have legal effect in achieving the result which is expressed in the form of an intent.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I listened carefully to what the Chair has just said in restating the language of this proviso in what he termed to be the parliamentary and proper form.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Provided there is a desire to reach the objective which is expressed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Precisely; and I was very much interested to note that in so stating the correct form of the language, the Chair omitted the word "heretofore."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming is totally correct. The word "heretofore," if this were a proviso that had any legal effect, would certainly make the proviso out of order.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. So, therefore, Mr. President, if I may say so, we are in the position, that although the Chair ruled that the use of the word "heretofore" in a limitation of the kind that he has stated renders it subject to the point of order, the use of that word in this expression of intent does not subject it to the point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming is entirely correct. The Chair's ruling hangs completely upon the first five words, that this is an expression of intent—an entirely unique situation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. From what the Chair has said, officials of the executive branch who are in charge of the administration of appropriations heretofore made are now on notice by the language used by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, that the language of the proviso does not affect such appropriations so made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair again says to the Senator from Wyoming and to the Senator from Arizona that each may put his own interpretation on the ruling of the Chair; which it seems to the Chair is completely lucid and obvious.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. In a clear-cut opinion the Chair has decided the point of order. I agree with the distinguished occupant of the chair that the language of the proviso does not mean a single thing other than to express a pious hope or wish and it seems to me that the Senate should not undertake to legislate in such a manner. I submit, however, with all due deference to the Committee on Appropriations that the officials of the OPA should not be placed in such a position as they would be placed if the proviso were adopted. I hope the able Senator from New Hampshire, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, will withdraw the proviso from the bill in view of the careful and conscientious ruling of the Chair.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if I may interrupt, I should like to make the same

suggestion for the reason that what the committee intended to do is clearly set forth in the report of the committee. The committee states in its report:

The committee expects OPA by a drastic reduction in its personnel and the practice of other economies to continue its programs until June 30, and make provision for the payment of terminal leave and other liquidation activities within the sum of \$7,991,815 proposed.

That really tells what the committee had in mind. The amendment was adopted as an afterthought. Its meaning is not clear; its meaning can be strained in any way which may be desired. That is not true of the report of the committee, which would be equally binding upon the officials of the OPA, for the rule is that if either a House or Senate committee report indicates how money is to be spent, Congress expects it to be spent in that way. I cannot see much sound sense in permitting to remain in the bill a provision which was adopted hastily, without due consideration, and which seems to involve two conflicting ideas or proposals. What the committee has suggested in its report and what the proviso suggests cannot all be done within the same space of time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the issue is very clear. The Congress of the United States by legislation has said that OPA should be terminated on June 30, 1947. The OPA originally submitted a request to the House committee for a certain sum of money to enable it to continue until June 30, and at the end of June 30 OPA would still have owed its employees their terminal leave. So it is probable that by that time the amount needed for terminal leave would be in excess of \$8,000,000, and OPA would still have need for liquidating expenses in the amount of between five million and six million dollars, representing by that time a total of thirteen million or fourteen million dollars. The House in its wisdom provided for a rescission of \$9,000,000 of the funds of OPA, and stopped further appropriations summarily, thus cutting off OPA on March 1 or February 28.

Mr. President, the weakness of the position of the House committee in its desire to discontinue the activities of OPA lies in the fact that the terminal leave of the thirteen or fourteen thousand workers in OPA is an obligation of the Federal Government which Congress cannot escape paying. It is necessary also to provide for cancellation of leases and other matters. If OPA were to continue after June 30, it would have to have roughly thirteen or fourteen million dollars for that purpose, or if the Senate were to do what the House did, it would be necessary to provide the money now for that purpose. The Senate Appropriations Committee did neither. After hearing about these things, the committee said, "We are going to live up to the intent of Congress to terminate OPA by June 30. We are not going to stop its operations now. Therefore we restore the rescission of \$9,000,000 and we give OPA \$7,991,815." This will enable OPA to do three things:

First. OPA may pay its employees terminal leave, which is a solemn obligation of the Federal Government.

Second. OPA may pay all its liquidating expenses.

Third. OPA may continue on a very much reduced scale, with a greatly decreased number of personnel.

We have heard much said in recent days to the effect that all Members of Congress are for economy. The Senate Appropriations Committee believes that OPA can carry on the very limited duties it has to perform, with a reduced force. Therefore we provide money for OPA to do so.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if I am correctly advised, it is costing now about \$5,000,000 a month for the pay roll.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. And the proposal which has been reported by the committee is that OPA shall have less than a million dollars a month.

Mr. BRIDGES. I would say not less than a million dollars, but a little more than a million dollars a month.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; but that would mean that OPA would have to make an 80-percent reduction in their personnel.

Mr. BRIDGES. With one change. The Senator knows that the \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 to be used for liquidation purposes includes personnel expense.

Mr. HAYDEN. What I have in mind is that in the enforcement of rent control and the continuance of sugar rationing OPA would be required to operate in those fields with a reduction of 80 percent in their force because of the limited amount of money they would have with which to operate.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is roughly correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have grave doubt whether OPA can administer rent control and sugar rationing with an 80-percent reduction in personnel.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is an open question; it is a matter of opinion; but it is the judgment of the majority of the committee that the few remaining functions of OPA could be carried on with a considerably reduced personnel. I think OPA can perform its remaining functions with a considerably reduced personnel. I do not think a considerable cut in its personnel would hurt. Congress must determine whether rent control shall be continued, and if so, what agency shall have rent control in charge. Congress must determine whether sugar rationing shall continue until June 30, and if so, whether the Department of Agriculture shall have charge of sugar rationing or what agency of Government shall administer it. In the meantime, the committee proposal provides for, first, the fulfillment of the obligations of government; second, liquidation of OPA; and, third, the continuation of the orderly processes of OPA, but with a very drastically reduced personnel force. That is what I am for; that is what the majority of the committee favored.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the way the chairman of the committee states the proposition he is in total disagreement with the officials of the Office

of Temporary Controls in this respect, namely, according to their statement, that if they are to enforce rent control, if they are to enforce sugar rationing, they must have an adequate force with which to do the work, and the minute they cease to have an adequate force, then they must stop. That was the proposal by OPA, that if Congress wanted to cut it off, very well, do so, but advance the date. If I myself were operating the agency I would want to carry it on satisfactorily, and not in a haphazard way. Take rent control, for example. Sufficient money is not provided in the appropriation to pay terminal leave and to pay the cost of liquidation. Under such circumstances, obviously, OPA cannot administer the rent control throughout the United States. If I were the Administrator, it would be my obligation to say "Very well, we will discontinue rent control in Pittsburgh. We will carry it on in Kansas City." That is all that could be done. It could not be administered successfully all over the United States with the amount of money that is contained in the bill. If I were Administrator I would not try to do so.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that the statement he made just a moment ago is a complete demonstration of the great danger which is involved in this amendment. If I understood him correctly, the Senator from New Hampshire stated that the purpose of this amendment is to make sure that OPA is cut off by June 30. Another amendment will cut off CPA on the 30th of June, regardless of what happens.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is what the law on the statute books requires.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. All we are doing, for the first time, or one of the few times in history, is proceeding to carry out the provisions of the law and finally end a governmental agency.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator refers to the fact that rent control, sugar control, and veterans' housing are involved in the action which we take here today. I speak as one who in the last Congress, as chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, brought before the Senate a bill extending the War Powers Act in certain respects. That bill, as approved by the Judiciary Committee, cut off the power of the President under the War Powers Act with respect to more than half of the titles contained in the original act, but allowed certain war powers to remain because of the conviction that it was necessary to have those powers in order properly to carry on reconversion. There was no disposition on the part of the Judiciary Committee or on the part

of the Congress, when the extension bill was passed, to do anything but cut the war powers as rapidly as they could be safely cut and still preserve the public interest.

As a result of the language in this bill, before Congress has acted and determined what it wishes to do with respect to rent control; before Congress has had an opportunity to decide what it wants to do with respect to the rationing of sugar; before Congress has had an opportunity to decide in a legislative manner what should be done with respect to veterans' housing, the Appropriations Committee is coming into the picture with a provision which would cause those activities to be terminated almost immediately.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the Senator has given a wholly ambiguous picture. The law now provides that the OPA shall end on June 30. All we are doing is complying with the law. If the Senator has any quarrel, it is with the previous Congress.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The trouble is, not that we are saying that the OPA shall terminate on the 30th of June 1947, which has already been said by the Congress; but that we are putting into the appropriation bill, by the provision under discussion, language which will result, not in termination on June 30th, but in termination almost immediately. Thereby we shall be interfering with the express intent of Congress that rent control, sugar control, and veterans' housing shall be carried on until the Congress, by legislative action, shall undertake to do otherwise.

If the Senator will bear with me just a moment, I know how earnest he is in his desire to cut off OPA. No one knows better than I—because I have protested against it many times—how some of the agents of OPA, by improper public relations, have caused the demand for its immediate elimination. I have complained about that publicly and privately. But what I am saying to the Senate is this: If sugar rationing comes to an end as the result of this action by the Appropriations Committee, the public will suffer. Those who are engaged in the raising of sugar beets in this country will suffer. Those who are engaged in the raising of sugarcane in continental United States will suffer. The consumers of sugar will suffer, and more particularly the householders, because they will be deprived of the protection—

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I decline to yield further. The Senator is wholly in error.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one or two questions?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I shall take the opportunity to discuss the question in my own time.

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is it not a fact that if rent control is extended it will require additional legislation, and

additional funds will have to be made available after June 30, 1947?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is true.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. If rent control is to be continued, will it not require legislation and appropriations to carry on the program after June 30, 1947?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is true.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. One further question. Is it not a fact that if this amendment is agreed to it will in all probability save the Treasury money?

Mr. BRIDGES. It will.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. If we do not express our intent, this organization will be intact on June 30, to the extent of tens of thousands of employees who will have to be taken care of. That will cost the Treasury money. If this is a money-saving amendment, I ask this question: Will not the amount of money saved help to balance the budget?

Mr. BRIDGES. It will.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Can the Senator guarantee to the Senate that rent control will be continued and enforced as it now is, and as effectively as it is now enforced, without change throughout the United States, with the amount of money in this bill?

Mr. BRIDGES. The only difference is that it will be done at less cost to the Government.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is the Senator satisfied that we can reduce personnel in connection with rent control throughout the United States and do the job just as effectively with less money? Can it be done with an 80-percent cut?

Mr. BRIDGES. My answer is "Yes." I am for rent control. I always have been. Today I am for rent control. But there is no excuse in the world for the number of employees in the various agencies of the Government. The Senator well remembers the discussion on this subject. The figures which we use are the agency's own figures for continuation of its work in full force until April 30.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct. The agency can carry on in full force up to April 30. If I were an administrator conscientiously attempting to enforce an act of Congress, I would want to execute the law in the proper way; and if I could not do it I would quit.

Mr. BRIDGES. Representatives of the agency stated that it could carry on in full force with the present personnel. I say that they can start reducing their force now, and with a greatly reduced force perform the duties which are now entrusted to them, and that the job can be done as effectively at lower cost, and with drastically reduced personnel.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let me illustrate how I think this provision would work. Let us assume that there is an office in Boston which is very effectively administering rent control with a certain number of employees. Congress directs that liquidation shall take place. A liquidating official of the OPA walks into the Boston office and says to the rent-control

administrator in Boston, "I am sorry, but we are canceling the lease on the building which you now occupy. I must have your desk. I am going to sell it as surplus; and, as required under the law, your records must go to the Archives."

The man administering rent control in Boston might very properly say, "How am I to carry on?" The liquidating officer might say to him, "I do not know how you are going to do it, but you will have no office, no desk, and no papers. You will be out of business, because we are required to liquidate, and we cannot do it on the last day of June. We must start now, and I am starting in Boston."

So rent control in Boston would be at an end the minute we liquidated that office. That is what would happen all over the United States. The problem cannot be handled in that way. We cannot have rent control under the terms of the proviso which we are now debating, and it ought to go out of the bill for that reason.

Mr. BRIDGES. A start could be made by eliminating this office and that office, and gradually the number of offices would be reduced and the number of personnel would be reduced without affecting duties or jobs. The difficulty is apparent. The Senator from Arizona and others Senators on the other side of the aisle—notably the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]—present their case very ably. But the Senator from Wyoming made the statement a little while ago that what is proposed will ruin the sugar-beet farmers and other producers throughout the country. That is not an accurate statement. I do not think the Senator wants to convey that impression. This will not ruin anyone. Business will be conducted with a reduced personnel. One can go into any OPA office in the country and find officials falling over each other. It is not the number of individuals in an office which determines the efficiency of the office. A wrong idea on that score is projected into the minds of many people as the result of the years which we have been through. It is the wrong gage.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's proposal calls for an 80-percent reduction in the number of personnel. I am unable to understand how an agency can operate as efficiently with 20 percent of its force, and give the public as good service.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. During the discussion of the budget and the consideration of other matters since the Congress met, the statement has been made that one can go into any Government building anywhere in the United States and find employees falling over one another; and the Senator from New Hampshire reiterates that statement today.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to ask the Senator if he can point to any Government office in Washington or elsewhere in which he has seen any employee falling over another employee, or

any number of employees, in the offices to which he has general reference; and, if so, whether he can tell us who it was that fell over whom, why he fell over him, and what happened to both of them when one fell over the other. It seems to me that we should have some concrete evidence of this falling-over process if we are compelled to listen to it all the time.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am delighted that the Senator from Kentucky desires to lighten the debate by injecting a little humor into it.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. BRIDGES. I used the expression "falling over each other" as a figure of speech. I am sure that if they did not watch themselves very carefully it actually would have occurred.

Mr. BARKLEY. Where would it have occurred?

Mr. BRIDGES. In practically every Government office in Washington.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a general statement. Can the Senator name one office in which it might have occurred?

Mr. BRIDGES. The OPA, for one.

Mr. BARKLEY. In what division was it?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall not specify.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator refuses to get down to offering proof of what he has been talking about.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. It so happens that about 4 days ago a Democratic appointee on one of the prominent commissions in the Government and who has held office for about 2 months as a member of the commission made the statement—and I hope the Senator from Kentucky will pardon me if I do not mention the man's name—

Mr. BARKLEY. That is just the trouble. We hear general statements to the effect that somebody told somebody else, who heard it through a third person, that somebody fell over somebody in some department.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am trying to contribute to the kaleidoscopic domino-row knocking-down discussion by furnishing information.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator always contributes information in any discussion in which he participates, but I am somewhat curious to get down to names, places, and cases, because I am as much opposed to anybody falling over anybody else as is the Senator from Iowa or the Senator from New Hampshire. I want to protect the victims of the falling-over process, if it is going on. I should like to have the name of one person in one office, anywhere, who was hurt or who fell over somebody else by reason of this supernumerous of officers and employees.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may stumble along in the falling-over process?

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope the Senator will not fall over me.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am sure that anyone who has ever collided with the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has done so to his own detriment and injury. But I will say that a few days ago the man to whom I have referred, who came to Washington a few months ago, made the statement that he had accepted his commission of appointment, that he had been going religiously to his office, and that, so far as he was able to determine, in the 2 months he had been employed there, no member of the commission had anything to do. His private secretary had nothing to do. The employees, sitting around in large numbers, had nothing to do.

I give that incident as an illustration. I shall not reveal the man's name.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator tell us what agency or commission it is?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I do not wish to identify the commission.

Mr. BARKLEY. It seems to me that if there is a member of any commission who is so disturbed by the fact that he has nothing to do and that nobody in his commission has anything to do, instead of going around privately and whispering it into the ear of the Senator from Iowa or some other Senator, he ought to be frank enough to come before the proper Senate committee and ask that his job be abolished. I am not willing to protect anybody against knowledge of his identity if he is refusing to divulge to a committee—the Appropriations Committee or any other committee—the information which he seems to have divulged to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I will say that this particular man did not suggest appearing before any committee of the Senate, although it was suggested to him that it would be very helpful if he should do so; but he did say that he was seriously considering resigning.

Mr. BARKLEY. He has not yet resigned, has he?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Not that I know of.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does any part of this appropriation affect the commission of which he is a member?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I do not think I had better identify the commission.

Mr. BARKLEY. If there is such an item in this bill, will the Senator offer an amendment on the floor to eliminate it?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall take care of that. My amendment will eliminate the danger of anyone falling over anyone else in the OPA. All the Senator has to do is to support the committee amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is not exactly the situation. I want to look into the committee amendment. I do not know any more now than I did when I started.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I might suggest for the information of the majority leader—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. For the past three quarters of an hour the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has been standing in his place fanning out the time of the Senate in the discussion of the question which is pending. No Senator is permitted to talk except by leave of the Senator from New Hampshire; and if any Senator says something to which the Senator from New Hampshire objects, he pulls the string and says that he does not desire to yield further. I suggest, Mr. President, that if the Senator from New Hampshire does not have some remarks of his own to make, he should yield the floor and let those of us who desire to speak upon this subject do so in our own time. I think the rule is being violated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the rules of the Senate the Senator can yield only for a question. The rule ordinarily is given very wide latitude as a matter of courtesy. The Senator from Wyoming was the chief beneficiary of this courtesy. If it is desired by the Senate that there shall be no courtesy, the Chair will be delighted to proceed accordingly.

Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I was about to observe that if the minority leader will read the monthly report issued by the United States Civil Service Commission showing how many Federal employees there are on the civilian pay roll of the Government he will see that there are now at least twice as many civilian employees as there were immediately prior to Pearl Harbor. If there is justifiable reason to employ all of that personnel now, one must reach the conclusion that it takes two persons to do one job. In view of the fact that hostilities have ceased and at least in part the wartime emergency has terminated, I think it is reasonable for the legislative branch of the Government to demand that the appropriations which are made to pay the salaries of employees in the executive departments and agencies shall be used economically and judiciously, and I think the time has come when we should demand that each employee render a full day's service for each full day's pay.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not wish to violate the rule which has recently been announced, so as to bring down upon my head an obiter dictum, ex cathedra ruling of the Chair; but I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho a question, namely, whether by his reference to the Civil Service Commission he intimates that I can obtain from that Commission the information I am seeking as to what office or agency is overstaffed or in what building or what agency employees are falling over one another.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. We all know that there are more Government employees now than there were before the war. We do not have to read the reports of the Civil Service Commission in order to know that. But I ask whether the Civil

Service Commission's reports, issued each month, indicate the number of employees which that Commission thinks should be eliminated.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The monthly reports of the Civil Service Commission indicate that in practically every bureau and agency of the Government there are approximately twice as many Government employees now as there were prior to Pearl Harbor. Obviously, if there is the same amount of work to be done, twice as many employees should not be required to do it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, Mr. President, there is much more work to be done now than there was before Pearl Harbor. We shall have a much larger budget, regardless of the particular amount which is finally arrived at by the Congress. Does the Senator from Idaho mean to intimate by his inquiry that the activities of a Government which has a budget of approximately \$35,000,000,000 can be carried on with the same number of employees that the Government had prior to Pearl Harbor, when the total Government budget was much smaller?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I think substantial reductions in the number of employees can be effected by most departments and agencies of the Government. If the Senator will read the reports filed by the so-called Byrd committee, he will find in them an indication that there can be an immediate curtailment of the Federal pay rolls.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think I have been as diligent as my time and circumstances permit in reading all the reports; but I thank the Senator from Idaho for calling them to my attention.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am glad to render that service.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. I do not wish to violate the recent ruling of the Chair; but in view of the Chair's prior ruling on the point of order made by the Senator from Arizona, it occurs to me that it might be well to observe that the Seventy-eighth Congress was known as the War Congress, and the Seventy-ninth Congress was known as the Victory Congress, and probably the Eightieth Congress will be known as the Congress of Pious Wishes and New Year's Resolutions.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, inasmuch as there has been considerable discussion, let me say that I have tried to have the debate proceed in an orderly manner.

Before I yield the floor I wish to say that the issue is very simple. In the last session, the Congress of the United States set a termination date for the OPA. All the Appropriations Committee did was within the legislative action of the previous Congress in terminating the OPA. We thought the OPA was overstaffed, we thought the OPA could drastically reduce its personnel, we thought it could pay terminal leave to its employees, gradually liquidate its activities and conduct its operations with a very greatly reduced personnel.

The Senator from Kentucky has spoken about the reference to employ-

ees falling over one another. Of course, I used that expression in a figurative manner of speaking. For example, naturally I have not been sitting under a desk in the OPA, to see who falls over whom; but I know that I have seen so many people standing around doing nothing in the OPA agencies, specifically—here in the city of Washington, for example—that if they were to close their eyes they could easily fall over each other and cause a major catastrophe. So I think the point is not so far-fetched.

We are attempting to end the OPA on June 30, which is what the last Congress intended, and what it legislated should be done. The committee has recommended that the OPA be provided with sufficient money to be able to continue its functions on a very reduced scale. The OPA is now operating on a reduced scale, and there is no reason why it should not. Under the committee's recommendations, the OPA can continue rent control and sugar rationing, with a very reduced personnel, without injuring anyone in the country.

So on that statement I rest the case.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho to the committee amendment, striking out the proviso at the bottom of page 6.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me begin by saying that these are very sad days for the Members of the Senate on this side of the aisle. We are compelled to debate not only with Members who are speaking from the floor, but with the Chair as well. The Chair, in administering a little reproof to me a few moments ago as the beneficiary of the courtesy of the very courteous Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], was overlooking the fact that when I rose the Senator from Arizona was speaking. He had been speaking at length. I assumed that the Chair was administering the rules of the Senate, and that the Senator from Arizona had the floor. In any event, when I rose, I say to the Chair, I directed my request to the Senator from Arizona, to ask whether he would yield so that I might make a remark. Thereupon, the Presiding Officer turned his back upon the Senator who was making the request and turned his beaming countenance upon the Senator from New Hampshire, and asked the Senator from New Hampshire, "Does the Senator yield?"

My own impression was that the Senator from New Hampshire was kept upon his feet only by the remarks which were being made by Senators upon this side of the aisle; and that impression has just been demonstrated as being a correct one, because as soon as the rule was enforced the Senator from New Hampshire ran out of conversation and took his seat.

Mr. President, let me now inquire whether the Chair desires to enter into the debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has been very courteous to the Senator from Wyoming and to all other Senators on his side of the aisle, and will hope to continue to do so.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am sure the Senator will.

Mr. President, the question now before us is a much more serious one than would be indicated by the persiflage which has been indulged in about unnamed persons falling over one another in various agencies and departments of the Government. It is very easy to say that the number of civilian employees of the Government is greater than is necessary. It is very easy to seek to carry to the public the impression that more money is being spent than should be spent, by comparing the number of persons now employed by the Federal Government with the number employed in 1939 or in some other year prior to the war.

Every Senator and every person who makes that comparison is closing his eyes to the fact that as a result of the war we have had increased Federal expenditures. We have had increased expenditures not only in the executive arm of the Government, but in the legislative arm, and this very appropriation bill now before the Senate for consideration carries with it an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, \$50,000 to enable that committee of the Congress to function between now and the 30th of June. That is an expenditure which never before was carried in any legislative bill. It is an amendment which calls for the employment of personnel.

I happened to drop in at the hearing of the subcommittee on the deficiency bill, the bill now before us, when the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was testifying. He laid before the committee a budget for some \$250,000 for a year, a budget which provided for the employment of some 81 different employees, an increase in the personnel. The committee compromised by providing only a deficiency appropriation, and not an appropriation for the full year.

The point I make is not the size of the appropriation, not at all. The point I make is that in Congress as well as in the executive departments the laws which we pass require the employment of larger staffs.

Take the Veterans' Administration alone as an example. I had occasion just a few days ago to look at a chart printed in the United States News. It was a comparison of the number of veterans who had been awarded pensions for service-connected disabilities in World War I and in World War II within 18 months after the termination of hostilities. The figures show that 18 months after the termination of hostilities in World War I there were 25,000 veterans who had been awarded compensation for service-connected disabilities. But within 18 months after World War II 1,700,000 veterans with service-connected disabilities had been awarded their pensions, 1,700,000, and that is but the beginning of what is going to take place.

The Veterans' Administration has expanded. There are more employees now upon the rolls of the Veterans' Administration than were on the rolls of that administration prior to World War II, and

considerably more than in 1939 or 1938. It is an unavoidable increase. It would be possible to go down the line and examine one bureau after another, and point out how the new demand for personnel is arising.

The Atomic Energy Commission was created by law last year. It did not exist in 1945, it did not exist in 1944. It was created last year because of the discovery of an efficient method of splitting the atom. Republicans and Democrats agree we must have the Commission, but that requires more employees.

What I suggest to our friends on the other side of the aisle is that they are talking in emotional terms about a condition which has ceased to exist. They complain about the funds which were expended to fight the depression, and the number of employees who were put upon the Federal pay roll to fight the depression. But, Mr. President, when the appropriation bills making those provisions were before the Senate and the House, there was no complaint of that kind, and when we examine the figures for those years we find that the number of employees and the number of dollars spent do not begin to compare with what had to be done as the result of the war.

Mr. President, we are dealing with the aftermath of the greatest war that was ever fought, and it remains true that here we have a bill which, if enacted in the language in which it was reported by the Committee on Appropriations, may very well put an end, in a month, to veterans' housing activities, to sugar rationing, and to rent control.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. That is exactly what General Fleming says so far as housing is concerned. He says the program for veterans' housing will be ended by March 31, that that will be the end.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite right. I was about to read a letter from General Fleming.

Mr. President, we are dealing with cold facts. I say to the Senate, and particularly to those Members of the Senate who come from areas which are interested in the growing of sugar beets, that if we bring about a condition in this country which will result in a termination of sugar rationing, the demand for Cuban sugar will become so great that it will be difficult to revive the domestic beet sugar industry, after the chaos which will be produced has had its effect upon the people.

There are many Members of the Senate on both sides who have contrary views upon rent control. There are Republicans who believe that rent control should be continued, and Republicans who think it should be discontinued. There are Democrats who think it should be continued, and Democrats who think it should not be continued. It is a wholly nonpartisan issue. Yet, Mr. President, if by adopting the language of the appropriation bill we make it impossible for the agency which administers rent control to function, then we forestall the action of the legislative committees now studying that problem.

Mr. President, we are playing with fire because Senators are in such a great hurry to penalize and punish the OPA. I say to the Senate that the OPA has been progressively demobilized. I have no desire to prolong the life of OPA. Nevertheless, I am sure that no Member of Congress can read the current newspapers without knowing that prices are once more rising. Prices of food are up again. Prices of housing are up again. Prices are going up all along the line. That question will be dealt with by the appropriate committees, but here we have three items—rent control, veterans' housing, and sugar rationing—which are directly affected by this appropriation bill.

Let me read from the letter of General Fleming, addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Would it disturb the Senator if I should call attention to an article which appeared just 1 week ago in the Washington Post, on the front page? The Senator referred to prices going up. The Senator may have seen the article. It was captioned, "Hog'n hominy prices set United States record; Senate unit votes 10-percent rent rise, OPA end."

Then it proceeds to tell the story:

Pork-chop price seen at \$1 a pound.

Is the Senator familiar with the article?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I saw the article. I should be very glad to have the Senator read it.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator yield to me to read the article?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If I may do so without losing the floor.

Mr. HILL. The article is under a Chicago date line, February 25, and reads as follows:

Hog, corn, and wheat prices soared to new records today as the cost of living spiraled upward toward a predicted all-time high.

Hog prices shot up in a buying splurge on most midwestern livestock markets, hitting \$30 per hundredweight in Chicago, a new top; prices of most wheat futures hit their highest levels in 30 years; corn futures reached their highest levels in 27 years. Cotton prices also were up.

In a picture of things to come, livestock men predicted housewives would be paying \$1 a pound for pork chops in 2 weeks. Government sources, basing predictions on the rising livestock, grain, and cotton prices, said costs generally would hit a new high within 4 months.

Slaughter steers and heifers were up as much as 50 cents a 100 pounds as beef prices crept up slightly, but experts said plentiful beef supplies would protect housewives for a time against soaring prices for steaks and roasts.

The price advances, comparing with the old OPA ceiling of \$16.25, were attributed to small receipts at the major markets.

At Washington, Labor and Agricultural Department sources agreed that the worst was yet to come, especially in food prices.

A Labor Department source predicted that the cost of living would climb to a new record peak by the end of June. The Department reported that on January 15 retail food prices were 30 percent higher than on the corresponding date a year ago.

If the Senator will yield a moment further, he will recall, no doubt, that last year when we were—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to state to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, inasmuch as he made a forceful speech about violations of the rules, that birds always come home to roost. Here we have the situation reversed. I am not going to object, but I point out to the distinguished Senator that the very practice about which he complained a few moments ago is now being indulged in by a Member of the minority side.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, if the Senator from Nebraska makes the point of order, I shall resume my seat.

Mr. WHERRY. I want the Senator to put the material in the record, because, after all, it was the President of the United States who took off price controls. So, go ahead and put it in.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wyoming has the floor.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall yield to the Senator for a question.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is the purpose of my asking the Senator to yield. Will the Senator kindly explain what would be the effect of the language on page 6 which a Senator seeks to have stricken out?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall be very glad to do so.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield for a question.

Mr. HATCH. Perhaps I should address the question to the Senator from Nebraska. Did I understand correctly the Senator from Nebraska to be complaining of the action in removing controls?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, no; the Senator from Nebraska was not complaining; the Senator from Nebraska was trying to have a little fun with the Senator from Wyoming. He did it sub rosa, while the Senator from Alabama was speaking, and it was quite all right.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield first to the Senator from Alabama for a question.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as we know, the Senator from Wyoming is a man of great ability, and, among his many other accomplishments, he is an accomplished mathematician. Could he tell us how many times the Senator from Nebraska rose on this floor demanding the abolition of price controls, particularly the abolition of price controls on beef, and cattle, and food products?

Perhaps that is an unfair question, for I am afraid, great as is the ability of the Senator from Wyoming, he would have to have an adding machine in order to be able to answer that question.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the distinguished Senator from New Mexico for a question.

Mr. HATCH. In all seriousness, I desired to propound a question because I felt there was a direct implication or charge in the statement the Senator from Nebraska just made, in which he placed responsibility on the President of the United States. I should like to inquire if the Senator means to say that the President of the United States removed price controls over the opposition of the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point for a question?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. Regardless of who may have been responsible for the removal of price controls, can the Senator advise us as a mathematician, using all the figures at his disposal, when the Senator from Nebraska will make his final report on the meat situation?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the exchanges which have been taking place here for the last few minutes are indicative of a situation which I should like to avoid. These exchanges have all been, I believe, in good spirit, designed to be more or less humorous, and they are I think, to some extent, prompted by partisan division. Mr. President, I want to say that partisan division upon questions of the kind we are considering is the last thing in which we should engage at this moment. If our friends upon the other side of the aisle propose to approach the legislative problems that are before this Congress as though we were still engaged in the campaign which ended upon election day, November 5, 1946, then I say to those Senators, in all sincerity and in all good faith, they will be digging a trench into which they themselves will fall. This is not a time for puny partisan divisions. This is a time for dealing with the fundamental issues of our economy and the fundamental problems of what the Government of the United States should do for the people.

My purpose in rising here this afternoon has been to call to the attention of the Senate the language of General Fleming, head of the Office of Temporary Controls, who is appealing to us, not as a partisan, but as an executive officer, upon whose shoulders has been placed the responsibility of administering the temporary controls which under the law of Congress must be carried on until Congress changes them. That is what we are dealing with.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Will the Senator kindly answer the question I asked?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am just about to answer it. If the Senator will bear with me, I am laying the foundation.

Mr. WILEY. I think it is a trench.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; the Senators on the other side are doing very well with

the trench. I am trying to fill it in at this moment.

At the very outset—

Said General Fleming—

I should like to make clear that the principal concern of the administration is that the substantive programs—rent control, sugar rationing, housing controls—be continued effectively. The administration is less concerned what particular agency or agencies of Government be entrusted with the task of administration. In fact, I have already begun to dissolve OPA, CPA, and OWNR, the constituent agencies of OTC; and to reconstitute them into a single integrated agency.

Let me interrupt the reading of General Fleming's letter to point out that under Executive order issued by the President, the demobilization of these various agencies was undertaken—General Fleming was made the head of the Office of Temporary Controls—all for the purpose of cutting down control, for the purpose of demobilizing personnel, for the purpose of restoring the utmost amount of liberty of action in all branches of our economy, and to concentrate in one group the Office of Temporary Controls, the administration of those controls like veterans' housing, sugar rationing, and the others which, under the legislation of Congress, still had to be carried on.

In my opinion, the use of the OTC as reconstituted would be the most economical and efficient way to handle these controls, as long as Congress decides they are necessary. Nevertheless, any decision of the Congress as to the agency or agencies of the Government which should administer the various programs now within the province of OTC will be implemented promptly.

I wish to make it very clear that the liquidation of OPA, CPA, or OTC is not the question that concerns me. What does deeply concern me is that the Congress appropriate sufficient funds to enable the substantive programs to be continued effectively until the Congress itself decides what it wants to do with them and who shall administer them.

That is the paragraph to which I wish to call the attention of the Senate.

Responding now to the inquiry of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] I shall say to him that the last proviso contained in lines 21 to 25 will have the effect of terminating these controls, not on the 30th of June 1947, but by the end of March or April. In other words the effect, as we are advised, and as I firmly believe, will be to hasten the dissolution before Congress has had an opportunity to decide what it wants to do with rent control, with sugar rationing, and with veterans' housing.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. May I ask the Senator another question? Would that include such items as the premiums on copper, lead, and zinc which were included in the OPA Act which was passed last year?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am inclined to believe that these premiums would be directly affected because the inevitable result of the adoption of the pending amendment will be such a reduction of personnel that OPA and CPA and the

Office of Temporary Controls will be unable to function. It depends, of course, on whether these agencies administer the premiums.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask another question. Is it the opinion of the Senator from Wyoming that the language just referred to limits the expenditures to those of liquidation, or reduces the expenditures to such an extent that they would not be sufficient for the other necessary purposes?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Let me read to the Senator another paragraph or two of this letter which I think will completely answer his inquiry:

The item in H. R. 1968 applicable to the Office of Price Administration functions is intended to cover three major activities: Rent control, sugar control, and liquidation activities. The committee report clearly indicates its recognition of the legal obligation that rests upon the Government in meeting the accrued annual leave of employees. This item, which amounts to more than \$7,000,000, cannot be reduced.

That is an item which was ordered by the Congress in legislation passed by the Congress. The Appropriations Committee cannot change that policy. These accruals remain the obligation of the Government of the United States. But as General Fleming, I think, clearly demonstrates in his letter, if this bill is passed as it comes from the committee, it will result in the repudiation of that obligation. General Fleming continues:

If I read the report correctly, the committee also recognizes the obvious necessity of using funds to carry out liquidation activities. This is a relatively inflexible sum amounting to about \$5,750,000. The saving that the committee apparently contemplated in expenditures for OPA functions must lie, therefore, in reduction of expenditures for the two major operating programs; that is, rent control and sugar rationing.

I will say to the Senator now, in response to his recent inquiry, that this is a clear statement by General Fleming that the result of the adoption of the amendment will be to provide the funds to carry the terminal pay, but to deny the funds with respect to sugar rationing and rent control. General Fleming continues:

If the liquidation and leave expenses are deducted from current unobligated balances plus the \$8,000,000 deficiency appropriation item in the bill, the net amount of total available funds for the operating programs will be only \$5,000,000 on March 31. However, the amount currently being expended on these same programs is \$5,000,000 per month. Thus, the bill would permit operations at the present level only to April 30. To require the programs to be continued until June 30 with these funds, as the committee proposed, would call for reductions in staff so drastic as to cripple the programs.

This, I will say to the Senator from Arizona, has to do with the Office of Price Administration. There is another item in the bill which deals with the Civilian Production Administration, which, I assume, is the agency which handles the particular program in which the Senator is interested, namely, the premium on the production of copper. That item is covered in the remainder of this letter, which

I do not propose to read to the Senate at the moment.

Therefore, Mr. President, I shall close my remarks at this point with a request for unanimous consent that the entire text of the letter from General Fleming to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

OFFICE OF TEMPORARY CONTROLS.

HON. STYLES BRIDGES,  
*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,  
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR BRIDGES: I am pleased to take advantage of your invitation to convey to you my comments and suggestions regarding the Senate Appropriations Committee's action on H. R. 1968, concerning administrative expenses for functions transferred to the Office of Temporary Controls under Executive Order No. 9809.

I have read the report of your committee with care and I am most appreciative of the concern with which the committee examined the problems of the Office of Temporary Controls with regard to the functions transferred to it by Executive Order No. 9809. Nevertheless, I find that the language of the appropriation bill, as amended by the committee, and the report itself will lead to results that are contrary to the expressed desire of the committee and will make it extremely difficult to insure consistent and coherent legislative and administrative action on certain programs of major consequence. Rectification of this situation by amendment of the bill as reported out by the committee appears to me essential.

At the very outset, I should like to make clear that the principal concern of the administration is that the substantive programs—rent control, sugar rationing, housing controls—be continued effectively. The administration is less concerned what particular agency or agencies of Government be entrusted with the task of administration. In fact, I have already begun to dissolve OPA, CPA and OWMR, the constituent agencies of OTC; and to reconstitute them into a single integrated agency. In my opinion, the use of OTC as reconstituted, would be the most economical and efficient way to handle these controls as long as Congress decides they are necessary. Nevertheless, any decision of the Congress as to the agency or agencies of the Government which should administer the various programs now within the province of OTC will be implemented promptly. I wish to make it very clear that the liquidation of OPA, CPA, or OTC is not the question that concerns me. What does deeply concern me is that the Congress appropriate sufficient funds to enable the substantive programs to be continued effectively until the Congress itself decides what it wants to do with them and who shall administer them.

THE OPA APPROPRIATION ITEM

The item in H. R. 1968 applicable to the Office of Price Administration functions is intended to cover three major activities: rent control, sugar control, and liquidation activities. The committee report clearly indicates its recognition of the legal obligation that rests upon the Government in meeting the accrued annual leave of employees. This item, which amounts to more than \$7,000,000, cannot be reduced.

If I read the report correctly, the committee also recognizes the obvious necessity of using funds to carry out liquidation activities. This is a relatively inflexible sum amounting to about \$5,750,000. The saving that the committee apparently contemplated in expenditures for OPA functions must lie,

therefore, in reduction of expenditures for the two major operating programs, i. e., rent control and sugar rationing.

If the liquidation and leave expenses are deducted from current unobligated balances plus the \$8,000,000 deficiency appropriation item in the bill, the net amount of total available funds for the operating programs will be only \$5,000,000 on March 31. However, the amount currently being expended on these same programs is \$5,000,000 per month. Thus, the bill would permit operations at the present level only to April 30. To require the programs to be continued until June 30 with these funds, as the committee proposed, would call for reductions in staff so drastic as to cripple the programs.

Let me point out that the funds made available for OPA functions under H. R. 1968 are inadequate only because so large a proportion must be used for accrued leave and other mandatory liquidation expenses. It is the mandatory liquidation proviso that causes the difficulty. In fact, without it, the deficiency appropriation for these functions could be reduced from the present figure of approximately \$8,000,000 to approximately \$5,300,000.

An appropriation of this amount without the mandatory liquidation proviso would give the Congress sufficient time to determine congressional policy with regard to the continuation of these programs without running the risk of crippling them in the meantime. If the Congress decides to assign these functions to agencies other than the OTC, the funds can, of course, be transferred to such agencies at that time.

THE CPA APPROPRIATION ITEM

The report of the committee contains no discussion of the Civilian Production Administration functions. It leaves unchanged the rescission amount of \$2,400,000, included in the bill as it passed the House, and merely alters the language of the discontinuance proviso so that it now reads "and its affairs shall be entirely liquidated not later than June 30, 1947."

The most important activity of CPA, the activity requiring the bulk of the personnel, is the assistance rendered the Veterans' Emergency Housing program. In the hearings before the committee it was pointed out that the OTC carries out the following functions in connection with the housing program:

1. Administering the construction limitation order which prevents the use of critical building materials in nonhousing projects that are not essential and can be deferred.
2. Increasing the production of critical building materials through channeling raw materials and equipment to the producers of these scarce items.
3. Obtaining compliance with the regulations required to carry out the housing program.
4. Auditing production records of manufacturers who have been receiving premium payments for increased production under the premium payment plan of the Housing Expediter.

It is obvious that the Veterans' Emergency Housing program cannot continue without these supporting activities.

These functions that CPA has been carrying on require a large staff for the balance of this fiscal year but a very much smaller staff thereafter. The CPA does not receive any reimbursement from the Housing Expediter for performing these functions. Consequently, the reduction in funds from the \$1,200,000 rescission, which the President proposed to the Congress, to \$2,400,000 voted by the House of Representatives and carried in this report, coupled with the mandatory liquidation requirement, would necessitate a cessation of this activity in support of the housing program completely on March 31 by CPA.

It must be observed that this sudden termination of OTC activities in this field with its disastrous effect on the housing program will occur in the face of continuing concurrent authority for the housing program that carries until June 30 under the Second War Powers Act and until December 31 under the Patman Act. Indeed, the report of the House Committee on Appropriations indicated that these OTC activities were to continue under present appropriations until June 30. This expressed intent cannot in fact be carried out. The funds that will remain available for CPA functions of OCT, if the bill is passed in its present form, will be so restricted that it will be necessary to send dismissal notices immediately to all CPA employees engaged in the administration of nonhousing limitation order and the other related housing activities. Accordingly, it is urgent that the mandatory liquidation proviso be removed from the bill and the rescission amount be reduced from \$2,400,000 to \$1,200,000.

In closing I wish to point out that regardless of the assignment of the functions for the operating program, the liquidation of many functions now vested in OTC, due to statutory requirements, cannot be completed legally, or in fact, by June 30, 1947. A few varying examples of the kinds of activities that must be carried on after June 30 are listed in appendix A. All of these functions which must continue after June 30 are presently vested in the OTC. The OTC must continue to carry them out until the Congress decides either to eliminate them or to transfer them to some other Government agency or agencies. Together these programs will save the Government many times the amount of additional funds required to continue them.

I append, for such use as you deem desirable, suggested amendments to H. R. 1968 (appendix B) that would avoid the undesirable, and, I believe, undesired results that will inevitably occur if the bill becomes law in its present form.

Sincerely yours,  
PHILIP B. FLEMING,  
*Major General, United States Army,  
Administrator.*

APPENDIX A

ACTIVITIES NOW VESTED IN OTC THAT MUST BE CONTINUED AFTER JUNE 30, 1947

1. On June 30 the last payments will become due under the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc. Claims for those payments must be processed after July 1.
2. Government claims against violators of price regulations and orders must continue to be prosecuted. These claims total \$75,000,000.
3. Final audit of various subsidy operations now being carried on must be completed.
4. Cost audits under the industrial alcohol program under which OPA priced sales of industrial alcohol to the DSC must be completed.

Programs 3 and 4 also involve a saving to the Government of many millions of dollars.

5. The responsibilities imposed under section 17 of the Contract Settlement Act of 1944, the Tax Amortization Act, and the Requisitioning Acts must be carried to conclusion. The OTC in this connection is presently preparing defenses on some 117 claims against the Government which total \$13,800,000.

6. On June 30 there will be thousands of cubic feet of theretofore active files to be disposed of in accordance with law and the policies of the National Archives.

7. On June 30 there will be permanent status employees—now in OTC—who, under existing regulations, must be carried on the pay roll until the expiration of their annual leave and whose leave cannot be paid in a

lump sum. There will be many employees in this category on June 30.

APPENDIX B

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO H. R. 1968 AS REPORTED OUT BY SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

1. Page 6, lines 11, 21-25: Substitute "\$5,290,000" for "\$7,991,815." Strike the following proviso: "Provided, That it is the intent of the Congress that all funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall be used to defray all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947."

2. Page 9, lines 7-10: Substitute "\$1,200,000" for "\$2,400,000" and strike the following proviso: "Provided, That the Civilian Production Administration shall be discontinued and its affairs shall be entirely liquidated not later than June 30, 1947."

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in connection with the subject now under discussion, I ask to have printed in the RECORD an editorial appearing in today's issue of the Washington Evening Star entitled "Significant Warning." The editorial comments on the position taken by the National Federation of Federal Employees on the issue of reduction in Federal personnel. The editorial says in substance that it is unusual for a union of Federal employees to comment on the reduction of Federal personnel.

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

SIGNIFICANT WARNING

The position taken by the National Federation of Federal Employees on the issue of a reduction in Federal personnel is so unusual as to be worthy of special attention.

The NFFE is the oldest, wealthiest, and probably the largest union of Federal workers. Ordinarily one would expect union of that status to be in the ranks of those resisting the efforts of the new Congress to bring about a contraction of the Federal Government's working force. Far from joining this opposition movement, however, the NFFE, in the March issue of its official publication, sharply rebukes those officials of the executive department who are resisting the drive to reduce pay rolls and eliminate employees of "dubious loyalty."

At first glance this might seem to be strange procedure for a union presumably interested in keeping as many of its members as possible on the public pay roll. Actually, however, it is a move that is indicative of a degree of intelligence all too often lacking in union tactics.

For the fact of the matter is that the Republican Congress is going to insist on a substantial reduction in force in the executive branch. If there are administrators who believe, as the NFFE charges, that their agencies cannot be curtailed "in the slightest degree," and who hope to be able to "outsmart" the congressional Appropriations Committees, they have a rude awakening in store. For the cut-backs are coming.

The only real question is whether this will be done as painlessly as possible, with the intelligent cooperation of executive officials, or whether, in the words of the NFFE statement, an exasperated Congress will resort to "meat ax" tactics. If the latter proves to be the case, then the best interests of all Federal workers will suffer most.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I desire to speak briefly in regard to the subject now before the Senate.

It appears that the time has come when the Congress must decide which

of the wartime controls it wishes to continue, and how it wishes to continue those which should be continued. I wish to present a few facts and observations concerning the OPA.

It appears that the OPA now has three functions, namely, rent control for residences only, sugar control, and rice control. To exercise these three functions the agency had at the beginning of this year a total of 15,574 employees. That number may be somewhat reduced by this time, but that was the number on December 31, 1946. Of this number 6,654 were engaged in rent control. The agency had 8 regional offices and 329 area rent offices, besides 315 branch rent offices.

So far as the controls over rice and sugar are concerned, it is my understanding that the OPA already depends upon the Department of Agriculture for its estimate of the supply, and usually follows the suggestions of the Department of Agriculture as to rationing rice and sugar. It is perfectly clear that if the OPA were abolished by one method or another rice and sugar rationing and controls could readily be transferred to the Department of Agriculture. That leaves us with consideration of rent control, which is the largest single activity in the OPA, and utilizes almost half of its personnel.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In making the statement that sugar control could be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, has the Senator taken into consideration the fact that in this amendment, the elimination of which is requested, we find the word "heretofore," which refers to any appropriation that may heretofore have been made? The Chair has ruled that that language has no legal binding effect; but if it is retained in the bill it will certainly have a moral effect. Does not the Senator believe that if we desire to maintain sugar rationing we should not tamper with a dangerous amendment of this character?

Mr. AIKEN. I shall come to that point a little later. As I understand the ruling of the Chair, it was—perhaps not in so many words—to the effect that this amendment would have no force of law in requiring the OPA to use all its funds for liquidating purposes. As I stated, the OPA has a total of 652 offices devoted to rent control. The biggest problem involved is the quick hearing of complaints and appeals by landlords and tenants at hundreds of widely scattered points.

It would appear—and I say this after receiving information which I consider to be authentic and accurate—that the rent-control activities could well be transferred to the Department of Commerce, and that funds for this purpose could also be transferred to the Department of Commerce. If that were done, it is my understanding that the Department of Commerce could carry on the functions of rent control with approximately 3,000 more employees than it now has. In other words, we would have to transfer about 3,000 employees from the present rolls of the OPA to the Depart-

ment of Commerce, if that permanent agency of government were to take over rent-control activities. The Department of Commerce already has 77 regularly established offices, with 852 employees. Those 77 offices could be used as a nucleus for what is needed for rent-control activities.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Is the Senator now telling the Senate that there is legislation pending whereby the rent-control agency will be transferred to the Department of Commerce?

Mr. AIKEN. Unfortunately, there is not. I shall reach that point in a few minutes, and then I shall be through.

Mr. LUCAS. It seems to me that until such legislation is pending we cannot anticipate that that will be done, so far as what we are attempting to do through this appropriation bill is concerned.

Mr. AIKEN. I was simply stating what would be necessary in the way of personnel if the activities were transferred to the Department of Commerce. The best information which I have—and this information is received through the staff of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which has been making a study of the functions and activities of a good many departments of government—is to the effect that 3,000 employees transferred to the Department of Commerce, with the organization which the Department of Commerce already maintains, could exercise as much control over residential rents as does the existing organization of the OPA.

What I wish to say is that if we are to transfer to permanent agencies of Government the functions of the OPA in regard to sugar and rice rationing and rent control, it should be done by the Congress in an orderly manner. We should not do it by going in the back door and making it impossible for the OPA to perform the functions which it is required by law to perform. For that reason I should have voted to strike out the proviso in the bill that the funds appropriated shall be used for liquidating the OPA. Very obviously that would make it impossible for the OPA to perform its duties as required by law. So it seems to me that we should continue OPA for the time being. I hope that it will use this appropriation in performing its duties as it is supposed to perform them, so long as the money lasts.

I have heard the date April 30 mentioned. It seems to me that by April 30 the Congress could make arrangements for transferring the functions of rent control, sugar control, and rice control to permanent agencies of the Government if it is determined that such controls are to be continued. If that were done, there would be a saving by reason of a reduction in the number of Government employees from 15,574, which were employed by OPA on January 1, to probably a third of that number. Probably a third of that number could carry on the duties which now rest on the OPA, if the activities were incorporated with existing agencies of Government. We

must do that sometime. It may be that this spring is the time when such duties should be transferred.

We have also obtained data in regard to the CPA and the Office of Temporary Controls. I think there are approximately 6,000 employees in those two agencies. I do not agree with those who say that the three agencies should be combined into one and continued. It seems to me that it would be best to transfer to regular departments of the Government such functions as the Congress determines should be continued. In the case of the OPA, that would mean the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. I believe that a real saving in personnel and funds could be made by so doing. Although I shall vote for the appropriation as set forth in the deficiency appropriation bill, I shall not do it with the expectation, or even the hope, that the OPA will use the money for the purpose of liquidating, but will use it for the purpose of performing its duties as required by law so long as the money lasts.

Mr. HAYDEN. I take it from the Senator's last remark that he agrees with me that this proviso should be stricken from the bill. I can understand perfectly that if we were to adopt the amendment omitting the proviso, it would be possible, with the arrangement we have set up, to carry on until a legislative committee of the Senate could determine what to do. But if that proviso were to be retained, directing that OPA must liquidate and do nothing else, it would be liquidated before it would be possible for the Congress to enact legislation saying what shall be done with rent control and what is to be done otherwise.

Mr. AIKEN. The proviso does not have the effect of law.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator were an administrative officer, and the act stated that it was the intent of the Congress that certain things should be done, would he not do them? Would he ignore the law?

Mr. AIKEN. I assure the Senator from Arizona that if I am required to vote for this proviso in order that the bill may pass, it is not my intention that the money shall be used for liquidating purposes, but for the purpose of performing the duties of the OPA so long as the money lasts.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is utterly impossible to do so.

Mr. AIKEN. In the meantime I think we should provide for transferring to other agencies of the Government such functions as are continued.

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

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Will the Senator tell me how many employees the OPA had when it was in full bloom?

Mr. AIKEN. My recollection is that the number was 45,000 or 50,000.

Mr. LANGER. And there are 15,000 now?

Mr. AIKEN. There were 15,574 on the 31st of December 1946.

Mr. LANGER. How many do they have now?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know. I think there has been a slight reduction.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so that I may give the figures?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In December 1945 OPA had 37,464 employees; in July 1946 they had 33,330; in November 1946 they had 32,368; on December 15, 1946, 15,574, and in January 1947, 14,006.

Mr. AIKEN. There has been a slight reduction. Of the 15,000 or more, approximately 6,600 were engaged in rent control. From the studies which the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has made through its staff, the conclusion has been reached that if 3,000 of those employees were transferred to the Department of Commerce, using the facilities of that Department they could perform the same functions as the 6,600 are now performing.

Mr. LANGER. That would get rid of 3,000?

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct. We would also get rid of the over-all organization.

I want to give the OPA credit for doing much good work during the war in spite of the numberless aggravating mistakes they made; but I think the time has come—it had to come sometime—when temporary Government agencies must be dispensed with and the remaining functions transferred to regular establishments of the Government.

Mr. LANGER. When does the Senator think that time should arrive?

Mr. AIKEN. I think it is here, so far as the OPA is concerned.

Mr. LANGER. What is the objection to the proviso which the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] just mentioned?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not like it. I do not believe in eliminating the effectiveness of OPA by inserting a proviso which makes it impossible to function properly during the time it has left.

Mr. LANGER. How would it prevent them from functioning properly?

Mr. AIKEN. If they had to use the money appropriated for liquidation purposes, or paying terminal leave, or whatever it is called in the OPA, they would not be able to use the same amount of money in the performance of other duties. I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] that they could do their work for less money than they are doing it for now, but I think that some other agency of Government, particularly the Department of Commerce, could do it for probably a fourth as much as the work is now costing.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, if I may answer the distinguished Senator from North Dakota—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. BRIDGES. The bill as reported by the committee proposes to give OPA approximately \$7,000,000 to pay all terminal leave obligations and approximately \$6,000,000 for liquidation expenses, or a total of approximately \$13,000,000. The bill also provides more than \$4,000,000 for administrative expense. A part of the cost of liquidation may be involved in that sum. The total sum makes possible a continuation of op-

erations until June 30, but on a very reduced scale as to personnel. In the meantime, we are in the process of liquidating the agency and paying the obligations involved.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] objected to my using the figure of speech about employees "falling over each other." They will have plenty of room to move about in the various offices with the force we are giving them, but in my judgment there will still be a sufficient number of employees to perform the duties required by law, which, as the Senator from Vermont has said, will involve simply rent control on residences, sugar rationing, and rice rationing, until Congress can determine what it wants done with those subjects in the coming year.

Mr. AIKEN. The point I was raising was that in all probability the OPA, operating as a separate entity, cannot perform the functions on so greatly reduced a scale, but if the functions of rent control were transferred to the Department of Commerce, and sugar and rice control were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, it would be possible to continue such controls at approximately 25 percent of the cost which would be entailed if OPA were retained as a separate agency.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Does that statement mean that the personnel will be reduced 75 percent?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, if the functions are transferred to other departments of government; but not if the OPA is retained as a separate agency.

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

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Under the committee's provision, even as a separate agency, OPA would be reduced by 75 percent. The only question between the Senator from Vermont and myself is that he prefers to have the functions, when the reduction is made, placed in the hands of some other agency rather than in the hands of the OPA until it is transferred.

Mr. AIKEN. I maintain that in all probability the OPA cannot perform its duties with a 75-percent reduction, but that if its duties were transferred to regular departments of the Government they could be administered.

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

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Is there any legislation or any prospect of legislation providing for what the Senator is suggesting? As matters now stand, certain bills provide for the control of sugar rationing and the rationing of other commodities?

Mr. AIKEN. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. But no action has been taken. The Senate has nothing before it to indicate what will be the recommendations of the committees. In the meantime, the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill with a proviso tying up the money for the OPA in terminal leave and liquidation activities, so

reducing the sum that the OPA cannot function, according to the testimony before the committee, beyond the 30th day of next month or about 6 weeks from now. If Congress does not do something by that time there will be no rent control and there will be no sugar rationing. It will all be over, because there will be no money to pay the personnel to carry on.

Mr. AIKEN. I agree with the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. If that be the case, I do not see why we should tie the subject up in that kind of a package, with the proviso that the OPA must use the money for liquidation and not for operation. Without this directive it would be possible to carry on until Congress can enact appropriate legislation providing that rent control shall be transferred to a certain agency and that sugar rationing shall be transferred to another agency, and directing that the remaining appropriations and personnel be transferred to such agencies so as to enable them to do that work.

We are now acting absolutely in the dark; and any Senator who votes for the proviso, votes to kill rent control on the 30th of April, because under the proviso there is no way that the intention of Congress can be carried out except by killing rent control and killing sugar rationing on that date. Let us be frank about it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Sugar rationing will be through by March 31, and we shall have a sugar rationing bill by that time. There is no reason why we should not have a rent control bill by the 30th of April. The adoption of the proviso is the way to stop the operations of this agency. If the proviso is deleted, the agency will be back for more money.

Mr. HAYDEN. Oh, no.

Mr. TAFT. It absolutely will be back for more money. If we delete this proviso, the agency will be able to come back to Congress for more money, and will do so, of course.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio is entirely mistaken about that.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Ohio that the Congress should act without delay upon rent control and sugar rationing. I do not think we can act too soon upon those two important matters; and when we act upon them, I think we should transfer enforcement of those controls to other agencies of the Government. In the meantime, I think the OPA should have adequate funds with which to perform the duties required of it under the law.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am in entire accord with the views expressed by the Senator.

Mr. AIKEN. I do not like this amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am in entire accord with the Senator's views.

Mr. President, when the Congress passes a bill relating to rent control, regardless of where the appropriation for it may be made, Congress can provide in the bill that the money shall go along with the functions. We shall not lose

anything if we proceed in that way. But if by this proviso the Congress directs that the money can be spent only for terminal leave and liquidation expenses, and if no provision is made for sufficient money to enable the agency to carry on its legitimate functions, it must quit. That is all it can do if it obeys the intent of Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho striking out in the committee amendment the proviso at the bottom of page 6.

Mr. BRIDGES obtained the floor.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President—

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire whether there is an error in the present wording of the proviso at the bottom of page 6 of the committee amendment. To explain my point, let me say it was my understanding at the committee meeting that the purpose of the proviso was to make available for liquidation expenses and terminal-leave costs all funds made available or remaining available or herein made available to the OPA.

The wording is:

*Provided*, That it is the intent of the Congress that all funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall be used to defray all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947.

Is it not the Senator's view, as it is mine, that the proper language should be:

That it is the intent of the Congress that the funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall include all expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947.

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct, and that is the way the language should read.

Mr. CORDON. At the appropriate time, I should like to offer an amendment to that effect.

Mr. BRIDGES. After the amendment of the Senator from Idaho is voted upon I think such an amendment would be in order. So far as I am concerned, I shall be delighted to accept it, because I think it clarifies the meaning.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, the language of the proviso should be perfected before the amendment of the Senator from Idaho to strike out the proviso is submitted to the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well.

Mr. CORDON. Then, Mr. President, I offer the following amendment: In the committee amendment, on page 6, in line 22, strike out the word "all" and insert in lieu thereof the word "the"; and at the end of that line strike out the word "be." In line 23, on that page, strike out the words "used to defray", and insert in lieu thereof the word "include."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The proviso as it would read with the amendment just offered will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

*Provided*, That it is the intent of the Congress that the funds heretofore and herein appropriated shall include all expenses inci-

dent to the closing and liquidation of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls by June 30, 1947.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon to the committee amendment on page 6.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish to make inquiry as to the effect of the amendment to the committee amendment. As I read it now it is, again, an expression of a pious wish which carries no legal obligation at all. According to my view of the amendment, it would provide that the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Temporary Controls may use the funds herein appropriated, in part, or to such an extent as they may determine, to cover expenses incident to the closing and liquidation of the respective agencies, but they are not required to do so.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the legal effect of the proviso has at least been stated by the chairman of the committee to be in accord with his view. My view of it is that it will at least be strongly binding upon the OPA, requiring it to follow the expressed wish of the Congress. As I view the amendment, if it be the expression of a pious wish, at least it is a pious wish exactly and correctly expressed; and as I recall the figures which were before the committee, if the agency follows that pious wish the result will be substantially as follows: The agency now has \$15,000,000 of unused funds from existing appropriations. It estimates that it will need, in round figures, \$12,700,000 to pay terminal leave and liquidation charges. That would leave \$2,000,000 available for current and future expenses, to which there is added, in round numbers, \$8,000,000, making a total of \$10,000,000, exclusive of liquidation costs and terminal-leave costs, with which the OPA can continue in operation until the 30th day of June—or \$2,000,000 a month. The OPA claims it is now spending, in round numbers, \$5,100,000 a month.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. However, it is also claimed that it will cost \$5,700,000 for the OPA to quit. I do not mean that it will cost the OPA that much to pay wages or to pay accumulated leave; but I mean after the OPA has paid them, it will cost that much money, according to the claim, for the OPA to fold up and quit. I cannot understand how, based on any standard of economy, it can cost \$5,700,000 for that agency to quit work. I believe it can quit with the expenditure of far less money, and I believe that whatever money is saved in connection with that operation will then be available to the OPA to be added to the \$2,000,000 a month, thus maintaining a reasonable operation not only to the end of April, but into May, and, if necessary, to the end of June.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I am no better qualified than is the Senator from Oregon to express an opinion as to what the cost of liquidation will be, but I know that personnel are required to cancel leases for offices, to gather up

equipment and sell it, to gather up papers and file them in the Archives, and to do all the other things that it is necessary to do, including making up pay rolls, and so forth. The estimate is \$5,000,000. The effect of the amendment, if its provisions should be carried out in good faith, would be to cut down by three-fifths the operation of rent control and of sugar rationing, for, according to the Senator's figure, the force now used in carrying forward the activities of the OPA in connection with rent control and sugar rationing and its other activities would be cut by three-fifths.

Mr. CORDON. If I may answer the question, if we prorate the available funds over 4 months, that is correct. There is no requirement, however, that they be prorated on an average basis. There may be \$4,000,000 used in March, \$3,000,000 in April, \$2,000,000 in May, and one million in June, and there would still be used the same amount of money. There is ample latitude for the Administrator to continue the job which he is now doing, that of reducing the field force and the office force. He says he can reduce it, and as he does reduce it, he needs less money.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is not possible to liquidate the Boston office and at the same time operate it. Those two things simply cannot be done at the same time. As I pointed out awhile ago, either the office has to be continued to carry on rent control in the city of Boston until the 30th of June, or it will be necessary to liquidate the office, whether it is done in April or May or some other time. It has to be done with all other offices in the United States in the same way.

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

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I have attempted to analyze the amendment which has been reported by the Committee on Appropriations, in the hope that I could go along with the committee; but it seems to me that what we are asked to do would cripple the services of the OPA insofar as any real enforcement of rent control or sugar rationing is concerned. That is especially true if the funds which they have will not enable them to carry on in an efficient way beyond April 30, as is set forth in the letter from General Fleming to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

I undertake to say that there is not any evidence before the committee or the Senate on which anyone can make a fair guess as to the number of employees it will take to carry on in an efficient manner the functions of rent control. I am inclined to believe that the agency should be supplied with sufficient personnel to enable it to carry on its work until at least the 30th of June, the date of the termination of the Office of Price Administration.

Why all this rush, Mr. President? Only 2 months or so remain before the OPA will expire, or before whatever is left of it will be transferred to some other Government agency. It is rather strange to see intelligent men rushing forward

to cut these appropriations, as is being done now, in order to kill off completely the OPA.

Today there are being considered before the Committee on Banking and Currency bills to increase the amount of rent which may be charged by landlords. I think there is merit in some of the bills which are now before the committee, but I do not think there is anyone who wants to kill rent control completely, and that is exactly what is being done in the pending appropriation bill. When the efficient enforcement of rent control is destroyed as of April 30 and there is no personnel whatever of any kind to carry on enforcement activities of that agency, we might as well say that rent control in this country is at an end.

There will remain on the statute books a law penalizing severely landlords who violate it, yet there will be no one in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, or St. Louis, or any other regional office with the personnel to do anything whatever about the enforcement of that law from April 30 to June 30. It is preposterous to have a law with criminal penalties without any machinery for enforcement. That is the truth of the matter, and there is no way of escaping it. This is the beginning, by a back door method, of destroying rent control. If that is the purpose it should not be effectuated by indirect methods.

Those who favor such a course should come forward with a bill, let the Senate debate it pro and con, and decide whether it wants to continue sugar control, whether it wants to continue rent control, or any other control that is in existence at the present time.

Such proposals are frequently made by the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate. Instead of letting the proper legislative committee propose a bill, they take it upon themselves to put some agency out of existence by denying it the proper appropriation.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MYERS. Then, am I to understand the Senator from Illinois to mean that it is his interpretation that a vote against the Taylor amendment is a vote against effective rent control as of April 1, 1947?

Mr. LUCAS. That is my own opinion about it.

Mr. MYERS. I am perfectly in accord with the Senator's opinion. That is my own opinion.

Mr. LUCAS. That is my opinion about the matter. I must reach that conclusion after I carefully analyze the letter which has been written by General Fleming, who is now in charge of the agency affected.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. I wish to invite the attention of the Senator and of the Senate to the fact that if we adopt the pending amendment General Fleming, as the responsible executive officer, will construe it to mean that he must close down rent control and close down sugar rationing

on the 30th day of April, as the only way in which he can carry out the directive. If we understand that and know what we are doing, it is all right with me.

Mr. LUCAS. I will say, with all due deference to the ruling of the Chair—and I think he is correct in it—in view of the fact that OPA has taken a continuous pounding by the Senate of the United States for failure to carry out the intent of the Congress, if I were in Philip Fleming's place I would follow out the letter of the proviso.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, is it not true that the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency is the committee which has jurisdiction over the matter of controls, rent control and the other controls?

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HILL. And that that committee, or a subcommittee has been studying the matter ever since the present Congress met, and from what we see in the newspapers, is not that committee about ready to render its decision as to what it thinks should be done?

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. Yet, without waiting for the decision of the proper committee, the committee which has studied the matter, the committee whose business it is to suggest legislation on the subject, we are asked this afternoon, in considering the pending appropriation bill, to stamp out rent and other controls.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is absolutely correct on that score, and that is what I said a moment ago with respect to rent control. That is one of the last controls that is left in the United States. If we had plenty of sugar at the present time there would be no rationing of sugar; but, so far as I know, no one wants the complete abandonment of control over rents. There are many bills before the Committee on Banking and Currency with respect to an increase in rent charges, many of which in my opinion have merit. But speaking directly to my able friend from New Hampshire, for whom I have great affection, I say that just so surely as this amendment shall be agreed to, we will find on April 30 that there will be no rent control whatever in this country. One office after another will be completely closed, or at least will have working only a skeleton force which will not be worth talking about so far as any real enforcement is concerned. Just so surely as rent control is broken down during May and June, then when an attempt is made to reestablish it, the situation will be reminiscent of what happened last year. Senators recall, no doubt, what happened last year in the case of OPA after we took off the controls and then attempted to reestablish them. It just did not work, and this will not work either.

I hope that the Senator from New Hampshire will withdraw the committee amendment, because of the ruling of the Chair, who emphatically states that this proviso means nothing, and yet I am certain the agencies responsible for its administration are bound to construe it in the manner stated by the Senator from Arizona.

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

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Has the Senator concluded?

Mr. LUCAS. I have not concluded; but I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I merely desire to keep the record straight. I do not desire to ask the Senator a question, but I should like to straighten out the record a little, if I may.

Mr. LUCAS. I would be pleased to have the record straightened out.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senate Committee on Appropriations did not voluntarily come in with this provision. How did it originate? The OPA themselves came before the Congress and in effect said, "We have violated the law; we have violated title 31 of section 665 of the United States Code." That being so, the officials are subject to the penalty of imprisonment, and drastic action may be taken. Let me say to the Senator, the departments of the Government for 15 years have been operating on a deficit basis. They do not know how to live within their appropriations, and many of them frankly do not intend to do so.

This issue was not raised by the Senate or by the Senate Committee on Appropriations; it was raised by the OPA. Why? Because they had violated the laws of the land by spending more money than the law authorized; after which they came forward with requests for deficiency appropriations.

The Senator has stated that a vote for this measure is the beginning of the end of rent control. I say that that is incorrect. A vote for it is a beginning of the end of OPA; I admit that; but not of rent control. Of course, they can carry on. Let us be fair. Let us take the Washington office. Turning to the House hearings, at page 80, whom do we find they have employed in the Washington office?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, do I have the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois had the floor. He has yielded. He may reclaim the floor if he wishes to do so.

Mr. LUCAS. I merely wondered if I had the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. I told the Senator I was not asking a question; but I should like the courtesy of being permitted to explain the position.

Mr. LUCAS. That is perfectly all right. Go right ahead.

Mr. BRIDGES. In the Washington office there are 914 employees receiving in excess of \$4,000 a year. There are but 851 employees of less than executive status. In other words, there are more executives than there are ordinary employees in the Washington office. That is a deplorable condition—there are more generals than privates.

Let us look at some of them. On page 80 of the House hearings there are listed 122 economists. We are told that the only thing that is being done is the work of rent control; the only things they are doing are rice rationing and sugar rationing. Why do they need 122 economists, if all that is being done is to regulate those three things?

Looking further down the list, we find graphic analysts, executive officers, training specialists—employees are still being

trained—commodity standards specialists; historians. There is almost an entire group of historians working in the Washington office at the present time. There are employees of all kinds—personnel officers, archivists—I do not know what they are, but there are quite a number of them on the pay roll, all in big executive jobs, all receiving more than \$4,000 a year. In the Washington office I repeat, there are more executives than there are ordinary personnel. That holds true throughout OPA.

Let no one tell me that it is impossible to cut down the personnel of OPA and still have it operate in an efficient manner, performing the job that has been given it to do, which is to perform only those three functions until June 30.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I shall not detain the Senate much longer. If it is desired to cut off OPA at the roots, at this particular time, I can stand it. I shall be able to get along. But I believe that the country would be better satisfied if we liquidated OPA in an orderly and systematic fashion. That is all I am advocating.

I make the prophecy that if this amendment is adopted, OPA will for all intents and purposes be completely out of business on April 30. We will experience a total break-down in the rent controls throughout the country.

Mr. President, I respectfully submit that this is not the way to eliminate rent and sugar controls. Once the enforcement agency is put out of business, it will never again function. I suspect that is exactly what is wanted by some Senators, but that is not the way that I would do it. That is especially true, in view of what the Committee on Banking and Currency is doing now with respect to the bills which have been introduced, seeking to raise rents by a percentage, but not abolishing rent control altogether.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now recurs on the motion of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], to strike out the proviso at the bottom of page 6, as amended.

Mr. HAYDEN. Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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

Aiken	Donnell	Jenner
Baldwin	Dworsak	Johnson, Colo.
Ball	Ecton	Johnston, S. C.
Barkley	Ellender	Kem
Brewster	Ferguson	Kilgore
Bricker	Flanders	Knowland
Bridges	Fulbright	Langer
Brooks	George	Lodge
Buck	Green	Lucas
Bushfield	Gurney	McCarran
Butler	Hatch	McCarthy
Byrd	Hawkes	McClellan
Cain	Hayden	McFarland
Capehart	Hickenlooper	McGrath
Capper	Hill	McKellar
Chavez	Hoey	McMahon
Cooper	Holland	Magnuson
Cordon	Ives	Malone

Martin	Pepper	Thye
Maybank	Revercomb	Tobey
Millikin	Robertson, Va.	Unstead
Moore	Russell	Vandenberg
Morse	Saltonstall	Wagner
Murray	Sparkman	Wherry
Myers	Stewart	White
O'Conor	Taft	Wiley
O'Daniel	Taylor	Williams
O'Mahoney	Thomas, Okla.	Wilson
Overton	Thomas, Utah	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] to strike out the proviso at the bottom of page 6, as amended. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to state for the information of Senators who have just come into the Senate Chamber the effect of the adoption of the proviso. According to the testimony before our committee and according to the letter written by General Fleming, he will carry out the intent of Congress, but in order to do so he will pay out some \$7,000,000 in terminal leave and liquidation will cost about \$5,000,000, which means that sugar rationing and rent control will come to an end on the 30th day of April. If Senators want to cut off sugar rationing and rent control on the 30th of April, they should vote "nay" on the pending question. If Senators want to have sugar rationing and rent control carried on in a reasonable way until Congress can act, then they should vote to strike out the proviso.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I merely wish to point out that so far as sugar rationing is concerned, it ends on the 31st of March, anyway, and we have to pass a sugar bill before the 31st of March if we wish to have the sugar rationing continued, because the Second War Powers Act has expired.

So far as rent control is concerned, there is no reason whatever why we should not decide what our policy with respect to rent control shall be before the 30th of April.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Ohio does not disagree with me, however, that the administrative authority, for whom we are making this appropriation, serves notice on the Congress now that in good conscience we should know what he intends to do in the carrying out of this proviso, which is to bring these two controls to an end on the 30th of April.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, during the years I was a member of the Appropriations Committee, I often heard some of the executives of Government agencies state that they could not do this or could not do that unless they were granted a certain amount of money. I am sure they were often very sincere in such statements. Yet it is remarkable what can be done when the old American spirit of improvisation is invoked. So I do not think we can accept didactic statements on either side of this question exactly as they are written.

I was a little late in coming into the Senate Chamber because I had some other business to attend to. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire one or two questions to clarify the subject in my mind. As I understand,

\$9,000,000 was asked for, but was not allowed by the House. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. When OPA came before the House they said they had approximately \$9,000,000, and then they asked for a sum of \$5,290,000 in a new appropriation. What the House did was to deny them the appropriation and make a rescission, that is, the House provided that they should pay back into the Treasury \$9,000,000, which in effect would have closed their doors on February 28.

Mr. LODGE. The point on which I am trying to get enlightenment is this: On page 2 of the report the statement is made, and I do not see that it is challenged anywhere, that an appropriation of approximately \$8,000,000 is to be made to permit the OPA to carry on until June 30, 1947, and to provide for the liquidation activities and the payment of all terminal leaves. That indicates to me that the activities could be continued until June 30, 1947. Is that correct?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

Mr. LODGE. Then it is evident that the contention that OPA could continue only until April 30, 1947, is simply a mere matter of opinion?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] to strike out the proviso as amended.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Is it not a fact that the lines proposed to be eliminated are now in the bill? Therefore the question is whether those lines shall remain in the bill. Senators who favor the retention of the lines, which mean the proviso, should vote "yea," and those opposed to the retention of the lines should vote "nay."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is not the Chair's understanding of the situation. The Senator from Idaho has offered an amendment striking out the proviso. Therefore the question is submitted in this form. Those who wish to strike out the proviso will vote "yea". Those who wish to retain the proviso will vote "nay."

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President—

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Mr. AIKEN voted "yea" when his name was called.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, in view of the Chair's ruling that the proviso as it now stands merely expresses a pious wish, it seems to me to be passing strange that the Congress should undertake to enact legislation that really has no meaning and will be confusing to everyone, including the agency at which it is aimed. If we are going to indulge in that kind of practice perhaps we had better install on the floor of the Senate in front of the desk, a wishing well, where we can throw such legislation.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BREWSTER. I understood the call of the roll had been begun, and that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] had voted "yea" when his name was called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho addressed the Chair before the vote started. In the opinion of the Chair the Senator from Idaho is entitled to proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I mean to say that if—

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. AIKEN. Does my vote stand?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's vote does not stand. If the Senator responded, the vote does not stand. The roll call will start from the beginning when it is called.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Idaho may proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, I am a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. As has been previously pointed out, we have been considering the subject of rent control for a number of weeks and have done much work on it. If now we are to kill rent control by inaction, it will make all the work which we have been doing in the committee a complete loss, and will make a farce of the whole operation.

As I understand, the Reorganization Act is specifically against the idea of legislating on appropriation bills. It was most gratifying to me a moment ago to hear the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] try to get out from under the responsibility for killing OPA last summer by stating that the President killed OPA.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I am happy to yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I asked the question, if it was not true that the President killed OPA. I am not trying to get out from under anything.

Mr. TAYLOR. I did not so understand the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. I asked the question, Did not the President kill OPA? Let the Senator answer the question.

Mr. TAYLOR. I did not so understand the Senator.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. TOBEY. Who killed Cock Robin?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, this is the first time I ever heard the Senator from Nebraska when he was willing to share honors with the President of the United States on the question of who killed OPA. I distinctly remember the Senator from Nebraska and the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] almost coming to blows on the other side of the aisle over who should have the greatest honor in killing OPA.

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

Mr. TAYLOR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] wanted the honor.

Mr. TAYLOR. He wanted to participate, but he did not take part in the

argument between the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Ohio. That was one of the most heated arguments I have ever heard on the floor of the Senate. The argument was over the question who had been most influential in scuttling OPA. Both Senators wanted the honor. The time seems to have come when they are not so anxious to have the honor, and they are willing to take President Truman in and share the honor with him. The chickens are coming home to roost. Prices are going out through the roof of the hen house, and it is time to take to the tall timber, hide out in the tules, and try to become pygmies in the pigweeds to confuse the issue further.

Let us not allow the same thing to happen again. OPA was killed with amendments last summer. Of course, we tried to revive it, but it simply would not work. Sure enough, the President had to inter the corpse, but let us not have the same thing happen again. Let us make it clear that on this amendment a vote to retain the proviso as it is is a vote to kill OPA as of April 30, according to General Fleming.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], to strike out the proviso beginning in line 21, on page 6, as amended. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is necessarily absent and is paired with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER].

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is necessarily absent on State business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is en route to Waco, Tex., to be present on the occasion of the awarding of an honorary degree to President Truman by Baylor University on Thursday, March 6. The Senator from Texas is an alumnus of Baylor University.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

If present and voting, the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 29, nays 58, as follows:

YEAS—29

Aiken	Holland	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Kilgore	Pepper
Chavez	Lucas	Robertson, Va.
Ellender	McFarland	Russell
Fulbright	McGrath	Sparkman
Green	McMahon	Stewart
Hatch	Magnuson	Taylor
Hayden	Murray	Thomas, Utah
Hill	Myers	Umstead
Hoey	O'Conor	

## NAYS—58

Baldwin	George	Moore
Ball	Gurney	Morse
Brewster	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Overton
Bridges	Ives	Revercomb
Brooks	Jenner	Saitontall
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Bushfield	Johnston, S. C.	Thomas, Okla.
Butler	Kem	Thye
Byrd	Knowland	Tobey
Cain	Langer	Vandenberg
Capehart	Lodge	Watkins
Capper	McCarran	Wherry
Cooper	McCarthy	White
Cordon	McClellan	Wiley
Donnell	McKellar	Williams
Dworschak	Malone	Wilson
Ecton	Martin	Young
Ferguson	Maybank	
Flanders	Millikin	

## NOT VOTING—8

Connally	Reed	Tydings
Downey	Robertson, Wyo.	Wagner
Eastland	Smith	

So Mr. TAYLOR's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Idaho wish to offer his other amendment now?

Mr. TAYLOR. No. As I understand, the other amendment should be offered at a later time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator wishes to change the amount in this section he should offer his amendment now.

Mr. TAYLOR. No, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 6, beginning in line 21, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

## AMERICAN AIR POWER

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on several occasions in the past I have drawn the attention of the Senate to conditions existing with reference to American air power abroad. An article entitled "Will Russia Rule the Air?" by W. B. Courtney, appearing in Collier's magazine of January 25, 1947, is most interesting and should be brought to the attention of the Congress. The subtitle, reading as follows, is especially interesting:

Who dominates the ocean of the air will control the world tomorrow. The race is on. It's conceivable that we could lose it—other nations are already leaving us behind. Here are startling facts—a survey of supreme importance to the future of every American.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be included in the RECORD, in connection with my remarks.

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

## WILL RUSSIA RULE THE AIR?

(By W. B. Courtney)

(Who dominates the ocean of the air will control the world tomorrow. The race is on. It's conceivable that we could lose it—other nations are already leaving us behind. Here are startling facts—a survey of supreme importance to the future of every American.)

One hundred and seventy-two years ago came April 18, on a night when danger threatened, a patriot hung two lanterns in the tower of the Old North Church in Boston.

Every American child early learns the story. The lanterns were a prearranged signal for which Paul Revere watched from the opposite shore—"Ready to ride and spread the alarm. One, if by land, and two, if by sea."

Their faint gleams across the dark Charles River, summoning the country folk to as-

semble, united against a common peril, have never gone out. The light they made in that New England spring midnight has lived as a spiritually illuminated call for Americans, old and new, of whatever race or faith, to unite.

The time has come to hang a third lantern aloft.

For the Old North Church, substitute the Capitol in Washington. For the patriot of 1775, substitute the Eightieth Congress of the United States. And to the two lanterns add the third for "if by air."

We've got to get together again.

In the air, a grave hazard is clouding over the United States today.

The danger is not, primarily, one of war.

There is a justification for a hope—if not yet for a firm belief—that war may have gone for good. But the possibility of war, and its unsure fortunes, must still be reckoned an unpredictable part of the future of any nation.

The danger, for the time being, lurks in peace. All thinking men know that peace must bear inherent risks and problems no less complex than those of war. The United States can lessen those risks. Little needs to be done; just a resolute uniting—akin to Concord and Lexington. The means are in our hands. We invented and developed them.

Unfortunately, they are not in our hands alone. During the war we shared our means with friends who, becoming our rivals in peace, have turned them against us. In an economic and political sense their widespread custody now stiffens the talk of foreign statesmen and the confidence of foreign militarists. The greatest stalling in diplomatic history is now taking place. It has this reason behind it:

Our third lantern is to signal not the imminent approach of a foe by stealth in the night but the first lap of a race. It is a great world race, paced by historic precedents. It is no less an actual race because it has not yet reached full public knowledge and debate. It is supremely necessary, then, for Americans to recognize the race.

This race is for command of another ocean, upon the shore of which mankind now chafes; the ocean of the air—the ocean with the coast line that stands on edge. Its conquest requires vision, but is no longer visionary. The beach has been consolidated. Brain, courage, and soul brought man to it. Now he is preparing to shove off.

The stake is prodigious.

Victory in the race will gain for the winner moral, economic, and political world leadership.

The race can be won without another war. The United States had the best chance of winning it. But the United States is no longer running in first place. Only three nations have the requisite might, size, and resources to compete at all—Great Britain, Russia, and the United States.

The recent war did not cause the three-way race, although the last bomb dropped on the Axis was its starting gun. What the war did was lend urgency to fantastic advances of science which, becoming available for use or misuse by governments, made such a race inevitable. For shadows, rising out of long past centuries, had written an old lesson in new skies. It is that a basic new world pattern begins to unfold in men's affairs with each advent of a truly revolutionary basic new power.

The new power is air power—suddenly full grown by the infusion of atomic power. Not air power in its partial military sense, but in its complete sense of airfaring; in the sense of the relationship that sea power bore to the importance of seafaring nations.

Before the dawn of history, man guided his boats along coastal outlines; or, at the most venturesome, to visible islands. He was afraid to leave the familiar sight of land.

About 2000 B. C., from the land of Canaan on the eastern Mediterranean, the Phoenicians took the most imaginative and daring step of ancient times, and pushed out straight across the markless waters.

## ADVENT OF INTERNATIONALISM

A new power was born—sea power. A new character was made available for nations—seafaring. A new relationship between ocean-separated countries was created—the first genuine internationalism.

The seafaring Phoenicians ruled Mediterranean commerce, and even traded as far away as the East Indies and the Baltic. Greece, Rome, Turkey, and the Italian city states were helped by sea power in their flourishing years; and the seafaring Hanseatic League spread prosperity through north Europe. By the sixteenth century the race for leadership in the design then fully spread out by the seafaring age of discovery was intense. England finally won command of the ocean of water that had fixed the pattern; and held it against Holland, Denmark, France, and Germany.

England's dominion for 300 years over palm and pine in world affairs, her famous balance of power policy, were rooted in command of the ocean.

The parallels are inescapably plain.

The winner of air-ocean command will be the Britannia of future years; but immensely more potent on this shrunken globe. The lesser airfaring nations will subsist by her grace.

## POLITICAL SWING AS SHOWN BY GALLUP POLL

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, earlier today the senior Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HATCH) had something to say in regard to the failure of some persons to appreciate the work the President of the United States is doing today. I think the people as a whole appreciate what he is doing. In that connection let me say that I hold in my hand the Gallup poll which was published today in the Washington Post. It reads as follows:

THE GALLUP POLL—DEMOCRATS IN SHARP RALLY; NOW POLL 51 PERCENT IN SURVEY—PARTY STATUS GAINS 6 PERCENTAGE POINTS SINCE RECENT LOW

(By George Gallup, director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

PRINCETON, N. J., March 4.—Republican leaders who have been viewing the 1948 Presidential election picture with rose-colored glasses had better take them off.

For the swing of voters' sentiment in recent weeks has been back toward the Democratic Party—sharply.

In fact, if a Presidential election were being held today, 51 percent—a majority—say they would prefer to cast their votes for the Democratic Party, 49 percent for the Republican Party.

This means that the Democratic Party has regained in Presidential party support 6 percentage points from its post-Roosevelt low right after the November elections.

A lot will of course depend on the candidates, both the Republican and the Democratic, and the question of candidates was not a part of today's survey.

## HAS SLIGHT MAJORITY

The facts in today's story are based on a question dealing with party preferences in a Presidential election today—aside from who the candidates may be.

Research experience during the past 11 years indicates that polls of this kind provide the best index of party strength throughout the Nation.

Democratic Party strength sagged to its lowest point in a poll by the institute right after the November elections. At that time,

45 percent said they would prefer a Democrat in a Presidential election then.

From that point on, Democratic Party strength has been climbing.

These facts are shown in the following table giving replies in periodic surveys on the question:

"If a Presidential election were being held today, which party would you vote for—the Democratic or the Republican?"

*Major party vote*

	Democratic	Republican
	Percent	Percent
1944 election	54	46
August 1945	58	42
February 1946	55	45
May	52½	47½
July	49	51
September	50	50
October	47	53
November (postelection)	45	55
December	47	53
January 1947	50	50
Today	51	49

Certainly one of the contributing factors (but not necessarily the primary one) in the Democratic recovery as shown above is the rising popularity of President Truman, who was found at an all-time low in popularity before the November elections.

From a low in October of 32 percent approving the way Mr. Truman was handling his job, the President's rating soared 16 percentage points—to 48 percent. This rise was reported by the institute in early February.

Whether the movement toward the Democratic Party will continue is a question which only the future can answer.

Meanwhile, the Democrats find themselves in a vastly different position today from what they were a few short months ago, when some observers were handing the Presidency to anyone the Republicans might choose to put up.

Readers should be reminded that it is not popular votes but electoral votes which elect Presidents. Because of the peculiar situation which exists in the South, where the overwhelming majority of popular votes go to the Democratic candidate, the Democrats normally need slightly more than 50 percent of the popular vote for the Nation as a whole in order to win enough electoral votes to elect their man.

Mr. President, if my memory serves me correctly, a former Gallup poll was quoted by the Republicans last year, just before the election, almost as if it were the Bible.

In the Gallup poll which I have just read to the Senate, I notice that Mr. Truman's rating has risen 16 percentage points. I think it would be well to call the attention of the Nation to what the people are thinking about the President. I wish it were possible to print in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the picture which appears at the top of the article I have read, for it is most informative. However, I understand it is not possible to have illustrations printed in the RECORD. That is unfortunate, for I believe the picture would convey an excellent idea of the swing in the sentiment of the people throughout the Nation.

Immediately after the election I predicted that the Senators across the aisle would handle matters in such a way that when they got through labor would not be satisfied, capital would not be satisfied, and nobody would be satisfied. I think that prediction has about come true. If we give them a few more months, we shall not have to even make

any speeches when the campaign begins in 1948.

**NOMINATION OF DAVID E. LILIENTHAL**

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I desire to read a letter which is of interest in connection with the matter of the confirmation of the nomination of David E. Lilienthal. The letter turned up during the hearings before the Senate section of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. The letter is from the Commerce Clearing House, Inc., of Chicago. It was filed in the record of the hearings before that committee the other day by Mr. Lilienthal himself, according to my information, and it was done in an effort to explain why Mr. Lilienthal, in violation of the plain provisions of Wisconsin law, was receiving compensation from two sources at the same time. In other words, he had a position on the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, under the State of Wisconsin, and at the same time he continued to represent the Commerce Clearing House, of Chicago, a client of his.

The letter is dated February 5, 1931. I call attention to that date because it is exactly 7 days before Mr. Lilienthal was employed by the State of Wisconsin to serve the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, then called the Wisconsin Railroad Commission. The letter reads as follows:

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE, INC.,  
Chicago, February 5, 1931.

DEAR MR. LILIENTHAL: Following your report to me yesterday that you would like to accept the position of member of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, provided your appointment is confirmed, I am glad to inform you that we should be willing to give you a leave of absence for a year, with an option to renew the absence the second year.

It is understood that you will render no personal services for us during this period and will receive no compensation from us. The editorial work heretofore performed by you and carried on in your office by assistants under your direction is to be continued by them during your absence, pursuant to this arrangement.

Your present weekly check from us of \$385 will be reduced initially to \$240 per week. This check will be drawn directly to you to avoid unnecessary bookkeeping and is to reimburse you for liabilities (such as rent, salaries, etc.) heretofore assumed by you primarily to carry on our work. In addition to such reimbursement, these weekly checks drawn to you during your absence will include a margin above reimbursement as part payment for your past services, particularly in the training of assistants to carry on this editorial work. We estimate this sum to be \$2,000 per year, although it may be less. Your right to the reimbursement of payments above provided for is not, and will not, be in any way affected by the extent to which we market the service.

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE, INC.,  
WM. KIMMEL, President.

Accepted:

DAVID E. LILIENTHAL.

Mr. President, that concludes the letter. I read it in order to emphasize the fact that the young lady, whose name I do not recall now, but who testified at the hearings a few days ago and said she was Mr. Lilienthal's secretary at that time, stated that she and two other clerks worked in the office for Mr. Lilienthal before he was employed by the Wis-

consin Railroad Commission and for 18 or 19 months thereafter, and that for that service to Mr. Lilienthal they were paid. Her salary, as I recall, was \$28 a week, the second clerk received \$24 a week, and the third about \$17.50 a week, very small salaries.

I read this letter in corroboration of her testimony to the effect that for a year and a half, in violation of law, Mr. Lilienthal continued to draw compensation from the Commerce Clearing House, his client, during the period following his appointment on the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin.

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

Mr. STEWART. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not know whether the Senator has been closely following the hearings before the Senate section of the Atomic Energy Committee, but the evidence presented before that committee indicates quite clearly, I believe, that there was no effort to hide the fact that Mr. Lilienthal had such arrangements with the Commerce Clearing House. To the contrary, there is a telegram in the RECORD from the then Governor of Wisconsin, Phil La Follette, saying that a full disclosure had been made of these arrangements, and that they were well known. The testimony before the committee indicates that there was no attempt to hide the arrangement to which the Senator has referred, and the letter itself was offered as evidence before the committee by Mr. Lilienthal.

Mr. STEWART. I had understood the situation to be exactly as related by the Senator from California, but certainly he does not take the position that Governor La Follette had a right to give Mr. Lilienthal permission to violate the law.

Mr. KNOWLAND. No, and of course that would be a matter of interpretation. I do not think Mr. Lilienthal maintains, nor do I think the evidence supports the contention, that Governor La Follette gave any permission to violate the law of Wisconsin. To the contrary, the other interpretation which might be placed upon it is that there was no violation of the law of Wisconsin.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator read the law of Wisconsin that was placed in the RECORD, did he not?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. STEWART. It provided that no man should serve on the Railroad Commission who was employed in any other occupation.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I did not intend to get into a full-time debate on this subject at this time, except that I wanted to keep the record straight regarding the testimony before the committee.

Mr. STEWART. The Senator said it was a matter of interpretation, and I was proceeding to interpret it. When the law says no man can follow any other occupation, that covers every sort of situation that can be named. It means not only another position of public trust but any other employment. The purpose is manifold. But we will not take time to discuss it now. I read this letter to

emphasize the fact that Mr. Lilienthal served two masters, that he was otherwise employed at the same time he was employed by the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, that he was also accepting remuneration or fees by reason of being employed by a private concern, and that that was in violation of the absolutely plain wording of the Wisconsin law.

Mr. President, I should like to read an editorial which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald today, entitled "These Days," by George E. Sokolsky. He says:

Whatever may be Senator McKELLAR's faults, he never sought patronage from TVA. Whatever may be the cause of his opposition to David Lilienthal, it has never been due to the fact that Lilienthal refused McKELLAR patronage.

Yet the lie has been spread, repeated, reiterated, retailed, and retold that McKELLAR is a patronage hunter and that Lilienthal is an angel-pure reformer who gives no patronage to Senators. Let's have a look at the record:

On February 19, 1945, before a senatorial committee, David Lilienthal testified:

"Mr. LILIENTHAL. I am convinced no one can point to any instance in which the TVA employees or anyone connected with TVA has participated in politics.

"Senator McKELLAR. I am equally confident that I have never attempted to introduce any political matter into the TVA from the very beginning to the present time."

On June 20, 1946, the following colloquy took place (the chairman is Senator McKELLAR):

"The CHAIRMAN. In 1945 you were present before the committee and I asked you a question and I want to ask that question again, now.

"Did I ever recommend any human being to you or to your authority, so far as you know, to hold any office in your organization or any position in your organization?"

Speaking of TVA:

"Mr. LILIENTHAL. Senator, so far as I can recall, and I think I would recall, you have never urged the appointment of any individual.

"The CHAIRMAN. I am sure that is correct, and I want to thank you for that statement.

"Mr. LILIENTHAL. If there are any exceptions I believe they would be purely formal recommendations."

The editorial continues and states that the committee had to investigate this proposition of patronage-seeking by Senator McKELLAR:

It has held hearings at which some lauded Lilienthal to the pearly gates of heaven beyond the just deserts of any human being, while others condemned him as a traitor in sheep's wool.

His friends assumed that anyone who praised him is a candidate for celestial honors, while those who opposed him are in a deep conspiracy to rob the United States of a great mind, a noble personality, a paragon of perfection.

Recital of hyperbole is not investigation.

The editorial then suggests that the committee should undertake an investigation of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was adverted to before it. I know nothing about it. I was not present. The editorial continues:

In the early days of the New Deal, such congressional committees as those headed by Senator Hugo Black or Senator Robert La Follette were not so squeamish about the

feelings of persons alive or dead. They investigated with a deep and barbed probe.

These current Republicans are either too lazy, too incompetent, or too gentlemanly. The fact is that they are investigating nothing.

It is important that the voters who elected these Republicans to office know that the Republican Senators, particularly some of the freshmen, are not functioning as a political party, but are individually submitting to pressures by so-called liberal groups which kept them out of office for 14 years and are splitting them into splinters with the object of achieving their defeat in 1948.

Mr. President, I ask that the remainder of the editorial be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

The honeymoon for freshmen Senators is over. Some freshmen Senators, who are so wet behind the ears that they cannot read a bill without instruction, refuse to accept the advice, counsel, and direction of their elders, because they figure that they will shop around for support that will give them advantage in the New York City headlines and in the weeklies published in New York for national consumption.

In the Lilienthal matter, some of these boys are the carriers of the lie about McKELLAR's patronage, and they will have to keep far away from patronage themselves hereafter lest the adage concerning those who live in glass houses be applied to them.

#### URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1968) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices," on page 7, after line 1, to insert:

#### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

##### BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Employees' compensation fund: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1947, for "Employees' compensation fund", \$3,474,000, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of Public Law No. 650, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, and the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1916, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration," on page 7, line 14, before the word "Provided," to strike out "\$135,000,000" and insert "\$165,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Reductions in Appropriations and Authorizations—Executive Office of the President," on page 9, line 9, after the word "affairs," to strike out the words "placed in liquidation" and insert "shall be entirely liquidated."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 10, to strike out:

Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration functions, Office of Temporary Controls, 1947, \$9,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 13, to strike out:

Salaries and expenses, Office of War Mobilization functions, Office of Temporary Controls, 1947, \$60,000.

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

Salaries and expenses, Economic Stabilization, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion functions, Office of Temporary Controls, 1947, \$44,000.

Salaries and expenses, guaranteed annual wage plans, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion functions, Office of Temporary Controls, 1946-1947, \$16,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Independent Offices," on page 11, after line 11, to strike out:

Military and naval compensation, Veterans' Administration, \$16,693.29.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency," on page 14, line 5, after "(national defense)," to strike out "\$1,897,030" and insert "\$2,101,972."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 7, after "(national defense)", to strike out "\$278,158" and insert "\$282,481."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Treasury Department," on page 20, line 24, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,280,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, line 1, after "Procurement Division", to strike out "\$1,483,480.02" and insert "\$1,323,480.02."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. Are there any further amendments to be offered to the bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on page 9, line 7, I move to strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,200,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. The purpose of the amendment is to restore a budget estimate, and I shall take the time to make a statement to the Senate. Perhaps the shortest way of explaining the amendment is by reading from the letter written by General Fleming, who has charge of these matters, as to what the effect of the legislation would be.

In brief, it means that the activity now carried on by the Civilian Production Administration allocating materials to veterans' housing will come to an end at the end of this month. There will not be sufficient money to carry it along any further. This is what the general says:

The most important activity of CPA, the activity requiring the bulk of the personnel, is the assistance rendered the veterans' emergency housing program. In the hearings before the committee it was pointed out

that the OTC carries out the following functions in connection with the housing program:

1. Administering the construction limitation order which prevents the use of critical building materials in nonhousing projects that are not essential and can be deferred.

2. Increasing the production of critical building materials through channeling raw materials and equipment to the producers of these scarce items.

3. Obtaining compliance with the regulations required to carry out the housing program.

4. Auditing production records of manufacturers who have been receiving premium payments for increased production under the premium payment plan of the Housing Expediter.

It is obvious that the veterans' emergency housing program cannot continue without these supporting activities.

These functions that CPA has been carrying on require a large staff for the balance of this fiscal year but a very much smaller staff thereafter. The CPA does not receive any reimbursement from the Housing Expediter for performing these functions. Consequently, the reduction in funds from the \$1,200,000 rescission, which the President proposed to the Congress, to \$2,400,000 voted by the House of Representatives and carried in this report, coupled with the mandatory liquidation requirement, would necessitate a cessation of this activity in support of the housing program completely on March 31 by CPA.

\* \* \* \* \*

This expressed intent cannot in fact be carried out. The funds that will remain available for CPA functions of OTC if the bill is passed in its present form will be so restricted that it will be necessary to send dismissal notices immediately to all CPA employees engaged in the administration of nonhousing limitation order and the other related housing activities. Accordingly, it is urgent that the mandatory liquidation proviso be removed from the bill and the rescission amount be reduced from \$2,400,000 to \$1,200,000.

That is the situation. If Senators wish to provide that there shall be no further control of material used in veterans' housing, they should vote against my amendment; because otherwise the Administration will immediately give dismissal notices to all engaged in it, and that activity will cease at the end of this month.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. In other words, as I understand, if the bill now before the Senate is passed without the Senator's amendment, all the Government's efforts and activities to help promote further veterans' housing will be ended. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. A key activity of the Government is allocating material to veterans' housing. If there is no allocation of materials, and no authority to do that, and no one does it, the materials will go into other types of construction, and not into veterans' housing.

Mr. HILL. The average veteran is very much limited in what he can pay for a house. As I recall the figures, the average veteran cannot afford to pay more than \$4,300 or \$4,500 for a house. If we do not adopt the Senator's amendment, then there will be no allocation of materials to the veteran and the materials will, of course, go to industrial and

commercial construction, so that the industrialists, the men who want to build houses or build for commercial purposes, will buy up all the materials and there will be none for the veterans. Is not that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is undoubtedly true, because the necessity for this order has been demonstrated over and over again by the number of attempts which have been made to violate it, and the necessity of prosecuting persons who are anxious to get the materials for commercial purposes.

Mr. HILL. Surely the veteran cannot compete with a person who wants to build for commercial purposes, or with an industry that wants to build for industrial purposes. Is not that true?

Mr. HAYDEN. There can be no doubt about that.

Mr. HILL. And there will be no materials for the veterans. Is not that a fact?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. So this would be the death knell to veterans' housing.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, does the Senator have at hand information as to the number of CPA personnel engaged in the allocation of materials for veterans' housing?

Mr. HAYDEN. I do not happen to have it at hand at the moment, but I know it is the larger part of their activities.

Mr. CORDON. May I make one further observation?

Mr. HAYDEN. Certainly.

Mr. CORDON. I am very much in sympathy with the Senator's views. I find myself in this instance not in accord with some of my own colleagues; which I regret.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator asked me about the number. Mr. Houston, who handled this matter, states, on page 42 of the Senate hearings, as follows:

Because our largest activity is in connection with the housing program. Our field offices are devoted almost exclusively to the veterans' housing program. If we are forced to reduce our employment to some 700 people—

That is all that will be left—

we could not handle this construction limitation order. With this severe cut in the number of people, we could not retain the offices we have in the field, and would not be able to handle the number of applications which come in, and the number of compliance cases which we have coming in.

It does not say how many are engaged in it, but they will all be gone except 700.

Mr. CORDON. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Is the Senator in agreement with me in my understanding of the legal effect of what was done by committee? As I understand, the President's budget recommended that there be a rescission of \$1,200,000 of funds heretofore appropriated for CPA. The House doubled that amount and made the rescission \$2,400,000. At the same time, in addition to taking away the extra \$1,200,000 from the appropriated funds, it also added the proviso that the CPA be discontinued, and its affairs placed in liquidation not later than June

30, 1947. I ask the Senator to give me his views on the matter. As I understand, the proviso adopted by the House simply requires a discontinuance of CPA on the last day of June, and the commencement of the liquidation of the office at that time. The Senate Appropriations Committee amended the language of the House bill by providing that the CPA shall be discontinued and its affairs entirely liquidated not later than June 30, 1947.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct; so that the amount of money that remains available must be used to a large extent for liquidation. That being true, that is the reason why General Fleming states that he will have to proceed to liquidate immediately, and he will wind up the agency by the end of this month. There will be no more after that date.

Mr. CORDON. Then if the Senator's motion prevails and the rescission figure is reduced from \$2,400,000 to \$1,200,000, it would mean, if I understand correctly—and again I ask for the Senator's judgment—that while the rescission recommended by the President would be adopted, there would still be an obligation on CPA within the limits so set, not only to function, but also completely to conclude its operations, pay its terminal leave amounting to some \$1,400,000, and completely liquidate by June 30.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is why I had intended, if the amendment I am now offering were adopted, to move to strike out the proviso. Otherwise, the amount of money contained in the budget estimate contemplated for carrying on the work until June 30, with liquidation after that date, would no longer avail.

Mr. CORDON. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. CORDON. I desire to observe that I am willing to go along with the Senator on either of the two roads, but not on both. I am ready to go along with him on the reduction from \$2,400,000 to \$1,200,000 and require complete liquidation by June 30, or retain the amount of \$2,400,000 and delete the requirement for complete liquidation by that date.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have made the first motion. Let us see what happens to that.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, has the Senator from Arizona completed his statement?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Before the Senate votes on the question let me say that both the House and the Senate committees listened to the evidence in this case. It is not the intention of the Senate Appropriations Committee, or of the House committee, so far as I know, to interfere in any way with the duties imposed on CPA respecting veterans' housing except to the extent of saying that these agencies must be wound up at some time. We have given them a reasonable amount of money. The present activity is not provided for in the law. It comes about as the result of a directive by the Housing Expediter in which he transferred the duty to CPA. Then the President transferred CPA to the Office of Temporary Controls. So it was done by directive in the one case by the Housing Expediter

and in the second case by the President. In case the agency now in charge of the work does not have sufficient money to do so, and it is necessary to continue the work afterward in the interest of an equitable administration of the rules and regulations as to veterans' housing, all that would happen would be that the Housing Expediter himself would perform the duties he is now delegating to a temporary agency. What I am seeking is a method of allowing the temporary agencies to carry on so far as they can and when they are dissolved, if it is necessary to carry on further, then to have the Housing Expediter take over the duties which he has delegated by directive to an agency.

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. Does the Senator deem it to be good business to delegate the authority in the first place? Was not such delegation a saving of public money? Was not the agency to which the delegation was made a proper agency to undertake the work? Was it not better for the Housing Administrator to do it in that way than to attempt to set up his own organization?

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say to the Senator from Arizona that the Civilian Production Administration set up the organization. One or the other agency had to do the work. I think it should have been done originally by the Housing Expediter himself. But it has been done by the CPA. We have no quarrel with what has been done to date, except that we believe that these temporary agencies must have some termination date, and that if it is necessary to continue any of the duties, there is no reason why the Housing Expediter, who is in that business, should not take over and carry on the duties and protect the veterans' housing.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will further yield to me, I may say that it seemed to me at the time when the Housing Expediter appeared before our committee, that he was seeking to save money for the Treasury by using the existing organization, rather than to recruit an entirely new force, inexperienced and incapable of immediate action, whereas the use of the existing force was a matter of economy so far as the Government was concerned. I cannot see how a new organization can be set up and act as efficiently as an existing organization can. Does the Senator agree with me that the effect of the cut in the amount—or the increase in the rescission and the adoption of the proviso—will be that the agency will liquidate this month?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; I would not say that the agency will liquidate this month, but I should say that it will have to carry on. The Senator said, as I recall, that the agency would carry on with 700 employees. Was that his statement?

Mr. HAYDEN. The agency said that it would reduce the number of its employees to 700.

Mr. BRIDGES. As I understand, CPA now has 2,900 employees, of whom about 2,000 are working on this particular subject.

Mr. HAYDEN. CPA has 700 left in its entire organization.

Mr. BRIDGES. And there would be a substantial reduction in the number of employees working on this matter. But I still think the agency could carry on. If not, then they should carry on as long as they could do so effectively, and then the work would merely be transferred back to the organization which directed CPA to take it over in the first place.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] in line 7, page 9, to strike out "\$2,400,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,200,000."

The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Are there any further amendments to be offered?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on page 8, under the heading "Treasury Department," in line 7, appears the figure "\$3,000,000." I have received a letter from Mr. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, who says that from an analysis of the method of refunding tax payments and other payments, he believes that if \$520,000 were added to that figure it would result in saving several times that amount. The saving would come through reduction in interest paid on the tax refunds that would be delayed in case the personnel were cut to the bone, which would result in an immense slowing up of tax refunds. That question was not presented to the committee, but I have a letter from Mr. Snyder, which, if the Senate wishes to take the time, I should be glad to have read. I think he makes a pretty good case. I therefore offer an amendment on page 8, line 7, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,520,000", which is the figure asked by the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that this work may be expedited.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I hope the amendment may be adopted. The situation is this: In January of every year, when tax deductions have been made by various corporations from their pay rolls, they discover that they have paid into the Treasury more money than is required, so they immediately apply early in the year for refunds of such taxes, to which they are entitled. From the 15th of March on, if the refunds are not paid, they bear interest at 6 percent. One can readily see that with the billions

of dollars involved in tax refunds, it does not take long to eat up a large sum of money. So I am in entire accord with the Senator from New Hampshire that this amendment would effect a material saving to the taxpayers, because it takes just as long to write the checks and settle the refunds a year from now as it would to do it now. In the meantime we should be paying interest at 6 percent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury in justification of the amendment.

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

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,  
Washington, March 4, 1947.  
Hon. STYLES BRIDGES,  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On January 24 President Truman sent to the Speaker of the House a supplemental estimate of appropriation of \$3,520,100 to enable the Treasury Department's Division of Disbursement to continue its activities during the remainder of the current fiscal year. This amount is exclusive of \$762,900 required for increases in pay of employees under Public Law 390, Seventy-ninth Congress.

The House Appropriations Committee reduced the amount requested to \$3,000,000. This item appears on page 8, line 7, of H. R. 1968, as introduced in the Senate on February 28.

The Treasury did not appeal this reduction to your committee until a careful study could be made of the effect of the reduction on payments to Government beneficiaries, claimants, and public creditors, and what steps could be taken to adjust administrative machinery to meet the problem. I have just received a report from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury which causes me great concern and which I feel should be brought to your attention. Apparently, on the basis of House Report No. 36, page 4, the House Appropriations Committee's action was predicated upon the rate of expenditures during the first 6 months of the year and continuing during the last 6 months. This would have been a proper basis of computation except for the fact that refunds of excess withholdings of pay by employers for income taxes are made by the Treasury almost entirely between January 1 and June 30.

During the past couple of years the Treasury has made a special effort to speed up its machinery for making refunds of withheld taxes with substantial savings in interest paid on such refunds. As you know, the Treasury is required by law to pay interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from March 15 on all claims which are not paid prior to April 16. The savings in interest by speeding up the refunding operations, covering taxes for the calendar years 1943, 1944, and 1945, are indicated below:

	1943	1944	1945
Total number of individual income-tax returns filed.....	43,650,000	46,000,000	47,000,000
Number of refunds paid.....	16,000,000	22,000,000	30,250,000
Amount of refunds paid.....	\$587,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,400,000,000
Time used to complete refunds from Mar. 15.....	1 year	7 months	3½ months
Interest paid on refunds.....	\$22,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$4,600,000

It will be noted that for the calendar year 1943 the Treasury made 16,000,000 tax refunds, amounting to \$587,000,000. It required a year from March 15 to complete these payments, at an interest cost of \$22,000,000. For the following year, 1944, the number of refunds increased to 22,000,000 and the amount to \$1,000,000,000. It took 7 months to complete these payments, at an interest cost of \$17,000,000. For 1945 the number of refunds paid increased to 30,250,000 and the amount to \$1,400,000,000. The time used to complete these refunds was reduced to 3½ months and the interest cost was reduced to \$4,600,000. In other words, while the tax refunds for the calendar year 1945 (paid in the fiscal year 1946) were \$813,000,000 more than for 1943, the interest paid on such refunds was \$17,400,000 less than the amount paid on the 1943 returns. This saving in interest was accomplished by expediting the payment of the tax refunds.

At the present time the collectors of internal revenue are busily engaged in the scheduling for payment by the Division of Disbursement of tax-refund claims relating to the calendar year 1946. It is estimated that there will be 30,500,000 such claims, involving the total sum of \$1,300,000,000. The Treasury's plans were to complete these payments before June 30. Unless the Treasury can carry out these plans, there will be a loss to the Government in interest running somewhere between five and ten millions of dollars.

Unless the appropriation for the Division of Disbursement, appearing on page 8, line 7, of H. R. 1968 is increased to \$3,520,000 (assuming also that the Congress will appropriate \$762,900 in the current fiscal year to cover the pay increases under Public Law 390), it will be necessary for the Treasury immediately to begin to reduce the personnel in the Division of Disbursement. Since it would not be feasible to postpone payments to veterans, social-security benefits, pensions, pay rolls, purchase invoices, etc., it will be necessary for the Treasury to defer payment of a large number of tax-refund claims until the 1948 appropriation becomes available on July 1, 1947.

Before taking this action, in view of the serious consequences, I thought it advisable to acquaint you with the situation. It seems to me that there are three things which you may wish to consider (1) the substantial loss to the Government of somewhere between five and ten million dollars on account of increased interest charges; (2) the public dissatisfaction which will come through any delay in payment of refunds due taxpayers, and (3) the increased administrative expenses which inevitably will result through increased correspondence with persons who will be affected by the delayed payments. In connection with the last item you will also want to keep in mind that, while there will be a loss to the Government on account of interest, the withholding of the \$520,000 of additional funds needed by the Division of Disbursement will not ultimately result in a saving of administrative expenses for the reason that the refund claims which are not paid this year will have to be paid next year.

In view of the foregoing, I sincerely hope that you may see your way clear to offer an amendment to H. R. 1968 increasing the appropriation for the Division of Disbursement appearing on line 7, page 8, from \$3,000,000 to \$3,520,000.

If there is any further information that the Department can furnish you I would greatly appreciate it if you would call me.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. SNYDER,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question

is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 1968) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27), proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] whether he is ready to proceed this evening.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, I understand that we shall not be able to conclude this subject tonight. I prefer to proceed when the Senate next meets.

#### MASS CERTIFICATION OF DRUGS CONTAINING STREPTOMYCIN

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2045, which has been messaged over from the House, and I believe it is on the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 2045) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of streptomycin, or any derivative thereof, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine?

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

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. WHITE. I shall make a very brief explanation of the bill, if that will satisfy Senators.

The bill proposes to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of streptomycin, or any derivative thereof.

The bill was considered by the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, approved, and passed by the House. It is identical in its substantial provisions with a bill reported by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Senate bill 445. It seems to provide a larger degree of control in the food and drug officials of the Govern-

ment than exists under the present law with respect to this particular drug and its derivatives.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I have no objection to the bill. I was under the impression that it was a bill relating to taxes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 445 is indefinitely postponed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

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

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE—NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Herman B. Baruch to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Netherlands, which nomination had previously been passed over.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that this nomination again be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

#### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY—NOMINATION REPORTED ADVERSELY

The executive clerk read the nomination of Gordon R. Clapp to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that this nomination be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination will be passed over.

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. I wonder if the Senator can give us any idea as to when it may be his disposition to consider the nomination of Mr. Clapp.

Mr. WHITE. So far as I am personally concerned, it would be agreeable at any time. I understand that there is some conflict over the nomination, and I have been requested to ask that it be passed over.

Mr. HILL. The Senator realizes that there will be some debate on this nomination. Ordinarily if there is to be controversy or debate over a nomination, we receive some notice as to when it is to be considered.

Mr. WHITE. If it is not passed over, I shall be compelled to ask for a quorum.

Mr. HILL. I am not asking for action now. I did not mean to imply that at all. When the leaders decide to take up this nomination, will it be possible to give us a little notice?

Mr. WHITE. I shall let the Senator know as soon as I know. I hope that may be very shortly.

Mr. HILL. I thank the Senator.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE—  
LEWIS W. DOUGLAS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Lewis W. Douglas to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

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

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have been asked by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] to say that he has been unavoidably called from the Senate Chamber, but that if he were present and voting he would vote against the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the people of Arizona are highly pleased that the President has selected a native and a resident of our State as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. We know him well as a man of rare ability and great courage, with a background of experience which makes it certain that no better choice could possibly have been made.

Lewis Douglas faces a hard task at London, but he will perform it in a manner most helpful to the United States of America, the British Empire, and the future peace of the world.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I concur in the statement just made by my colleague in regard to Hon. Lewis W. Douglas. He is an able and fearless statesman. It is my opinion that the President made a wise choice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Lewis W. Douglas to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain?

The nomination was confirmed.

#### UNITED NATIONS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Warren R. Austin to be representative of the United States of America on the United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments.

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

That completes the calendar.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed this day.

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

#### RECESS TO FRIDAY

Mr. WHITE. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the Sen-

ate took a recess until Friday, March 7, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 5 (legislative day of February 19), 1947:

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to examination required by law. All others have been examined and found qualified for promotion.

##### To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Harold Rathbun Turner, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Maj. Glenn Castle Wilhide, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Maj. Henry Ignatius Szymanski, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 4, 1946.

Maj. Robert Wellington Chutter, Infantry, with rank from July 14, 1946.

Maj. Richard Gimbel, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 26, 1946.

Maj. Henry Gale Visgar Hart, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 27, 1946.

X Maj. James Glore, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 6, 1946.

Maj. Donald Church Foote, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 20, 1946.

Maj. Ernest Tuttle Owen, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from October 24, 1946.

Maj. Harold Thomas Gallagher, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 26, 1946.

Maj. Donald Robert Van Sickler, Adjutant General's Department (temporary colonel), with rank from October 28, 1946.

X Maj. Jules Kraft French, Jr., Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from 31 October 1946.

X Maj. Ford Trimble, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from October 31, 1946.

X Maj. Donald McGrayne, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 10, 1946.

X Maj. Ulysses Sam Nero, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 13, 1946.

X Maj. Allen Milton Murphy, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 20, 1946.

X Maj. Martin Hamlin Burkes, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 19, 1946.

X Maj. Harold Thomas Lentz, Corps of Engineers (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1947.

X Maj. Grady Lincoln Smith, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 14, 1947.

X Maj. Frank Anthony Valente, Ordnance Department, with rank from January 22, 1947.

X Maj. Lynell Frank Gordon, Quartermaster Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 23, 1947.

X Maj. Henry Lockwood McGrath, Ordnance Department (temporary colonel), with rank from January 30, 1947.

##### To be majors

Capt. Claude Newman Shaver, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 3, 1946.

Capt. Alton Oscar McLane, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 7, 1946.

Capt. Harold Edgar Liebe, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 8, 1946.

Capt. James Blythe Macdougall, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 8, 1946.

Capt. Jerome Brooks McCauley, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 14, 1946.

Capt. Ludlow Calhoun Adams, Ordnance Department (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 20, 1946.

Capt. William Webb Browning, Quartermaster Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Capt. Fred McManaway, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 31, 1946.

Capt. John Smith Blair 3d, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.

Capt. Carl Hendon Hatch, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 5, 1946.

Capt. Mark Joseph Roy, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 5, 1946.

Capt. Sidney Mason Forbes, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from August 11, 1946.

Capt. Carroll Keith Moffatt, Quartermaster Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 15, 1946.

Capt. Leland Claypool Shannon, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from August 20, 1946.

X Capt. John Ruding Dey, Cavalry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 20, 1946.

Capt. Paul Saunders Shoemaker, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 22, 1946.

Capt. William Thomas Mulligan, Adjutant General's Department (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 23, 1946.

Capt. Louis Gottlieb Bumen, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 23, 1946.

X Capt. Harold Edgar Meyer Nelson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 31, 1946.

Capt. Harold Roy Johnson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 31, 1946.

Capt. Russell Whitney Schmelz, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from September 1, 1946.

X Capt. Philo Orson Rasmussen, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

X Capt. Erasmus Hardin Strickland, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 2, 1946.

Capt. Joel Burlison Olmsted, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. George Elston Price, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Richard Clark Lindsay, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. John Gordon Fowler, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. John Lyle Nedwed, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Paul Thomas Cullen, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. George Graham Northrup, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Thomas Sarsfield Power, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Lloyd Harold Watnee, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Philip David Coates, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Talma Watkins Imlay, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. John Herold Bundy, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Mills Spencer Savage, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Harold Webb Bowman, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Lorry Norris Tindal, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

XCapt. Merlin Ingels Carter, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. John Walker Sessums, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Charles Kenneth Moore, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Wycliffe Eugene Steele, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

XCapt. Roy Henry Lynn, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Robert Bruce Davenport, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Donald Leander Putt, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Merrill Davis Burnside, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Hollingsworth Franklin Gregory, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Harold Winfield Grant, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Reuben Columbus Hood, Jr., Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Leslie Oscar Peterson, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Floyd Bernard Wood, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

XCapt. Theodore Mathew Bolen, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Norman Delbert Sillin, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Flint Garrison, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. James Leroy Jackson, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Chester Price Gilger, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Hugh Arthur Parker, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. Thomas David Ferguson, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. William Basil Offutt, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. James Arthur Ronin, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Capt. James Thomas Walker, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 6, 1946.

XCapt. James Wood Nichols, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 13, 1946.

Capt. Raymond Porter Tarr, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 16, 1946.

Capt. Joe A. Bennett, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 25, 1946.

Capt. Donovan Milligan Vance, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from September 26, 1946.

XCapt. Forrest Barber Volk, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 30, 1946.

XCapt. Lloyd Roosevelt Moses, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 30, 1946.

Capt. James McLaren Clow, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 7, 1946.

Capt. John Christopher Lackas, Finance Department, with rank from October 15, 1946.

XCapt. Edmund Theodore Bullock, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 18, 1946.

XCapt. James Clarke Richardson, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 19, 1946.

XCapt. Norman Allen Moore, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 23, 1946.

XCapt. Clifford Algy Poutré, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 24, 1946.

XCapt. Louis Henry Shirley, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 25, 1946.

Capt. Arthur Frederick Reinhardt, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 28, 1946.

Capt. Frederick Theodore Voorhees, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 29, 1946.

XCapt. Richard Collins, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from November 2, 1946.

XCapt. Kenneth William Foster, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 7, 1946.

XCapt. George Harold Graham, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 9, 1946.

XCapt. Thomas Edmund Coony, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 11, 1946.

XCapt. Henry Frasier Taylor, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from November 13, 1946.

Capt. Wilburn Edward Langlotz, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel), with rank from November 15, 1946.

Capt. George Edward Levings, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 26, 1946.

XCapt. John William McDonald, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 29, 1946.

Capt. Worth Lytton Kindred, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 4, 1946.

Capt. Gordon Kennedy Smith, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 8, 1946.

Capt. Alton Arrington Hill, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from December 9, 1946.

XCapt. Harold Augustus Davenport, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from December 25, 1946.

XCapt. Merle C. Bowsky, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 25, 1946.

XCapt. Eugene Fodrea Cardwell, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 29, 1946.

Capt. Norman Bert Olsen, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Kenneth Ross Crosher, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Stuart Phillips Wright, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Ivan Lonsdale Farman, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. William Alexander Schulgen, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

XCapt. Daniel Beckett White, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Donald Harvey Baxter, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Roy Thomas Wright, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Edward Wharton Anderson, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Winslow Carroll Morse, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Casper Perrin West, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. William Leroy Kennedy, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Jesse Auton, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. John Paul Ryan, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

XCapt. Robert Shuter Macrum, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Charles Lawrence Munroe, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Llewellyn Owen Ryan, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. William Richard Morgan, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. John Waldron Egan, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

XCapt. Hanlon H. Van Auken, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Robert Oswald Cork, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Herbert Henry Tellman, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. John Koehler Gerhart, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Elder Patterson, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Francis Hopkinson Griswold, Air Corps (temporary major general), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Leon Ray Brownfield, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Robert Whitney Burns, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Daniel Webster Jenkins, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

XCapt. William Marshall Prince, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Clarence Frank Hegy, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. James Presnall Newberry, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

XCapt. Stoye Ogleby Ross, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

Capt. Joseph Wiley Baylor, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

XCapt. William John Clinch, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 6, 1947.

XCapt. William Richard Frederick, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 17, 1947.

XCapt. Russell Edward McMurray, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 18, 1947.

× Capt. Herbert Lloyd Phife, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 24, 1947.

× Capt. Albert Meldrum Kuhfeld, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 25, 1947.

*To be captains*

First Lt. William James Cummings, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 30, 1946.

First Lt. Austin Haley, Ordnance Department (temporary captain), with rank from July 6, 1946.

First Lt. Roy Vernon Porter, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 8, 1946.

First Lt. Roy Ernest Doran, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 8, 1946.

First Lt. Marshall Caldwell Preston, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 9, 1946.

First Lt. Donald Carl Beck, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from July 11, 1946.

First Lt. L. J. Dean Northington, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 12, 1946.

First Lt. Asa Calvin Black, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 14, 1946.

First Lt. Bolick Albert Saholsky, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 15, 1946.

First Lt. Ward Earl Bankert, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 18, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Kofoed Nelson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 18, 1946.

First Lt. Ralph Breckenridge Coffin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 18, 1946.

First Lt. Emett Robert White, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 19, 1946.

First Lt. Norvell Riley Stark, Cavalry (temporary major), with rank from July 20, 1946.

First Lt. Lowell Brower Pickett, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from July 20, 1946.

First Lt. James Mostyn Williams, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 21, 1946.

First Lt. Roger Garfield Fuller, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 25, 1946.

First Lt. Donald Lewis Adams, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 26, 1946.

First Lt. Donald Alexander Wolfe, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 27, 1946.

First Lt. George Brown Hooker, Jr., Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 27, 1946.

First Lt. Walter Ernest Schoenfeld, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 27, 1946.

First Lt. Leonard Frank Walker, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 29, 1946.

First Lt. Walter Wilson Woodard, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 29, 1946.

First Lt. Samuel Loyd Irwin, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 30, 1946.

First Lt. Carl August Steidtmann, Ordnance Department (temporary captain), with rank from August 1, 1946.

First Lt. William Rhoads Vivian, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from August 3, 1946.

First Lt. William Welch Hill, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from August 4, 1946.

First Lt. Lawrence Lee Lewis, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 5, 1946.

First Lt. Joseph Wiley Knott, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from August 7, 1946.

First Lt. Fredrick William Shipe, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 7, 1946.

First Lt. James Robert Tully, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 8, 1946.

First Lt. Chester Dombrowski, Chemical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 9, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Bruce Tomlinson, Signal Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 10, 1946.

First Lt. John James Moore, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from August 10, 1946.

First Lt. John Paul Tawes, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 15, 1946.

First Lt. Leonard Frank Colwell, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 15, 1946.

First Lt. Henry Grady MacDaniel, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 16, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Danahy Albro, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 16, 1946.

First Lt. Earl James Gebbie, Finance Department (temporary captain), with rank from August 17, 1946.

First Lt. Myron Hartley Pike, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 18, 1946.

First Lt. James Lawrence Goodnow, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from August 19, 1946.

First Lt. Marvin Robert Scott, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 19, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Kenneth Kemp, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 23, 1946.

First Lt. Jacob William Bealke, Jr., Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 24, 1946.

First Lt. John Yeomans Brightman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 25, 1946.

First Lt. Rollin Harvey Smith, Quartermaster Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 23, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Thornton Walker, Signal Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 29, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Aaron Jenkins, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 30, 1946.

First Lt. Lloyd Atmer Freeman, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 31, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Oscar English, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 31, 1946.

First Lt. Harold Cecil Williams, Signal Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

First Lt. Carl Barber Lindstrand, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 5, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Mitchell Bowling, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from September 6, 1946.

First Lt. Maurice Kilburn Schiffman, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 6, 1946.

First Lt. Clyde Vernon Pickell, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 7, 1946.

First Lt. Samuel Theodore Miller, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from September 7, 1946.

× First Lt. Bland West, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 8, 1946.

× First Lt. Nathaniel Ramsey Hoskot, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 10, 1946.

First Lt. Roy Webster Marcy, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 12, 1946.

× First Lt. William Joseph Stover, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 13, 1946.

First Lt. George Lee Witt, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 13, 1946.

First Lt. Richard Henry Curtis, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 14, 1946.

× First Lt. Menon Walker Whitsitt, Ordnance Department (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 14, 1946.

First Lt. John Joseph Dunn, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from September 14, 1946.

First Lt. John Charles Abercrombie, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 14, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Roy Wright, Jr., Infantry (temporary major), with rank from September 15, 1946.

First Lt. Carter Lavelle Hilsabeck, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 16, 1946.

First Lt. Marvin Maxwell Harvey, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 18, 1946.

First Lt. William Edward Barkman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 18, 1946.

First Lt. Lester Lee Woodward, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 19, 1946.

First Lt. Dace Theodore Garrison, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 20, 1946.

First Lt. Roland Ellsworth Sliker, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 21, 1946.

First Lt. Frederick Edson St. John, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from September 21, 1946.

× First Lt. James Alexander Richardson, Chemical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 24, 1946.

First Lt. Joseph Holmes Harrison, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 25, 1946.

First Lt. Thomas Ezra Cuttino, Quartermaster Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 27, 1946.

First Lt. Francis Albert Dunphy, Finance Department (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 28, 1946.

First Lt. Harry Charles Olson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 29, 1946.

First Lt. Paul Adam Anson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 29, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Peyton Baer, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 30, 1946.

First Lt. George Elmer Danald, Chemical Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 30, 1946.

First Lt. Godfrey T. McHugh, Air Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 30, 1946.

× First Lt. John Calhoun Noel, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from September 30, 1946.

× First Lt. Charles Berthon Root, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. William Melville Brown, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Herman Alfred Schmid, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Lloyd Pauahi Hopwood, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. James Arthur DeMarco, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Joseph Day Lee, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Leslie Raybold, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Wilbur Walter Aring, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. James Oscar Guthrie, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Phillip Hollstein, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Jack Lindley Randolph, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Homer Astley Boushey, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Don Orville Darrow, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Harold Austin Gunn, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Francis Leslie Rivard, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Frederic Henry Miller, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Donald Robert Hutchinson, Air Corps (temporary brigadier general), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. John Allen Hilger, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Lawrence Clinton Coddington, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Frank Richardson Cook, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Paul Engberg Todd, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Louis William Proper, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Ralph Charles Rockwood, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Tom Jefferson Cunningham, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. William Henry Gist, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. William Ross Robertson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Joseph Stanley Holtoner, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. James Clyde Seiser, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Douglas Ellsworth Williams, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Lewis Leo Mundell, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Brooke Empie Allen, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. John Beaumont Cornett, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. John Hal Jeffus, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Boyd Hubbard, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Lawrence Worthington Greenbank, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Norman Lewis Peterson, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Victor Raymond Haugen, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Hilmer Cannon Nelson, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. William Parker Fisher, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Windeck Hall, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Paul Howard Dane, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Graves Hubbard Snyder, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Chester Witten Cecil, Jr., Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. John Markward Reynolds, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 1, 1946.

First Lt. Lawrence Edwin Sommers, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 2, 1946.

First Lt. Daniel Melvin Carter, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from October 3, 1946.

First Lt. John Daniel Hines, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 4, 1946.

First Lt. Curry Ned Vaughan, Cavalry (temporary major), with rank from October 6, 1946.

First Lt. Walter Charles Sharp, Jr., Infantry (temporary major), with rank from October 7, 1946.

First Lt. Donald Burns Williams, Corps of Engineers (temporary major) with rank from October 10, 1946.

First Lt. Sam S. Williams, Corps of Engineers (temporary major), with rank from October 10, 1946.

First Lt. Gordon Everett Larson, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from October 11, 1946.

First Lt. Thomas Fettplace Stein, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 11, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Yates Allen, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 13, 1946.

First Lt. Morris Fritz Hobbs, Finance Department (temporary major), with rank from October 18, 1946.

First Lt. Harry Ernest Lyman, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 18, 1946.

First Lt. James Wester Luker, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 19, 1946.

First Lt. Michael Jacob Gordan, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 20, 1946.

First Lt. William Albert Kuhn, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 20, 1946.

First Lt. Lloyd Mitchell Marr, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 21, 1946.

First Lt. Leroy Patterson, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from October 21, 1946.

First Lt. Gustav Adolph Neuberg, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 22, 1946.

First Lt. Everett Kencheon Spees, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 25, 1946.

First Lt. Harry Frank Kinsella, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 25, 1946.

First Lt. Bradford Butler, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 26, 1946.

First Lt. William Ellis Strathern, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 27, 1946.

First Lt. Carl Clifford Jensen, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 29, 1946.

First Lt. Ara Guy Lindley, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 30, 1946.

First Lt. John Kercheval Lawson, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 31, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Iddings Fletcher, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from November 2, 1946.

First Lt. Dured Ellsworth Townsend, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 2, 1946.

First Lt. Seymour Blair Satterwhite, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 4, 1946.

First Lt. John Robert Magnusson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 4, 1946.

First Lt. Ford Edwin Pratt, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 7, 1946.

First Lt. John Lanier Harris, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 7, 1946.

First Lt. Carl Leonard Whitney, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 7, 1946.

First Lt. Vernon Allen Shurm, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 9, 1946.

First Lt. John Gordon Fort, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 9, 1946.

First Lt. William Serle Blodgett, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 11, 1946.

First Lt. William Sewell Fultz, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 11, 1946.

First Lt. Richard Milner Ragland, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 14, 1946.

First Lt. William Franklyn Murphy, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from November 15, 1946.

First Lt. Gratian Michael Yatsevitch, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 16, 1946.

First Lt. Norbert Charles Miller, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 16, 1946.

First Lt. Theodore Chandler Bunker, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 17, 1946.

First Lt. Joseph Shields Brinkley, Jr., Chemical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 17, 1946.

First Lt. David Hayden Arp, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 19, 1946.

First Lt. Edwin Shelton Howell, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 20, 1946.

First Lt. Leonard George Robinson, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 24, 1946.

First Lt. Edmund Joseph Borowski, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 24, 1946.

First Lt. Eldridge Downes 3d, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 24, 1946.

First Lt. Donald Anthony Oberst, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from November 25, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Allen Gardner, Air Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from November 26, 1946.

First Lt. Clair Hall Thurston, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from November 26, 1946.

First Lt. James Frances Quinn, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 27, 1946.

First Lt. Sam Abbott Carnes, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 30, 1946.

First Lt. Roland Philip Carlson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 2, 1946.

First Lt. James Leonard Sweeney, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from December 4, 1946.

First Lt. Thomas Harvey Hubbard, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 4, 1946.

First Lt. William Walton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 4, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Francis Nowe, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from December 4, 1946.

First Lt. Dyson Crawford Sweger, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 5, 1946.

First Lt. Clifford Weldon Howell, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 6, 1946.

First Lt. John Richard Smoak, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 8, 1946.

First Lt. William Earl Anglin, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from December 8, 1946.

First Lt. John Arthur Goshorn, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 9, 1946.

First Lt. William Darien Duncan, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 9, 1946.

First Lt. Richard William Keyes, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 11, 1946.

First Lt. Leland Rockwood Dunham, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 12, 1946.

First Lt. James O. Guthrie, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from December 12, 1946.

First Lt. Thomas Howard Swan, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 12, 1946.

First Lt. Thomas Barnes Donoho, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Harold Shell, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 13, 1946.

First Lt. William Austin Stricklen, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 17, 1946.

First Lt. Eugene Mimms Lee, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 17, 1946.

First Lt. Edward Konken Hensch, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 20, 1946.

First Lt. Michael Kane, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 22, 1946.

First Lt. Waldemar John Klasing, Corps of Engineers (temporary major), with rank from December 26, 1946.

First Lt. Duane Williams Malone, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 27, 1946.

First Lt. Edward Joseph Vincent, Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from December 27, 1946.

First Lt. Arthur Burton Chatham, Finance Department (temporary major), with rank from December 28, 1946.

First Lt. Silas Gassett, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1947.

First Lt. Joseph Patrick McElligott, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 5, 1947.

First Lt. Norman Arnold Anderson, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 9, 1947.

First Lt. Edward Daniel Comm, Corps of Engineers (temporary colonel), with rank from January 10, 1947.

First Lt. Mabry Griffin Miller, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 13, 1947.

First Lt. Henry James Heuer, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 13, 1947.

First Lt. Howard Wilson Darrow, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from January 14, 1947.

First Lt. Joseph Stephen McGrath, Jr., Finance Department (temporary major), with rank from January 15, 1947.

First Lt. Claude Harvey Matchette, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from January 17, 1947.

First Lt. John Lucien King, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 17, 1947.

First Lt. David Thomas McKnight, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 17, 1947.

First Lt. Oliver Tillman Simpson, Jr., Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 21, 1947.

First Lt. Ralph LeRoy Dickie, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 22, 1947.

First Lt. Thomas George Worley, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from January 24, 1947.

First Lt. Robert Rube Ellis, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 25, 1947.

First Lt. Jack Allen Clark, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 26, 1947.

First Lt. Claude Dean Roscoe, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from January 26, 1947.

First Lt. Polyvios Aristotle Voyatzis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 29, 1947.

First Lt. Max Millard Stratton, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 29, 1947.

First Lt. Glover Steiner Johns, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 31, 1947.

First Lt. Samuel Angus Bethune, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 31, 1947.

*To be first lieutenants*

Second Lt. Paul Chmar, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from June 29, 1946.

Second Lt. Stephen Cheney Wilson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. LeRoy Martin Brown, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Amos Ernest Waage, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Ellie Everett Davenport, Air Corps (first lieutenant), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. John Martin Gaither, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Russell Harriman Rothman, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Dana Woodfin Stewart, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain) with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert William Condon, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Sheldon Oldfield, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Roy Michael Walsh, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert MacDonald Fry, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 30, 1946.

Second Lt. George Burnell Quisenberry, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Kenneth Johnson Edwards, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Luther Lowell, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 2, 1946.

Second Lt. Byron Eliot Sheppard, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 4, 1946.

Second Lt. Leo John McManmon, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Donald Victor Mayer, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Jack Arthur Curry, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Donald Jack Kundinger, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 7, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Theodore St. Sauver, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from July 7, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Louis Seidel, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain), with rank from July 7, 1946.

Second Lt. Roy Marcus Sullivan, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 8, 1946.

Second Lt. Norman Oscar Creech, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 8, 1946.

Second Lt. John Vester McLain, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from July 8, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Harry Schoning, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 8, 1946.

Second Lt. William Adolph Roemer, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 9, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles William Koburger, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 9, 1946.

Second Lt. Arnold Vendelberg Anderson, Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from July 10, 1946.

Second Lt. Stephen Foster Kolvas, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 10, 1946.

Second Lt. Edwin Rhodes, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 10, 1946.

Second Lt. Wilson Wayne Howard, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 10, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Clemons Goforth, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 10, 1946.

Second Lt. Russell George Anderson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 10, 1946.

Second Lt. William Rosser Williams, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 12, 1946.

Second Lt. James Davis Smith, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 12, 1946.

Second Lt. Kermet Hurd Applewhite, Quartermaster corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 14, 1946.

Second Lt. Ralph Howe Angus, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 14, 1946.

Second Lt. George Francis McSoley, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from July 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Milo Iggersheimer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 15, 1946.

Second Lt. August Angelo Krometis, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from July 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Harman Eugene Chapman, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Frederick Lucius Ingham, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Eugene Neiman, Jr., Infantry (temporary major), with rank from July 17, 1946.

Second Lt. Edward Barbour Apperson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 17, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Middleton Buttler, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from July 19, 1946.

Second Lt. Stanley Carl Waldner, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 19, 1946.

Second Lt. John Laird Horton, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 21, 1946.

Second Lt. Edward Lewis Ramsey, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from July 23, 1946.

Second Lt. Edward George Worrall, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 24, 1946.

Second Lt. Howard Harrison Cooksey, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 24, 1946.

Second Lt. Alvin Lee Pennington, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 25, 1946.

Second Lt. Amos Loutelle Bossa, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 26, 1946.

Second Lt. Claude Allen Hughes, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 26, 1946.

Second Lt. John Jacob Mahoney, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 26, 1946.

Second Lt. Jack Kenneth Gamble, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 27, 1946.

Second Lt. Delbert Foster Blount, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Maurice Kent Mott, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Roy Shamblin, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Wyman Mayo Bridges, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. James Harrison Smith, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Ralph Bernard DeSutter, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Joe Frank Richmond, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Glenn Oliver Kaufman, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Stanley Jones Nixon, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Billy Payne Gibson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Lee Andrew Archer, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Paul Ray Williams, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. John Wesley Bolyard, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Raleigh Emerson Tabor, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. LeRoy Victor Grosshuesch, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Howard Marshall Moore, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. George William Casey, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. William Grauley Henderson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles E. Trumbo, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. James Leslie Louden, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Ignatius Maggio, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. John Joseph Kropenicki, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Howard Hansen, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Page Cowart, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. Walter Melville Fowler, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 29, 1946.

Second Lt. Harvill Hamilton Patterson, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from July 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Albert Victor Mathwin, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 31, 1946.

Second Lt. John Robert Byers, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 31, 1946.

Second Lt. Van Arman Neiswender, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 31, 1946.

Second Lt. John Carl Crego, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 31, 1946.

Second Lt. Wendell Maurice Raschke, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 1, 1946.

Second Lt. La Vol Blackham Davis, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Wagner Warner Dick, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Everett Lance Marcum, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Fred Zurnehly Gearhart, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 2, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Aubrey Morris, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 4, 1946.

Second Lt. George Cahelo, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Daniel Wade McElwee, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 5, 1946.

Second Lt. John Powell MacDonald, Quartermaster Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Andrew James Boeckler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 6, 1946.

Second Lt. John Perry Dring, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 7, 1946.

Second Lt. Edwad Alfred Robinson, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 9, 1946.

Second Lt. Milton Richard Buls, Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from August 9, 1946.

Second Lt. William Gene Phelps, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from August 9, 1946.

Second Lt. Stanley Richard Mathews, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 11, 1946.

Second Lt. Lawrence Joseph White, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 12, 1946.

Second Lt. Rollin Richard Bullinger, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 12, 1946.

Second Lt. Kenneth Edward Wehrman, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 12, 1946.

Second Lt. Ray Edison Porter, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 12, 1946.

Second Lt. Henry Richard Lema, Infantry, with rank from August 12, 1946.

Second Lt. William Campbell Hoge, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 13, 1946.

Second Lt. David Nichols Wilton, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 13, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Wesley Green, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 13, 1946.

Second Lt. Rufus Kermit Keeling, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 14, 1946.

Second Lt. Peter Cornelius Sweers, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 14, 1946.

Second Lt. Leo Galen Bradford, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Hurley Cotter, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 18, 1946.

Second Lt. William Joseph Grundmann, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 19, 1946.

Second Lt. James Howard Scheer, Quartermaster Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 20, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Jouett Mitchell, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 20, 1946.

Second Lt. James William Newman, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 20, 1946.

Second Lt. John Francis McHugh, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 21, 1946.

Second Lt. Harvey James Harris, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 21, 1946.

Second Lt. John Henry Gordon, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 21, 1946.

Second Lt. Victor James Schneider, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 21, 1946.

Second Lt. Roy Wallace Preston, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 21, 1946.

Second Lt. James Robert Dew, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 23, 1946.

Second Lt. Albert Jean Parker, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 23, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Mahlon Ripley, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from August 23, 1946.

Second Lt. John Jerome Rooks, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 23, 1946.

Second Lt. John Harvey Fye 3d, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from August 24, 1946.

Second Lt. Marvin Cecil Onks, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 25, 1946.

Second Lt. John Wesley Simmons 2d, Ordnance Department (temporary captain), with rank from August 25, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Montgomery Cather, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 26, 1946.

Second Lt. Kenneth Stratiff Boggs, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 26, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Thomas Duff, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 26, 1946.

Second Lt. Harold Henry McCarty, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 27, 1946.

Second Lt. James Lewis Aylor, Field Artillery (temporary first Lieutenant), with rank from August 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Claude Watts Gilliam, Quartermaster Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 28, 1946.

Second Lt. James Ellis Shelly, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Stephen John Gurd, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. John Jackson Jett, Quartermaster Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Samuel Eugene Rosser, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Benjamin Wylie Tarwater, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Thomas Elbert Broughton, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Jacob Fassler, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. James William Eversole, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. James Henry Titsworth, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Lawrence Nickerson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. John Otto Moench, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. LeRoy Joseph Manor, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Arthur Joseph Fitch, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Filbert Eugene Arbogast, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Kenneth Gregory Barzee, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Lawrence Ulysses Gray, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Howard Riemensnider, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. LeRoy Alger, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. William John Luckey, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Wendell Riffle, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Edward Gill, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. John Ludlow Denman, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Fred Lee Suther, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Donald Earl Adams, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Francis Marion Watson, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Nolan Edward Burch, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 30, 1946.

Second Lt. Arthur Jefferson Steele, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 31, 1946.

Second Lt. James Joseph Butler, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 31, 1946.

Second Lt. William Henry Mathis, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Kenneth Edwin Neldigh, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Alfred Edgar Barbour, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Whitney Douglas Stuart, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 2, 1946.

Second Lt. Joseph Bland Patterson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 2, 1946.

Second Lt. Eugene John Braun, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 2, 1946.

Second Lt. Warren Donald Johnson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 2, 1946.

Second Lt. Oliver Levi Mercer, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from September 3, 1946.

Second Lt. Virgil Young Decamp, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 4, 1946.

Second Lt. Ralph James Steele, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 6, 1946.

Second Lt. John Walter Sensor, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 7, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Thompson Cann 4th, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 9, 1946.

Second Lt. John Allen Stewart, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 9, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Ben Lewis, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 9, 1946.

Second Lt. James Arville Loudermilk, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 9, 1946.

Second Lt. Gene Allison Walters, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 10, 1946.

Second Lt. Eugene Roman Lukosky, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 10, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Benjamin Walker, Infantry, with rank from September 11, 1946.

Second Lt. Oliver Raymond Dinsmore, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Campbell Mize, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from September 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Manley James Morrison, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 16, 1946.

Second Lt. Edwin Mann, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 16, 1946.

Second Lt. Roger Herman Miller, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 16, 1946.

Second Lt. Thomas Leslie Simpson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 16, 1946.

Second Lt. Elomac Vester Creel, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 16, 1946.

Second Lt. William Richardson Kenney, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 17, 1946.

Second Lt. Fred Washington Dollar, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 17, 1946.

Second Lt. John Harvey Holt, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 18, 1946.

Second Lt. Jack Taylor Dempsey, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 18, 1946.

Second Lt. Joseph Walker, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from September 18, 1946.

Second Lt. George Morison Livers, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 19, 1946.

Second Lt. Harold Cecil Thompson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 20, 1946.

Second Lt. Edward Farrell Dolan, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 20, 1946.

Second Lt. Sammy Alpheus Pierce, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 20, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Lee Ramer, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 20, 1946.

Second Lt. Joseph Walter Stephens, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 22, 1946.

Second Lt. Hampton Jervis Godfrey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 23, 1946.

Second Lt. Keith Devone Swisher, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 23, 1946.

Second Lt. James Huston McClurkin, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 23, 1946.

Second Lt. Spillman New Fitzpatrick, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 23, 1946.

Second Lt. James John Meholic, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 23, 1946.

Second Lt. Barney Quinten Hopkins, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 25, 1946.

Second Lt. Earl Lester Russell, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 25, 1946.

Second Lt. Quentin Cletus Soprano, Ordnance Department (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 25, 1946.

Second Lt. John Lee Mohl, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from September 28, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Gasser Nelson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Glenn Truitt, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Billie Bernard Brown, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. John Aldrich Fenton, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. William Eugene Diggs, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Kermit Allan Wagner, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Munro Hurley, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. August Jeremiah Cronin, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Edwin Thomas Mims, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. William Charles Mayo, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Richard Harold Cartwright, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Alfred Lafayette Waters, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Leonard George, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Jack Jasper Henderson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Norris Hobart Gerber, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Harold George Goodlad, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Parker Grimes, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

×Second Lt. Patrick Homer Henry, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Francis Fitzpatrick, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Maurice George Fikes, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Edward Collins Unger, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Edward Michael Walsh, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Leonard James La Cagnin, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 1, 1946.

Second Lt. John Edson Dougherty, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from October 2, 1946.

×Second Lt. Donavan Francis Smith, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 2, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Miles Young, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 2, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Lawrence Ferguson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 4, 1946.

Second Lt. John Francis Aschoff, Jr., Infantry, with rank from October 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Alexander Bailey, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. Cortland Tilden Kramm, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from October 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Edward Bonitz, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 7, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Layton Trimble, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 7, 1946.

×Second Lt. Samuel Morgan Coggins, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 8, 1946.

Second Lt. Phillip Winslow O'Dwyer, Air Corps, with rank from October 9, 1946.

×Second Lt. Girard Sullivan Tallent, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 9, 1946.

Second Lt. Frank Alexander Gregg, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from October 9, 1946.

×Second Lt. Walter Fred Kessinger, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 12, 1946.

×Second Lieutenant Mac Colbert Wells, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 14, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Gardner Cochrane, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 14, 1946.

×Second Lt. Raymond Spires Westerman, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 14, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Donavan Cummings, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 15, 1946.

×Second Lt. Walter Edward Cook, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 15, 1946.

Second Lt. Joseph Charles Vizi, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 15, 1946.

×Second Lt. James Carleton Walker, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 15, 1946.

×Second Lt. Warren Ambrose Giles, Cavalry, with rank from October 15, 1946.

×Second Lt. Lester Drew Stowell, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 16, 1946.

×Second Lt. Ramon Allen Waldrop, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 16, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Robert Hiltenbrand, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 17, 1946.

×Second Lt. Alfred Paul Jelley, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 17, 1946.

×Second Lt. Radford Chamberlin Calkins, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 17, 1946.

×Second Lt. Frank Mikell Remmelle, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 18, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Archie Wennergren, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 19, 1946.

×Second Lt. Jerry Porter Moore, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 21, 1946.

Second Lt. Donald A. Crawford, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from October 22, 1946.

×Second Lt. Russell Edgar Parker, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 23, 1946.

×Second Lt. Charles Floyd Barclay, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 23, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Henry Dunn, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 23, 1946.

×Second Lt. Ralph LeRoy Smith, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 23, 1946.

×Second Lt. Vern Raymond Schwab, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 23, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Henry Stobie, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 23, 1946.

×Second Lt. David Day Campbell, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 24, 1946.

×Second Lt. Charles Joseph Chenault, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 24, 1946.

×Second Lt. Donald Allen Crowe, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 25, 1946.

×Second Lt. James Joseph Ursano, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from October 26, 1946.

×Second Lt. Delbert Eugene Buerger, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 28, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Charles Hixon, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 28, 1946.

×Second Lt. Bryan Meeks Shotts, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 29, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Clyde Lafield, Jr., Chemical Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 30, 1946.

×Second Lt. Alfred Gordon Hutchins, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 30, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Traipe Call, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 2, 1946.

Second Lt. Dale LeRay Darby, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Wilson Gleason, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Archie William Grant, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Walton Franklin, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

Second Lt. Carroll Mitchell Stone, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Alfred Edgar Johnson, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Harold Irvin Hill, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Jack Fletcher Prather, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Edward Wilson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Glenn Ross Alexander, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Denver Jeff Wood, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Henry Lee Laird, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. James Cain Thoms, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Wayne D Morgan, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Edwin Robert Kreglow, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. James Edward Heintz, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Herman Findley Guffey, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Leonard Francis Donnelly, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Leonard Maurice Legge, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Harold Anthony Schlipf, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Frank Carroll Sweeney, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Cecil Thornton Bush, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Donald Kenneth Goss, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

Second Lt. Jack Bernard Keith, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 3, 1946.

Second Lt. Hugo Zimmermann, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Paul Guy Galentine, Jr., Corps of Engineers, with rank from November 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Royce Whitman Priest, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

Second Lt. Donald Wayne Vincent, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 4, 1946.

Second Lt. Raymond Theodore Reid, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. Victor Paul Blair, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. Homer Franklin Teague, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. Irvin Dennis Smith, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. James William Heyroth, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Jewell Iles, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 6, 1946.

×Second Lt. Lloyd Blaine Holden, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 6, 1946.

×Second Lt. Jack Paul Libby, Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from November 6, 1946.

×Second Lt. Averill Francis Holman, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 10, 1946.

×Second Lt. Hugh Delaney Dow, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 10, 1946.

×Second Lt. Ernest Franklin Dukes, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 11, 1946.

×Second Lt. Daniel Burr Jones, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from November 11, 1946.

×Second Lt. Kenneth Edward Rufener, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 13, 1946.

×Second Lt. Fred John Schmidt, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 13, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Ernest Tychsen, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 13, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Bruce Cartmill, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 13, 1946.

Second Lt. Abraham Edward Shook, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 14, 1946.

×Second Lt. Rene Jean-Andre Guiraud, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from November 16, 1946.

×Second Lt. Charles Henry Dalton 3d, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 16, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Edson Hydorn, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 16, 1946.

Second Lt. John Robert Hauser, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from November 17, 1946.

×Second Lt. Eugene Harvey Kipp, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 18, 1946.

Second Lt. James Litchfield Beavers 2d, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 20, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Grover Morton, Air Corps, with rank from November 22, 1946.

×Second Lt. Charles Wilson Richardson, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 22, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Perry Craddock, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 23, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Marquis Leighty, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 24, 1946.

×Second Lt. Lauritz Solberg Larsen, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 27, 1946.

×Second Lt. Herschel Thomas Pascoe, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 27, 1946.

×Second Lt. Lawrence William Steinkrauss, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 29, 1946.

×Second Lt. Walter Clyde Lowry, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from November 30, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Reice Henry, Quartermaster Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 1, 1946.

×Second Lt. K. Wayne Claybaugh, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 1, 1946.

×Second Lt. Charles Van Doran Graft, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 2, 1946.

×Second Lt. Walter Morrow Turner, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 3, 1946.

×Second Lt. Jack Marvin MacGregor, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 3, 1946.

Second Lt. George Edward Strand, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. Edward Emmett Beatty, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 4, 1946.

×Second Lt. Melvin Dewey Shelton, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Orlean Lincoln Jerome Twedt, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Steve Joseph Chetneky, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Edwin Lindsey, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

Second Lt. James Franklin Kinney, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Edward McDaniel, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Haynes Madden Baumgardner, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Lawrence Edward De Zonia, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Ronald Mitchell Howard, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Gene Moore Cushman, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Frank Joseph Malkiewicz, Air Corps, with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Lewis Drake Nixon, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Edward Zimmerman, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Jones Friend, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Henry Paul Rettinger, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Peter George Palmos, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Phillips Jerome Copeland, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Franklin Deckert, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Glyn Randolph Dunlap, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Guy Edward Ridgway, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Mitchell Albert Rolin, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. David James Havard, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Francis Leo Mosher, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Alfred Arnold, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. John William Griffis, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Charles Newman, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Edward Oliver Stillie, Air Corps (temporary first Lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Sanford Kenneth Moats, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. William Altus Faver, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Dante Eugene Bulli, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Edward John Stenger, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Arthur Jackson Stokes, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. James T. Dyer, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Gerald Eugene Mann, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Joseph Neu, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

Second Lt. Robert Bradley Shea, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 5, 1946.

×Second Lt. Albert John Kuehn, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 7, 1946.

×Second Lt. Robert Ferguson Phillips, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 7, 1946.

×Second Lt. Nelson Alexander Mahone, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 9, 1946.

×Second Lt. Jack Iden Hamlin, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 10, 1946.

×Second Lt. Hugh Humphrey Armstrong, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 11, 1946.

×Second Lt. Grady Lee Hicks, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Carroll Thebaud, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 13, 1946.

×Second Lt. Morris Winfield Goodwin, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 14, 1946.

×Second Lt. John Harold Miller, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 14, 1946.

Second Lt. William Benton Carne, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 14, 1946.

Second Lt. Jack Carney Green, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 14, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Washington Lewis, Quartermaster Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 15, 1946.

×Second Lt. Myron DeWayne Yantis, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 16, 1946.

×Second Lt. Wayne Henry Wernimont, Signal Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 17, 1946.

Second Lt. James Donald O'Neal, Field Artillery, with rank from December 18, 1946.

Second Lt. Donald Allen Streeter, Air Corps, with rank from December 20, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Frederick Brame, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 24, 1946.

×Second Lt. George Field Gillespie, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 24, 1946.

Second Lt. Charles Woodbury Wollam, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 24, 1946.

×Second Lt. Lawrence Louis Mowery, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 24, 1946.

×Second Lt. Paul Marion Nance, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 28, 1946.

Second Lt. John Erwin Lance, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 28, 1946.

×Second Lt. Roger Williams Sheridan, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 29, 1946.

×Second Lt. David Harrison Williams, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 30, 1946.

×Second Lt. Rex Royden Blewett, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 30, 1946.

×Second Lt. Stanley Lester Koslow, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 30, 1946.  
 ×Second Lt. Dewey Thomas Pfeiffer, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 31, 1946.  
 ×Second Lt. Robert McKain Smith, Ordnance Department (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 31, 1946.  
 ×Second Lt. Stephen Mattick, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 2, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Milton Rose, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 3, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Raymond Leo Hurley, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 4, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Neil James Graham, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from January 4, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Merle Lee Hite, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 5, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Alan Ross Toffler, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 6, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. William Wright Evans, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from January 6, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. James Leander Atkins, Infantry, with rank from January 6, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Marvin Leroy Wells Peters, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 6, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John Robert Blunk, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Nathan Chester Hardy, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Ramon Reeves Melton, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Joseph Jackson Rattie, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Ervine Claude Pratt, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Daniel Clayton Johnson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. William Henry Wilhelm, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Adam William Swigler, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. George James Iannacito, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. William Carson Waterhouse, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Henry Bailey McDaniel, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Elmer Torgesen, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Tom Garrison Lester, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Baron Nourie, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Donald Edward McCulloch, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Cyril Branston Spicer, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Edward Moore, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Seward Mortimer Meintsma, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Jack Kennard Sewell, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.

×Second Lt. Thomas Henry Stringer, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Herbert Lee Young, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Charles William Warmack, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Ralph Joseph Butler, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Wilbur Ross Lindsey, Jr., Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Francis Carmel Lozito, Chemical Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Zane Edwin Corbin, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Roy Arthur Dix, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Joseph Park Kelly, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 9, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Charles Robert Fish, Ordnance Department, with rank from January 9, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John William Gephart, Ordnance Department (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 10, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Howard Allan, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 12, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John Thomas Burke, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 12, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Richard Koczak, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 13, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Harold Bruce Graham, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 13, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Truman Raymond Ashbrook, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 13, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John Hale Elrod, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 14, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. June Crawford Caton, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from January 14, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Frederick A. Clark, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 15, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Richard Forrest Downey, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 15, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John Paul Doherty, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 15, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Seymour Anderson, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 15, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John Wayne Hanlen, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 15, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Jeffrey Greenwood Smith, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 15, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Charles Grimes Ives, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 16, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. William Holman Brandenburg, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 17, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. David Ray McNaught, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 18, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Alan Hobbs, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 19, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Joe John Bartek, Air Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 21, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. William Charles Hacker, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 21, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Robert Henry Dittberner, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from January 21, 1947.

×Second Lt. Daniel Valentine Matto, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 21, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Billy Gene Edens, Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 21, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Roy Morris Taylor, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from January 21, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John E. Hilburn, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 23, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Edward Thomas Flash, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 25, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Elzard John Deschamps, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 25, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. John Samuel Benner, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 25, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Frederick Richards Burnet, Corps of Engineers (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 26, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. James Clarence Vaughn, Cavalry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 28, 1947.  
 ×Second Lt. Henry William Brown, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 29, 1947.

## MEDICAL CORPS

## To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. August Wesley Spittler, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.  
 Maj. Robert Francis Bradish, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.  
 Maj. Leonard Dudley Heaton, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.  
 Maj. Thomas William Ellsworth Christmas, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.  
 Maj. Harold Willard Giattly, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.  
 Maj. Francis Elbert Council, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.  
 Maj. John Presly Bachman, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 1, 1946.  
 Maj. Hugh Richmond Gilmore, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 25, 1946.  
 Maj. Rawley Ernest Chambers, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 3, 1946.  
 Maj. Rafael Rodriguez-Molina, Medical Corps, with rank from September 22, 1946.  
 Maj. Milton Strong Thompson, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 26, 1946.

## To be majors

Capt. Julian Adolph Jarman, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 8, 1946.  
 Capt. Walter Neil Jensen, Medical Corps, with rank from July 21, 1946.  
 Capt. Albert Woods Shiflet, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 10, 1946.  
 Capt. Paul Alexander Paden, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 11, 1946.  
 Capt. Delmar Eichler Domke, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 14, 1946.  
 Capt. Tom French Little, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 14, 1946.  
 Capt. Gottlieb Leonard Orth, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 20, 1946.  
 Capt. Edward Alexander Cleve, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 17, 1946.  
 Capt. Douglas Blair Kendrick, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 3, 1946.

Capt. George Walter McCoy, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 10, 1946.

Capt. James Clark Van Valin, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 12, 1946.

XCapt. George Milton Knauf, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 17, 1946.

Capt. Lucius George Thomas, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 15, 1946.

XCapt. Victor Robert Hirschmann, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 15, 1946.

XCapt. Walter Dudley Spearman, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 16, 1946.

XCapt. John William O'Donnell, Medical Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 20, 1946.

Capt. Fred Howenstein Mowrey, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 1, 1946.

Capt. Hubert Thaddeus Marshall, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 1, 1946.

Capt. William Byrd Stryker, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 1, 1946.

Capt. William Langford Spaulding, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 6, 1946.

XCapt. Harold Winfield Glascock, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 16, 1946.

Capt. John Thompson Brown Strode, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 17, 1946.

Capt. Paul Hartsock Leach, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 17, 1946.

XCapt. Ralph Moody Patterson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 1, 1947.

Capt. Louis Harmon Jobe, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1947.

Capt. Rex Clayton House, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 10, 1947.

Capt. Clifford Paul Michael, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 14, 1947.

XCapt. Oscar Samuel Reeder, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 14, 1947.

Capt. Robert John Hoagland, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 23, 1947.

XCapt. Edwin Sharp Wallace, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 28, 1947.

Capt. James Leo Tobin, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 31, 1947.

XCapt. Allen Nelson Bracher, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 31, 1947.

#### To be captains

First Lt. Walter Lee Lumpkin, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 10, 1946.

XCapt. Gerald John Conlin, Jr., Medical Corps, with rank from August 9, 1946.

First Lt. George Nicholas Pappas, Medical Corps, with rank from August 28, 1946.

XCapt. Lt. Albert Anthony Dunn, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 8, 1946.

XCapt. Lt. Spurgeon Hart Neel, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 7, 1946.

XCapt. Lt. Linden Henry Schwab, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 29, 1946.

XCapt. Lt. John Robert Pracher, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 26, 1946.

First Lt. William Karl Barton, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 29, 1946.

First Lt. Nathaniel Roscoe Spencer, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 31, 1946.

#### DENTAL CORPS

##### To be majors

Capt. Adolph Charles Naderhoff, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 30, 1946.

Capt. Maurice Alexander Meador, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 3, 1946.

Capt. John Lloyd MacKown, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 15, 1946.

XCapt. Conrad Toral Kvam, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 20, 1946.

Capt. Hugh Davis Avary, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 21, 1946.

Capt. Paul Anderson Miller, Dental Corps, with rank from September 23, 1946.

XCapt. James Moles Fairchild, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 11, 1946.

XCapt. George Thomas Perkins, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 14, 1946.

Capt. Roy L. Bodine, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 21, 1946.

Capt. George Farrer Jeffcott, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 17, 1946.

XCapt. Henry Bulkeley Fitch, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 24, 1946.

XCapt. Charles Dodson Disheroon, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 24, 1946.

XCapt. Joseph Leroy Bernier, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1947.

XCapt. Earl Reid Nichols, Dental Corps, with rank from January 10, 1947.

XCapt. Karl Friedrich Ehrlich, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 20, 1947.

#### To be captain

XCapt. Lt. William Duncan Love, Dental Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 2, 1946.

#### VETERINARY CORPS

##### To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. Stanley McLeod Nevin, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 4, 1946.

##### To be majors

Capt. James Ralph Karr, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 4, 1946.

XCapt. James Bernhard Nichols, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 15, 1946.

XCapt. Horace Reynolds Collins, Jr., Veterinary Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 18, 1946.

Capt. Albert Arthur Roby, Jr., Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 17, 1946.

XCapt. Willard Merrill Van Sant, Veterinary Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 18, 1946.

XCapt. Daniel Stevens Stevenson, Veterinary Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 1, 1946.

Capt. William Francis Collins, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 1, 1946.

#### To be captain

XCapt. Lt. George Foster Dixon, Veterinary Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 1, 1947.

#### PHARMACY CORPS

##### To be lieutenant colonel

XCapt. George William Hunter 3d, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from January 27, 1947.

##### To be majors

Capt. Robert Schick, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 14, 1946.

Capt. Walter Parmelee Mead, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from July 26, 1946.

Capt. Arthur Dennis Sullivan, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from August 7, 1946.

Capt. Dwight Stephen Hollis, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 10, 1946.

Capt. Trygve Obert Berge, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 19, 1946.

Capt. Gene Quinn, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 25, 1946.

Capt. James Elton Rice, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 13, 1946.

XCapt. Carlos Verdery Mobley, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 1, 1946.

Capt. Eli Egbert Daman, Pharmacy Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 23, 1946.

XCapt. Walter Lorraine Deemer, Jr., Pharmacy Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 11, 1946.

XCapt. Lawrence Bryan Hardesty, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from December 14, 1946.

Capt. Everett Walter Partin, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 21, 1946.

Capt. Omar Kenneth Andrews, Pharmacy Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 21, 1946.

XCapt. John Luft, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 12, 1947.

##### To be captains

First Lt. Marion Crawley Stith, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 30, 1946.

First Lt. Clarence Tillman Olson, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 30, 1946.

First Lt. Milliard Christian Monnen, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 26, 1946.

First Lt. Joseph Armand Walter Lemire, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 26, 1946.

XCapt. Lt. Martin Zachar, Jr., Pharmacy Corps, with rank from July 27, 1946.

First Lt. Manley Glenn Morrison, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 29, 1946.

First Lt. Edgar William Leonard, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 3, 1946.

First Lt. Wilford Paulard Helsel, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 6, 1946.

First Lt. William Herbert Thornton, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from August 9, 1946.

First Lt. Frank Kenneth Lawford, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 12, 1946.

First Lt. Roy Irving Barham, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 13, 1946.

First Lt. Leander Frank Erpelding, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 27, 1946.

First Lt. Eugene Tullie Brown, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from September 7, 1946.

First Lt. Edward Casimir Rogowski, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 11, 1946.

XCapt. Lt. Donald Harry Behrens, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 22, 1946.

XCapt. Lt. Herman Abington Walker, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 27, 1946.

First Lt. Francis Oberlin Chapelle, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from October 9, 1946.

First Lt. William Lee Austin, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from October 12, 1946.

First Lt. Perry Cecil Bullard, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 4, 1946.

First Lt. William Emory Gott, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 12, 1946.

First Lt. Ross Anderson Wood, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 30, 1946.

First Lt. Albert Leibovitz, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from November 30, 1946.

First Lt. Willis Monroe, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 9, 1946.

First Lt. Chris Dallas Hoover, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 5, 1947.

First Lt. Robert Craig Miller, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 6, 1947.

First Lt. John Darval Medwed, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 12, 1947.

First Lt. Thomas Richard MacMillan, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 25, 1947.

First Lt. Edward van Laer Lipscomb, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 29, 1947.

#### To be first lieutenants

Second Lt. John Raymond Williams, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 7, 1946.

Second Lt. Joseph Earl Willett, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 4, 1946.

Second Lt. David Franklin Hoover, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 4, 1946.

Second Lt. John Joseph Erb, Jr., Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 4, 1946.

Second Lt. Joseph Stanislaus Foley, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 4, 1946.

Second Lt. Norman Clarence Holladay, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 4, 1946.

Second Lt. John Redmond, Jr., Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 8, 1946.

Second Lt. Harry Robert Zielazinski, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from August 18, 1946.

Second Lt. Bernard Anthony Hart, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 18, 1946.

Second Lt. Forrest Harvey Stanley, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 18, 1946.

Second Lt. Frederick Myers Wells, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 18, 1946.

Second Lt. Lawrence Joseph Pfeiffer, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Second Lt. James Arthur Wilson 2d, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Second Lt. James Hyram Phifer, Jr., Pharmacy Corps, with rank from September 24, 1946.

Second Lt. Nathan Cooper, Pharmacy Corps, with rank from September 25, 1946.

Second Lt. William Olva Prettyman, Jr., Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

Second Lt. Jordan Lee Epperson, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from November 17, 1946.

Second Lt. Dudley Page Cook, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 1, 1946.

Second Lt. Jack Lewis Flora, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from December 29, 1946.

#### CHAPLAINS

##### To be colonel

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Ralph Winfred Rogers, United States Army (temporary colonel), with rank from August 29, 1946.

##### To be majors

Chaplain (Capt.) John Joseph Hlopko, United States Army, with rank from September 11, 1946.

Chaplain (Capt.) Herman Johan Kregel, United States Army (temporary major), with rank from September 13, 1946.

Chaplain (Capt.) Edward Joseph Saunders, United States Army (temporary major), with rank from November 6, 1946.

Chaplain (Capt.) Gregory Regis Kennedy, United States Army, with rank from November 7, 1946.

Chaplain (Capt.) Ernest Frank Pine, United States Army, with rank from November 19, 1946.

Chaplain (Capt.) William John Reiss, United States Army (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 5, 1946.

Chaplain (Capt.) Lucien Aguste Madore, United States Army, with rank from December 24, 1946.

#### APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

##### TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. Charles Dayton Carle, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from August 18, 1940

Lt. Col. George Raymond Connor, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 4, 1942.

Lt. Col. Melville Fuller Grant, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1945.

Lt. Col. Alfred Lawrence Price, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1945.

Lt. Col. Arthur Charles Purvis, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from August 30, 1940.

Maj. William Grant Caldwell, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 9, 1945.

Maj. Robert Vernon Lee, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 26, 1943.

Maj. Cleo Zachariah Shugart, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 30, 1943.

Maj. James Stack, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 1, 1945.

Capt. David Hayden Arp, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 19, 1946.

Capt. Garlen Randolph Bryant, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 10, 1945.

Capt. Arthur Burton Chatham, Finance Department (temporary major), with rank from December 28, 1946.

Capt. Francis Albert Dunphy, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 28, 1946.

Capt. Harry Ernest Lyman, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 18, 1946.

Capt. Robert Harold Shell, Finance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 13, 1946.

#### TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Helmuth Ernest Beine, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

Lt. Col. Everett Busch, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from August 18, 1940.

Lt. Col. Fred William Koester, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from October 26, 1940.

Lt. Col. Roswell Emory Round, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from July 1, 1943.

Maj. James Byron Colson, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 30, 1943.

Maj. Oswaldo de la Rosa, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1941.

Capt. Stephen Disbrow Cocheu, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1945.

Capt. William Little, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 10, 1942.

Capt. Julius Desmond Stanton, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1945.

First Lt. Frank Edward Hartman, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 14, 1941.

First Lt. Darwin Jack Kitch, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from January 19, 1946.

First Lt. Alva William Swartz, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1945.

#### TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. Alfred Nelson Taylor, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from November 24, 1942.

Maj. James Edward Allen, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 23, 1946.

Maj. Harry Wells Crandall, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

First Lt. Alfred Edgar Barbour, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 1, 1946.

#### TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Maj. Ludlow Calhoun Adams, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 20, 1946.

Maj. Oliver Wolcott van den Berg, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 30, 1943.

Capt. Louis Wenzel Correll, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 22, 1945.

Capt. Thomas Ezra Cuttino, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 27, 1946.

Capt. Harry Otto Fischer, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 10, 1943.

Capt. Harry Louis Hart, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from June 7, 1944.

Capt. Jack Cassels Jeffrey, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 17, 1946.

Capt. Howard Winston Langley, Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 18, 1945.

Capt. Steven Malevich, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1946.

Capt. James Bernard McNally, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from March 31, 1944.

Capt. Seymour Austin Potter, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 22, 1943.

Capt. Jerome Lyon Spurr, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 10, 1940.

First Lt. Edward Gustav Anderson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 25, 1945.

First Lt. Roger Martin Bachman, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1942.

First Lt. Roger Alexander Bertram, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 19, 1946.

First Lt. William Clarence Carter, Jr., Air Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 12, 1946.

First Lt. George Moses Cookson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 15, 1941.

First Lt. Jack Walton Fickessen, Cavalry (temporary major), with rank from May 17, 1945.

First Lt. Ernest William Fischer, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from January 7, 1941.

First Lt. Camden Page Fortney, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1943.

First Lt. Frank Arthur Gleason, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from April 25, 1945.

First Lt. William Reed Hahn, Cavalry, with rank from January 19, 1946.

First Lt. John Stevens Harnett, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1943.

First Lt. McGlachlin Hatch, Air Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 19, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Chilton Holbrook, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 27, 1944.

First Lt. Peter Clarke Hyzer, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Eugene Francis Lawrence, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1944.

First Lt. John Pallo, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from August 19, 1945.

First Lt. Willard Roper, Air Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 18, 1944.

First Lt. Roger Lee Russell, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. Lewis Frew Samusson, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from June 10, 1945.

First Lt. William Adolph Sundlof, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 14, 1941.

First Lt. Max Campbell Tyler, Cavalry (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. James Alfred Vivian, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. Sam Floyd Warren, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from February 28, 1945.

Second Lt. Edwin Carl Adams, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from May 16, 1944.

Second Lt. Robert Howard Allan, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 12, 1944.

Second Lt. James Edward Devine, Chemical Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from July 12, 1944.

Second Lt. Harold Burton Gibson, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary captain), with rank from October 27, 1944.

Second Lt. Norman Cornelius Shepard, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Robert Rogers Wessels, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 6, 1944.

#### TO ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Col. Herbert Joseph Lawes, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 1, 1942.

Col. Delmar Samuel Lenzner, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from October 1, 1939.

Lt. Col. Jerome David Cambre, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

Lt. Col. Oscar George Fegan, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 15, 1941.

Lt. Col. Lloyd Milton Garner, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 24, 1940.

Lt. Col. Herbert Carl Reuter, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 2, 1943.

Lt. Col. Francis Earle Rundell, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 2, 1942.

Lt. Col. Lyle Meredon Shields, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 18, 1941.

Lt. Col. Ray Olander Welch, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 2, 1943.

Lt. Col. Milton Edward Wilson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

Maj. James Gallagher Bain, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 9, 1945.

Maj. George Emmert Elliott, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1941.

Maj. William Kerr Ghormley, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1946.

Capt. Clarence Albert Cozart, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1946.

Capt. Jean Evans Engler, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

Capt. Leo Harold Heintz, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

Capt. Oren Eugene Hurlbut, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

Capt. Cam Longley, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

Capt. Thomas Randall McDonald, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 10, 1942.

Capt. John Brown Morgan, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1945.

Capt. William Pierce O'Neal, Jr., Infantry (temporary major), with rank from June 12, 1945.

Capt. Stanley Woodard Smiley, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 31, 1944.

Capt. Thomas Eugene Wood, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1944.

First Lt. Jack Lee Grubb, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 14, 1941.

First Lt. Paul Richard Kemp, Quartermaster Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. John Erwin Kuffner, Signal Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 19, 1946.

First Lt. William Ragland Maxwell, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Ralph Allen McCool, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. George Caldwell McDowell, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Henry Augustine Miley, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1943.

First Lt. Walter Raleigh Mullane, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. Asher Burtis Robbins, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Paul William Scheidecker, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Edward MacDonald Serrem, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

First Lt. William Neville Sloan, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1944.

#### TO SIGNAL CORPS

Lt. Col. Donald Handley Nelson, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

Capt. Jesse Nicholas Hill, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from February 14, 1946.

Capt. Lassiter Albert Mason, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from June 13, 1943.

First Lt. Edward Noel Dahlstrom, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 25, 1943.

First Lt. Joseph Samuel Ryan, Ordnance Department (temporary captain), with rank from April 17, 1942.

Second Lt. Stewart Penfold Blake, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from May 23, 1944.

#### TO CHEMICAL CORPS

Capt. Emory Alexander Lewis, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1944.

Capt. Carl August Steidtmann, Ordnance Department, with rank from August 1, 1946.

#### TO CAVALRY

Capt. Marion Monroe Brown, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 23, 1942.

Capt. Emmanuel Salvador Cepeda, Philippine Scouts (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

Capt. Louis Martin Nawrocky, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from August 19, 1944.

Capt. John Clinton Welborn, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 10, 1942.

First Lt. Jack Lynn Balthis, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Thomas Augustine Barrow, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from February 26, 1945.

First Lt. Edward Bautz, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Lance Ernest Booth, Jr., Infantry (temporary major), with rank from October 21, 1940.

First Lt. Jack Pershing Brubaker, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from August 8, 1945.

First Lt. James Thomas Clark, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from October 4, 1944.

First Lt. Glen Ercil Daugherty, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from February 19, 1942.

First Lt. William Arthur Dwight, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. George Chandler Fairbanks, 3d, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 1, 1943.

First Lt. Carl Peter Keiser, Jr., Infantry (temporary major), with rank from May 23, 1945.

First Lt. Lem Morris Kelly, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from June 13, 1942.

First Lt. Jackson Stuart Lawrence, Jr., Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 28, 1941.

First Lt. David Roger Longacre, Jr., Infantry (temporary major), with rank from March 18, 1944.

First Lt. Robert Bruce McRae, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 23, 1943.

First Lt. John Riley Mitchell, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from January 19, 1946.

First Lt. Rieder William Schell, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from August 18, 1943.

First Lt. Robert John Schwind, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from November 29, 1944.

First Lt. Jackson Evert Shirley, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Dale William Taylor, Field Artillery, with rank from December 10, 1945.

First Lt. James Kuykendall Wade, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 1, 1946.

First Lt. John Parsons Wheeler, Jr., Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from January 19, 1946.

First Lt. Leslie Ray Wilcox, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 5, 1942.

Second Lt. Eugene Corbett Patterson, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from October 15, 1944.

Second Lt. James Clifton Smith, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from September 5, 1944.

#### TO FIELD ARTILLERY

Capt. James Wilbur Barker 2d, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 26, 1943.

Capt. Ralph Breckenridge Coffin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 18, 1946.

Capt. Arthur Albert Fiedler, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from April 21, 1942.

Capt. Albert Ambrose Matyas, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1945.

Capt. Russell Manly Nelson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 10, 1942.

Capt. Estel Averal Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 12, 1941.

First Lt. Charles Warren Adcock, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1944.

First Lt. Donald Hilary Connolly, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. Richard Lewis Duckwall, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from February 3, 1944.

First Lt. Frederick Lorimer Graham, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 5, 1945.

First Lt. Charles Edward Howard, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Edward Anthony Kreml, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 1, 1946.

First Lt. Herbert William Kreuger, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. Harmon Porter Rimmer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1943.

First Lt. Sydney Emil Sacerdote, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 17, 1940.

First Lt. Robert William Schafer, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 22, 1943.

First Lt. Albert Nicholas Thompson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. William Holmes Tomlinson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 1, 1946.

First Lt. Louis Blanton Umlauf, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 1, 1946.

First Lt. Thomas Eugene Watson, Jr., Chemical Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1944.

First Lt. Edward Woodrow Wild, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

#### TO COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Lt. Col. Edward Forstall Adams, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1946.

Lt. Col. Allen Milton Murphy, Infantry, with rank from November 20, 1946.

#### TO INFANTRY

Maj. George Edward Lynch, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1946.

Capt. John Louis Davids, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 24, 1944.

Capt. William Ernest Harrison, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from June 19, 1943.

Capt. Richard Cox Zalesky, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 10, 1941.

First Lt. Clare Hibbs Armstrong, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. James Lewis Aylor, Field Artillery, with rank from August 28, 1946.

First Lt. Edwin Fahey Black, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1943.

First Lt. William Sailor Bowers, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from December 19, 1941.

First Lt. Joseph Francis Boyle, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 1, 1946.

First Lt. Harvey Seymour Browne 3d, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 22, 1942.

First Lt. Wesley Herbert Burr, Finance Department (temporary captain), with rank from August 11, 1941.

First Lt. Richard Thompson Cann 4th, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from September 9, 1946.

First Lt. James Chretzberg, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. William Oeland Denham, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 8, 1945.

First Lt. Ralph Martin Flynn, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Floyd Frederick, Field Artillery, with rank from June 26, 1945.

First Lt. Stewart Shepherd Giffin, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from June 1, 1946.

First Lt. Bruce Barton Jones, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Eileen Henry Kauffman, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 30, 1945.

First Lt. Vitaly Kovalevsky, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from February 20, 1945.

First Lt. Lewis Edward Maness, Corps of Engineers (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Marshall Garrett McBee, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from January 8, 1943.

First Lt. Robert Bruce McBride 3d, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from May 5, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Emmett McMahon, Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

First Lt. Delmar Lewis Oaks, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Thomas Augustine Schintz, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from August 24, 1944.

First Lt. James Armitt Scott, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. James George Shanahan, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from July 6, 1945.

First Lt. Neil Geiger Stewart, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from August 16, 1944.

First Lt. John Charles Fremont Tillson 3d, Cavalry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 14, 1941.

First Lt. Stanley Livingston Wilson, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 1, 1946.

First Lt. Willard Young, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from July 15, 1945.

Second Lt. James Bradshaw Adamson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Robert Mitchell Cowherd, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first Lieutenant), with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Richard Edwin Cross, Field Artillery (temporary first Lieutenant), with rank from January 9, 1945.

Second Lt. Warren Dudley Hodges, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 7, 1944.

Second Lt. William Thomas Miller, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first Lieutenant), with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Jack LeMaster Treadwell, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from March 23, 1944.

Second Lt. James Wesley Weathers, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 6, 1944.

#### TO AIR CORPS

Lt. Col. Hugh Gibson Culton, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from May 4, 1941.

Lt. Col. Joseph Vincent de Paul Dillon, Judge Advocate General's Department (temporary colonel), with rank from July 2, 1943.

Maj. Woodbury Megrew Burgess, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1944.

Maj. Matthew Kemp Deichelmann, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1944.

Maj. Gares Garber, Chemical Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 25, 1945.

Maj. Rogers Alan Gardner, Cavalry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

Maj. Joseph Halversen, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1943.

Maj. George Eldridge Keeler, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1946.

Maj. Raymond Coleman Maude, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1943.

Maj. Marvin John McKinney, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1943.

Maj. Alvin Louis Pachynski, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1944.

Maj. James Elmer Totten, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 9, 1945.

Capt. Carroll Keleher Bagby, Corps of Engineers (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1946.

Capt. Richard Spencer Carter, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 11, 1941.

Capt. Walden Bernald Coffey, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 10, 1942.

Capt. Adolph William Eberle, Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 3, 1943.

Capt. Alfred Christian Gay, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1941.

Capt. Thew Joseph Ice, Jr., Infantry (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1944.

Capt. Hall King, Field Artillery (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 9, 1942.

Capt. Orin Houston Moore, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1945.

Capt. Gustav Adolph Neuberg, Finance Department (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 22, 1946.

Capt. George Brendan O'Connor, Field Artillery, with rank from June 12, 1945.

Capt. John Peterson O'Connor, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from October 1, 1943.

Capt. Arthur Robert Pidgeon, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 23, 1941.

Capt. Jack Griffin Pitcher, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

Capt. Robert Totten, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 13, 1943.

Capt. Victor Hermann Wagner, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1946.

Capt. Frank Thornton West, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 17, 1944.

First Lt. Julian Ray Abernathy, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from July 20, 1945.

First Lt. Nathan Jasper Adams, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. LeRoy Alger, Infantry, with rank from August 30, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Gordon Babb, Field Artillery, with rank from April 22, 1946.

First Lt. Wyley Lovelace Baxter, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. Robert LeRoy Beers, Ordnance Department (temporary captain), with rank from July 3, 1945.

First Lt. Eddie Lowell Bennett, Infantry, with rank from March 10, 1946.

First Lt. John Brereton Bestic, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

First Lt. John Wesley Bolyard, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from July 28, 1946.

First Lt. John Stump Buckwalter, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from May 20, 1945.

First Lt. Milton Richard Buls, Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from August 9, 1946.

First Lt. Philip Clare Calhoun, Infantry (temporary major), with rank from February 20, 1945.

First Lt. Walter Callahan, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from August 21, 1945.

First Lt. William Francis Carr, Infantry, with rank from June 5, 1946.

First Lt. Edgar Raymond Cavin, Finance Department, with rank from October 9, 1945.

First Lt. Robert Page Cowart, Corps of Engineers, with rank from July 29, 1946.

First Lt. Richard Daniel Curtin, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

First Lt. Gene Moore Cushman, Field Artillery, with rank from December 5, 1946.

First Lt. Joe Rowan Daniel, Corps of Engineers (temporary major), with rank from April 17, 1944.

First Lt. John Ludlow Denman, Infantry, with rank from August 30, 1946.

First Lt. John Edson Dougherty, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from October 2, 1946.

First Lt. John Christian Eigenmann, Field Artillery (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Jerome Pershing Ellis, Infantry, with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. Harlen Benton Ferrill, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1943.

First Lt. Paul Guy Galentine, Jr., Corps of Engineers, with rank from November 3, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Edward Gill, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

First Lt. Claude Watts Gilliam, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from August 28, 1946.

First Lt. Gordon Thomas Gould, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. John McMullan Gulick, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Orlo Victor Harkness, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from November 10, 1945.

First Lt. Carl Truett Harris, Infantry, with rank from September 17, 1945.

First Lt. Glynn Lovett Harris, Corps of Engineers, with rank from September 5, 1943.

First Lt. Joe Leslie Harris, Corps of Engineers (temporary captain), with rank from April 26, 1944.

First Lt. Charles Junious Harrison, Signal Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Yates Michel Hill, Signal Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 29, 1945.

First Lt. Robert Maitland Howe, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Henry Randolph Howell, Jr., Cavalry (temporary major), with rank from December 31, 1944.

First Lt. John Benedict Hunter, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from March 20, 1946.

First Lt. Kenneth Earl Husemoller, Infantry, with rank from June 1, 1945.

First Lt. John Jackson Jett, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from August 30, 1946.

First Lt. Ernest Bryant Jones, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1943.

First Lt. Russell Park Jones, Signal Corps (temporary captain), with rank from July 1, 1945.

First Lt. Leo Austin Kiley, Jr., Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Robert W. Kleinheiter, Field Artillery, with rank from March 6, 1946.

First Lt. Jean Koke Lambert, Infantry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 20, 1945.

First Lt. Gerard Anthony LaRocca, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. Weston Monroe Lennox, Ordnance Department (temporary major), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Adolph John Leocha, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from February 20, 1945.

First Lt. Elmer Theodore Lian, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Douglas Harold Logan, Ordnance Department, with rank from February 2, 1946.

First Lt. James Arville Loudermilk, Coast Artillery Corps, with rank from September 9, 1946.

First Lt. William John Luckey, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from August 30, 1946.

First Lt. Charles Jean Lutz, Field Artillery (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 11, 1943.

First Lt. William Jerome Lynn, Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from May 13, 1945.

First Lt. Howard Powers McClain, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from February 6, 1946.

First Lt. David Webster McKinney, Chemical Corps, with rank from October 11, 1945.

First Lt. F. C. Melton, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from May 16, 1945.

First Lt. Bryce Stearns Moore, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from June 2, 1945.

First Lt. Wayne Laverne O'Hern, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1942.

First Lt. Leonard John Otten, Jr., Signal Corps (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Kenneth Wegner Prien, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from September 5, 1945.

First Lt. William Cyrus Robinson, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from December 7, 1944.

First Lt. Harry Glenn Sanders, Cavalry (temporary major), with rank from January 9, 1945.

First Lt. Clifford Roger Silliman, Corps of Engineers (temporary major), with rank from January 9, 1945.

First Lt. Milton Drake Sprinkel, Chemical Corps, with rank from March 31, 1946.

First Lt. Edward John Stenger, Cavalry, with rank from December 5, 1946.

First Lt. Robert Luther Stephens, Infantry, with rank from May 22, 1946.

First Lt. James Edwin Sturgis, Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from February 19, 1942.

First Lt. Victor Georg Thiel, Finance Department, with rank from May 25, 1946.

First Lt. John Robert Thompson, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 3, 1945.

First Lt. Charles Frederick Tiessen, Infantry, with rank from January 30, 1946.

First Lt. Russell Kenneth Weller, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from May 23, 1945.

First Lt. James Alfred Williams, Ordnance Department, with rank from May 24, 1946.

First Lt. Milton Eugene Wills, Jr., Quartermaster Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 20, 1941.

First Lt. James Arthur Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 13, 1944.

First Lt. Charlton Whitfield Winchester, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, with rank from July 2, 1945.

First Lt. Harold Delmar Wodruff, Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from July 7, 1945.

First Lt. David Seavey Woods, Signal Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 11, 1944.

First Lt. William Jack Worcester, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 12, 1940.

First Lt. Gilbert Osborne Wymond, Jr., Cavalry (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1944.

First Lt. Alfred Yorston, Jr., Cavalry (temporary captain), with rank from September 29, 1945.

First Lt. Hugo Zimmermann, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from November 3, 1946.

Second Lt. Marvin Ellis Anding, Pharmacy Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 27, 1944.

Second Lt. Ellis Crain Baker, Jr., Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from March 12, 1944.

Second Lt. John Robert Blunk, Quartermaster Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1944.

Second Lt. Albert James Brown, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from February 5, 1944.

Second Lt. James Morton Bush, Infantry, with rank from February 1, 1945.

Second Lt. Roy Arthur Dix, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1944.

Second Lt. Dale Robert Fleming, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from June 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Neil James Graham, Field Artillery (temporary captain), with rank from January 4, 1944.

Second Lt. Wilbert Edward Habakangas, Infantry, with rank from February 1, 1945.

Second Lt. John Francis Jamieson, Quartermaster Corps, with rank from March 11, 1945.

Second Lt. Francis Carmel Lozito, Chemical Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 7, 1944.

Second Lt. Henry Bailey McDaniel, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps (temporary captain), with rank from January 7, 1944.

Second Lt. William Nicholas Michels, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from March 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Robert Dale Miller, Field Artillery, with rank from May 23, 1945.

Second Lt. Floyd George Nixon, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from March 12, 1944.

Second Lt. Marvin Leroy Wells Peters, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 6, 1944.

Second Lt. Kenneth Wear Rasmussen, Cavalry, with rank from May 23, 1944.

Second Lt. James Paul Robertson, Quartermaster Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from May 23, 1944.

Second Lt. Donald Jack Seed, Quartermaster (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from March 14, 1945.

Second Lt. Milton Edward Sicklesteel 3d, Field Artillery (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from August 23, 1944.

Second Lt. Richard Eri Stanley, Cavalry, with rank from November 18, 1944.

Second Lt. Peter David Summer, Ordnance Department (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from February 13, 1945.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 5 (legislative day of February 19), 1947:

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Lewis W. Douglas to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Great Britain.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Warren R. Austin to be the representative of the United States of America on the United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, by whose merciful providence we behold the light of another day, we praise Thee that Thou art the spring of comfort and refreshment. With Thee every weakness can be made strength and every hindrance an inspiration. Amid chance and change and withering emotions that lead only to uncertainty and instability, constrain us to order our lives wisely.

Thou who art the light of the world, brood over the counsels of the chosen delegates of the nations. Take out of every contest the spirit of suspicion and selfishness and make unity of purpose to dominate all hearts and minds. Help them to see through the vistas of fear and doubt, and behold the morning of a world at peace and in mutual understanding. O God, grant unto our beloved soldier-statesman the assurance that right will prevail, and that "behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own."

Dear Lord, let the robe of divine care be about our President, our Speaker, and all Members of the Congress. Give dignity and poise to the deliberations of Congress, with brave hearts and strong minds to face life calmly, and to do Thy will. In the name of Christ our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, March 4, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1010. An act to authorize the payment of \$425.88 by the United States to the Government of Switzerland;

H. R. 1778. An act to amend the Federal Firearms Act; and

H. R. 2045. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of streptomycin, or any derivative thereof, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1968. An act making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, and Mr. TYDINGS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 754, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "Communism in Action."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution relative to placing temporarily a statue of the late Senator Borah, of Idaho, in the rotunda of the Capitol and the holding of ceremonies in connection therewith.

The message also announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. LANGER and Mr. CHAVEZ members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Commerce.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Post Office Department.
5. Department of State.
6. Department of the Treasury.
7. Civil Service Commission.
8. National Archives.
9. Office of Temporary Controls.
10. Railroad Retirement Board.

CONTESTED - ELECTION CASE — HAROLD C. WOODWARD AGAINST THOMAS J. O'BRIEN (H. DOC. NO. 163)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read and referred to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., March 5, 1947.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
*House of Representatives.*

SIR: From the contestant in the contested-election case of Harold C. Woodward against Thomas J. O'Brien for a seat in the Eightieth

Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Illinois, the Clerk received on February 26, 1947, a communication citing the failure of the contestee to reply to his notice to contest said election. The communication of the contestant further raised certain questions which could only be decided by the House itself and were therefore transmitted to the Speaker of the House for disposal. This matter was, by the Speaker, referred to the House Committee on Administration for consideration.

Now comes the contestee with his answer to the notice to contest, which is transmitted herewith for reference to the committee having jurisdiction over this matter.

Very truly yours,  
JOHN ANDREWS,  
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

#### LET'S HAUL DOWN A FEW SUBVERSIVE PROFESSORS

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, in my hands I hold a photostat of a newspaper clipping from the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard of Sunday, February 16.

In this article it is revealed that one Milton Mayer, a University of Chicago professor, while addressing a meeting of One Worlders in Syracuse, unbosomed himself in the following words which I quote:

We must haul down the American flag. And if I wanted to be vulgar and shocking, I would go even further, and say haul it down, stamp on it, and spit on it.

And this article contains the further information, equally startling, equally disconcerting, which I also quote:

Most of the nearly 200 persons attending the meeting greeted Mayer's statement with prolonged applause.

If that is a sample of the subversive sentiments which some of our professors in some of our publicly supported and privately endowed educational institutions of our country are giving expression to, subversive sentiments to which certain of our public audiences are shouting their approval, I say it is high time that the American people begin to haul down, not the flag, but the professors who are preaching and teaching such destructive ideas.

It is pedagogic expressions of this kind, expressions of which the one I have quoted is but an example, which are constantly bringing down upon the members of a noble profession undeserved embarrassment and unmerited criticism, constantly exposing our teachers to false charges of entertaining subversive sentiments and of indulging in unpatriotic activities. The sooner we kick out of the educational world these people who fatten upon the contributions of patriotic citizens only to stab their benefactors in the back, the better off this country will be.

And incidents such as the one to which I have just called the attention of the Congress and the country reminds us forcibly that, for some reason or other, reasons quite beyond understanding, this Congress has never in the one-hundred-