By Mr. ELSAESSER:

H.R. 3663. A bill for the relief of Luke Mauriello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 3664. A bill for the relief of Walter F. Zagrodny; to the Committee on the Ju-

By Mr. GORSKI: H.R. 3665. A bill for the relief of Adam Stefan Hawrylak; to the Committee on the

By Mr. HART (by request):

H. R. 3666. A bill for the relief of Universal Steamship Co. for losses sustained due to the interruption of a voyage of the Ameri-can schooner *Ninette M. Porcella*, by reason of a Presidential proclamation, effective September 28, 1917, forbidding sailing vessels from entering the war zone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3667. A bill for the relief of S. H. Brown and M. Brown, also known as the Universal Steamship Co., a Georgia corpora-tion, to cover the loss of their bark Brown Brothers, destroyed by a German raider during the World War; to the Committee on

the Judiciary.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

581. By Mr. PATMAN: Petition of John W. Goodwin and 41 other citizens of Cass and Bowie Countles, Tex., favoring the passage of S. 265, a bill to prevent the interstate transmission of advertising of all alcoholic beverages and the broadcasting of such advertising by means of radio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

582. By Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa: Petition of Mrs. C. A. Borden and others of the city of Waterloo, Iowa, protesting against compul-sory universal military training; to the Com-

mittee on Armed Services.

583. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the chairman, Union Republican Progressive Party of Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to amendments to H. R. 3309; to the Committee on Public Lands.

584. Also, petition of the Engineers' Club of Minneapolis, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to appreciation for the restoration of the name Hoover Dam; to the Committee on Public Lands.

585. Also, petition of Branch Local No. 23, Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, New Brunswick, N. J., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of H. R. 1613; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

586. Also, petition of the members of the Valdosta Townsend Club, No. 2, Valdosta, Ga., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

587. Also, petition of the Associated Townsend Clubs of Hillsborough County, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Townsend plan, H. R. 16; to the Committee on

Ways and Means.

588. Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, petitioning consideration of their resolution with ref-erence to endorsement of legislation amend-ing the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

589. Also, petition of Aquinas Council, No. 757, Knights of Columbus, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of the Sasscer bill, to make Good Friday a Federal legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

# SENATE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 1947

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

Dr. Edward Hughes Pruden, pastor, First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our God and Father, we thank Thee that amidst the changing scenes of our earthly existence there stands One among us who is the same yesterday, today, and forever. Save us, we pray Thee, from the folly of assuming that changing circumstances affect the unchanging truths upon which our Nation has been founded. Today we would re-dedicate ourselves to those sacred ideals which were so much a part of our founding fathers' very existence, and which in turn made America great.

As we begin this day's work, we look to Thee for the illumination of Thy spirit, knowing that Thou art the source of all our sufficiency, and that apart from Thee we can do nothing.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord we pray. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. White, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of Wednesday, May 28, 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. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1) to reduce individual income-tax payments; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. KNUT-SON, Mr. REED of New York, Mr. Wood-RUFF, Mr. DOUGHTON, and Mr. COOPER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 3601) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concur-

rence of the Senate.

## PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., was laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore: Petitions of the members of the South

Miami Townsend Club, No. 1, and the members of the Associated Townsend Clubs of Hillsborough County, both in the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Union Republican Progressive Party of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., favoring an amendment to the Organic Act of Puerto Rico providing for the election of a Governor by the citizens of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A resolution adopted by the Union Republican Progressive Party of Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., favoring the enactment of the so-called Langer bill granting statehood to Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Public Lands.

## PROHIBITION AGAINST LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Church on May 18, 1947, favoring the enactment of Senate bill 265. to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce.

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

Be it resolved, That the New York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Church go on record as favoring the passage of bill S. 265, by Senator ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas, to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; that the secretary of this conference send notice of this action to Senator ARTHUR CAPPER; Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Senators Robert F. Wagner and IRVING IVES, of New York; and Senators Ray-mond Baldwin and Brien McMahon, of Connecticut; and that the ministers of our conference be urged to take action in their respective churches to build up active support for this measure by petitions, letters, and telegrams to the appropriate Senators.

#### ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF GER-MANY-RESOLUTION OF UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I present and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution entitled "Economic Rehabilitation of Germany," which was adopted at the thirtyfifth annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington. D. C.

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

## ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF GERMANY

World prosperity is the fortunate consequence of high productivity. But high productivity in any country requires surrounding conditions adequate for and conducive to creating in men's minds and souls a willingness to work and toil for objectives worth the struggle and sacrifice for their attain-

The rapid acceleration of Germany's ruin is leading to the desperate readiness of the German people to accept even communism as an escape from political, economic, and social chaos.

The shifting sands of destiny and the fatal course of history have transferred to new areas, west and east, the world's political and economic centers of gravity. Notwithstanding the ravages of successive wars, continental Europe continues essential to Christian civilization. It is impossible to conceive an orderly Europe if in its very center a moral and economic vacuum is created.

Therefore, the rehabilitation of Germany is vitally required for European and world health and well-being. Without an economically sound, self-supporting, and self-respecting Germany, there is scant hope for continued world peace.

The future of Germany must therefore be planned in terms of European and world peace and prosperity. Revival of German industry as a world asset on the ledger of human welfare and progress should be stimulated and fostered without further delay,

lest already it be too late.

Forced labor or involuntary servitude must not be countenanced, since they are contrary to our fundamental American concepts of individual human rights.

The enforced migration of whole popula-tions and the arbitrary and ruthless transfer of sovereignty of areas create new and usually greater injustices over which coming generations may brood and, brooding, plan and

connive for another try at world domination.

Proper safeguards to insure the imposibility of resurgent military Germany must be taken. But fear of such resurgence and considerations of vengeance on a conquered nation, when translated into irrational reprisals, will inevitably lead to the stimulation, under new and strange masters, of the very military resurgence we are so anxious to avoid.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary: H.R. 785. A bill for the relief of Elwood

Keeler; without amendment (Rept. No. 210)

By Mr. KEM, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 1265. A bill to amend sections 1301 and 1303 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to liability for causing death by wrongful act; with amendments (Rept. No. 211); and

S. 1266. A bill to amend section 1064 of the act entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, relating to admissibility of testimony by a party to a transaction when the other party is incapable of testifying; with amendments (Rept. No. 212).

REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES-ADDITIONAL REPORT ON FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT (S. DOC. NO. 57)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. Byrn, chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Ex-penditures, transmitting, pursuant to law, an additional report of the joint committee on the subject of Federal employment, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures just laid before the Senate relates to Federal employment.

The report sums up Federal employment during the past 6 years of prewar, actual war, and postwar Government activity. Information contained in the report is comprehensive, including comparative employment figures and a geographical break-down of Federal employment. In addition it treats personnel transfers and discusses personnel

The comparative tables of the report showed that as of January this year the number of Federal employees stood at nearly two-thirds of the wartime peakstill two and a half times as great as it was in 1939, the last normal prewar year. The number was 919,776 on June 30, 1939; on June 30, 1945, it was 3,737,896; and in January this year it was 2,261,459.

Between the wartime peak and January 1947 War and Navy Departments and war-emergency agencies reduced personnel by a total of 1,794,604, but this reduction was partially offset by a net increase of 318,167 in nonwar departments and agencies. Notable among those showing increases in this period were Reclamation Service, which more than doubled; Bonneville Power Administration, Federal Prison System, Division of Labor Standards, Office of Secretary of Labor, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General, Office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, State De-partment's Foreign Service, Office of Foreign Liquidation and Prencinradio, Inc., Federal Security Agency, Public Buildings Administration, Public Roads Administration, and Veterans' Administra-

In its geographical break-down of Federal employment concentration, the report showed that the Washington metropolitan area led the country with 221,288 employees. The State of California ran a close second, with 212,912. New York State was third, with 192,-596. Vermont was last, with 3,159. Federal employees on duty outside conti-nental United States totaled nearly 300,000.

Analyzing personnel transfers following the end of the war, the report showed that 68,722 employees had been transferred, under 22 Executive orders, reorganization plans, and public laws. number did not include personnel transferred by their own initiative. The majority of the transfers were from temporary agencies to permanent departments and establishments.

In discussing personnel ceilings prescribed by the Federal Pay Acts of 1945 and 1946, the report showed that where applied the ceilings were effective, but pointed out that their effectiveness was impaired by the exemption of the major portion of the executive branch of the Government. Between July 1, 1945, and September 30, 1946, when ceilings imposed under the 1945 act carried no penalties the report showed there were 271 ceiling violations, and that in that time 47,278 employees were paid in violation of ceiling determinations. In the last quarter of the calendar year 1946. when penalties were imposed under the 1946 act, there were no violations.

## ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on May 28, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 107) limiting the application of provisions of Federal law to counsel employed under Senate Resolution 46.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma: S. 1362. A bill to facilitate the administration by the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, the recreational uses of lands and waters within reclamation, flood control, power, and other Federal reservoir projects; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: S. 1363. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Patton National Monument in the State of California; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1364. A bill for the relief of Kihei Matsuo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 1365. A bill for the relief of Lowe Way Yuen and Dang Chee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1366. A bill to amend section 24 of the Federal Power Act so as to provide that the States may apply for reservation for highway purposes of portions of power sites re-leased for entry, location, or selection; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming: S. 1367. A bill to amend section 10 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1273), as amended June 26, 1936 (49

Stat. 1978; 43 U. S. C., sec. 315i); and S. 1368. A bill to amend section 2357 of the Revised Statutes to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

## CONTINUATION OF RENT CONTROL-AMENDMENT

Mr. HOLLAND (for himself and Mr. PEPPER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 1017) providing for the temporary continuation of rent control, transferring rent control to the Housing Expediter, providing for the creation of local advisory boards on rent control, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIA-TIONS-AMENDMENT

Mr. BUSHFIELD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3123) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 13, line 22, after the figure "\$8,000,000" insert the following: "of which amount not to exceed \$402,570, shall be expended for the following nonreservation boarding schools in the State of South Dakota: Pierre, S. Dak., \$170,100; Flandreau, S. Dak., \$232,470."

## HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 3601) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

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

## THE CHALLENGE TO ALABATA WOMEN-ADDRESS BY SENATOR HILL

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address prepared by him for delivery to the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, at Mobile, Ala., on Thursday, May 8, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

## OPERATION NAVAL RESERVE-ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

IMr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address en-"Operation Naval Reserve," delivered by Hon. John Nicholas Brown, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, at Providence, R. I., on May 25, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.1

## IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION DEVEL-OPMENTS - EDITORIAL FROM WALLA WALLA BULLETIN

[Mr. MAGNUSON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Poor Campaign Strategy," published in the Walla Walla (Wash.) Bulletin, which appears in the Appendix.]

### MARINE GENERAL CARLSON DIED DIS-ILLUSIONED-ARTICLE FROM WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

IMr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Marine General Carlson Died Disillusioned," published in the Washington Daily News for May 28, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

## CREATION OF A WORLD GOVERNMENT-ARTICLE BY MALVINA LINDSAY

[Mr. TAYLOR asked and obtained leave to we printed in the RECORD an article en-ded "Adventure for Peace," by Malvina Lindsay, which appears in the Appendix.]

## MARGARINE AND THE CONSUMER-ARTICLE BY MRS. CORRIE T. PLYLER

[Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Margarine and the Consumer," written by Mrs. Corrie T. Plyler, and published in the South Carolina Farmer of May 1947, which appears in the Appendix.

#### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on War Assets of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments be permitted to sit during this afternoon's session of the Senate.

PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Without objection, the order is made.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to hold a meeting this afternoon.

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

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I have a grandson who will graduate from the United States Military Academy at the

exercises at West Point next Monday and Tuesday. I ask permission of the Senate to be absent on Monday and Tuesday of next week

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request is granted.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be absent from the Senate until Monday, June 9, 1947

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. out objection, the order is made,

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on Monday next.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made,

## EXTENSION OF CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT PRIVILEGES

Mr. BUCK obtained the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to his colleague?

## Mr. BUCK. I vield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I desire this morning to discuss Senate bill 637, a bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended; and since there is only one member of the committee present at this time I am going to suggest the absence of a quorum, because some of the members of the committee may want to be here to defend the bill or make a statement about it in reply to what I am about to say. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The absence of a quorum being suggested, the clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hayden	O'Conor
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Ball	Hill	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hoey	Pepper
Bricker	Holland	Reed
Brooks	Ives	Revercomb
Buck	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	
Cain	Kem	Saltonstall
Capper	Knowland	Smith
Chavez	Langer	Sparkman
Connally	Lodge	Taft
Cooper	Lucas	Taylor
Cordon	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McClellan	Thye
Dworshak	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McMahon	Umstead
Ecton	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Ellender	Malone	Watkins
Ferguson	Martin	Wherry
Fulbright	Maybank	White
George	Millikin	Wiley
Green	Moore	Williams
Gurney	Morse	Wilson
Hatch	Murray	Young
Hawkes	Myers	COMPANY REPORT
THE OWNER OF THE PARTY OF	Manager Street, and the second	22 No. 192

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Bridges] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Butler] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Tobey] is absent because of illness in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia IMr. KILgorel, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGrath], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Mc-KELLAR] and the Senator from New York [Mr. Wagner] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Overtonl is absent by leave of the Senate.

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

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, as I have said, I desire to make a few remarks this morning with reference to Senate bill 637, which is listed on the calendar as No. 144, and is known as the Langer-Chavez amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Whenever we discuss the civil-service retirement fund, there is one important fact which we must always bear in mind. The civil-service retirement fund is not and was never intended to be classed as a welfare fund. The primary purpose of this retirement fund when established by Congress was to act as an insurance fund whereby the employees and the Government, as their employer, together could contribute. This fund has been built up over the past several years until today it has a valuation in excess of \$2,000,000,-

This fund belongs to the Federal employees and should not be considered as the property of the Federal Government. and as Members of the Congress we have no moral right to pass legislation appropriating any of the accumulated moneys of this trust fund to any other purpose than that for which it was originally established

This principle was violated in 1942 under a bill sponsored by Representative Ramspeck in the House, and by other legislation and Presidential directives during that period when there were blanketed into the Civil Service Retirement System many of the New Deal employees who had previously never made any contributions toward the building up of this fund.

It is my opinion that neither in those instances nor in any other instance did Congress have the right to blanket in these additional employees without, at the same time, appropriating to the general retirement fund a sum of money sufficient to take care of the obligations being imposed upon the fund. At the time of the passage of the 1942 act, it was represented to the Members of Congress, on page 11 of the House report of the hearings, that the additional cost to the Government under the Ramspeck Act would be approximately \$14,000,000. That was not an actuarial report, but it was accepted by the Members of the Congress. Proof that this figure was misleading is contained in the budget report of the General Accounting Office, which shows that the Government contributions to the fund in 1941 were \$91,559,110, whereas 3 years later, in 1944, this figure had increased to \$175,993,037, or an additional cost to the Government of over \$80,000,000 more than the 1941 figure.

The obligations of the Retirement Act were further increased during the past 2 years, when the salaries of the Government employees were raised an average of approximately 30 percent over the period. Under an amendment that was added to the Civil Service Retirement Act in 1942, the employees were given the choice of using different formulas for the computation of their annuities. One of these formulas gave them the privilege of using the highest 5-year average salary as a base for the computation. This last formula offered to the employees, of using the highest 5-year salary average, was the equivalent of increasing the annuity of those employees who will retire after having served during the 5-year war period approximately 30 percent or in the same proportion as their salaries were increased. The increased cost of this was covered by the increased employee contributions and by an increase in the Government contributions from the \$175,-000,000 level in 1944 to over \$246,000,000 in 1946. This increase in the Government contributions does not take into consideration any of the retirement funds that have been set up under some Government agencies in recent years and which are being operated entirely independent of the present civil-service retirement system. One example of this is the independent retirement fund created by the Tennessee Valley Authority for their employees and toward the support of which the Tennessee Valley Au-thority itself has appropriated several million dollars a year without even pretending to seek the approval of the Members of Congress.

Today we have on the calendar Senate bill 637, which has been reported favorably by a substantial majority of the committee, along with Committee Report No. 143, which says on page 6 that "the ultimate cost to the Government when the system reaches maturity approximately 30 years hence may be four or five million dollars per year. No immediate increase in appropriations is required." At the same time the report has gone out to all employees on retirement that the bill plans to increase their retirement benefits on an average of from 20 to 25 percent. The employees who are now in the service have all been led to believe that their retirement benefits when they reach the retirement age will be substantially greater than those now offered them under the present act, and also it promises to them the one additional security they want most, namely, survivorship benefits for their families. It is true that under the pending bill there will be an additional 1 percent deducted from the salaries of the various employees, but during the hearings I heard no one testify that he thought this 1 percent would cover the cost of those items contained in S. 637. In view of the fact that the committee reported the bill to the Senate on the assumption that the cost for the next 30 years would be negligible, but are spreading the idea all over the country that all Government employees are to gain additional benefits, it is my opinion that the situation is being misrepresented to either the Members of Congress and the taxpayers, or to the employees themselves.

After studying the history of the New Deal administration's blanketing into civil service all the members of the many wartime agencies, and after reading the provisions contained in S. 637, which I shall later attempt to outline, I am convinced that the principal purpose of the bill I am discussing is to take care of the 1,000,000 employees whom we now plan to dismiss from the Government pay rolls, and do this either at the expense of the Federal Treasury or at the expense of the permanent employees themselves, who are being called upon for an addi-

tional 1 percent contribution. The bill represents nothing more than a bonus bill for the Federal employees who fought "the battle of Washington."

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record as a part of my remarks a report or chart showing the estimated costs of the program as furnished to the committee by Mr. Irons, Chief of the Retirement Division of the Civil Service Commission. I might say that this report is not contained in the committee hearings which are printed and are on the desks of Senators at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the publication as requested will be made.

The chart is as follows:

Statement of costs and savings of S. 637 as modified by the Commission's proposal based on employment of 1,500,000 at an average salary of \$2,900

	1948	1949	1950	1960	1970	1980
1. Increase in annuity formula 2. Increase to annuitants on rolls 3. Benefits to widows of employees 4. Benefits to children 5. Benefits to survivors of annuitants	36 22 1 1 13	39 21 2 3 14	42 20 3 6 15	60 12 20 21	75 17 20 27	75 21 20 27
Total costs.  X. Less increase from 5 to 6 percent	73	79	86	113	139	143
	44	44	44	44	44	44
Less savings due to below	29	35	42	69	95	99
	28	30	22	62	102	114
A. Reduction in interest rate to 3 percent B. Nonpayment of interest on refunds. C. Extending vesting right to 10 years D. Charging total annuity paid to account	6	7	9	26	38	50
	14	14	3	6	9	9
	5	6	7	20	35	35
	3	3	3	10	20	20
Total savings	-1	-5	-20	-7	+7	+15

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, this report contradicts the estimate of the committee which said there would be no additional cost, in that it estimates the cost, after deducting all the proposed savings at \$20,000,000 in 1950. I even question the accuracy of this estimate and will attempt to show that some of these figures are based on assumptions that are unlikely to happen.

An examination of the bill discloses that under section 4 the average annuity is increased 20 percent. The average payments under this section are now \$1,000 a year, and under section 4 there would be an increase of \$200 per individual retiring after this date. The average number retiring each year is estimated at 30,000 employees, so that there would be an increase of \$6,000,000 a year, which would increase by multiples each year until an estimated average of \$42,000,000 had been reached in 1950 and in 1960, \$60,000,000; by 1970 the figure would reach \$75,000,000 and remain level thereafter. That is shown in item 1 of the chart which I have just had printed in the RECORD.

Section 4 also grants benefits to the survivors of annuitants. The estimated cost under this new program would be \$13,000,000, effective immediately, and would increase to \$21,000,000 by 1960 and to \$27,000,000 in 1970. It is expected to remain constant thereafter, as shown in item 5 of the chart.

Section 8 increases the annuity paid to those now on retirement approximately \$200 a year, which represents a 25-percent increase. It is estimated that there are now 110,000 employees on retirement, and this section would involve a cost of \$22,000,000 a year beginning immediately, which figure would decline under this section as the present annuitants die during the succeeding years, as shown in item 2 of the chart.

Section 12 grants benefits to the widows and children who survive the employee. The cost under this section is estimated at \$9,000,000 in 1950, and will increase to \$32,000,000 by 1960, and should remain stationary thereafter, as shown in items 3 and 4 of the chart. I might say again that this chart was filed with the Civil Service Committee itself during the hearings, but was not printed in the record of the committee hearings.

It is claimed that under the Senate bill 637 there will be many savings and additional income which will to a certain extent offset the increased benefits which are given to the employees. I shall now attempt to analyze these savings. For instance, section 10 authorizes an increase in the contributions of employees from the present 5 to 6 percent, which increase based on 1,500,000 employees would produce an additional revenue of \$44,000,000. This amount will change in direct proportion as the number of employees vary above or below the 1,500,000 figure. This is the deduction shown on the chart by item X.

Under item A of the above report we find that Senate bill 637 reduces the interest rates from 4 to 3 percent on the Government obligations held by the trust fund. The savings on this item alone are

estimated to run from \$8,000,000 immediately to as high as \$50,000,000 by 1980 as shown by the chart. This is a fallacy; these savings are completely offset by additional appropriations which will be demanded from the Congress to keep the trust fund in the same degree of solvency as has been maintained in the past. For example, last year the Government contributed \$246,220,000 and then paid into the fund another \$80,000,000, which represented 4 percent interest on the \$2,000,000,000 principal of the fund, making a total income to the fund of around \$325,000,000, including interest and Government contributions. we reduce the interest rates from 4 to 3 percent we immediately reduce the revenue from that source \$20,000,000, and in order to make the books balance with the over-all income of \$325,000,000 Congress would be called upon merely to add the \$20,000,000 to the appropriation bill. The same thing will be true in 1980, when the interest savings are estimated at \$50,000,000. In that year we would be called upon to add the \$50,000,000 to the appropriation bill.

If Senators do not agree with me that this is true, then I ask, Why not eliminate all of the interest and save the full \$80,000,000? We all recognize that that cannot be done. As proof that the Civil Service Commission itself agrees with me that the savings being claimed are fictitious, I quote at this point a statement by Mr. Irons, Chief of the Retirement Division, Civil Service Commission, which was concurred in by Mr. J. D. Phenix, actuary and statistician of the Senate Civil Service Committee:

The reduction in the interest rate of 4 to 3 percent will result in reducing the required appropriations to serve the public debt by 1 percent of the balance remaining in the civil service retirement and disability fund. On the other hand the amount by which the public debt is reduced in this direction will require an increased appropriation to the civil service fund so that the total income to that fund may not be reduced each year.

This completely refutes the claim of the committee that there are any savings from this source.

I should like to ask why this statement was not printed in the hearings which lie on the desks of Senators. Why were estimated savings of \$50,000,000 counted in when they were specifically contradicted by all the authorities in the committee hearings?

Senate bill 637 eliminates the so-called tontine charge of \$1 a month which is now charged against the employees. Based on the employment level of 1,500,-000, which is used in all estimates of this bill, this will mean a reduction in the income from this source of \$18,000,000 a year. This reduction in the income is not taken into consideration at all in any of the estimates that have been made as to the cost. I have heard various explanations, none of which were quite clear. Perhaps the chairman of the committee will be able to explain satisfactorily how we can eliminate this \$18,000,-000 charge without at the same time increasing the appropriations to offset it.

In the preceding chart, item D represents a saving to be accomplished by reducing benefits paid to survivors of em-

ployees who die after having reached the retirement age. This is also referred to on page 6, item 3D, of Committee Report No. 143. I will neither confirm nor dispute this item, but I cannot picture the Government being so low on finances as to brag about any savings to be taken away from the survivors of some employee.

Item B in the chart, listed as Non-payment of Interest on Refunds, shows savings under S. 637 of \$14,000,000, both in 1948 and 1949. These savings are based wholly upon the assumption that the employees lose their interest on money refunded if they resign. It does not take into consideration that the employee dismissed will in many cases still be paid interest. As the percentage of dismissals rise over resignations, these savings will disappear, and therefore no reliance can be placed upon this figure.

Item C, extending vesting rights to 10 years, shows a saving of \$5,000,000 in 1948 and this is scheduled to increase to \$35,000,000 by 1980. Here again we have an estimate made upon the assumption that the employee resigns instead of being dismissed. Remember that the employee who is dismissed after 5 years of service will still retain his retirement benefits under S. 637 and also will get back all the money he has previously contributed to the fund. This is another saving that cannot be counted upon at all.

After we reexamine this chart and allow for the acknowledged errors previously pointed out, we find that the cost in 1950, instead of being \$20,000,000, will be nearer \$40,000,000; and the cost in 1980, instead of showing a plus sign of \$15,000,000 will, when we allow for the acknowledged error of \$50,000,000 in item A plus the other errors I have shown, make the additional cost by that time nearer \$75,000,000 a year.

As further proof that this estimate is nearer correct than that shown by the committee report, I refer to a statement of Mr. Irons, Chief of the Retirement Division, Civil Service Commission, found on page 134 of hearings held on May 20, 1947. The chairman asked:

Mr. Irons, in case your amendments were adopted, what percentage would the Government pay as compared to the employee?

ment pay as compared to the employee?

Mr. Inons. If the rate were raised 1 percent, it would be 10 to 6.

It is agreed that the extra employees' contribution of 1 percent will amount to \$44,000,000 annually based on a 1,500,-000 pay roll. Therefore, using the Commission's own formula, the cost to the Government will be \$73,333,000, or practically the same as the figure I have just shown as the ultimate cost, and completely refutes the committee's report.

I personally do not object to survivorship benefits for employees who are willing to pay the cost by extra deductions from the pay roll. In fact, I heartily approve of them. After seeing Congress launched on a world-wide relief program costing billions of dollars, I can hardly see how objection can be made to granting an increase to employees who have faithfully served the Government and now in their old age are caught between the rising cost of living and low-retire-

ment checks, an inflationary spiral brought on by the recent New Deal spending spree.

The only objection I have ever made to either of these features was when I voted that the bill be held up until such time as a reliable actuarial estimate could be made of the costs; then, with an accurate knowledge of the costs, we could intelligently reach a decision and make our report to the Senate.

As proof that this estimate was not obtained, I quote from a letter written to me by Mr. J. D. Phenix, actuary and statistician of the Senate Civil Service Committee, under date of April 30, 1947, or 5 days after the bill had been reported by the committee:

No reliable estimate of costs can be made until the following data are available:

- (1) Number of covered employees who will normally be employed by the Government after the effects of the war have disappeared.
- (2) With respect to each employee we must know:
- (a) Age, sex, salary, and length of service.
   (b) In the case of married males—age of wife and age of each child under 18.
- (3) Identical information with respect to each employee who separates from the service over a normal postwar period, plus the reason for his separation—such as death, voluntary or involuntary separation, disability or service retirement.

As I said in the beginning, the primary objective of this bill was to grant extra benefits to the million New Deal employees who expect to lose their jobs under the economy program now being launched. I have outlined those costs as shown on the chart, but now I am going to outline some costs not shown in the hearings at all, and some of the special benefits that will accrue to the employees of the many New Deal agencies. After examining this question I believe that this is the most flagrant attempt at an undercover raid on the Treasury, in the name of the Civil Service retirement system, that I have seen since I have been a Member of the

At this point I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a chart which will show how a penalty is being placed upon any employee who cooperates with Congress in our economy drive, when at the same time a bonus is offered for noncooperation.

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

## COMPARISON

EMPLOYEE WHO RESIGNS

Less than 5 years. Refund without interest.

Over 5 and less than 10 years. Section 7. Refund without interest.

Over 10 years. Section 7. Annuity age 65. Refund.

EMPLOYEE WHO IS DISMISSED

Less than 5 years. Refund with interest.

Over 5 and less than 10 years. Section 7. Annuity age 62 years. Refund without interest.

Over 10 years. Section 7. Same annuity age 62. Three extra years. Refund.

## S. 637

Estimate based on average salary of \$3,000 and after allowing for employee withdrawing all his money previously paid into the fund.

First column is based on retirement at age 65 as allowed for voluntary separation under S. 637 and average payments of 10 years, as per Civil Service Commission records.

Second column is based on retirement at age of 62 years as allowed under S. 637 for involuntary separation and average number of years (13) based on Civil Service Commission records.

Years service	Employee resigns	Employee dismissed through reduction of force
5. 5. 7. 8. 9. 9.	10 years, at \$300 equals \$3,000. 10 years, at \$330 equals \$3,300.	13 years, at \$150 annually equals \$1,950. 13 years, at \$180 annually equals \$2,340. 13 years, at \$240 annually equals \$3,720. 13 years, at \$270 annually equals \$3,510. 13 years, at \$270 annually equals \$3,510. 13 years, at \$330 annually equals \$3,900. 13 years, at \$330 annually equals \$4,200.
12 13 14 15	10 years, at \$360 equals \$3,600 10 years, at \$390 equals \$3,000 10 years, at \$420 equals \$4,200 10 years, at \$450 equals \$4,500	13 years, at \$360 annually equals \$4,680. 13 years, at \$390 annually equals \$5,070. 13 years, at \$420 annually equals \$5,460. 13 years, at \$450 annually equals \$5,850.

These figures will increase in direct proportion as salaries of employees vary in comparison to the \$3,000 average used. In all cases, the figures allow for employees withdrawing all of their contributions previously made to the fund.

Mr. WILLIAMS. As an example of what this differential will be between the employee who resigns and the employee who is dismissed. I refer to the table shown at the bottom of the last chart. As shown by this chart, the employee with more than 5 years of service but less than 10 who resigns voluntarily will receive no consideration except a refund of the contribution which had been deducted from his salary. But the employee who resists the efforts of the Congress to economize and insists upon staying on the pay roll until dismissal will receive in addition to a refund of his money benefits based on a \$3,000 average salary

With 5 years of service, he will receive an annuity worth \$1,950, and this increases proportionately each year as shown by this chart until the employee with 9 years of service will receive an annuity with a valuation of \$3,510. These payments listed under this chart can be interpreted as nothing other than a bonus to the employees of these New Deal emergency agencies since the employee who is dismissed involuntarily receives this bonus in addition to getting a refund of all his money previously contributed toward the fund.

As is shown by this chart, the employee with over 10 years of service who resigns is eligible for retirement at the age of 65, while that employee who is dismissed is again favored by being granted the same annuity at the age of 62, which means that the employee with an average salary of \$3,000 who resigns will receive an annuity valued at \$3,000, while the employee who is dismissed will receive an annuity valued at \$3,900 based on 13 annual payments of \$300 each instead of the 10 annual payments which the voluntarily discharged employee receives. As we can see by the chart, this differential is continued on through until in the 15th year the employee resigning receives \$4,500 while the employee discharged receives an annuity valued at

In examining this chart we can readily see that the employee who is dismissed through reduction in force receives additional benefits or a bonus for such dismissal which, based on an average salary of \$3,000, amounts to from \$1,950 to as high as \$3,510 over and above those benefits granted to the employee resigning. All of these figures will be increased in direct proportion as the salaries of the employees vary above the \$3,000 figure used. The committee has issued a report to the Senate stating that no additional funds will be required in support of this bill for the next 30 years. If we assume that there is any accuracy whatever in this statement, and when we recognize the fact that these employees in all cases are entitled to a refund of all the money which they had contributed toward the support of this trust fund, then there is no other explanation to be made as to the source of these payments than that the sponsors of this bill are proposing to rob the trust fund of the civil service retirement system which has been built up by and belongs to the career employees of the Government.

For Congress to pass this bill without making appropriations to the retirement fund to take care of the expense of this bonus bill will destroy the security of every Government employee in his old age.

If this bill passes, it will mean that in order for Congress to reduce the Government pay roll by 1,000,000 employees and assuming that only half of these employees qualify with over 5 years of service, the total cost of this proposed bonus bill would exceed \$2,000,000,000. Whether the money to pay for this plan comes from the career employees trust fund or from the taxpayers themselves would not alter my opinion of this bill. When we consider that the veterans who served a similar number of years in defense of our country are being told that the Government at this time cannot finance a bonus bill, how can any Senator justify his support of a bonus bill to civilian employees?

The excuse being offered by many that they are trying to give the career employees survivorship benefits and increase the payments to the annuitants already on retirement is ridiculous. Why do we have to declare a bonus to these temporary employees in order to give to the career employees those benefits which they have been and are willing to pay for by their own contributions?

Mr. President, as further proof that the estimate as furnished by the committee on the bill is wholly out of line, I have in my hand a report of the House committee on retirement legislation. It is a report of the Board of Actuaries as filed with the House committee on an identical bill. I read first the letter addressed by the Board to the President of the Civil Service Commission:

New York City, May 14, 1947. Mr. Harry B. Mitchell,

President, United States Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the request of the Civil Service Commission, the Board of Actuaries has prepared an estimate of the cost of amending the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Act in accordance with Senate bill 637, as originally introduced, and, as modified under Calendar No. 144. The results of the Board's calculation are presented in the attached memorandum.

The Board hopes that the cost statements presented will prove helpful in considering the adoption of the proposed amendments. Respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. BUCK,
R. R. REAGH,
EDWARD B. FACKLER,
Board of Actuaries, Civil Service
Retirement and Disability Fund.

I next read a brief summary of the report:

The comparative costs given above indicate that the adoption of S. 637 (Calendar No. 144) will increase the cost of the civil service retirement and disability fund to the Government by the difference between 10.82 percent of pay roll and 8.68 percent, or 2.14 percent of pay roll, or \$105,324,269 per annum on the basis of the pay roll as of June 30, 1946.

We have this situation presented: Two contradictory reports were filed, one in the House, stating that it would cost approximately \$105,000,000, and one in the Senate, which shows that it will cost zero. My estimate that this bill would cost at least \$2,000,000,000 is substantiated by the report of the House committee, because it indicates a figure of approximately \$105,000,000 over a period of 30 years.

As further evidence of how the bill would operate if it were passed and were actually in force, I have checked one Government agency, namely, the Solid Fuels Administration, which had on its pay roll, as of January 1, 494 employees. That agency was abolished on April 30 because of the Senate's refusal to extend its authority, and I have obtained from Mr. Wheeler, the deputy administrator of that agency, the names and salaries of the employees and their years of service. I do not want to put their names into the RECORD unless required so to do, as I do not think it would be fair to the employees themselves, but I wish to quote the figures from the record. This is a summary in the report regarding the 494 employees: Eleven of them resigned; 383 were dismissed. That completely refutes the statement which was made before the committee that 80 percent of them would resign. I have the names of those who resigned. Twenty-two of the employees who were dismissed had service of less than 1 year. Therefore their benefits under this bill would be negligible. Two hundred and seven of them had service of between 1 and 4 years. Their benefits would not be very much. One hundred and seventy of them had an average of 7 years service. Their additional benefits, in addition to getting all the money back which they had put into the retirement fund, would be \$2,730 per employee, or a total of \$464,100. Seventy-one of them had an average service of 12 years. Their additional benefits would be \$4,680, or a total of \$332,280. Twenty-four had a service record of an average of 20 years. Their benefits would be \$7,800, or a total of \$187,200.

The benefits that these persons would receive is \$983,580—almost \$1,000,000 to liquidate an agency with 494 employees. That is an average for each employee in that agency of \$1,991.05. The average for employees who had over 5 years service was \$3,711.62; but averaging those who do not benefit or who have had less than 5 years service, brought that figure down to \$1,991.05.

This agency has been in existence since sometime in 1943—a little less than 5 years—and may, I submit, be considered a fair example.

As a new Member I came here to help reduce the Federal pay roll, but I did not come down to pay employees a premium for the privilege of getting rid of an agency.

Mr. President, I now move that Senate bill 637 be removed from the calendar and recommitted to the committee.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LANGER. The bill is not before the Senate at this time, and such a motion should not be made at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As the Chair understands, the motion of the Senator from Delaware was to recommit Senate bill 637 to the Civil Service Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order of the Senator from North Dakota is well taken. The motion is not in order at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I serve notice that when the bill comes up I shall make a motion to recommit it for further study, because it was reported from the committee without a proper report. If the chairman of the committee wishes to dispute any of the statements I have made or any of the figures I have given, I should appreciate very much having him do so at this time, and I should be glad to stand corrected.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 814) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. Hope, Mr. August H. Andresen, Mr. Johnson of Illinois, Mr. Hill, Mr. Flannagan, Mr. Cooley, and Mr. Pace were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## CONTINUATION OF RENT CONTROL

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1017) providing for the temporary continuation of rent control, transferring rent control to the Housing Expediter, providing for the creation of

local advisory boards on rent control, and for other purposes.

Mr. BUCK obtained the floor.

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

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. I submit an amendment to Senate bill 1017, and move its immediate consideration. I shall not discuss it at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated later. Inasmuch as there is no pending amendment, the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin will be the first amendment to be considered by the Senate.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I desire to address myself at this point to Senate bill 1017, the bill to extend rent controls beyond June 30 of this year.

I venture to assert that this bill is the most controversial measure now remaining on the calendar. However, I hope that not very much time will be lost in debating it, for I venture to state that every Member of the Senate has already made up his mind whether he is in favor of continuing rent controls or is not in favor of continuing them, and I do not believe any amount of oratory or persuasion will result in changing the position of any Member of the Senate on this question.

If not actually stated, it was inferred by some of the witnesses who appeared at the hearings on this bill that if a new rent-control law is not enacted, thousands of families will be thrown out on the streets and the breadbaskets of thousands more will be seriously depleted. Mr. President, I do not subscribe to either of those extreme views; but I am fully of the view that rent control should be continued, particularly in metropolitan areas; and I think the Congress should in some way go on record—I do not know exactly how it should be done-as serving notice that if this bill is enacted, it will be the last extension of rent controls which will be considered. I say that because I think notice should be given to the larger cities, such as Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and others, and to those in charge of the governments of those municipalities that if they wish to have further controls of this kind they should now begin to plan what they will do when the date of termination of this measure is reached, and should not expect the Federal Government to continue to look after the needs of the citizens of their respective cities.

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

Mr. BUCK. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MYERS. I understood the Senator from Delaware to mention a number of cities, including Philadelphia, which is my native city. Does the Senator from Delaware believe there will be any need, after the expiration date of this measure, for the cities to consider rent-control legislation?

Mr. BUCK. I say to the Senator from Pennsylvania that I hope not, but on the other hand we never know what the situation in the larger cities may be. I would expect that New York City would find that it would have to continue the

controls longer than next February. I say that in view of the testimony which was received at the hearings.

Mr. MYERS. If it should be determined and should be evident that rent controls may be necessary beyond the expiration date of this measure, does the Senator from Delaware believe that it will no longer be the function and the responsibility of the Congress to enact such controls, and that they should be turned back to the cities and municipalities and States; or does the Senator believe that if such a need is indicated, his committee should further consider extending rent controls?

Mr. BUCK. In answer to that question, I would say that will depend upon the extent of the need. If need for it is found in only one or two cities, I do not believe it is the function of the Federal Government to look after them.

Mr. MYERS. But if the indications are such that continued rent controls obviously are needed in many areas of the country, would the Senator then be of a different mind?

Mr. BUCK. Oh, yes; most assuredly, I only hope that such a situation will not exist at that time.

Mr. MYERS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, after some 2 months of exhaustive hearings and consideration of 10 widely varied bills on rent control, your Committee on Banking and Currency has drafted and reported without dissenting vote. Senate bill 1017, and recommends its adoption.

At this point, I should like to give a brief history of this bill. When I was named chairman of the subcommittee on housing and rents of the Banking and Currency Committee, it was my good fortune to find that I had as associates the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Ful-BRIGHT]. We met innumerable times at public hearings, which extended over weeks. When they were finally concluded, the committee held several executive sessions, and finally reported to the entire committee a bill which in some respects was quite similar to the bill now before the Senate. However, it differed distinctly in two respects. That first bill to be reported by the subcommittee provided for a 10-percent across-the-board increase in rents and for controls of rents through the State, municipal, and Federal courts. The entire committee rejected the bill, chiefly because of those two provisions; and the subcommittee was requested to renew its studies. That it did, and subsequently it reported to the full committee the bill which now is on the calendar and is before the Senate, the keystone of which, I think, is the provision allowing for the appointment of local advisory boards. I wish to say that that suggestion was taken from the bill which was introduced by the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Another change to be found in this bill, as compared to the first one to be reported by the subcommittee, is the method of administration, which is through the Housing Expediter, who at the present time is Mr. Creedon.

That bill, as I have said, was favorably reported by all the members of the committee, some reserving, or stating that they reserved, as is generally the case, the right to object or to offer amendments to the bill on the floor.

To the Senators who sponsored bills on rent control, I may say that their proposals and testimony were most help-ful to the committee. The bill before the Senate now has incorporated in it a number of their ideas. Witnesses appearing before the committee represented all levels of the landlord-tenant segment of our economy, and as a result, a good cross section of experience and recommendations from these fields. was obtained.

After sifting and studying the testimony, several basic difficulties and objections to the present rent control system were determined. From the testimony of landlords, it was apparent that hardships—severe hardships in many cases-existed. Moreover, the present system of administration of rent control was not geared to meet these hardships. This was due, I believe, to the basic philosophy of the present rent control administration, coupled with the fact that in attempting to administer a program on a national average basis, certain inequities are bound to exist. Viewing the problem from that angle alone, an obvious solution would be to eliminate completely all rent controls.

On the other hand, evidence was submitted from representative tenant groups indicating that certain landlords had decreased services and repairs, unjustifiably, perhaps, that housing was scarce in many communities; and that if rent controls were completely abolished, even more advantage would be taken of the tenant. I personally cannot subscribe completely to either of these views as I feel that all landlords are not suffering unduly from the present system, nor do I believe that a majority of tenants would be gouged by their landlords if rent controls were completely removed.

Another basic difficulty which was made quite clear to the committee was that demand and supply of rental housing varied from one locality to another. and while one community might have little or no suitable housing available. another might have a surplus. Yet it was said the present rent-control system as administered did not adequately recognize this situation, as seemingly little, if any, local advice was considered by the administrator.

The reaction to that problem was either a flat refusal, by some groups, to believe that the present system was not working to alleviate such conditions, or a suggestion that rent control be terminated as a Federal function and left to the States. I do not believe that any member of the committee subscribed to the view that the present system is properly meeting local problems. However, objection was made both by landlord and tenant groups to complete State control, for several reasons.

First, that by the time a State might enact a rent-control law and get it into operation, the need for control would be past, and needless money and time would have been expended.

Second, there was fear that some States would not act where controls were nec-

Third, the States which had enacted rent-control laws did not actually want the burden of such controls, but had acted to protect themselves if Federal controls were terminated

Fourth, many feared that, once State control was instituted, it would last much longer than necessary, due to infrequent meeting of legislatures and local polities.

One other problem which presented itself involved the broad problem of shortage of housing facilities generally, and whether or not rent control was impeding new rental housing. Strong arguments pro and con were made on the subject. The committee has given serious consideration to the problem, and I believe the proposed bill will meet the situation squarely.

With the background I have stated, I desire now to address myself to the bill itself, and explain how the committee recommendations are geared to an early termination of rent control with as little hardship for landlords and tenants as possible, while at the same time guaranteeing a fairer and more equitable administration of such controls.

I should like to pass over sections 1 and 2 of the bill, which give the title to the proposed act and the congressional declaration of policy. I believe that there can be little or no disagreement among us on these two sections. Section 3 of the bill sets the termination of the act, and I should like to cover that later, as my discussion of the other sections will in great part explain section 3.

Section 4, 1B, of the bill transfers the administration of rent control to the office of the Housing Expediter, headed by Mr. Frank Creedon, all necessary records, personnel, and unexpended balances of the OPA and its successor, the OTC. to be made available to that office.

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

Mr. BUCK. I yield to the Senator. but I know what he is going to tell methat that office has already been done away with.

Mr. TAFT. No; I wanted to call attention to the fact that there is on the calendar a House rent-control bill. Is it the Senator's intention to move to strike out all after the enacting clause of the House bill, when all the amendments to the pending bill shall have been acted on, and substitute the Senate language and send the bill as thus amended to conference?

Mr. BUCK. No. The plan is to perfect the pending bill and offer it as a substitute for title II of the House bill, and then amend title I of the House bill so that it will conform to title II and make it workable. I have an amendment to title I of the House bill which reinstates the Office of the Expediter.

Mr. TAFT. I do not quite understand. The Senator intends to take the House bill, which is H. R. 3203, now on the calendar, and leave title I as it is?

Mr. BUCK. No; there is an amendment to be offered to title I.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator intends to substitute the Senate bill for title II of the House bill?

Mr. BUCK. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. Then adopt title I of the House bill with an amendment?

Mr. BUCK. That is correct. Mr. TAFT. On the particular question of who is to administer the Rent Control Act, the House abolishes the Office of Housing Expediter and permits the President to make anybody the head of this agency. The Senate bill, instead, retains the Office of Housing Expediter.

Mr. BUCK. That is correct. Mr. TAFT. So that in the conference on that question we would be confined to either keeping the Housing Expediter or letting the President appoint anyone he chose to administer the law?

Mr. BUCK. If my amendment, which is later to be considered, should be agreed to, we would leave title I practically as it is, except that we would reinstate the Office of Housing Expediter, who is to be the Administrator of the act, as the bill provides.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand, when we get through with the Senate bill, we will have before us title I of the House bill, which abolishes all housing controls?

Mr. BUCK. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. I think Senators should know that we have before us not only the question of rent control, but also have before us the question of abolishing all priority controls on housing to be considered in connection with the pend-

Mr. BUCK. I think the matter must be attended to in the Senate. I do not see how the conferees from the Senate can go to the conference with the House conferees and discuss title I unless it is brought to the attention of Senators.

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. BUCK. The Office of the Housing Expediter was chosen to administer those functions because, first, its primary function is in the field of promoting the construction of necessary housing, and second, because it is temporary in nature. In regard to the first point, several times during the hearings it was evidenced that there had never been a close working arrangement between those agencies of government controlling rentals, and those promoting construction. A builder of new property was guaranteed a 61/2-percent return on invested capital by FHA, with rents fixed accordingly, while the long-time property owner was frozen at a rental figure of an arbitrary date, by OPA, regardless of his investment or current market value of his property. It seemed wise to place rent control in the hands of an agency which is in a position to intelligently coordinate a rental program on both new and old property.

The second point, the temporary nature of the agency, I believe, has several things in its favor. The present Housing Expediter has impressed me as a man who is out to do a job as efficiently, and economically as possible, with a minimum amount of publicity for himself, and his agency.

At this point, Mr. President, I desire to say that I think the Government is fortunate in having in its service as experienced and capable an executive as Mr. Creedon. When his name was first suggested as the Administrator, I recalled that I was very favorably impressed when he came before the Committee on Banking and Currency as the President's nominee to succeed Mr. Wyatt as Housing Expediter. Searching the files in the office, I came upon the committee's copy of his biographical sketch, on which I had written at that time, early in January, the two words "excellent appointment." Mr. Creedon attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he served in the last war; he served with the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army; he has been with the War Production Board; he has been with Stone and Webster; and he was resident manager in charge of construction of the atomic bomb plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

I went a little further and looked at the record of the meeting at which he appeared as a nominee for the office. I should like to quote from that record some of the things he said.

Mr. CREEDON. Although I have only been in this job-

He was referring to the job as Housing Expediter-

Although I have only been in this job for a month, I would like to talk about what I have done, and what I intend to do in general terms.

I believe that in the first 48 hours after was appointed, I did probably more than I can do from now on, to help get housing built, which was to do away with the HH priority system, which a builder needed to get to build a house, and that house, as you know, had to sell for not over \$10,000.

Again, he had this to say:

Mr. CREEDON. While I say we have to do everything possible to increase the supply, we have also got to do everything possible to take the red lights off of the free distribu-We have done quite a bit already to that end, and we have now completed our doing in those respects. We have got a little booklet about ready to be published which will be out certainly this week which shows the present score regarding these various Government regulations and rules, saying these are the ground rules; we are not going to make any more changes. This is the score. So that the producers, the distributors, the builders, and the customers will pretty well know what the picture is, so that they can decide whether or not they want to go ahead and build.

I inquired of him what would be the status of the veterans' program at the end of the year. My question was:

What will be the status of this program, at this time? Can the Government drop it? Mr. CREEDON. My answer without qualification, is emphatically yes; probably before then.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] then asked this question:

There will be none of these contracts that you are talking about for premiums and expediting that will last beyond the end of this year?

Mr. CREEDON. I am not sure but what there might be some that will carry over.

Senator BRICKER. Some of the guaranties? Mr. CREEDON. Some of the guaranties will carry over.

I might go a little further and say as long as we are talking informally, that Mr. Foley and I are 100 percent in accord with this. We have about 1,350 people in this office in Washington, that is both the Expediter and

the Administrator. The President signed an order Saturday night separating the two, so that we can now get separate working organizations.

Out of the 1,350 Mr. Foley intends to take about 250.

Mr. FOLEY. Approximately.
Mr. CREEDON. Which is to be the administrative staff. Now that would leave around 1,100 in my shop. I hope immediately, gentlemen, to cut that to 600 immediately and then to reduce it in a businesslike way.

That gives some insight into the type of businessman the present Expediter appears to be. He does not leave the impression that he is out to perpetuate himself or his employees in office. As an example, when material controls was transferred to his agency, the bulk-some 800, I believe-of CPA employees attempted to move en masse to the Office of Housing Expediter. He agreed to take only a small number. After the past several years with Government offices filled with ambitious bureaucrats, I take heart at the attitude of such an official as Mr. Creedon. I am confident he will carry out the aims of Congress directly toward early and efficient termination of rent control.

In this regard, one of the witnesses before the committee stated that he would be glad for a while longer to remain under rent control as a landlord, if controls could be taken away from the existing staff of OPA.

Section 4 1C goes further in amending the present act by providing that the Housing Expediter, upon recommendation of the respective Governors, appoint boards of five or more in each defenserental area. These boards shall make recommendations to the Housing Expediter concerning decontrol within the area, the adequacy of rents within the area, and the adjustment of hardship These local boards are empowcases. ered to make recommendations on these points, and the Housing Expediter is given 30 days to take counteraction if it is deemed advisable. Otherwise, the board's recommendation becomes effective. I may say that I think that is the keystone of the pending bill. As I said before, it is a suggestion which was offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. President, the committee feels that a board of local citizens are better equipped to decide local problems than any one person or any outside group. This provision guarantees prompt action on rent controversies within 30 days, in contrast to weeks and months, even years, of delay under past administration. The delay and buck-passing between local, area, regional, and national OPA offices has been one of the major hindrances of efficient rent-control administration. Moreover, innumerable personnel will also be eliminated under this procedure.

At this point I wish to discuss generally the proposals which have been made in favor of a flat across-the-board percentage increase on all rental properties. The first argument as presented to the committee for such a proposal seemed to be that each community had certain unique problems which obviously could not be handled or properly considered in a Nation-wide program. Some

communities within a defense-rental area might conceivably overnight have a shift in population—which would no longer require rigid rent control-that would leave a surplus of housing. On the other hand, individual landlords' problems should necessarily be considered separately, and if national standards were to be applied to each individual, such standards could not necessarily be the proper ones to use in each particular case. The proponents of a flat increase admitted that certain landlords would be unduly benefited by such a program. but in order to do justice to those whom no national program would touch, a general increase would be most beneficial.

However, I believe that in the bill, by placing the determination of local rent levels and hardship cases in the hands of local citizens who live every day with their community problems and know better than anyone else the economic situation of the people in their own community, adjustments can be made in individual cases on an equitable and fair basis without giving any windfall to undeserving landlords, and at the same time assisting those in dire need. One of the chief shortcomings of the rent control program has been the lack of local administration. It is, therefore, my belief that, if we turn over to the people living in an area determination of their rent problems, more speedy and fair adjustment in this field can be made, thus eliminating the need of an across-theboard increase.

Section 5 provides that whenever a governor of a State shall certify to the Housing Expediter that a State has a rent control act ready for operation, the Housing Expediter shall terminate Federal rent controls in that State. As a result of this section, States desiring State administration of rent control may have it, but no State is forced into that position. Moreover, if, as has been claimed, States have enacted rent-control legislation to take effect only if Federal rent control is eliminated, these States can still remain under Federal control unless their governors request its removal. It was felt by the committee that in this way no State would be forced into taking over a job originally assumed by the Federal Government, but that each State would have a free determination of its policy in this regard.

Section 6 provides for the decontrol of certain housing accommodations. Original price and rent-control legislation was passed under the basic premise that they were to be maintained only until the supply in any field was equal to the demand. The theory behind this policy was that when supply and demand were equal normal economic competition would level out prices.

Section 6 (1) decontrols all hotels and motor courts. These two types of rental property differ from other rental properties in that they are primarily service industries and are the only service industries still under any type of Government control. Testimony before the committee showed that hotel occupancy was generally falling to the point where hotels were out seeking business, thus demonstrating that competition, the stabilizing factor on prices, was definitely taking effect. OTC decontrolled all transient hotel rooms on February 15, leaving only 100,000 out of 1,500,000 rooms still under control. The great bulk of these remaining rooms are luxury accommodations not directly affecting the cost of living. The bill would merely complete the policy begun by the OTC in this field.

Section 6 (2) decontrols all housing accommodations renting for more than \$225 a month on the theory that they are luxury accommodations not affecting the general cost of living. It is believed that a negligible number of rental housing units rent over that figure, and those are generally occupied by people to whom a small rent increase, if made, would be inconsequential.

Section 6 (3) is aimed at bringing rental units on the market which have been withheld. It was estimated by one witness representing perhaps the largest landlord group in the country that up to 500,000 available rental units were being withheld from the market because of present OPA rules and regulations. I recall having read in the New York Herald Tribune during the month of February an article in which the writer estimated that the units being withheld because of OPA and rent control would amount, in his opinion, to as many as 1,000,000.

It is true that under present regulations a landlord renting property for the first time may set his own original rental rate upon that property. However, the OPA then has the privilege of arbitrarily lowering that rental. One of the chief evils of rent control as it has been administered has been to prevent in some part increase of rental housing. The housing shortage itself is the basic cause for rent control, but if that rent control stifles the availability of new rental housing, it is not serving the Nation's welfare. It is, therefore, deemed desirable to release new rental units from rent control as such. Protection will still be afforded to the renter, as all FHA loans under which most large rental properties are constructed limit the owner to a 61/2-percent return on his investment, and the rentals are fixed accordingly. Furthermore, the Bureau of the Census report shows that owners, instead of renting, have been selling in order to escape controls, thus eliminating rental units in that way. According to Census figures of 1940, owner-occupied property was 43.6 percent and tenant-occupied 56.4 percent. In 1945 the tenant-occupied property had dropped to 46.8 percent and owneroccupied had increased to 53.2 percent. Your committee believes that with more reasonable local controls and the freeing from control of new rents, a considerable increase in rental housing can be had.

Section 6 (4) frees from control all housing commenced on or after February 1, 1947, or housing converted into rental units after that date. This again is a stimulus for individuals to make rental property available. The committee set the date of February 1, 1947, in order to prevent enterprising landlords from removing properties from the rental market when they should see the possibility of getting them out from under rent control by that means and then subsequently renting them.

Section 7 covers the eviction procedure and sets up by law the bases for such eviction. Under this section State laws pertaining to evictions shall govern except that a tenant may not be evicted for not paying an increased rent or that his lease has expired. Other specific grounds for eviction are set forth, all of which to your committee are fair and equitable.

Under present OPA regulations there are some 15 grounds enumerated upon which an eviction can be secured. However, in actual practice about the only one which is effective is when an owner sells the property. Even then it may be from 3 months to a year before the new owner can secure possession. The procedure set forth in the bill protects the reasonable and desirable tenant, but gives to the landlord the means to evict highly undesirables under State law, and in the other enumerated instances.

Section 8 merely extends the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act from its present expiration date of December 31, 1947, to the expiration date of

this act, if extended.

Mr. President, I should now like to go back and discuss section 3, which fixes the termination date for Federal rent control as February 29, 1948. We all agree that rent control as a national policy should be terminated at the earliest possible moment. There are many who would solve the problem by eliminating such controls immediately. personally would like to see this done if feasible. However, it was the general feeling of the committee that the sudden removal of such controls at the present time would cause great hardship upon large segments of our population. It was thought better to set up a system which would move rapidly in the direction of complete decontrol. Under the proposed bill the burden of decontrol is placed in the hands of local people. They may adjust rents as well. committee feels that with local administration, sound steps will be taken toward decontrol. Estimates from the building industry and from the Government lends hope that by the middle of this year construction of new housing units will approximate the increase in new families, and that by the end of the year we shall begin to get out in front of that problem. Thus the committee has gone forth to the time when it is believed production will meet demand, and has called for the termination of all Federal control in February of next year. Many areas, we hope, will be decontrolled before that time through action of local committees, so when that time arrives few sections will still be under control, and if necessary can be handled locally from that point on. I do not believe that anyone would wish to extend Nation-wide rent control for the protection of a few communities; and it is felt that under the proposed legislation this would not happen. As each community or section reaches the point where rent control is no longer necessary in the eyes of its own people, it can be relieved from such control.

In conclusion, let me state that I, like some other Senators, proposed legislation which I thought at the time to

be the best solution of the rent-control problem. I felt that perhaps a flat across-the-board increase, with enforcement in the hands of our courts, would be the best system and would gain ultimate and most speedy decontrol. I still have confidence in that plan; but on the other hand, I feel that the proposal which the committee is now presenting will accomplish what we are after with the least possible controversy, hardship, and dissension among our people. I therefore urge Senators seriously to consider this proposal. I hope that we can secure final passage of the bill by the Senate on the basis of the merits of the situation.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCarthy] has offered an amendment, which is pending. Does the Senator from Wisconsin wish to have his amendment temporarily laid aside so that the chairman of the committee may proceed with his amendment?

Mr. McCARTHY. I shall be glad to have that course followed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. Beginning in line 11, page 3, it is proposed to strike out through line 4 on page 5 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 1B. (a) The transfer to the Housing Expediter of functions and authority with respect to rent control (together with records, property, personnel, and funds, relating primarily thereto) as made by or pursuant to Executive Order No. 9841, dated April 23, 1947, and the provisions of that order relating thereto are hereby ratified; and for the purpose of exercising such functions and authority the Office of Housing Expediter is hereby extended until February 29, 1948.

(b) Any personnel so transferred who are found to be in excess of the needs of the Housing Expediter for the exercise of the functions and authority transferred shall be separated from the service; and any funds so transferred shall be used, under the direction of the Housing Expediter, only for the purposes for which available prior to transfer or for the purpose of carrying out functions of the Housing Expediter under this act.

On page 6, line 23, it is proposed to strike out "2 (b)" and insert in lieu thereof "2 (a)."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, this amendment is made necessary by the Executive order of the President dated April 23, 1947. The amendment ratifies that order and extends the life of the Office of the Housing Expediter until February 29, 1948.

On page 6, line 23, the amendment corrects a typographical error, substituting the letter "a" for the letter "b."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Buck].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I understand that the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Mc-Carthy] is pending. I have just talked with him. I have an amendment which I have presented to the Senator in charge of the bill, Mr. Buck. It is very brief, and he has agreed to it.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana permit the Senator from Wisconsin to have his amend-

ment considered first?

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Louisiana desires to leave the city.

Mr. ELLENDER. The only reason I ask for the present consideration of my amendment is that I find it necessary to be absent.

Mr. McCARTHY. I hope the Senator did not understand me to say that I approve his amendment. I am willing that my amendment be laid aside temporarily in order that his amendment may be considered.

Mr. ELLENDER. I did not say that the Senator had approved it.

On page 10, after line 24, I propose to

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the United States or any State or local public agency may maintain an action or proceeding to recover possession of any housing accommodations operated by it where such action or proceeding is authorized by the statute or regulations under which such accommodations are adminis-

Mr. President, my amendment would make it clear that the provisions of this bill which would prohibit the eviction of tenants except in the specific cases enumerated therein could not operate to prevent the eviction of tenants of public housing projects who have ceased to qualify for tenancy in such projects. Many such projects were built under Federal and State laws which restrict occupancy in the projects to families of low income. However, in many cases, tenants who had low incomes at the time they were admitted have since become ineligible for continued occupancy because of increases in income. In other cases, war workers were admitted to low-rent housing projects pursuant to Federal and State laws which temporarily waived low-income requirements. With the return of peacetime conditions, Federal, State, and local housing agencies are now charged with the responsibility of restricting occupancy of lowrent housing projects to veterans and their families and other families of low income who are now crowded together in unsafe or unsanitary dwellings. This amendment would make it clear that these agencies may continue to carry out their responsibility under Federal and State laws, and for such purpose can maintain actions to recover possession of housing accommodations in public housing projects in cases in which such accommodations are occupied by ineligible families.

Similarly, cases will arise which may require eviction of tenants from public housing projects other than low-rent projects, as when a war-housing project is in the process of being relocated under title V of the Lanham Act for occupancy by veterans.

As I have stated, I have presented the amendment to the distinguished Senator in charge of the bill, and he has accepted it.

Mr. BUCK. As I understand the amendment, it would permit the Housing Authority to remove from public housing units tenants who are now earning an income greater than that which would enable them to qualify for occupancy of low-cost public housing units?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.
Mr. BUCK. I have no objection.
The

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, if I correctly understand the amendment it will allow the Expediter to evict veterans and nonveterans if and when their income reaches a certain figure?

Mr. ELLENDER. The amendment applies solely to public housing. As I indicated a moment ago, there are many tenants in some of the public housing projects at the moment who can pay an economical rent. It is feared that under the provisions of section 7 of the bill such tenants cannot be evicted; and the purpose of the amendment is to make it possible for the authorities in charge of public housing to be able to evict those who are not entitled to be there.

Mr. McCARTHY. I must oppose the Senator's amendment for this very good reason: Presently we are having tremendous difficulty in some of the public housing projects. For example, in Milwaukee, Wis., veterans are presently housed in public-housing units. They were unable to obtain other accommodations because they were away during the war, and when they returned they got the only accommodations which were available and which they are now occupying. Their income has increased because of economic conditions, and some of them earn more than the amount anticipated at the time the act was passed. Under the amendment they could be evicted. I think that would be right and proper if economic conditions were normal, and if they could get other homes in which to live; but they are seriously handicapped. They were not in this country and not able to obtain homes, and now they have families. I do not think anyone should have the right to evict them until there is again sufficient housing. I do not believe they should be kicked out while there is a scarcity of housing.

Mr. ELLENDER. The purpose of the amendment, as I have just indicated, is to enable the Housing Authority to obey the law, because none but persons who are in the low-income brackets should be permitted to remain in such housing. The Senator will recall that many war workers were permitted to obtain accommodations in low-rent housing projects during the war. Many of them, earning from \$3,500 to \$4,000 a year, are now occupying such premises. It is feared that if the bill should pass as it has been reported to the Senate the Housing Authority will be unable to evict such ten-

ants and make room for persons who are really entitled to the accommodations.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. If the amendment offered by the Senator provided for the eviction of all except veterans with families, and if they also could be evicted if and when it should be determined that housing conditions were normal, I would heartily approve of the amendment; but I think it is rather viciously dangerous in its present form.

Mr. ELLENDER. I suppose discretion

is going to be used.

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

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I may say that the greatest criticism of public housing and the greatest opposition to the public housing bill is that people earning good salaries have been permitted to remain in public housing. That is what has brought criticism upon public housing.

May I ask the Senator from Louisiana

a question?

Mr. ELLENDER. Certainly.

Mr. TAFT. Do low-income-group veterans have a preference today in public housing?

Mr. ELLENDER. They do.

Mr. TAFT. It is not alone a question of the veterans. After all, there are some 14,000,000 veterans. It is a question of whether people earning over a certain income may have the advantage of a subsidized rental. That is the question.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the question.

Mr. TAFT. The greatest and the most justified criticism of the public-housing program has been that persons not entitled to it have been permitted to occupy public housing through the legislation which was enacted. I think power ought to be exercised with discretion, but I think the Public Housing Authority should have power to give subsidized rental only to people who are actually in need of it and not to others.

Mr. McCARTHY. If the Senator will yield further, I think he did not get my thought. I heartily agree that these projects are low-rental housing projects, and I agree that when a person's income reaches a certain point he should not be permitted to remain in subsidized housing as a normal proposition. Speaking not on the basis of theory but of actual fact, and taking the city of Milwaukee as an example, many veterans, returning from the war could obtain accommodations only in public-housing units. They have families. They would not object to paying a reasonable rental, but if they should be evicted they would have no place to go. While I do not subscribe to the theory that 15,000,000 veterans should be provided all things at the expense of the country, yet when it comes to housing I believe they deserve some special consideration, because they were not here to occupy a house and have the rental frozen. I think the amendment should provide that a veteran with a family should not be evicted unless and until housing conditions have to some extent, at least, become normal.

Mr. ELLENDER. As the Senator from Ohio pointed out, veterans are given priority. If a veteran receives an income of \$5,000, why should he receive subsidized housing? If he is able to pay an economical rent, why should he be subsidized? In the locality to which the Senator referred there may be quite a number of worthy veterans who are entitled to low-rent housing.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, will the

Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. I think it is very unlikely that there are many veterans in public housing. Such projects were filled up before they returned from abroad. One witness exhibited a photograph showing the mayor of the town coming from one of these homes in which he and his family resided.

Mr. ELLENDER. We have been told that there are many public officials in a similar situation. I have not investigated the matter myself, but I understand that in Birmingham, Ala., some public officials who could pay an economical rent were still occupying low-cost housing. The Authority should not be prevented from ousting such tenants.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will

the Senator yield briefly?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield. Mr. McCARTHY. If the Senator is correct, then I can see no conceivable

correct, then I can see no conceivable objection to changing the amendment so as not to permit the eviction of veterans until conditions become normal.

Mr. ELLENDER. If that should be done, it might deprive worthy veterans in Milwaukee of housing at rentals which they could afford to pay. I am sure the Senator will grant that there must be in Milwaukee, as well as in many other cities, quite a number of veterans who are entitled to live in such homes because they are not earning sufficient monthly salaries to live anywhere else. If we should adopt the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin, it would permit veterans earning from \$3,000 to \$4,000 or \$5,000 to remain in such houses, whereas there may be in those cities veterans who would be entitled to obtain a low rental because of the fact that they are earning low incomes. Why should we deprive them of a place to live?

Mr. McCARTHY. I know that in the city of Milwaukee—and I am sure it is true of every other city in which there is public housing—there are veterans who are going to school. They have families with two or three children. They are receiving just above the limit, perhaps \$2,200, \$2,300, or \$2,400 a year. That is barely sufficient to support their families, and they are receiving eviction notices and will have to leave the homes they now occupy. They have no other place to go. I do not think we should take any action here which would make it easier for those men to be evicted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

The amendment was agreed to.
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The
bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. McCarthy. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which now lies at the desk, and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, line 8, it is proposed to strike out the quotation marks; on page 7, between lines 8 and 9, it is proposed to insert the following:

(f) The Housing Expediter is authorized and directed to decontrol defense-rental areas at such rate following the effective date of the Rent Control Act of 1947 that at the end of any month following such effective date the number of such areas decontrolled shall equal or exceed 5 percent of the number of such areas under control on such effective date multiplied by the number of months which have elapsed since such effective date.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, this amendment, if adopted will provide that the Expediter must decontrol at least 5 percent of the total units each month. There are presently in excess of 600 defense-rental areas. This amendment would provide that, as a minimum, the Expediter would decontrol approximately 30 areas each month.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wis-

consin.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, line 13, after the word "rents", it is proposed to insert a comma and the words "and has specifically expressed its intent that State rent control shall be in lieu of Federal rent control,".

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment. It merely clarifies the bill as it now stands. I think a large majority of the Members of the Senate; indeed, probably all Members of the Senate desire at this time to have the Congress enact legislation which will enable the States individually to assume rent control if they so desire, and under the specifications set forth in the statute. However, I do not think it is our intention to force rent control on any State, contrary perhaps to the will of the State, or in any way to indicate that any State shall be obligated to assume rent control.

This amendment is being offered to clarify that situation. Under it, a State would be required to take positive, affirmative action before assuming rent control, as long as rent control still continues under the Federal Government.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, I suggest the adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. MYERS. 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:

Hayden Hickenlooper Hill Aiken O'Daniel O'Mahoney Baldwin Pepper Reed Revercomb Ball Barkley Hoey Holland Bricker Brooks Ives\*
Jenner Robertson, Va. Robertson, Wyo. Buck Johnson, Colo. Johnston, S. C. Russell Saltonstall Bushfield Byrd Cain Kem Smith Knowland Capper Sparkman Stewart Chavez Langer Lodge Connally Taft Taylor Cooper Cordon Donnell Thomas, Okla. Thomas, Utah McCarran McCarthy McClellan Thye Tydings Downey Dworshak McFarland McMahon Eastland Umstead Vandenberg Ecton Ellender Magnuson Malone Watkins Ferguson Fulbright Wherry White Martin Maybank George Green Wiley Williams Millikin Moore Wilson Gurney Morse Young Myers O'Conor Hawkes

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

The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I should like to call up my amendment to the bill, and have the clerk state it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, between lines 2 and 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

# FIFTEEN PERCENT INCREASE IN MAXIMUM RENTS IF LEASE IS EXECUTED

SEC. 7. Section 2 (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"In any case in which a landlord and tenant, on or before December 31, 1947, in good faith enter into a valid written lease with respect to any housing accommodations for which a maximum rent was in effect on September 1, 1946, and such lease expires on or after December 31, 1948, the maximum rent for such housing accommodations shall be increased, as of the date of execution of such lease, by such amount, if any, as may be necessary to make it 115 percent of the maximum rent which was in effect for such housing accommodations on September 1, 1946. In any case in which a maximum rent for any housing accommodations is established pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, such maximum rent shall not thereafter be subject to modification by any regulation or order issued under the provisions of this act. No housing accommodations for which a maximum rent is established pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be sub-ject, after December 31, 1947, to any maxi-mum rent established or maintained under the provisions of this act, whether or not this act is continued in effect insofar as rents are concerned for any period subsequent to December 31, 1947."

Renumber sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 as sections 8, 9, 10, and 11, respectively.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I sponsored an amendment providing for a 15-percent across-the-board increase, a definite, fixed increase, in rentals, and there is so much

misunderstanding regarding the amendment I am now presenting, some carrying in their minds the previous amendment I offered, I should like to present a statement regarding the amendment now pending, and then I shall be very glad to answer any questions Senators may desire to propound. I may say in the first place that it seems to me the amendment would provide a small fraction of the justice to which the owners of rental housing are entitled.

The owners of housing for rental in rent-control areas have been held, in most cases, to rents in effect in 1941, and,

in some cases, 1942.

There is little need for argument on my part to convince every fair-minded American that the costs of maintaining and repairing rental properties have advanced by leaps and bounds. Yet rents have been held static for 5 or 6 years.

I have been in favor of a 15-percent increase across-the-board, but have abandoned that program in favor of one which, it seems to me, no representative of the people can fairly and justly resist, namely, that provided in my amendment to S. 1017.

My amendment gives the owner and the tenant the right to enter into a lease which will run through December 31, 1948, or beyond that date, and shall be made voluntarily, by mutual agreement, at a rate not in excess of 15 percent above the rental in effect for that particular housing property on September 1, 1946.

Mr. President, that simply means that if a tenant and landlord wish to agree to a lease providing for a rental 15 percent above the fixed rent of the property on September 1, 1946, they shall have a right to do it. There is no compulsion at all. I have chosen September 1, 1946, because of the fact that in many cases there have been adjustments of rents since that date, and the 15 percent allowed by my amendment must include any and all adjustments which have been made since September 1, 1946.

The amendment proposes that the rent to be in effect for a given housing unit from the time the owner and the tenant agree upon a lease shall not be 15 percent above the rent now in effect, but rather shall not be more than 15 percent above the rent in effect on Sep-

tember 1, 1946.

To be absolutely specific, the new rent agreed upon, within the limits prescribed, will only be effective from the day the lease is executed, and in accord

with the terms of the lease.

I have felt that this proviso takes into account the problems of the tenant better than the proviso in the House bill. The latter bill gives the right to the owner and the tenant to agree voluntarily to a lease at a rental 15 percent higher than the rent in effect at the time of the agreement on the lease. That might be 15 percent over the rent in effect on September 1, 1946, plus any adjustments which already have been granted.

I was informed on May 16, 1947, by Mr. Tighe E. Woods, Deputy Housing Expediter for Rent Control, Office of Housing Expediter, that the total number of adjustments granted under section 5 (a) (12) of the rent regulation, between September 1, 1946, and May 16, 1947, is 10,042. This section of the rent regulation is commonly referred to as the substantial hardship section.

In connection with the 10,042 petitions on which rent adjustments have been granted, the Deputy Housing Expediter advises me there are about an average of four dwelling units covered by each petition, so that during the period between September 1, 1946, and May 16, 1947, the rents of approximately 40,000 dwelling units have been increased under section 5 (a) (12).

The Deputy Housing Expediter goes on to say "that the rate of petitions for adjustments has increased very substantially since the recent liberalization of section 5 (a) (12) of the housing regula-

tion."

He furnished the following monthly figures for the first 4 months of this year: Petitions received:

January 1947	6	61'
February 1947		37
March 1947	1,	65
April 1947	3,	374

I simply cite these petitions that have been filed and those which have been granted to show the fairness of my amendment in making the increase of 15 percent include all adjustments which have been granted since September 1, 1946.

There are approximately 14,000,000 housing units under control as of today, I am advised by the Office of the Ex-

pediter.

In view of the increasing number of hardship petitions cited above, it is obvious that by the time a rent-control law is enacted, unless we go back to a base date of last year, many double-rent increases will be effected under the terms of the lease provision now contained in the House bill.

It seems to me that the adoption of my amendment can do an injustice to no one because no tenant has to take a lease unless he considers it in his in-

terest to do so.

It further seems that the Congress of the United States will be saying to the people who have put their money into rental housing, "We want to restore to you your rights to be free agents and enter into voluntary agreements on some basis of equity. At the same time, so long as there is rent control and housing shortage, the tenant, under this amendment, will be protected in his rights under the law to occupy the property at the rental he is now paying under the conditions prescribed by the law. On the other hand, he may protect himself against an increase in excess of 15 percent over and above the rent he paid on September 1, 1946, by voluntarily agreeing to a lease if and when offered a lease by the owner, which lease will protect him from any further advance in rent prior to January 1, 1949."

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the

Senator yield?

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

Mr. CORDON. Am I to understand the Senator's position is, that the amendment will provide the procedure whereby, if landlord and tenant are in agreement as to the increase up to 15 percent in the rent the tenant is to pay, they may enter into such an agreement for a specific period of time, the minimum period of time in the Senator's amendment, and they will be wholly within the rent-control provisions, if the Senator's amendment be adopted; but that the landlord cannot use the provisions of the amendment to require the tenant to pay the increased rent? Is that correct?

Mr. HAWKES. The Senator from Oregon is absolutely correct. The amendment gives a landlord no power of that kind. It simply gives him the right to negotiate with the tenant, and it gives the tenant the right to use his judgment as to whether he would like assurance that he would not have to pay more than 15 percent up to at least the shortest period of time, December 31, 1948, or January 1, 1949.

1948, or January 1, 1949.

Mr. CORDON. If the amendment should be adopted, and if then a tenant should decide not to so contract with his landlord, he would be in no different position, after having refused to contract for the increased rental for the additional time, than he would be, if the amendment were not adopted? Is that

correct?

Mr. HAWKES. The Senator from Oregon is absolutely correct. The tenant would be sitting right where his rights under the bill without my amendment would leave him. In other words, the amendment takes no rights away from the tenant; it gives him an opportunity, and it gives the landlord an opportunity.

Mr. CORDON. I thank the Senator. Mr. HAWKES. I thank the Senator

for his questions.

Mr. President, let us remember that General Fleming, Administrator of the Office of Temporary Controls, stated clearly and without equivocation before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, that he felt the only proper and effective way to handle inequities in the continued administration of rent control was to give a definite, arbitrary 10 percent increase across the board.

So that no Senator will misunderstand, let me say that General Fleming made that statement before the Banking and Currency Committee 2 weeks after the misunderstanding regarding the release from the White House. It was not made before that, but it was his judgment, given before the Banking and Currency Committee. after the question was raised as to who said the President was in favor of a 10 percent increase across the board, and a little altercation ensued, which we will pass by for the moment. But I wanted the Senate to know that that was General Fleming's considered opinion. was supported by, I understand, the unanimous opinion of the Advisory Board of the OPA.

Let us also remember that the present rent control law expires on June 30, 1947.

Let us remember that with respect to the termination of rent control, the House bill sets the date at December 31, 1947, and provides that the President of the United States may extend rent control for another 3 months, while the Senate bill sets the date of February 29, 1948, for the termination of rent control. Furthermore, in connection with my amendment, the tenant, if offered a lease, will have a completely free choice. He may elect to go along with his present rental until rent control expires early next year under the terms of the bill we are now debating.

Or he may enter into a lease which will guarantee him housing throughout all of 1948 at an increase of no more than 15 percent of the rent he was pay-

ing September 1, 1946.

Such an increase is indeed minor as compared with the increased cost now in effect in practically every other necessity of life, such as food, clothing, heat,

medicines, and so forth.

I might say, Mr. President, that I have talked with a number of tenants and with a number of the best real estate men in the United States, who in turn have discussed this subject with their tenants, and my information is that more than 50 percent of the tenants are anxious to make leases now that will carry them through all of 1948 at not over 15 percent more than they were paying on September 1. 1946.

Let us also remember that in the handling of adjustments of rent cases up to date it has been clearly demonstrated that only a fraction of 1 percent of the hardship cases in the United States have

been given any adjustment.

I urge the adoption of this amendment on the ground that it will give some hope to that great segment of our free-enterprise system—the rental industry, without in any way injuring anyone.

It will say to them, "We do not feel the time has arrived to give you what you are entitled to; that is, your freedom to negotiate without restriction of law for rental in a competitive market; but we are restoring to you at this time the right to negotiate with your tenant on a basis not in excess of that prescribed in this amendment."

In my opinion, the great majority of the tenants in the United States will welcome the opportunity to make a voluntary lease which protects them in their living quarters up to December 31, 1948, or January 1, 1949, at a moderate increase, as related to the increased cost of maintaining, operating, and furnishing rental housing units.

That, however, is a matter of speculation. Again I state that, in any event, if this amendment is adopted no tenant will be forced to agree to accept a lease. The right granted to the owner to this fair increase of not to exceed 15 percent over September 1, 1946, will completely depend upon the willingness of the ten-

ant to enter into a lease.

Before closing, I should like to point out that in my amendment the owner and the tenant will have the right to make such a lease any time they can agree upon it, prior to December 31, 1947. When the lease is entered into the property involved will be decontrolled, so far as the rent regulations are concerned, on and after January 1, 1948.

The owner will again be a free agent, to function in the free-enterprise system in the American way; whereas the tenant, if he has made a lease under which he can fulfill his part of the lease, will

be assured that he cannot be dispossessed for other than just cause under the laws of his State prior to December 31, 1948.

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

Mr. HAWKES. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. Am I to understand this amendment to mean that the landlord and the tenant can enter into an agreement whereby the tenant is required to pay 15 percent higher rent than he paid on September 1, 1946, for which he gets a lease that will be extended to December 31, 1948?

Mr. HAWKES. Yes; or, to put it another way, let us say January 1, 1949.

Mr. BUCK. He gets about a 6 months'

lease, or a 11/2-year lease?

Mr. HAWKES. He gets a year-and-ahalf lease. In other words, I will say to the Senator from Delaware, that, since the predictions as to relieving the housing shortage may not be realized, my amendment would give the tenant a year and a half. Instead of assuring him housing accommodations until December 31, 1947, when rent controls cease under the House bill as proposed, with the privilege to the President to extend it another 3 months, my amendment would give the tenant an opportunity to occupy the property clear up to January 1, 1949, as against being in the open market as a buyer of housing in which to live after February 29, 1948, the date on which rent control under the proposed Senate bill would be terminated.

Mr. BUCK. May I ask if the Senator is acquainted with somewhat similar provisions in the bill passed by the House?

Mr. HAWKES. I am.

Mr. BUCK. In what respect does the Senator's amendment differ from them?

Mr. HAWKES. My amendment differs from them in the respect that after the lease has been made which carries up to December 31, 1948, the property on which the lease has been made is decontrolled after December 31, 1947. The House bill says nothing about that at all.

Mr. BUCK. Does not the House bill provide that the landlord may receive a 15-percent increase, under a valid lease, above the rental in effect on the date of enactment of the bill? The Senator's amendment goes back 6 months.

Mr. HAWKES. I am glad the Senator from Delaware brought that to my attention. If the Senator will remember, I said in the early part of my statement that to the tenant the important value of my amendment as compared to the House provision is the fact that all the landlord can offer the tenant or take from the tenant in a lease, if the tenant is willing, is 15 percent over the rent that was in effect on September 1, 1946, whereas under the House provision the landlord can make a lease with the tenant at 15 percent above the rent in effect at the time the lease is made, and that might be next December.

Mr. BUCK. So that hardship adjustments since September 1, 1946, would not be ignored in determining the 15 percent allowed. That could not happen under the Senator's amendment, whereas the House provision authorizes 15 percent above the rent in effect when the bill is passed.

Mr. HAWKES. Yes.

Mr. BUCK. What does the Senator think would happen to a tenant who might not be willing to enter into an agreement with the landlord for this increased rental in a lease?

Mr. HAWKES. I do not see how anything in the world could happen to him. He still would be protected by the bill which is in charge of the Senator from Delaware. In other words, my amendment would give the landlord the privilege—and that is all there is to it; there can be no misunderstanding about it—of going to his tenant and saying, "How would you like to have a lease that will give you absolute assurance that you will not pay more than 15 percent increase in rent as against what you were paying September 1, 1946, clear up to January 1, 1949?"

Mr. BUCK. Does the Senator think that an unscrupulous landlord could put pressure upon the tenant?

Mr. HAWKES. I cannot see how he could. I do not see how he could put any more pressure on him than he could under any provision contained in the bill. In other words, unscrupulous landlords, I presume, could be bad in any event.

Mr. BUCK. It would be completely optional with the tenant then as to what he would do?

Mr. HAWKES. It would be completely optional with the tenant as to whether he would accept the offer. I cannot conceive of the tenant being intimidated by threats or in any other way, if he is fulfilling his part of the agreement under which he is now living in the house.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES].

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from New Jersey, I desire to ask him a question. I notice that throughout his remarks the Senator has stressed the fact that his amendment merely provides for a voluntary agreement between the landlord and the tenant; that it merely gives them the right to enter into such an agreement. I am quite sure from what the Senator has said that that is his purpose, but it strikes me, from the language of the amendment as I have it before me, that it leaves the matter rather wide open, and there is not anything at all said in it which might even indicate there was such a right of voluntarily entering into an agreement on the part of the tenant. The language of the amendment is rather plain. It

In any case in which a landlord and tenant, on or before December 31, 1947, in good faith enter into a valid written lease—

With respect to housing accommodations. It does not say anything whatso-ever about the terms or conditions of the lease. They could enter into a lease for exactly the same rental that was being paid before, and do so in good faith, but under the operation of the Senator's amendment automatically that rental would be increased about 115 percent. If I misconstrue the Senator's amendment, I should like to be corrected.

Mr. HAWKES. If my amendment says what the Senator is saying, that is not the intent of it, and I do not believe it does.

Mr. HATCH. I ask the Senator to read it, and if I am wrong in my construction I shall be glad to be corrected.

Mr. HAWKES. As I stated to the Senator from Delaware, my amendment-

Mr. HATCH. The substance of the language is "if they enter into a lease."

Mr. HAWKES. Yes, that is right. Mr. HATCH. If they enter into a lease in good faith regarding housing accommodations, then, provided the lease expires on or before December 31, 1948, the maximum rent of such accommodation shall be increased, not by the terms of the lease, not by the terms of any voluntary agreement, but by operation of law.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the

Senator yield?

Mr. HAWKES. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. The maximum rent is not the rent of the lease. The maximum rent is the rent permitted by the Price Control Act. The proposed amendment is an amendment of the Price Control Act, and "maximum rent" means the maximum rent permitted by law shall be increased to 115. The landlord and tenant may agree on any increase, of 105, or 110 percent, but the words "maximum rent" simply mean that they may go to 115, and it will be legal under the Price Control Act. That is the only effect of the words "maximum rent." The phrase does not mean the rent in the lease. It means the maximum legal rent shall be increased to

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from Ohio is quite familiar with this subject, and his explanation makes the matter clear. But such explanation does not appear in the print of the amendment.

Mr. TAFT. If read in connection with the Price Control Act itself it will become apparent that the words "maximum rent" mean the maximum rent permitted by law or by the order of the Price

Control Administrator.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator's statement certainly clarifies the matter to that extent. But from a reading of this language, as it appears in the amendment, by one who is not a member of the committee and has not read the amendment until this moment, it would seem that the amendment itself would arbitrarily increase the rent to be paid by 15 percent.

Mr. HAWKES. I think that what the Senator from Ohio has said is correct. If the landlord and the tenant agree that they want to carry the lease through, or they want to enter into a lease running up to December 31, 1948, then under that agreement the rent may

be increased 15 percent.

Mr. HATCH. It says "the maximum rent for such housing accommodations shall be increased." With the explanation of the Senator from Ohio that phrase "maximum rent" means the ceiling of the rent should be 115 percent, and beneath that ceiling they could agree on anything, but could not go above it.

Mr. HAWKES. That is absolutely correct. That is what is intended by the amendment. They cannot go above 115 percent of the maximum rent fixed.

Mr. HATCH. The colloquy which has just taken place may be an important part of the history of the legislation.

Mr. HAWKES. I am very glad the Senator has raised the point he did.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question? Mr. HAWKES. Yes; I yield to the

Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Following out what the Senator from New Mexico has just said, would the distinguished Senator from New Jersey explain a little further what lines 13 to 19, on page 2 of the amendment, mean?

Mr. HAWKES. Yes: I shall attempt to do so. The language is:

No housing accommodations for which a maximum rent is established pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be subject, after December 31, 1947, to any maximum rent established or maintained under the provisions of this act.

That simply means that if I have entered into a lease with the Senator from Massachusetts any time prior to December 31 next carrying the Senator's right to the housing to December 31, 1948, that then that property, after December 31, 1947-that is the end of this yearis decontrolled the same as it would be under the House bill, if the President did not issue a proclamation. The Senator has a lease on the property that carries him through clear to the end of next year, but it simply says that that property will be decontrolled as of and after December 31, 1947.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator about that? Does it mean that any housing accommodation which is the subject of decontrol or regulation under this provision shall not be subject to it after December 31, 1947, although the act itself might extend beyond that date, or although any contract entered into under the Senator's amendment might extend beyond that date?

Mr. HAWKES. That is what it means. Mr. BARKLEY. So anyone who entered into a contract, whether voluntarily or as a result of pressure, for 115 percent maximum rent, or a 15-percent increase after the 31st of next December, although this law would extend beyond that, or his contract might extend beyond that time, would be free, so far as the property involved was concerned, from any regulation or control as to rents.

Mr. HAWKES. The property would be decontrolled so far as this act is concerned, as of December 31, provided the landlord and the tenant had made a lease in accordance with the terms of the amendment, which lease extended to December 31, 1948, or longer.

Mr. BARKLEY. In other words, if a tenant and landlord entered into a contract extending to the end of 1948, in which the tenant agreed to pay a 15-percent increase, under this language that contract would in effect terminate on the 31st of the coming December, and thereafter the property would not be subject to any rent control.

Mr. HAWKES. Yes; the property would not thereafter be subject to any rent control, but the lease would remain in effect.

The Senator referred to the circumstance that the lease might be made under pressure, duress, or intimidation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Or otherwise. Mr. HAWKES. But the amendment provides that the lease must be entered into in good faith.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the lease might be entered into in good faith even though a man were compelled to sign it. He would still be acting in good faith. He might refuse to sign it. Under the Senator's amendment, I do not know whether a tenant would be subject to being ousted from the property if he refused to enter into such an agreement or not. There would be a sort of automatic pressure, if the landlord could dispossess the tenant if he refused to enter into the contract provided for in the amendment.

It seems to me, with all due respect to the Senator, that this amendment is unnecessary. I do not see why Congress should undertake to fix rents. Under this bill we are establishing a local board. There may be some dispute as to how the local board should be established, whether it should be controlled locally by country officers or city officers, as provided in the House bill, or whether the members should be appointed by the Expediter, with or without consultation with the governor of the State, or appointed from a list submitted by the governor of a State.

In view of the fact that some kind of local advisory board will undoubtedly be established, it seems to me that Congress itself ought not to step in, by a provision such as the amendment offered by the Senator, and say that whenever a landlord is able to induce his tenant to agree to a 15-percent increase in rent, and they enter into such a contract, neither the local board, the Expediter, nor any part of the rent-control machinery can have anything to say about it. That would at least certainly create a spotty situa-

Suppose a man owned an apartment house 50 apartments in it. Suppose he were able to persuade 8 or 10 of the tenants to agree to a 15-percent increase, and the rest of them would not agree. Automatically there would be discrimination between those who were willing to do it, or who for one reason or another were induced to do it, and those who would not be willing to do it. If the landlord were arbitrary about it, what penalty could he inflict upon those who refused?

Mr. HAWKES. I will say to the Senator that the very condition he is talking about has existed for 5 years all over the United States. In Washington I am advised that I am paying three times as much as other tenants on the same floor, for similar accommodations; and yet we are not fighting about it, because the situation has come about because of a certain state of affairs.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know what the conditions are which compel the Senator to pay three times as much as any other tenant for similar accommodations.

Mr. HAWKES. The conditions were

created by Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. Congress enacted a rent control law applicable to the District of Columbia. It created a Rent Control Board, separate and apart from this legislation. It is an independent board. I do not know whether the Senator's situation is analogous to the situation I have in mind in various cities throughout the country where rent control has been inaugurated because such areas were what are known as defense areas.

Mr. HAWKES. I can only say to the Senator that in addition to all the other considerations. I think my amendment provides at least a modicum of justice and encouragement which should be afforded to those who put their money in housing. Otherwise I would not have offered the amendment. I do not believe that throughout the country five people out of a hundred could be found who would not say that it is a fair proposal.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not questioning the Senator's motives. I may question his judgment. My point is that, inasmuch as we are establishing an authority under this legislation to regulate rents, and providing for the creation of local boards in whom, I suppose, we would have some confidence-otherwise we would not authorize their creationit seems to me unnecessary and unwise for Congress, in the law, to offer a loophole by which tenants may be highpressured, or by which tenants who are financially better able to bear the increase than other tenants, may be induced to such a contract, and thereby automatically brings about a sort of invisible pressure against all other tenants in the same apartment who sign the same kind of contract.

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

Mr. HAWKES. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me that this is a very mild provision. What we do, in effect, is to say to a tenant, "Rent control will probably expire the first part of 1948. If you are willing to pay 15 percent more, you can be assured that at that time you will not be hit by a 20or 25-percent increase."

Mr. HAWKES. Or a 100-percent in-

Mr. TAFT. It seems to me that that is a perfectly fair proposal. If the landlord is willing to give the tenant a lease running until the end of 1948, it seems to me only reasonable, if the tenant wants such a lease, and does not want to rely on the law to keep the rent exactly where it is, to allow the tenant the option of paying 15 percent more and thereby become certain that the rent will not be increased until the end of 1948. I believe that such a provision would insure a much more gradual adjustment of rents than if we were to end the law suddenly-which we shall do sooner or later-and afford an opportunity generally to bring rents up to the general economic level of other prices in the United States all at once. So it seems to me that this is a very wise and gradual approach to the situation.

Mr. BARKLEY. If in any apartment house a tenant were induced to sign such a contract on the theory that control will end early in 1948, and thereafter he would not be subject to a sudden and radical increase, the amendment would also provide a Damoclean sword hanging over the heads of those who did not feel able to sign such a contract. The threat would be that when rent control terminated they would be compelled suddenly to pay an increased rental, if, indeed, they were allowed to rent at all. Because they had not signed such a contract they might be thrown out entirely. We know that under present housing conditions a vacancy in any apartment is grabbed up at once.

Mr. TAFT. The Damoclean sword is already hanging there. We do not hang it there by this amendment. It is hang-

ing there anyway.
Mr. BARKLEY. It is hanging there because of control; but it is not hanging there because of the refusal of a tenant to sign a contract which the landlord sticks under his nose with the statement, "If you do not sign it, when rent control ends I will not even let you rent the apartment."

Mr. TAFT. He might do that anyway. Mr. BARKLEY. He would not do it as a penalty against some tenant who might

refuse to sign such a contract.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I am a little surprised that the Senator from Kentucky is not willing to give the land-lord a little scintilla of hope by permitting him to negotiate with the tenant a voluntary agreement which the tenant is delighted to have, and which the land-

lord is willing to have.

Mr. BARKLEY. I believe that increases in rent ought to be uniform. I am not objecting to some increase, whether it is a scintilla, or double scintilla. But it seems to me that there ought to be a uniform rule under the law applicable to all tenants. I object to Congress saying how much the increase shall be in any rental charge. I believe that if we are to have a national authority and local authorities to deal with this subject, they ought to deal with it.

I am satisfied that the local advisory boards who understand the local situation, if they are impartial, as they ought to be, will deal justly with the landlord and the tenant. But what I object to is putting into the law a provision saying that if the landlord is able to induce a tenant to sign a contract for a 15-percent increase, such increase shall be legal as against that tenant, whereas other tenants in the same house may not on account of their lower income be able to sign such a contract, and they are undoubtedly under a handicap if they are unable to do so as compared with those who are able so to do.

Mr. HAWKES. I should like to say to the Senator from Kentucky, for whom I have great respect, that I do not see that it changes the situation of the tenant at all if he does not want to enter into a lease. It gives the tenant a chance to have the assurance that he will not have his rent raised more than 15 percent before January 1, 1949.

In connection with what this great Congress has let other segments of the

free-enterprise system do in raising prices and rates I should like to read a few words into the RECORD at this point. Many merchants engaged in the housefurnishing business have raised their prices to 173 percent of the 1921-38 average. Many clothing merchants have raised their prices to 140 percent of that average. We have let food prices go up to 163 percent. We have let wages go up to 187 percent. Why should the owners of rental properties-and there are thousands of them, many of whom are poor or in extremely moderate circumstances-not be permitted a reasonable increase, especially when rentals are held to 85.6 percent of the 1921-38 average? We hear a great deal said about adjusting the hardship cases. I know of cases of widows of professors and college presidents whose husbands left them small apartments as their only means of earning a livelihood.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, would the Senator identify the document from

which he was reading?

Mr. HAWKES. It is a chart prepared by Roy Wenzlick & Co., of St. Louis. If I am not mistaken, the figures are taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That is my recollection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Who issued it?
Mr. HAWKES. I just told the Senator. The document is headed "The Real Estate Analyst," published by Roy Wenzlick & Co. I understand Roy Wenzlick is one of the most celebrated and reliable authorities in the United States on real estate values and the proper relationship of rentals.

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

Mr. HAWKES. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. I note that the Senator's amendment provides for a flat increase of 15 percent, whereas the House bill provides for not exceeding a 15-percent increase. Am I correct in my understanding that the amendment involves a flat increase up to 15 percent, whereas the House bill has more latitude?

Mr. HAWKES. I think the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] explained that a few moments ago in referring to maximum rent.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, may I say that "maximum rent" is a technical term. This is an amendment to the price control act. It means the maximum legal rent which is permitted. The figure may be 5 percent or 10 percent. But the socalled ceiling on rents, which would invalidate any leases above the present maximum rent set, is raised 15 percent, so that any agreement within the limit may be made. It might be 5 or 10 percent, but it cannot be over 15 percent and still be legal. If it were over 15 percent it would violate the maximum rent provision.

Mr. LODGE. It can be 14 or 13 or 12 percent?

Mr. HAWKES. It could be 5 percent or 8 percent or any other figure which is not greater than the maximum rent provided by law.

Mr. LODGE. Is it the same as the provision in the House bill?

Mr. HAWKES. On that point; yes.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to ask the Senator another question. Does he fear that the courts will not be able to take care of this situation?

Mr. HAWKES. Of course I always judge the present and the future by some of the things which have happened in the past. I am not such an optimist as to think that by the establishment of any new agency we can wave a magic wand and adjust all these cases as promptly as they should be adjusted. I do not know whether the Senator from Massachusetts was present when I read my statement, but I said that only a fraction of 1 percent of the hardship cases submitted to the board have been solved or adjusted.

Mr. TAFT. We have been told right along, all the way through, in the hearings for the past 6 years that individual adjustment of rents was absolutely and completely impossible except in the very worst hardship cases. There are 40,-000,000 cases to be settled. Forty million cases cannot be handled by any administrator or any board. Personally I think the board may improve some conditions, but I do not think they will be improved very much as far as individual adjustments may be concerned. They may be able to speed up action. I think there have been as many as 250,000 adjustments made, and the board may be able to speed up action slightly; but as far as settling the great bulk of rental cases is concerned, it is simply an impossible undertaking.

Mr. LODGE. Am I correct in my assumption that this amendment will apply only in cases where the landlord and the tenant agree? Is that correct?

Mr. HAWKES. It authorizes the landlord and the tenant voluntarily to agree to make a lease. Otherwise the tenant stays right where he has been. As the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts knows, General Fleming is a very honorable man. He was in charge of the Office of Temporary Controls for the President of the United States. After the altercation with reference to an arbitrary increase of rents 10 percent straight across the board, when there was some question as to whether it had been authorized, General Fleming came before the Committee on Banking and Currency and said he knew of no way to achieve justice and equity in the adjustment of these cases other than by a 10-percent increase across the board.

Mr. LODGE. This amendment provides for the increase if the landlord and tenant agree to it. If they agree they will not be subject to further rent control. Is that correct?

Mr. HAWKES. After December 31,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES].

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question or two to clarify the matter in my own mind. But I wanted to say, first, that in reading the amendment and giving every effect to the statement of the Senator from New Jersey and I in no way question the motives or purposes of this particular amendment—I cannot agree that the

language of the amendment carries out the purposes which the Senator has just expressed. The Senator has repeatedly said, and I am sure he means it, that this amendment provides for only a voluntary agreement between the landlord and the tenant, and that if there is any coercion or intimidation or influence whatever, it would render the agreement void. However, Mr. President, that is not what the amendment says, as I read it; and if I am incorrect in my interpretation or construction of it I should be glad to be corrected. The amendment provides:

In any case in which a landlord and tenant, on or before December 31, 1947, in good faith enter into a valid written lease—

Those words "in good faith," are the only words in the entire amendment which relate in any degree to whether or not the agreement will be voluntary. They relate only to entering into the contract.

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

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I have in my mind the thought which the Senator is expressing, and I am wondering whether the Senator agrees with me that the words—

Mr. HATCH. Let me finish my thought, and I am sure the Senator will agree with me.

agree with me.

The words "in good faith" relate actually to the signing of the contract. Any landlord could have brought any pressure in the world to bear upon the tenant before the time for signing the contract. He could have coerced and intimidated the tenant and brought him right up to the point where he knew he had to sign the contract. Good faith does not enter in there at all. Those preliminary negotiations do not exist at that point. It is in respect to the preliminary negotiations that the intimidation, coercion, and other influences of every kind occur. Those things always occur before the contract is entered into. They never occur after it is entered into.

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

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. If the Senator had been in the Chamber when I first presented the amendment and if he had listened to the statement I read at that time—

Mr. HATCH. I was here at that time. Mr. HAWKES. I said then that if they entered into the lease voluntarily and in good faith—

Mr. HATCH. I said that, and I said that was what the Senator said; but I say the language of his amendment does not bear out what he himself says he wishes to do. it seems to me.

Mr. HAWKES. Of course, I cannot conceive that something would be done in good faith unless it was voluntarily done.

Mr. HATCH. Very well. The actual signing of the lease is done voluntarily after the pressure has been brought. After the pressure has been brought, the lease is signed voluntarily, in good faith. What does the lease relate to? Perhaps it relates to the payment of rent or to the occupancy of the premises or to the

keeping of possession during a certain period of time. That is where the good faith enters into the picture.

Perhaps the Senator from New Jersey would like to make a further explanation or statement.

Mr. HAWKES. No; that is all right. Let me ask what the Senator thinks should be done in respect to good faith.

Mr. HATCH. We should provide that the lease be entered into without coercion or intimidation or undue or improper influence, but that it be voluntarily agreed to; we should provide preliminary words of that kind, which would cover the field of negotiation up until the time when the contract is signed. I think that is what the Senator from New Jersey seeks to do, but I am frank to say that the amendment does not do it, in my opinion. That is all I have to say.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I

do not think this amendment should be adopted as a part of the bill, because I think it is in complete disagreement with the entire philosophy of the bill. In other words, under the bill there would be set up to deal with hardship cases local boards such as the ones the Senator from New Jersey is attempting to deal with by his amendment. Under the bill the local boards will have complete authority at the local level to raise rents or decontrol, just as they may wish to do. I do not think an arbitrary 15-percent increase in rents-which is what the amendment amounts to-is consistent with the theory of the bill. In many sections of the country-for instance, in the committee we had evidence as to New York City, and especially as to some of the higherpriced apartments which were put under rent control at an early date-a 15-percent increase would not be sufficient. I dare say there are some places in the country where the rent should be increased either 20 percent or 30 percent. Other areas and places, such as my home town, were brought under rent control very late, not until 1945, and there is no real necessity for an increase in rents. From my own town I have had practically no requests for rent increases, because there the rents were frozen after the rates were high. Because of those varying situations, in the bill we have made provision for the appointment of local boards. We did so in order to make the control flexible.

However, the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey proposes that a Nation-wide increase of 15 percent be made. It seems to me such an amendment is entirely contrary to the purposes of the bill. The committee considered an amendment providing for such an increase; and, as will be seen from the report, the committee considered many other amendments. The bill seeks to place the authority and responsibility back at the local level. For 5 years Senators have been urging that that be done and have been condemning the arbitrary actions of the Washington bureaucracy. By this bill we get away from such arbitrary actions by Washington bureaucracy and we place the authority in the local boards in the home-town areas. Those boards will be composed of the leading citizens; and if they wish to provide for a 10- or 15-percent increase in rents they will have authority to do so. Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, will the

Senator yield?

Mr. FULERIGHT. I yield. Mr. MOORE. As I understand the bill, it provides that rent controls shall expire at the end of 1947.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They will expire

at the end of February 1948.

Mr. MOORE. Yes. The assumption is that at that time rent control will expire; is that correct?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. And then rent control will be off?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. Mr. MOORE. Then the landlord and the tenant can make a contract with one another to suit themselves.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. MOORE. In those cases, if the tenant wishes to have his contract extended, he may extend it by agreement with the landlord, and thus be assured of a place in which to live for all of 1948, for instance. Let us assume that at the time of the making of such a contract, there is no rent control at all.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But there is no prohibition in this bill against his mak-

ing such a contract.

Mr. MOORE. Oh, yes; there is.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I mean a contract to extend beyond the term.

Mr. MOORE. Yes; he could make such a contract. There might be a case, under the enactment of the Senator from New Jersey, in which the tenant and the landlord would think it to their mutual interest to make a contract providing for

The bill would prohibit their doing that. Mr. FULBRIGHT. We are not prohibiting that. We are giving authority to the local boards, to let them do what-

the same rent they already were paying.

ever they may wish to do.

Mr. MOORE. The Senator from Arkansas has listened to the testimony, and I myself have listened to some of it; and the Senator from Arkansas knows that it is impossible for the boards or for the Administrator to hear all the thousands of cases which one or more of the parties consider to be hardship cases.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not think it is at all impossible; I think it is very prac-

Mr. MOORE. I say to the Senator from Arkansas that I have listened to the explanation, and I do not see how there is room for much difference of opinion about the amendment. A few minutes ago the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY | said he thought the rents in apartment houses should be uniform.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. He meant the rents within one apartment house.

Mr. MOORE. Yes. But let us consider the following case: Suppose the Senator and I are tenants in an apartment house, and suppose that I would like to have my occupancy extended for another year, rather than to have it on a month-tomonth basis or on the basis of a mere temporary contract. Let us assume there is no rent control, and that I am willing to pay a bonus in order to be sure that I shall be able to make an arrangement of the sort I have just outlined. Would the

bill prohibit that? The bill would not prohibit it, would it? That is merely one example. The Senator has said that rent control will lapse at the end of next

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. MOORE. Or let us assume I am a tenant of the Senator from Arkansas. and that I should like to be sure that I shall be able to occupy his house for all of 1948. Suppose I say that I will pay him 115 percent of the rent I am now paying. How could there be any pressure in that case? It has been said by the Senator from Kentucky that pressure could be placed on the tenant. Of course, when rent control is removed, if it ever is, it will be possible to apply any pressure that is within the confines of a contract which is freely entered into.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think the Senator's argument amounts to a statement that we should get rid of rent control now, and should let all landlords do as

they please.

One of the principal reasons for rent control is that a man with a little more money at his disposal would be able to offer the landlord an increased rent, and thus have a present tenant ejected. I think that is what the Senator from Oklahoma is advocating.

If there is a desire to end all rent control by the end of June, that is one thing. I can understand that. But if rent control is to be extended under the bill, then I think this amendment is entirely inconsistent with the theory of the bill. If Senators wish to reject this bill and pass a different one, that is another matter. But I say that the Senate should not adopt the principle of this bill and then provide by amendment for a Nation-wide arbitrary increase of 15 percent in rents. Such an amendment is absolutely inconsistent with the principle of the bill. I am sure the Senator realizes that the adoption of this amendment will be equivalent to giving authority for a 15percent increase in rents. There can be no question about that.

Mr. MOORE. Of course, we are going to remove rent control at some time. Let us assume that we shall not be asked to renew it after this year. Accordingly, if an effort is made in good faith to decontrol by contract, is there anything wrong with that? We do want to decontrol.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It seems to me that the thing that is wrong is that we should not do it from Washington.

Mr. MOORE. I do not think we should do any of it here in Washington. I agree with the Senator in that respect.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Many Senators, including the Senator from Oklahoma, have complained about the bureaucracy in Washington and bureaucratic control. The Senator from Oklahoma knows that in connection with the establishment of certain boards in his home town, such as selective-service boards, the members of the boards were recommended for appointment by the governor. Under the provisions of this bill the procedure which applied in the case of the selective-service boards will be followed. The procedure recommended under this bill is the same.

Mr. MOORE. Of course, the selectiveservice boards were set up during the war

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The procedure is the same, the governor recommending the local people who would make up the board. The Senator knows those men will be fair about the matter. What I am saying is that we have accepted that theory, and the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Buckl, and everyone else, agreed on that basic theory, that we were putting the responsibility back on the local authorities, the local boards, not on the regularly constituted local government, but on the authorities appointed under the recommendation of the governor. Now Senators come along with an amendment trying again to impose a Nationwide rule, to be operated from Washington.

Mr. MOORE. No; we are relaxing to that degree.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In Tulsa the landlords may need a 20-percent increase, but let the board there decide. If it decides it should be 20 percent, it is perfectly all right. Under the bill as it is written they can raise rents 20 or 25 percent.

Mr. MOORE. What is wrong with empowering the landlord and tenant to

make a voluntary contract?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In the first place, it is superfluous. The fundamental defect is that it is inconsistent with the whole approach of the bill, and I think that if we do what is proposed, each one of the amendments—and I want to come back to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCarthy]-would result in destroying the very basis of the bill. If we start taking away the authority of the boards, then we certainly are not going to get any boards to function. There will be nothing left for them to do.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Oklahoma referred to the tenant and landlord making a voluntary contract. Would the Senator from Arkansas object if there were a provision in the bill authorizing the making of a voluntary agreement between the tenant and the landlord? That would cure the difficulty the Senator is discussing.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; it would not cure the difficulty. I think the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] a moment ago answered that

suggestion.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator would not deny the tenant and the landlord the right to make a voluntary contract within the range set forth in the bill; would he?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No: not within the provisions of the bill as it is.

Mr. WHERRY. I mean the amendment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I would object. I think it amounts to saying, in very shrewd language, that there is to be a 15-percent increase. That is what it is equivalent to, and I do not think it is in

accord with the basic principle of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator has a right to argue that is what would happen, but it seems to me that if the tenant and the landlord want to make a voluntary contract, the Senator should not object to that. I do not think it has a thing to do with the spirit of the bill, if they want to do it voluntarily.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The reason why they do not make these voluntary arrangements now is because the law stands there to protect the tenant. If we remove the protection, the tenant is in such a position that he dare not refuse.

Mr. WHERRY. As the Senator is proposing to return the matter to the local level, why should he object to permitting the tenant and the landlord to have opportunity to make a contract at the local level?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator has the greatest faith in the authorities of Omaha, and I am sure he would not suspect them of not wanting to do the right thing.

Mr. WHERRY. Outside of four or five localities, we do not have any rent districts in Nebraska. We do not need them. I think the reason why there is a desire for control because of the hardship cases is that some persons desire to continue rent control. If we want to discard rent control, I think this is one of the best ways to do it. If we really want to decontrol, this is the way to do it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Letting the law

lapse is the way to get away from it.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. BUCK. When I first read the amendment I had somewhat the same reaction the Senator from Arkansas has expressed, but it does seem to me that the tenant would derive some benefit from the proposal. He is guaranteed a lease, at an increase of 15 percent, for a year and a half, dating back to the rent he paid on September 1, 1946. So he does derive some benefit. If the tenant did not want to join in the agree-

ment, how would some unscrupulous landlord treat him? Mr. FULBRIGHT. He would go out

at the end of control, in February. I live in an apartment, and moving is a very difficult undertaking. If the land-lord came to me and said, "I would like a 15-percent increase," knowing I have a year-to-year lease, that is all he would have to say, because I could not afford not to give him the 15 percent. All he would have to do would be to say, "I want 15-percent increase." I now lease by the year, and I have to pay the whole year's rent, as all of us have to do, whether we are here or not, but under the conditions which prevail here I could not afford to take a chance and say, "I will not give you the 15-percent increase."

Mr. BUCK. Would the tenant be in any worse position at the end of rent control?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Everyone then would be on an equal basis. I think the Senator put his finger on the test for those living in the same apartment. who can afford to pay the 15-percent increase would agree to do it. If a tenant did not agree, it would be equivalent to being served with a notice of eviction. I think it is unfair to such persons to remove the protection.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas vield? Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Since the Senator has referred to the apartment in which he lives, and has said what he would do if the landlord should come to him and ask him to sign a contract for a 15-percent increase, I might say that I live in the same apartment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Would not the Senator agree?

Mr. BARKLEY. We have a very fine landlord. I may say.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am satisfied that even without rent control, he would be a very reasonable man from whom to rent. Suppose the Senator should sign his contract. Suppose we did not have a reasonable man as our landlord. Suppose we had a selfish, greedy man, who wanted to take advantage of this amendment in order to compel all the tenants in the apartment house to pay 15 percent more. The Senator would sign his contract. Then, if the landlord were so minded, he would come to me and say, "Here, BARKLEY, FULBRIGHT has signed a contract for a 15-percent increase in rent. What about you?" might not be as able to pay the 15 percent, and no doubt would not be, as the Senator from Arkansas is, but I would also want to keep my apartment. and I would fear that if I did not sign my contract I would not be allowed to. Would not that be almost a kind of automatic intimidation, subjecting me to a fear that if I did not go along with the Senator and sign the same kind of contract, I would not have any apartment when my lease expired? And if two of us did it, what effect would it have on the third, the fourth, the fifth, and all the others?

Fortunately, we live in an apartment house where it is a delight to live, where we have one of the most reasonable, accommodating, and fair-minded landlords to be found in Washington.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I hope he will read these remarks.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope he will, and that he will consider the advertisement we are giving him if this 15-percent provision is enacted into law.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is not so much the 15 percent. If the bill were not being considered in the form in which it now is, that is, if we were not setting up local authority, I think the situation would be very different, but I thought we were doing just what the Senator from New Jersey and other Senators who objected to the so-called bureaucracy would like when we provided for a return to local government. We are putting the responsibility on the people at home, the people who have been complaining. They have been been complaining. finding fault with what was being done in Washington. We say, "You assume this responsibility. We trust you to do justice to the people in the community."

I think every amendment of the kind we are considering is inconsistent with that thought, and I do not want any such amendment in the bill at all.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I vield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The Senator has referred to the desire to return to local government. It seems to me the Senator from New Jersey is seeking to have us return to the principle of allowing a man to get something commensurate out of property he owns, rather than be kicked around by an arbitrary decision of officials in Government agencies, and having his property confiscated, virtually, at a rental completely inadequate and completely improper in comparison with wages and other prices, and in comparison with maintenance costs. I do not think the Senator from New Jersey is overdoing the matter at all.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is trying to have us return to a state of nature, . in which there is no law at all.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Sometimes I think we might be better off.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In my first re-marks I said that if the desire is to kill the bill altogether, that is one thing, and there are arguments for that; but we are talking about the bill we are considering. If Senators desire to take no action at all, that is one thing, but if we are to consider the bill—and the committee did, and reported it favorably—then we should not adopt an amendment like that now pending, because it is inconsistent with the whole theory of the bill.

I think it is a little strange that the Senator from New Jersey and other Republican Senators seem to have a distrust of the ability and justice of the home folks at the county and city level. They are the ones who are to administer the law. It is not to be administered in Washington. The bill specifically provides that the local boards shall deal with hardship cases and individual cases involving a 15-percent increase, in fact. the next day after the bill became law they could decontrol a whole area.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. In this connection I refer to the experience most of us had with the so-called adjustment boards in local communities under the present rent-control law which were supposed to adjust recommended hardship cases.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The boards provided for by this bill are not the same as those boards.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Oh, I know they are different; I realize that; but the principle is much the same.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; it is not. There was never a local board that functioned in the manner the boards under this bill will function.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. There were local rent authorities in the housingshortage areas, that would pass on the amount of rent, and make adjustments.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Not at all. The Senator is entirely mistaken. The rents were absolutely controlled by regulations coming from the Washington office.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Those local boards had no authority to change one iota of That was never the the regulations.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I understand but the regulations determined the

amount of rent.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But under this bill no regulations are to come out of Washington to determine it. The bill is very specific. It gives the authority to the local board, which board is appointed upon recommendation of the governor of the State.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I will admit to the Senator that, had the theory of the bill been in effect some 3 or 4 years ago when there was an attempt to freeze, by arbitrary regulation issued from the central source, the rents in the shortage areas, we might not have had the complaint about rent situations that we have now, and we might not have the restlessness in certain areas over the arbitrary restrictions which have been imposed. But if a tenant and his landlord want to agree to a rent increase that cannot exceed 15 percent, I cannot see why they should not be permitted to do it, and why there would be involved any more compulsion than there is today in rental areas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator simply does not agree with my theory as to what the bill itself means.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator vield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I apologize to the Sena-

tor, because I have not had time to study the bill, I am not a member of the committee, and I was not here when the chairman of the subcommittee made his explanation. I should like to ask the Senator a question or two, merely for my information.

Under the pending bill the local board is given absolute authority to fix and

control rent, is it not?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The local board is given authority, as far as it is possible to give it authority under the Constitution. We had to frame the bill so as to conform to the Constitution. We studied that phase of the matter at length. I shall read the provision; it is very short. On page 6 are set forth the things that the local board can do:

(1) Decontrol of the defense-rental area

or any portion thereof;
(2) The adequacy of the general rent level

That is a provision under which the board can raise the rent 15 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent, or 50 percent-

(3) Operations generally of the local rent office, with particular reference to hardship cases.

Referring to subsection (c), I read:

Within 30 days after receipt of any recommendation of a local board such recommen-dation shall be approved or disapproved or the local board shall be notified in writing of the reasons why final action cannot be taken in 30 days. Any recommendation of a local board appropriately substantiated and in accordance with applicable law and regulations shall be approved and appropriate action shall promptly be taken to carry such recommendation into effect.

I will say to the Senator, we studied that carefully. We thought first of giv-ing authority, without any necessity of approval, but our legal expert said, "You cannot do that and still call it a Federal

Mr. HATCH. I understand that, of course, and I think the committee did a very good job. I would like to ask a question. Under that authority, in the specific case to which the Senator is referring, where a landlord and tenant voluntarily agree to a 15-percent increase, is there anything to prevent the local board granting the increase?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Nothing what-ever. It can be done in individual cases; it can be granted for a whole area or the board can decontrol a whole area.

Mr. HATCH. How about an increase

of 25 percent?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The board can allow a 25-percent increase. My point is, the board is given authority to do that sort of thing. If we superimposed a Nation-wide rule, requiring an increase of 15 percent, I think to that extent, the whole theory of the bill would be destroyed, and the usefulness of the local boards would be decreased.

Another amendment has already been adopted, proposed by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCarthy] when I was not in the Chamber. I wanted to raise the point that, if we are going to follow the course of allowing the local boards to act, we should not now begin to add specific directives from Washington. The great difficulty lies in the variety of circumstances existing in New York State, let us say, in Arkansas and in New Mexico. It is impossible to have general rules that will work satisfactorily.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the

Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not want to

keep the floor.

Mr. CORDON. I ask the Senator to yield, because I do not want to enter into an argument with him or interrupt his thought.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I understand the Senator to take the position that, under the pending bill, the local boards would have some power of administration.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. CORDON. As I read it, on page 5, at the bottom of the page, there is a sentence—and it is the sentence that gives any power at all to the local boardreading as follows:

Each such board shall have sufficient members to enable it promptly to consider indi-vidual adjustment cases coming before it on which the board shall make recommen-dations to the officials administering this act within its area.

That is a recommendation to local representatives of the Expediter. The next sentence reads:

The local boards may make such recommendations to the Housing Expediter as they deem advisable with respect to the following matters-

And then appear the three matters to which the Senator referred a moment ago. But I find nothing in the provision giving any authority.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I ask the Senator to skip down to line 18 on page 6, and to read that.

Mr. CORDON. They have made the recommendation; and then appears this statement, in line 18:

Any recommendation of a local board appropriately substantiated and in accordance with applicable law and regulations shall be approved and appropriate action shall promptly be taken to carry such recommendation into effect.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is the very point that was raised by the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CORDON. But I think that in the words "recommendation of a local board appropriately substantiated" there must be read the words "in the opinion of the Expediter"; because he is the only one that passes judgment on it. That is the point I am trying to make.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. President, will the

Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. BUCK. I may say to the Senator from Oregon that the committee requested the lawyers who drew this measure to frame it in such a way as to give the local boards all the power that could possibly be given them without giving them supreme power; because, if that were given them, then there would be no reason for a national administrator. The language here used. I am told-and I have questioned it-is the best that they have been able to formulate, to give the boards all the power and all the authority that it is possible to give them.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am inclined to agree with the Senator's

statement.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Moreover, the constitutional question was raised. I think the Senator will agree that when the discussions began, I was in favor of giv-ing complete and final authority to the local boards.

Mr. BUCK. That is correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The lawyers on the committee thereupon raised the question of the constitutionality of delegating such power under a Federal statute. The best legal counsel we had said, "This is as far as you can go in giving authority under a Federal statute"; and I accepted that as the truth.

Mr. BUCK. I think the Senator will agree with me that if the language could be perfected, to make it stronger, and give the boards greater power, we would

welcome such amendment.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I was perfectly willing to do it, in committee, and that is the history of the discussion in committee. The record will clearly show that it was the intention to confer as much power and authority as possible. The matter was discussed at length with the Expediter, and he understands it is our position that, if the recommendation of the board is not clearly arbitrary, or, I would say, capricious, he must accept it. That was the understanding.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. FERGUSON. What is the difference, constitutionally, between giving full authority to the local boards, and giving it to the Expediter? What is the constitutional question on that? The Senator says it can be given to the Expediter, but not to the local board. Why not?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I will ask the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Buck] if he would like to explain that.

Mr. BUCK. My only answer is, if supreme power and authority be given to the local boards, why have an Expediter or administrator?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think the lawyers went further.

Mr. FERGUSON. Why have an Expediter? Why not give the authority to the boards?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The counsel to the committee said, "This is a Federal law that you are administering, and it is unconstitutional to delegate complete authority to a non-Federal official. You can treat him as an administrator."

Mr. FERGUSON. Why not let the Expediter appoint the officials?

Mr. BUCK. He does do so.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. To act for the Expediter.

Mr. FERGUSON. I cannot see why they are not Federal officials the same as is the Expediter if they are appointed by the Expediter.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That was the argument which was raised in the committee, and we argued it back and forth. I did not get any further information on it than the lawyers gave.

Mr. FERGUSON. The able Senator from Arkansas has said that the local board could do exactly what the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey provides can be done. I do not so understand. The local board can do only three things. First, decontrol the defense area or any portion thereof. That is a decontrol. Second, determine the adequacy of the general rent level in the area. Third make recommendations concerning the operations generally of the local rent office with particular reference to hardship

The Senator from New Jersey is not talking about what is known as a real hardship case. He wants to give the right to a landlord and tenant to enter into a lease for 10 months after expiration of the Decontrol Act, the tenant to pay 15 percent additional rent from the time he entered into the lease until the termination of the lease. I do not understand that the local board would have any control to allow a landlord to enter into such a lease.

Mr. FULERIGHT. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the argument of the Senator from New Jersey was based on hardship. He was talking about the deplorable condition the landlords are in unless they are granted relief. I do not understand that he was seeking to give property owners a 15-percent increase when they were not entitled to it under any considerations of economics. I understood that his plea was that his amendment would give relief to persons who needed it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Not in what are called hardship cases.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Why is it not a provision for hardship cases?

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. HAWKES. I think this matter has become so confused that I would hardly know my own amendment unless I read it again. The Senator is talking about an arbitrary 15-percent increase. There is no arbitrary 15-percent increase provided for in the amendment at all. The Senator is talking about hardship cases being adjusted by the local boards. I want to call the attention of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas to the fact that the local boards can only make recommendations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Then why does the Senator-

Mr. HAWKES. Permit me to finish. I have asked the Senator three times to yield to me, and I wanted to correct some of the things he was saying.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have not refused to yield to the Senator from New Jersey. Mr. HAWKES. Yes; the Senator did.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I have yielded to every Senator who has asked me to yield.

HAWKES. Yes; the Senator yielded to every other Senator who asked him to yield, and I wondered whether he had a grouch against me.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Oh, no, no.

Mr. HAWKES. My amendment has no more to do with hardship cases than a basket of eggs in the back yard would have to do with them. It does not have anything to do with hardship cases. If the Senator will read the amendment, he will find that it gives the landlord and the tenant the right of free American citizens to sit down together and discuss whether the tenant wants a lease which runs through to the end of next year or not. It does not have anything to do with hardship cases.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator, in his opening speech, had a great deal to say about the poor landlord who owns apartments and who is not receiving sufficient rent. I thought the whole motive for the Senator's amendment was the hardship suffered on the part of the landlord. That is why I misconstrued the Senator's purpose.

Mr. HAWKES. If the Senator will read in the RECORD tomorrow what the Senator from New Jersey said, he will find that he did not say at any time that the amendment had anything to do with adjusting hardship cases.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator did speak about the hardship suffered by the landlords; did he not? I thought I heard that statement made.

Mr. HAWKES. Would the Senator from Arkansas deny that the landlords of the Nation have been placed in a very difficult position?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I would not, and I think the bill gives them the best and the most flexible relief I can think of. situations are not all the same. Senator will not deny that the situation is not the same in New Jersey and in New York as it is in Texas and Arkansas.

Mr. HAWKES. No. I shall vote for the bill undoubtedly, and I do not think my amendment has a thing to do with the point the Senator has been talking about.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. I might say to the Senator from Arkansas that the real reason why I have objected to the amendment is that I thought it was a hardship amendment. I think we probably might better call it a windfall amendment. The philosophy and the objective of the amendment I think is best expressed in an editorial which recently appeared in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Paul Block publication, as follows:

The landlord could go to the tenant with this proposition: Either sign a 2-year lease calling now for a 15-percent rent boost or risk an unlimited rent increase when rent control expires within a matter of months. The choice in such a situation is obvious.

And then this sentence is rather indicative of the whole situation:

There would be justification for permitting landlords a 15-percent increase if they had no other recourse for increases. But such is not the case.

I might point out that in my State of Pennsylvania, particularly in western Pennsylvania, in an article which appeared in last Sunday's issue of the Pittsburgh Press, it is indicated that

Rent control still is in effect here. But rents are no longer "frozen."

Uncle Sam is now handing out more rent increases in the Pittsburgh district than ever

But of course they are hardship cases. As the Senator well knows, we have relaxed the rules so that in any case where there is a hardship it is quite easy for a landlord to receive an increase in his rent. So I think the whole theory and the whole philosophy of the amendment is to grant a windfall to thousands upon thousands of landlords who are not in need of rent increases because of the fact that they are still making a handsome profit and getting a very fair return on their investment.

I am wholeheartedly in accord with the theory that those landlords who are not receiving a fair return certainly should secure it. I think the present law makes such a thing possible. I think the bill as reported by the committee authorizes and guarantees such landlords that they will receive a fair profit and receive an adequate return on their investment.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. The Senator from Arkansas will recall that when in committee we were discussing the meaning of this provision it was our understanding that we were covering three separate and distinct phases of this problem at the level of local control. One was to get a recommendation to end all control. The second was to get a recommendation from the local board to provide a horizontal increase as proposed by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey-not necessarily 15 percent, but 5, 10, or whatever the figure.

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. HAWKES. The Senator from Virginia is now speaking about my original proposal. I want the Senator to distinguish between that and the pending amendment, because my original proposal provided for a horizontal increase. The pending amendment has nothing to do with anything but a volun-

tary agreement.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. the third was that where we used the word "hardship" we really meant inequities, and wherever the board felt that the rental that had been fixed by OPA was not fair to the landlord, it could give an increase based upon the individual merits of the particular case. We contemplated covering all the phases of this matter that could appropriately be covered in legislation of this kind, leaving the control where we felt it ought to be, close to the people to be affected.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is exactly my understanding. The only difficulty about the theory-and it is a very simple oneis the question raised by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Cordon]. It was a trouble-some question for us. It is a legal, constitutional problem as to how far we can go in delegating the final authority. We went over the subject with Mr. Creedon in great detail. He thoroughly understands the attitude of the committee. He assured us, as far as any man could, that he was in sympathy with the attitude of the committee. He convinced us that the less he has to do with decisions as to specific problems within a community the better he will like it. We had that understanding. I do not know how much further we can go in giving final authority

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am quite sure that a discretion of that character would create a better climate for the operation of rent control under rules and regulations, even though it does not change the legal authority. I shall vote for the bill, because I believe it is a much better approach than anything we have ever had. I feel that that type of committee, even though it has only advisory power, will be most helpful in securing a better basis for rent control than we have ever known. At the same time, from the legal standpoint, I cannot but believe that the language leaves the final authority in the Expediter.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Arkansas to the language on page 8, and ask him some questions for information. On page 8, in section 6,

I find the following language:

No maximum rents shall be established or maintained under this act for any housing accommodations (1) which consist of, or are located in, any transient hotel, residential hotel, or motor court.

As I understand, if it were a residential hotel, it would not be subject to control. What is a residential hotel?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. From the discussion in the committee, I understand that those are more or less words of art. Under the operation of price control those words have been made to mean certain things.

Mr. CONNALLY. I am asking what they mean.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. In the administration of the act the OPA has deter-XCIII-382

mined just what a residential hotel is. It makes a distinction between a residential hotel and an apartment house. I was trying to think of some examples of a residential hotel. I do not know whether or not 2400 Sixteenth Street would come in that category.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Dodge is a residential hotel.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That point was raised. We were told that that expression has a special meaning, developed under the regulations and experience of the Office of Price Administration. I am sorry that I cannot enlighten the Senator further on that point. I recall that the question was raised.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. President, will the

Senator vield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. TAYLOR. A residential hotel is a hotel with a certain percentage of permanent residents. I do not know offhand what that percentage it. A certain percentage of the rooms or accommodations is rented on a permanent basis.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is what is meant. Certain percentages identify the category. I cannot tell the Senator

what those percentages are.

Mr. CONNALLY: I should like to ask a question with reference to clause (4). Section 5 provides that-

No maximum rents shall be established or maintained under this act for any housing accommodations \* \* \* (4) construction of which commenced on or after February 1, 1947, or which are additional housing accommodations created by conversion on or after February 1, 1947.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is new construction.

Mr. CONNALLY. I think that provision is desirable, because it has a tendency to encourage private building. But suppose a man started his building on the 1st of January. Why should he not have the benefit of this provision?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. There arises the same old problem of where to dray the line. We had to draw it somewhere.

Mr. CONNALLY. Months are required to build a residential hotel. Sufficient time ought to be allowed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Residential hotels are not covered by this provision.

Mr. CONNALLY. I know; but I am using that as an illustration of the kind of structure which requires considerable time to erect. Probably there would be sufficient time to build a residence, the construction of which was started after February 1.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator vield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. MAGNUSON. What would be the application of this provision to a hotel to which an addition was made doubling the previous capacity of the hotel? Would that be new construction? Would a portion of the hotel be under rent control, and another portion free from rent control?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think that would be the case. The theory is that we would thereby encourage the construction of new facilities. The concluding words in the clause are "or which are additional housing accommodations created by conversion on or after February 1, 1947.

That refers to material conversior. This provision would encourage the construction of additional facilities.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In determining whether or not the conversion were material, the OPA regulations as to rent control would apply. The OPA definition of material reconversion, apartment hotels, residential hotels, and motor courts, would be applied. There is a long list of cases in which the OPA determined which was which under the regulations, is there not?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes; this question involves a determination of the definition. A similar question is involved in determining what is a residential hotel. There is a special definition for residential hotel. A certain percentage of the accommodations must be rented on a

permanent basis.

Mr. CONNALLY. Suppose all of it were rented on a permanent basis.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Then I think it would be an apartment house. At a certain point it becomes a transient hotel. Does the Senator from Delaware remember the definition of a residential hotel?

Mr. BUCK. It is not defined in the

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is defined in the regulations and under the practice of the OPA.

Mr. BUCK. It is defined by the OPA. Mr. CONNALLY. Was there anything in the hearings on the subject?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. We discussed the question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The definition turns on a certain percentage, does it not?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. BUCK. It is a hotel if certain services, such as bellboys and elevator service and other things which one might expect to find in any hotel, are furnished.

Mr. CONNALLY. If it is possible to obtain exemption from rent control by employing a couple of bellboys such places will all have bellboys.

Mr. BUCK. I do not see how the exemption could apply to an apartment house.

Mr. CONNALLY. It could very easily. A part of the facilities could be rented on a permanent basis and a part on some other basis. Under the terms of the bill a regular hotel is entirely exempt. I refer to a transient hotel.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. Mr. CONNALLY. There is no maxi-

mum rent in connection with such a hotel.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct. Mr. CONNALLY. But an apartment house is subject to control, is it not?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes. The apartment house in which I live is a good example of one extreme; and the Mayflower is an example of the other. There are some borderline cases. I had in mind 2400 Sixteenth Street. It seems to me that some of the accommodations in that building are on a transient basis. Some of the rooms are rented by the day, and yet there are many apartments in the building. That is one of the borderline cases.

Mr. CONNALLY. It does not seem to me to be just to allow transient or commercial hotels to charge any rates they desire, while an apartment house across the street is regulated. I do not see any justice in it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will

the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it not true that rent control with respect to transient rooms has been lifted for some time?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It was removed on

February 15.

Mr. MAGNUSON. In almost every large hotel there are a few permanent guests. How would this bill affect them?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. They would be ex-

empted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is no control in the case of a permanent guest in a transient hotel?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is my under-

standing.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Suppose the tenant paid a monthly rate. Would there be any ceiling on the rate?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. There is no ceiling if the hotel falls within the category of transient hotels. That is pretty clear. Many Senators have lived at the Mayflower. In my opinion that is a transient hotel, and the rent could be increased.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What would happen in the case of the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] who has lived at the Mayflower for some time? He is a permanent guest. He probably pays a monthly rate. Would this provision put the Senator from Georgia on a daily rate?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator can ask the Senator from Georgia what happened. The Mayflower has been free from rent control for 2 or 3 months.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Rent control has been removed with respect to rooms rented on a transient basis; but has it not been applied in the case of permanent guests?

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

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. My understanding is that the District of Columbia rent law still applies so far as the Mayflower is concerned.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I had forgotten about that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Outside the District of Columbia, as I understand, rooms occupied by transient guests have not been controlled. The control was on rooms occupied by permanent guests of a hotel who were there prior to the enactment of the OPA law. This provision would take control off everyone.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think it takes it off everyone within a transient hotel.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As defined by the OPA?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes. I think that is very clear. When we raised the question of a residential hotel they had no doubt in their minds as to what was meant. I am sorry I cannot repeat all the details of what they said, but they have classified certain hotels as residential hotels, and I accepted their word for it. The motor-court definition is clear.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield. Mr. MAGNUSON. If this bill should become law and no one should present a question before the board regarding an increase in rent, would there be any increase in rent at all?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No. Mr. MAGNUSON. Unless a case was made there would be no increase?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. No; unless there was a case made for a general increase or for an individual increase.

Mr. MAGNUSON. But if nothing were done about it by anyone, if no one came and asked for an increase-

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It would stay just as it is. It requires affirmative action. The PRESIDING OFFICER.

question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New

Jersey [Mr. HAWKES].

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I desire to modify my amendment, by inserting in line 7, on page 1, after the words and figures "December 31, 1947", the words "voluntarily and", so that the sentence will read as follows:

In any case in which a landlord and tenant, on or before December 31, 1947, voluntarily and in good faith enter into a valid written lease with respect to any housing accommodations-

And so forth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey has a right to modify his amendment.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, should like to have the attention of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. Buck], the chairman of the committee. For the information of some of us who have not had the benefit of the hearings, will the Senator secure from the OPA a memorandum or letter or something defining a residential hotel and a transient hotel, and put it into the RECORD? I should like to know. I should hate to have to take an OPA representative with me everywhere I go to see if I can get into a hotel.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, may we have a vote on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey, as modified.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, just a word before we vote.

It seems to me that the adoption of this amendment would be an expression of lack of faith in the local boards which are proposed to be set up by the bill. We might differ as to the method of setting up local boards, but both the Senate and House bills recognize the feasibility and propriety of having some advice from men who are acquainted with local situations in determining whether there shall be rent increases or complete decontrol. They cannot act finally. I am sure that any board that would be set up by the Expediter would be a board in which he had confidence, and if a lease were submitted which was wholly unsatisfactory to him he could call for another lease. I doubt that that will ever be done in any case.

I cannot support this amendment. I am anxious for reasonable, practicable, workable legislation, but I think that all the people in a given community should be governed by the same general law; that they ought not to be allowed or encouraged to set up a sort of island of safety from regulations provided in the law and recommended by the local boards by inducing tenants who may be more fortunate than others similarly situated to enter into agreements for an increase in rent. We all know, as human beings, the automatic effect of that in any given apartment that we can imagine. It is rather difficult to prove or disprove good faith in any court. We know the automatic effect that has come from a number of tenants similarly situated, occupying similar quarters, and signing a contract for an increase in rent that extends beyond the operation of the law. We know the effect upon others similarly situated except from a financial standpoint. I think the amendment is unnecessary. I think it will be harmful to uniformity in the administration of the law. It is not to be extended very long, in any event, whether we take the Senate or the House bill. It seems to me this amendment injects an element into the rent situation which is unwise and which will raise too many differences between tenants occupying the same kind of quarters or accommodations. Therefore, I cannot support the amendment. I hope we may have a yea-and-nay vote so that those who oppose it may go on record.

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

I yield. Mr. BARKLEY.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Does the Senator agree that the very reason for extending the law at all is the basic assumption that there is no freedom of choice on the part of the tenant because there is no place to go, and therefore the idea of acting voluntarily, and so forth, is completely unrealistic?

Mr. BARKLEY. One of the objects of the original Rent Control Act was to make it impossible for renters, who were in a better financial situation than others, to occupy, because of their others, to occupy, because of greater financial ability to pay higher rent, all the apartments and the better houses. The same logic that originally applied in connection with tenants in the lower brackets applies here, because in any given neighborhood where the conditions are similar, or in any given apartment house where the accommodations are identical, someone who draws a salary of \$200 a month is willing and able to pay 15 percent more rent, and someone who lives in the same apartment house whose income is \$150 a month is less able to pay a 15-percent increase. He will be greatly embarrassed and handicapped and automatically put in a position of injustice as compared with the other tenant who receives a greater income. I do not think they ought to be subjected to that sort of a situation.

I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Hatch	Morse
Baldwin	Hawkes	Myers
Ball	Hayden	O'Conor
Barkley	Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Bricker	Hill	Pepper
Brooks	Hoey	Robertson, Va.
Buck	Holland	Russell
Bushfield	Ives	Saltonstall
Byrd	Jenner	Smith
Cain	Johnson, Colo.	Sparkman
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Taft
Chavez	Kem	Taylor
Connally	Knowland	Thomas, Utah
Cooper	Langer	Thye
Cordon	Lodge	Tydings
Donnell	McCarran	Umstead
Dworshak	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Eastland	McClellan	Watkins
Ecton	McFarland	Wherry
Ellender	McMahon	White
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wiley
Fulbright	Malone	Williams
George	Martin	Wilson
Green	Millikin	Young
Gurney	Moore	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Hawkes]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. Brewster], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Cape-Hart], and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Flanders] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Bridges], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Revercome], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Tobey] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. But-LER], who is absent on official business, is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Stewart].

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. Reed], who is detained on official business, has a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. Wagner]. The Senator from Kansas, if present and voting, would vote "yea"; and the Senator from New York, if present and voting, would vote "nay."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from California [Mr. Downey], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Mc-Kellar], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Thomas], and the Senator from New York [Mr. Wagner] are necessarily absent

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGrath], the Senator from Montana [Mr. Murray], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Stewart] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Overton] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are detained on official business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Stewart] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. Butler].

The Senator from New York [Mr. Wag-NER] has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. If present, the Senator from New York would vote "nay" and the Senator from Kansas would vote "yea."

If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Kilgore], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Mc-Grath], the Senator from Montana [Mr. Murray], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'Mahoney] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 26, as follows:

#### VEAS 48

Gurney	Morse
Hawkes	O'Conor
Hickenlooper	O'Daniel
Hoey	Saltonstall
Holland	Smith
Ives	Taft
Jenner	Thye
Johnson, Colo.	Tydings
Kem	Vandenberg
Knowland	Watkins
Lodge	Wherry
McCarthy	White
Malone	Wiley
Martin	Williams
Millikin	Wilson
Moore	Young
	Hawkes Hickenlooper Hoey Holland Ives Jenner Johnson, Colo. Kem Knowland Lodge McCarthy Malone Martin Millikin

#### NAYS-26

Aiken	Hayden	Myers
Barkley	Hill	Pepper
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Connally	Langer	Russell
Ellender	McCarran	Sparkman
Fulbright	McClellan	Taylor
George	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Green	McMahon	Umstead
Hatch	Magnuson	The state of the s

## NOT VOTING-21

Brewster	Lucas	Reed
Bridges	McGrath	Revercomb
Butler	McKellar	Robertson, Wyo
Capehart	Maybank	Stewart
Downey	Murray	Thomas, Okla.
Flanders	O'Mahoney	Tobey
Kilgore	Overton	Wagner

So Mr. Hawkes' amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

## RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. WHERRY. If there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move that the Senate stand in recess until Monday next at noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 2, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 29 (legislative day of April 21), 1947:

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Paul J. Sturm, of Connecticut, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 4, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

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

William J. Barnsdale, of California. Charles E. Bidwell, of Pennsylvania. Archer K. Blood, of Virginia. Robert C. Bone, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Robert C. Bone, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
William H. Bruns, of the District of Columbia.

Robert A. Christopher, of Minnesota.

Ralph G. Clark, of New York. Nathaniel Davis, of New Jersey. Robert B. Dreessen, of Missouri. Hermann F. Eilts, of Pennsylvania. Thomas R. Favell, of Wisconsin. E. Bruce Ferguson, of California. John W. Fisher, of Montana. William R. Gennert, of Massachusetts. James W. Gould, of Pennsylvania. Jerome K. Holloway, Jr., of Maryland. John M. Howison, of Texas. Randall T. Klein, Jr., of Iowa. Steven Kline, of California. David Morris, of New York. Edward W. Mulcahy, of Massachusetts. Thomas H. Murfin, of Washington. David L. Osborn, of Arkansas. Sandy MacGregor Pringle, of New York, Thomas M. Recknagel, of New York. Edward G. Seidensticker, Jr., of Colorado. Nicholas G. Thacher, of New York. Francis T. Underhill, Jr., of New Jersey. William H. Witt, of Massachusetts.

#### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Max M. Bulkeley, of Colorado, to be United States attorney for the district of Colorado, vice Thomas J. Morrissey, resigned.

#### IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department Reserve for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the Judge Advocate General's Department in the grade specified, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of section 24e of the National Defense Act, as amended:

# (Promotion list)

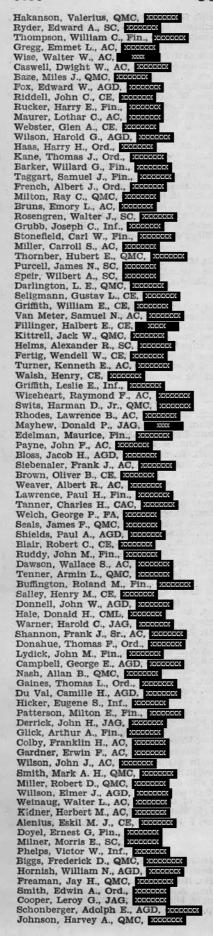
Oeding, Ernst C., JAG, XODOOXX
Sullivan, Joseph W., JAG, XODOOXX
Leasure, Russell E., JAG, XODOOOX
Ward, William R., JAG, XODOOXX
Maffeo, Mario A., JAG, XODOOOX
Maffeo, Mario A., JAG, XODOOOX
Maffeo, Mario A., JAG, XODOOOX
Ricks, Charles L., JAG, XODOOOX
Leahy, Paul J., JAG, XODOOOX
Hodson, Kenneth J., JAG, XODOOOX
McElroy, Virgil M., JAG, XODOOOX
McElroy, Virgil M., JAG, XODOOOX
McConaughy, James G., JAG, XODOOOX
Sabatino, Louis A., JAG, XODOOOX
Shull, Lewis F., JAG, XODOOOX
Shull, Lewis F., JAG, XODOOOX
Shull, Lewis F., JAG, XODOOOX
McDonald, Francis G., JAG, XODOOOX

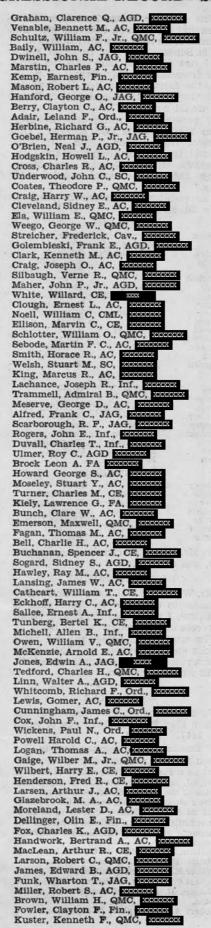
The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade and arm or service specified, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of War, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved December 28, 1945 (59 Stat. 663), as amended by the act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 670, 79th Cong.):

# (Promotion list)

TO BE MAJORS

Meldrum, Claron W., Ord., COCCOCK
Gardner, Wayne B., Fin., CCCCK
Tumin, Herbert R., CE, CCCCCK
Stroube, Esthel O., Fin., CCCCCK
Brunner, Michael C., CE, CCCCCCK
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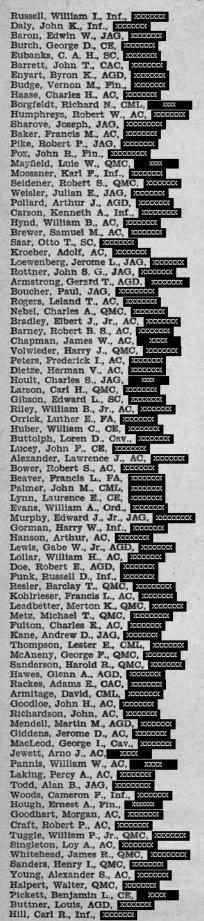
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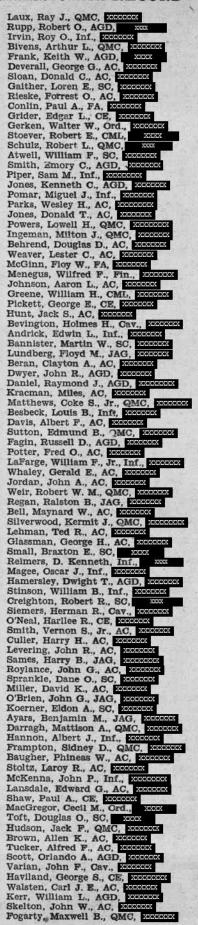
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Britt, Albert S., Jr., FA, SCOCCOX
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Haile, Roland R., AC, SCOCCOX
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Stuart, William H., AGD, SCOCCOX
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Echole, E., Echols, Leonard E., Inf., Brill, Ray S., AC, Edwards, William H., AGD, Eaton, Gail A., CML, Richardson, Joseph M., Ord, Troth, James R., QMC, Thompson, Walter A., Jr., AC, Thompson, Walter A., Jr., AC, Lash, Eugene L., CAC, MARCONDE De Marr, James D., SC, Stewart, Stanley L., CE, MORONDE Teed, Willard G., AC, MORONDE Teed, Willard G., AC, MORONDE TO, Walter G., Christopher, George W., AC, MORONDE TO, James O., Ord., Sonneman, Otto F., Jr., QMC, Camien, Ralph R., SC, MORONDE Telephone Baldick, Carl J., AC,
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Long, Lewis R., AC,
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Maiorano, Pasquale P., QMC, Maiorano, Pasquale P., QMC.
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Bradley, John M., Jr., Cav., E.
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Wolters, Delevan E., AC,
McCarer, William H. McCreary, William H, CE, 2000 Pinnegar, Frederick G, AC, 2000 Golden, Bob I., AC, 2000 Le Bell, Arnold, JAG, 2000 Chandler, Fitzhugh H., Inf., Johnson, Leonard M., QMC, Blankenship, F. R., QMC, SOCOCK Lucke, Emil A., Inf., SOCOCK Manion, Thomas F., Jr., AC, Mallalleu, Charles F., AGD, SOCOCK Garber, James F., Jr., AC, Minot, Charles A., FA, Coccox Coleman, Hubert P., FA, Compbell, William M., Inf., Vaughn, Virgil A., QMC, Pribble, Holton H., AC.
Maginnis, Daniel C., AC,
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Shaw, Walter A., FA, Shaw, Walter A., FA.,
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Spillman, William R., AGD,
Cromwell, Jack O., QMC,
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Vezzoli, Dante, Ord.,
Smith, Merwin H., QMC, Harrelson, Elmer H., FA, Shachtman, Hyman, AC, Landstrom, Karl S., Inf., McGowan, Glenn J., Inf. Basbas, James G., AGD, Richardson, Orin, S., AC, Norton, Paul W., JAG, Benser, Ernest A., Ord., Waldron, Clarence L., AC, Ewing, Walter R., SC, Hradel, Joseph R., AC, Blaser, Eugene V., AGD, Roper, Robert L., CE, Murray, Roy A., Jr., Inf., Chapman, Rubert D., CML, Mouk, Robert M., AGD, Haskins, Charles G., AGD, Smith, Wilfred J., AC, Ernst, Jack M., Inf., Whitney, Otis M., Inf., Hardwick, Walter A., AC, Tribe, Merrill L., QMC, March Limoncelli, Donald D., CML, M. Shipp, Samuel W. G., CML, Crane, George E., JAG, Robin, Benjamin B., JAG,

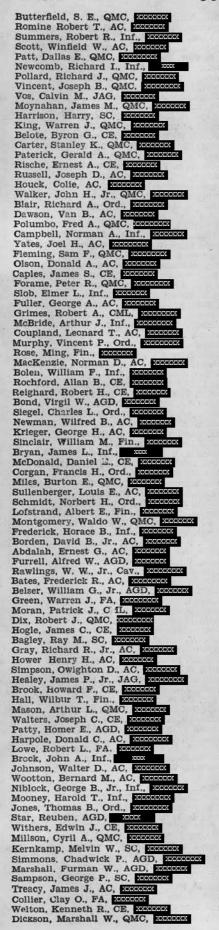
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Reed, Albert L., CE,
Mattia, Hugh J., AC,
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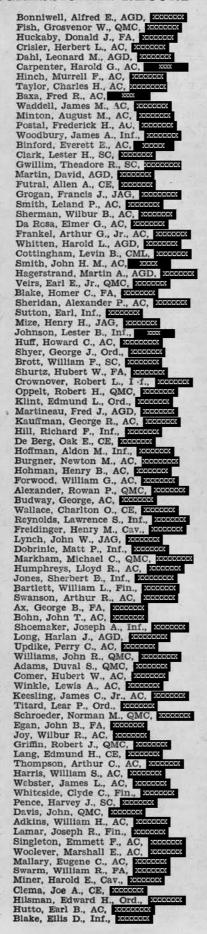
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Lovell, Harry F., CE, XXXXXX
Hansen, Harry F., CE, XXXXXX
Hansen, Harry F., CE, XXXXXXX Hansen, Harry F., CE, MONORA, Rowan, Charles A., AGD, Monorth, Stuart L., Cav., Ebrin, Gordon B., Ord., MONORA, James S., AGD, MONORA, MON McConagha, Glenn L., AGD, Waring, Francis M., AC, WOODEN
Linsley, Scott E., AC, WOODEN
Anger, A. Henry, QMC,
Delaney, Francis R., AC,
Lewis, Vernon L., QMC, Brannan, Rudolph, AGD, MCCOCK
Badger, Thomas, Jr., AC, MCCOCK
Adams, William, Inf., MCCOCK
Egge, George V., AC, MCCOCK
Schon, Mathias J., Jr., QMC, MCCOCK Meidling, George A., CE, Halada, Roland J., Inf., Beattie, Aldridge N., AC, Grogan, John F., JAG, Reynolds, Robert W., JAG, XX Punsalan, Leon F., Inf., Colwell, Robert H., Cav., \*\*\*\*\*\* Sears, Herbert E., AC, Bowden, Richard W., AGD, Schaefer, Chester C., FA, 

Downing, Edward J., QMC, XCCCCCC Astrella, Theodore F., CE, XCCCCCC Haas, Wilford N., AC, XCCCCCC Davis, Charles I., Inf., Hogan, Patrick J., AC, Cannon, Vincent T., AC, Smith, Arnold L., AC, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*
Evans, Robert F., Inf., \*\*\*\*\*\*\* Adams, Reilie W., Cav., Calhoun, William L., Cav., Z Ferguson, William M., QMC, Clay, James O., Inf., Sherman, William T., CML, Carey, Eugene C., AC, Rogers, Norman E., Jr., AC, Hartman, Frank A., AC, Speir, Frank W., QMC, Crower, Mason H., Jr., AC, 200 King, Herbert T., AC, Dyer, Armel, Inf., Monfort, Harry N., AC. Raudabaugh, Albert S., AC, Tegnell, Russell M., CML, McMath, Carroll B., Jr., Inf., Shaw, Irwin T., Cav., Goodrich, Guinn B., Inf., Spence, George G., AC, Z Bieri, Leon, FA, Sargeant, Bliss P., Jr., AC,
Kaeser, William G., QMC,
Gibbs, Howard J., AC, Smith, Edward C., AC, Goss, Gordon A., QMC, \*\*\*\*\*\* Greven, Philip J., AC, ECCECCO Clark, Maurice N., Inf., ECCECC Stewart, James C., CE, ECCECCC Tiemann, William G., QMC, xx McClain, Donald M., CE, Herndon, George B., AC, Mackusic, Arthur L., Ord., XXX Cone, Charles L., AC, XXXXX Finlayson, Harrison H., FA, Quattlebaum, Arthur C, AC, 20 Mulroney, James P., CE, XXX White, Clyde E., Inf., XXXXXX Hreha, Joseph A., Fin., XXXXX Krohn, Harold K., Inf., XXXXX Whitaker, Edwin H., Jr., FA, Smith, Irvin H., AC. Whitley, Jack R., CML, Harrington, John N., SC, 2000 Conniff, Jack C., Ord., 2000 Bledsoe, Hugh H., AC, 2000 Lindberg, Leif W., AC, Sorensen, Lennard C., Ord., Throckmorton, John M., Cav., Hummel, John F., JAG, Baker, James E., QMC, Brinsmead, John C., Inf., Finberg, Irving W., CE, Tucker, Temple A., AC, Scott, William J., Ord., Rakestraw, Bryan L., AC, Neely, Horace D., AC, Reynolds, James H., Ord., Meinecke, Henry W., Inf., Heath, Lester E., AC, Harris, William T., Jr., AC, McGuckian, Ambrose T., QMC, Windell, Albert C., AC, Anderson, Orvie P., AGD, Neer, Francis O., AC, Slabodkin, Aaron, Fin., Cooper, Stafford A., FA, Kellogg, Joseph W., AC, Shumsky, Albert A., AC, 2000 Dixon, John H., Inf., 2000 Petersen, Byron N., Inf., 2000 Burdick, Isadore B., Inf., Burdick, Isadore B., Inf., Scoock
Pettus, Lewis A., CE, Marchaller, Inf., Scoock
Hamilton, George B., Inf., Scoock
Mandel, Samuel, JAG, Marchaller, GMC, Mandel, Samuel, JAG, Marchaller, Joseph C., AC, Marchaller, Joseph C., AC, Marchaller, James J., Marchaller, James J., Marchaller, James J., AC, Marchaller, James J., Marchall Page, Henry M., AGD, WARNEY, Hughes, J. P., Inf., Meyer, George S., CE,

Reynolds, Alden C., AC,
Berry, Secrest L., Ord.,
Pennington, James C., QMC, Leidholt, Ernest B., Jr., AGD, Robinson, Everett W., Inf., Exceptions, William H., CE, Freeman, Forbes S., AC, Bowen, Robert L., AC, Ex Maher, John J., Jr., Fin., XXX Lang, Stephen S., QMC, XXXX Palmer, John R., Inf., XXXX Price, James A., AC, XXXXX Mercier, Alonzo P., AC, XXXXX Adams, William A., AC, Daykin, Albert, Inf., NORTH Barefield, William C., QMC, Rodgers, John W., AGD, McCormick, Harold D., SC. Bragdon, Kerlin J., JAG, Rupert, Claude K., AC, Royal, Benjamin E., AC, Bues, Harry W., Jr., AGD, Naugle, Harry C., AC, Manage, Hancock, John A., SC, Manage, Hancock, John A., SC, Manage, Hancock, John A., AC, Manage, Manage Grant, John E., QMC, Brown, Edward T. AC, Banning, Harold D., Fin., Johnston, Harry C., AC, Stattler, C. J., Jr., AC, McDaniel, John T., AC, Field, Raymond F., AGD., Davidson, Richard P., CE. Davidson, Richard P., CE, Scott Douglas, Harry V., Inf., Miller, Joseph B., QMC, Smith, Emmitt D., QMC, Hauschultz, Earl H., QMC, Kobb, John E., FA, Kobb, John E., F Kleinjan, Lyle V., AC, Waggener, Edward F., QMC, Ryan, Edward A., FA. WOODON Walk, George A., QMC, Kehke, Arthur E., Ord., Ivins, Daniel F., Jr., AGD, Manus, John T., QMC, Williams, Jack L., QMC, Rice, Cecil P., Ord., Arfman, John F., CE, Manus, John F., Chang, John F., Chang, John F., Chang, John F., Chang, Cameron, Thomas J., JAG, Hill, Philip H., Inf., ZONGON Wilber, Stanley R., AC, Wildes, Gordon W., AC, XXX Wildes, Gordon W., AC, Cochran, Lyle H., AC, Wolf, Harold C., AC, Felt, Marion F., Inf., Banks, Joseph H., AGD, Scheid, Arthur M., JAG, Emery, Daniel B., AC,
Chaney, Louis H., AC,
Atkins Neill S., Jr., QMC,
Birch, Wilson H., CAC,
Zacherle, Alarich L. E., CE, Stevens, Eugene M., AC, Hohertz, Melvin A., AGD, Mosco Billing, David D., Ord., Mosco Johnson, Harry W., Cav., Allgeier, Robert M., Inf., Cooke, Gilbert C., AC, Griffin, Goodman G., Jr., AC, Mathews, Francis J., AC, Mathews, Francis J., AC, Gullion, Maurice B., QMC, Tarr, Eugene S., AGD, MOODOOX Caskey, Lawson B., Inf., Barlow, Frank S., Jr., QMC. Peyton, Wythe M., Jr., Inf., Z Iwasko, Eugene S., Inf., Z Schwandt, Harold A., AC, Johnson, Roberts P., Jr., AC, Clark, Ernest C., Jr., Inf., Clapper, John, Jr., SC, MOCOCOX Blackmarr, William H., JAG, MCC Littlejohn, James P., QMC, MCC Parrot, Kent K., Jr., AC, MCCCOX





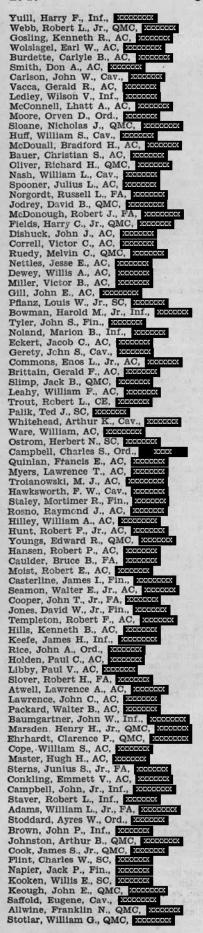
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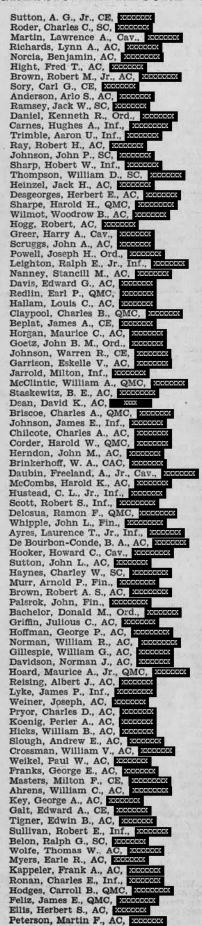
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Nutt, Sidney, Jr., AC, Cuphaver, Carl A., SC, Dalia, George C., Cav., Mood Holt, Olin P., Ord., Mood Vann, James O., AC, Pangburn, Clifton W., AC, Franks, William A, Fin., Miller, Henry L., FA, Andrews, James D., AC, woo Franklin, Joseph B., QMC, Renshaw, Donald E., AC, Rheberg, Steven C., AC, Antozzi, William O., QMC, Schleicher, Carl W., AC, Housel, Barron C., Jr., AC, Nelson, Carl C., AC, Briggs, Donald B., AC, School Briggs, Donald B., AC, School B., AC, School B., AC, Campbell, W. E., Jr., CML, McNally, James D., QMC, School B., Boyld F. Inf. Cope, David F., Inf., MONORY
Hurley, Wesley C., Ord., Monory
Ashby, Raymond C., Jr., Inf.,
Blume, Irving, AC, MONORY
McGrath, Thomas W., Ord., Smith, Lynn P., AC, Alphin, Horace E., Fin., Dodson, William J., QMC, \*\*\* Fleming, Jeames H., AC, Dicken, Keith O., Fin., Dyer, Harold F., CE, Chamberlin, Stanley F., AC, Oswald, Edward H., Cav., Oswald, Edward H., Cav., Staley, Robert B., QMC, Pierce, Donald R., FA, Common Leclaire, Wilfred B., AC, Leyendecker, Max T., AC, Blackburn, Howard V., FA, Common Legendecker, Max T., AC, Stampt, Carl J., AC, Common Legendecker, Max T., AC, Common Legendecker, Max Legendecker, Max T., AC, Common Legendecker, Max Legendecker, Coleman, Byers H., QMC, Cochran, Archie L., Cav., Stevens, Ronald B., AC, Galusha, Morris E., SC, Rizon, Robert L., AC, Rizon, Robert L., AC, Monox Wilcox, Howard D., Jr., FA, Allen, Hugh E., QMC, Evertoni, Louis, AC, Estoni, Louis, AC, Escapan, Woodrow W., CML, Hammer, Wendell A., AC, Hurd, Richard P., Fin., Escapan, Wesley G. OMC Henshaw, Wesley G., QMC, Edward C., Land C., Lan Lewis, Arden I., Fin.,
Linhard, Povl V., AC,
Plapp, Paul V., QMC,
Briggs, Edwin J., Inf.,
Lock, Raymond H., AC, Swanson, Clyde W., AC, Lutz, Carl G., FA, Merritt, Willard E., AC, Blank, Bernard B., FA, Stachura, Walter, AC, Rector, Roscoe G., AC, WHudelson, McClure, Inf., Diesem, Walter F., QMC, Foster, Neil N., AC, Tenore, Bartholomew, Webber, Ira B., Inf., Thomson, James W., AC, Dorsey, Herbert G., Jr., AC, Newsom, Marion E., Jr., Fin., Thorpe, Charles A., AC, Kehoe, Frank M., CE, Nelson, Carlton W., Fin., XXKemp, James B., Inf., Mauldin, Osberne C., AC, Wedlan, Paul A., AC, Redding, Frank J., Jr., Inf., Manning, Wallace A., QMC,

Roth, Louis E., CE, \*\*\*\*\*\*\* Driggs, Chase, AC, CONCOUNT Barker, Roger A., CMC, CONCOUNT Veber, Robert H., AC, CONCOUNT Peters, Milfred J., QMC, Rethke, William H., AC, Peddicord, Lloyd E., Jr., Inf., Beamer, Harry R., AC, Smith, Clark J., AC, Bell, Leon E., Jr., AC, Housenga, Edward L., AC, .... Imhof, Louis P., AC, .... Thornton, Raymond A., AC, Graham, Riley A., SC, Robinson, Calvin V., AC, Dreiman, Paul E., AC, Banks, Richard G., FA, Dunbar, Oliver C., SC, Bratcher, Buck, QMC, XXXX Plank, Walter F., CML, XXX Allen, Wendell G., QMC, XX Bayle, Frank R., FA, XXXX Finn, Calvin F., FA, XXXX Plank, Calvary William F. Gilmore, William H., Inf., Doman, Roy A., CE, Espelund, Selmer J., Ord., Thomas, George O., AC, Barth, Luther R., Inf., Clark, Jerry H., AC, Drews, Reno E., Cav., Pitts, Robert L., Inf., Breeden, Lindsey C., Jr., AC, Marchetti, Joseph P., AC, Flashman, James D., AC, Lazzarini, Louis T., CML, Doherty, Lawrence J., QMC, Orr, William R., AC, Brown, Harvey C., Jr., AC, Geffel, John C., AC, Buckles, Galen M., AC, Pearson, Ethan R., AC. New, James H., Fin., Williams, Arthur H., Jr., CML, Nash, Tom L., AC, MARCHES Smith, Woods B., QMC, Patteson, Harvey L., SC, MARCHES ST. Long, Kenneth R., AC, Bergin, Joseph A., AC, Hughes, Robert C., AC, Robinson, Raymond E., AC, Boyd, William C., AC, Dudney, John F., AC, \*\*\*\* Kenderdine, John M., QMC, Mulholland, Howard, AC, Lentz, John W., AC, Nixon, Perry E., AC, Belland, Walter T., FA, XXX Peters, Bernard, AC, XXX Gagne, Herbert F., QMC, x Wayshak, Abraham E., AC, Moak, James G., SC, Micka, Louis J., Jr., AC, Lee, James L., AC, McConnell, Wayne D., Fin., Jessic, Frank S., AC, Stacey, Fred J., AC, Martin, Carl J., AC, Relyea, Carl M., AC, Carl W., Jr., Jessic, Frank S., AC, Buckalew, Louis W., Jr., Inf., Aines, Andrew A., QMC, Sevier, Joseph H., Fin., Golden, Ellington D., AC, Explication Dimmock, Charles, Lash, Robert L., AC, Gallagher, John V., AC, Thurston, Estill S., SC, Thurston, Estill S., SC., McFarland, Jack B., AC, Carroll, James V., AC, Davies, William V., AC, Fritsvold, Melford P., Cav., Z. Gough, Wesley, Cav., McBee, Shannon C., AC, Pallister, Francis J., FA, Crashoff, William H., AC, Segrist, Charles C., AC, Segrist, C., Charles C., AC, Segrist, Charles Segrist, Charles C., AC,

White, Victor W., CE, Epperson, Roy F., Sr., CML, Lulejian, Norair M., AC, Armstrong, Richard E., AC, McCroskey, Sam E., AC, Martin, John B., AC, Except Thompson, Rex B., AC, Except Bozak, Ernest M., SC, Wilson, Ross J., Inf., Dick, Robert M., AC, Honeycutt, Dale C. L., Davitt, James H., SC, xxx Zuerner, William E., AC. Foster, Ross J., AC, ZONON, Johnson, Norman V., AC, Poole, Allan E., AC, Buldain, Frank J., Inf., Jurgens, Kenneth E., Ord., Knudson, Cecil C., AC, Emmertz, Roger N., AC, Brown, Ted, AC, Successible Buch, Floyd H., QMC, 22 Graham, James E., AC, Bauer, Elmer H., Inf., .... Leggette, Frank B., Fin., Kimmell, Donald B., Ord. Craig, William A., QMC, Gordon, Amos A., QMC, Green, Robert A., AC, Mushen, Robert L., CE, Matteson, Orval Q., QMC, Salisbury, Howard G., Inf., Monroe, Henry S., AC, McWade, Albert J., Inf., Excess Buchi, Harold U., CE, Sheehan, Larry J., AC, Perry, Gilbert T., AC, O'Neil, Raymond F., AC, SCO Barker, Paul B., AC, SCOCK Tebbs, Jim R., AC, SCOCK Richmond, Jack B., Inf., Hockley, Claude C., Jr., Inf., Kay, Charles W., AC, Fox, John E., AC, Stuverud, Homer A., QMC, Bartholomew, Howard L., Inf., Pople, William H., Ord., Sites, Eugene P., QMC, Shaban, Zenon, AC, Bettien, Richard L., QMC, 2 Rodgers, Thomas R., Inf., 2 St. John, Richard C., QMC, Palmer, Leslie F., Inf., Smart, Howard F., AC, Waters, Mervin S., Ord., Smith, Vincent E., Fin., Knoll, William F., QMC, Owen, William J., Cav. Beck, Howard A., AC, Harrigan, Thomas L., QMC, Moore, Lowell G., QMC, Jochim, Lavergne C., AC, Stewart, Matthew C., Inf., Hayes, Taylor C. T., Cav., Robbins, Jack A., QMC, Harrison, Nathaniel W., QMC. Smith, Clinton D. B., AC, Anderten, Irwin W., AC,
Dennis, Norman T., Ord.,
Kluge, Emile, AC,
Lewis, Dwight F., AC, Stevenson, Roger A., AC, Carpenter, Donald C., AC, xx Denniston, Robert N., Inf. Alamand, James L., AC, Gravin, Irving H., AC,
Shewbart, William M., AC,
Kederich, C. H., Jr., Inf.,
Johnson, John G., Jr., Inf.,
Baker, Marshall W., FA, Hunt, Edward H., AC, Tonstad, Owen O., Fin., Scordas, Horace T., CAC, Kelly, John H., AC, Parkins, William H., AC, Mariska, Ben F., AC, XXX Jackson, Jerome W., AC, Griffin, Charles W., Fin., Michael, Pierce B., AC, Haine, Walter A., CAC, Burk, Frank P., Inf., Kirby, David J., AC,





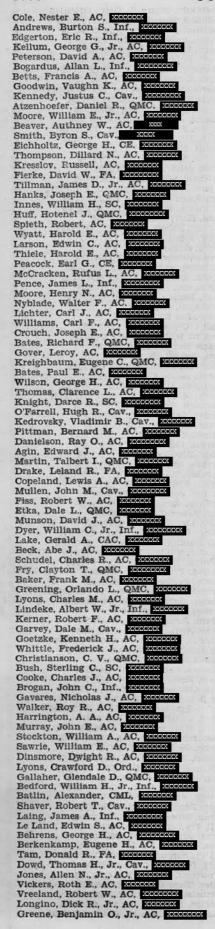
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Taylor, Frank A., Jr., AC,
Kulp, John C., Jr., QMC,
Smith, Hall F., AC,
Clarke, Worth C., AC,
Hays, John B., AC,
Mitchell, Arlo W., Inf.,
Wood Condition of the Condition Gould, Robert A., Jr., AC, Buttmann, Oscar, AC, Mills, Eugene S., Jr., AC, Tenhagen, Carl B., CE, XXX Baker, Lee E., AC, XXXX Smith, Clyde H., AC, XXX Leavitt, William J., AC, XXX Beach, Rex W., AC, XXXX Saxe, Robert K., SC, Lockman, Daniel B., AC, xxx Logan, James C., AC, Reynolds, Maurice J., Inf., Thompson, Robert M., Cav., Thompson, Robert M., Cav., Morrison, Harry J., AC. Scheeler, John L., AC. Payne, Leslie M., CE. Schreiber, Harry J., AC. Wood, Charles N., AC. Wood, Charles N., AC. Whyshelf William D. Inf. Mouchet, William D., Inf., XX Smith, Sydney T., AC, Fischer, John J., AC, McKaba, Edward, AC, Parr, Albert T., AC, Babb, Claude A., AC, Stanford, William A., Ord., Van Buskirk, Alden L., AC Mickley, William B., AC, Rohrich, Joseph, Jr., AC, Huston, Fred R., AC, Tatem, James B., AC, Scroggins, James H., Jr., AC, George, Robert D., CML, Wason, Ralph, AC, Koook Colvin, James H., AC, Koook Colvin, James H., AC, Koook Coborne, Robert J. C., Cav., Bennett, Thomas M., AC, Koook Colvin, S. AC, Kook Colvin, S. AC, Kook Colvin, S. AC, Ko Ross, John S., AC, Johnson, Cscar G., AC, Davis, Robert T., CE, Case, Charles C., Jr., QMC, Pershall, William R., Cav., Smith, Francis J., Jr., Raley, Claude M., AC, Gnau, William D., FA, Guerdrum, Thorvald J., CE, Canon, Jack Y., Inf., Carson, William J., AC, 200000 Williams, Marcus O., QMC, 20 Prohaska, Elmer G., AC, 200000 Bowden, William M., AC, 200000 Bowden, Wilham M., AC, School Jensen, Ralph S., AC, Toye, Edward E., AC, School Bazan, Edward T., AC, School Bazan, Edward T., AC, School Bazan, Edward T., AC, School Bazan, Edward R., AC, School Bazan, Edward R., AC, School Bazan, Edward R., AC, School Bazan, School Bazan, Edward R., AC, School Bazan, School Oakley, Samuel H., QMC, Price, David B., QMC.

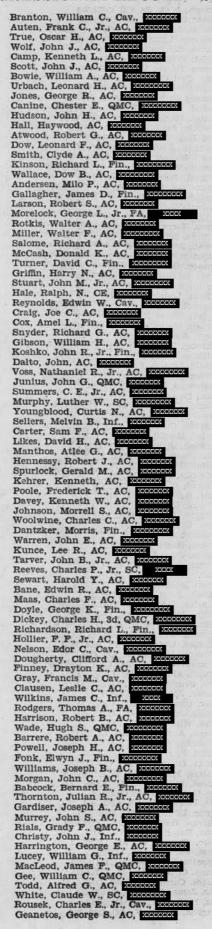
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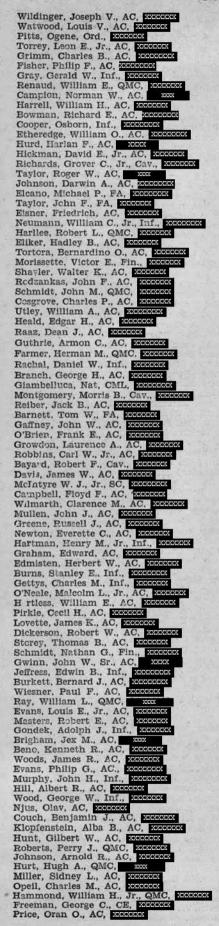
Bartholet, John C., CE.,

Hoskins, Harry D., Jr., CE, Trinkaus, William K., QMC,





Wilson, Charles S., AC, Dickson, Marion L., AC, Correll, James J., Jr., AC, XX Heene, Fred L., AC, Sulloway, Alexander M., AC, Ralf, Earl W., Inf., Curran, John H., AC, MONORAN Besser, William J., QMC, Monoran Helfort, Albert F., AC, Monoran Maclean, Robert J., Cav., Monoran Robbins, Robert C., QMC, Sharp, Frank A., AC, Payton, Theodore F., AC, Del Missier, Bruno C., AC, Wood, Harold L., AC, Norwood, James L., Inf., Mankel, Halland W., Inf., Taylor, Ben, AC, Brooks, Clyde E., AC, Behnken, B. T., Jr., FA, www. Vandal, Henry J., Inf., Brooks, Robert L., Jr., FA, X Huston, Sherman L., AC, XX Leonard, John W., Inf., Woods, Everett N., AC, Zwanzig, Samuel A., AC, Zwanzig, Samuel A., AC, Zwanzig, Samuel A., C., Zwanzig, Samuel A., C., Zwanzig, Samuel A., AC, Zwanzig Morgan, Francis B., AC. Emison, Ernest E., Jr., AC, Carruth, James E., Inf., Carruth, James E., Inf., Combodies, Richard, QMC, Combodies, Richard, QMC, Combodies, Emil W., AC, Smith, Robert C., AC, Combodies, Edward A., Jr., AC, Clay, Albert B., Jr., QMC, Ewing, Donald E., AC, Combodies, Combodie Mattison, William T., AC, Luszki, Walter A., Inf., Di Meo, Frank G., QMC, Featherston, Walter C., Ord., Raber, James R., QMC, Dice, Evan A., AC, MONOCO Rogan, Dave L., AC, MONOCO Bonvicin, Emanuel F., AC, Sullivan, Thomas A., QMC, Barrett, John P., AC, MONOCO BONG ROSE RESERVED RES Kingsley, Earl R., AC,
Cargill, James N., FA,
Mocquot, Charles M., AC,
Strickland, Arthur T., CE,
Hadley, Cleo V., Inf., Brummit, Leroy D., Inf., Rowan, M. C., Jr., AC, Smith, Rodney E., AC, Johnson, Kenneth C., Inf., Liebmann, Ernst F., Inf., Broidy, Vinton E., AC, Reed, James F., AC, Chloupek, Laurence E., Inf., Trauger, Walter M., QMC, Wilson, John M., AC, Dixon, Brendan, AC, Thompson, Harry M., Fin., Ivory, John C., AC, Beville, Claude, Jr., AC, Robertson, John C., AC, Shepperd, Virgil E., AC, Lerner, Jack L., Cav., Wilder, Samuel D., CE, Dalton, Charles D., AC, Dannibale, Vincent J., AC. Dannibale, Vincent J., AC,
Magee, Ernest M., AC,
Langford, Karl A., AC,
Hyde, William J., Cav.,
Darnold, Charles R., AC,
Parnett, John A., AC,
Tribble, Randolph L., AC,
Lind, Harold A., AC,
Eeechley, John C., QMC,
Kiser, Edgar L., QMC,
Shaka, Napoleon A., AC,
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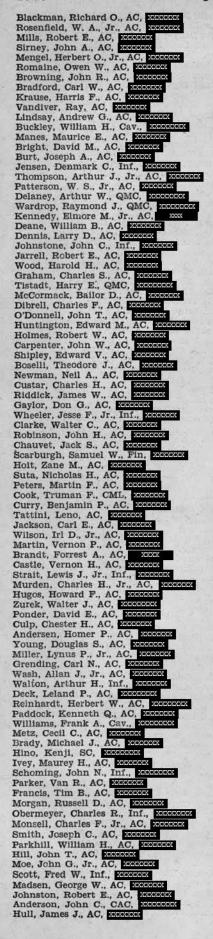


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Donnelly, W. A., Jr., AC,
Watten, Einar, Fin.,
Topping, Raymond J., AC,
Mitchell, Ross L., AC,
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Logsdon, Harlan V., FA,
Gilbert, James T., QMC,
Trautt, Edward A., AC,
Hodges, Charles G., Jr., AC, Jordan, James E., Jr., AC, Collinger, John F., AC, Zaresky, Alexander A., Inf., Conway, Charles E., Inf., Anderson, Loran J., AC, Anderson, Loran J., AC.
Davis, Edward G., AC.
Spinney, Lawis C., QMC,
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Avery, Arthur C., Jr., QMC,
Smith, Frank J., AC,
Cowan, James H., AC,
Wyand, Preston W., Inf.,
Cravey, John T., AC,
Proctor, Charles N., AC,
Krogh, Laurence B., AC,
Fisnagan, Richard W. AC, Fishagan, Richard W., AC, Hofinger, Leopold F., GMC, Tuzen, Joseph B., Ord., Hoover, Wilson, Fin., Schupp, Ferdinand F., AC, ZONAMER C., AC, Z Armstrong, Armour S., QMC, Dely, Arnold J., AC, Hickman, Paul D., Ord., Hickman, Paul D., Ord., Strauss, Carl E., QMC, Owens, Verner A., AC, Abington, Edward G., AC, Cambbell, Francis W., AC, Manicom, William C., AC, Manker, Weeke, Mercely Manual Company (Manual Company) Manicom, William C., AC, Sowows Wooles, Marcellus R., AC, Sokkamp, Garry, Keneth T., Jr., Cav., Rogers, Daniel T., AC, Sokkamp, William A., AC, Blair, John H., 3d, Inf., Griggs, Archie J., OMC. Griggs, Archie J., QMC, Ash, Allie P., AC, Sogaard, Folmer J., AC, Hall, Charles E., AC, Hawkens, Edward A., AC, Reynolds, Harry M., AC, Shemwell, Victor B., FA, Pigue, Munce M., AC, Battle, Clarence L., Jr., AC, X Hutcheson, Jack, AC, X Aux, George W., FA, X Outland, Arley L., FA, Reeves, Vernon H., AC, X

Sowle, Donald E., AC, Criffith, William H., Inf., Pruett, Ernest C., AC.
Mitchim, Kelly W., AC,
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Mather, Donald W., Cav.,
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Ehlers, Melville V., AC,
Posey, John C., AC,
Nielsen, Woodrow E., AC, Filippone, Jack C., AC, Melius, Donald C., QMC, Carwell, Ivan L., AC, Pearson, Willard, Inf... Praul, Charles L., AC. Lucas, Noel A., AC, Taylor, Aubrey D., AC, Little, John P., AC, Brockway, Gerald M., AC, Oldershaw, Douglas C., AC, Davis, Glenn E., AC, Gaston, Charles C., AC, MARS, John A., AC, Mcffett, Alexander S., AC, Hill, David L., AC, Jellum, Delbert L., FA, Smith, Norman L., FA, Phillips, Arnold T., AC, Allen, Stanley E., AC, Ray, Wilbur R., Doss, Stephen B., AC, Tanner, Landon P., AC, McCollom, Francis N., AC, Michaelis, Leon A., QMC, Whitting, Henry C., CE, McCahill, William C., Inf., Ceely, William D., AC,
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Mason, John P., CE, Moore, William W., AC, Moore, Ralph W., AC, Airmet, Elliot S., Jr., AC, Cole, Richard E., AC, Moore Cole, Richard E., AC,
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Dennis, Dominick C., Cav., Boyd, Edwin I., AC, Murphy, Bruce C., AC, Blacker, Kemuel K., FA, Scott, Oliver M., AC, Prescott, Dana S., SC, Johnson, Vern E., Inf., Brown, Albert K., AC. XXXX Stanton, Leroy M., AC, XXXX Gustafson, Wayne A., AC, XXXX Knight, James W., AC, XXXXX Blomgren, Holton E., Fin., Jones, Grafton K., AC, Piper, Preston, AC, Hadfield, Edward S., AC, Ward, James A., AC, xx Triolo, Jerome M., AC, Flint, George, SC, McGuire, Thomas C., Fin., McGuire, Thomas C., Fin., XXX
Gottlieb, Arthur A., Inf., XXX
Gottlieb, Arthur A., Inf., XXX
Moberg, Wesley O., Ord., XXX
DeGroot, Peter, AC., XXX
Johnson, Robert D., AC., XXX
Johnson, Robert B., QMC, XXX
Bennett, Robert B., QMC, XXX
James, Harold C., AC, XXX
Nuthall, Alfred J., AC, XXX
Nuthall, Alfred J., AC, XXX
Rrunson, Willard P., AC, XXX
Mannon, Willard B., AC Edmondson, Carl C., Cav., Edmondson, Carl C., Cav., Coll, Arlo R., CB, Cav., Coll, Arlo R., CB, Cav., Coll, Cav., Ca Payne, Richard S., Ord., Blohm, Willard H., CML, Wagner, Carl E., AC, Except Peterson, Martin E., AC, Martasin, William N., Fin., Coffey, Charles F., Jr., FA, Jennings, Clifton V., AC, Thompson, Lorenzo M., AC, 2000 DeMelik, Andrew A., AC, 2000 Pickering, Ralph M., AC, 2000 Hippenstiel, C. R., AC, MOCON Duemmel, Warren G., QMC, Mitchell, Samuel A., AC, Pearson, Harvey A., AC, Reifsteck, Calvin D., AC, MOCON Reifsteck, Calvin D., Weiss, Sidney, AC, Willis, Milton D., AC, Podolak, Stanislaw J., AC, XXXX McGee, Joseph B., AC, XXXXXX Rohr, Loudin L., AC, Hancock, William F., Inf., Scurlock, Reagan A., AC, Wallace, Wesley F., AC, Hilbert, Walter H., AC, Murrah, Idas T., AC, Bland, Ruskin M., AC, Monaco, John, Jr., AC, Scott Bruey, Thomas J., AC, Scott Bruey, Thomas J., AC, Scott Bruey, Robert H., Ord., Ex Tracy, Joseph F., Fin., Peterson, Kenneth D., AC, Vinci, Anthony J., Fin., Coccoo, Gooch, Ritchie B., AC, Loftus, Joseph F., AC, MODOX Butler, Henry F., AC, Hejna, John J., Inf., Sigmon, Cecil M., AC, Watson, William B., AC, Burwell, Frank H., Jr., Inf., Zielinski, Urban J., AC, Ko Hallock, Judson, AC, Bero, Francis, AC, O'Rourke, John B., Jr., AC, Loughran, Harold R., AC. Maziuk, Fred, AC. Cooke, Thomas J., Cav., Trexler, Troy L., AC,

Tracy, Henry L., AC, Pitts, Romaine W., AC, McCurdy, John W., AC. Engels, Anthony M., AC, Frey, Robert W., AC. Gall, Elmer C., Jr., AC, Timm, Paul A., AC, Quesada, Anthony, AC, Essey, Horace P., AC, Alsobrook, James E., AC, Alsobrook, James E., AC.

Ransier, Harry D., AC.

McIntosh, Wayne W., AC.

Hiller, Elon L., FA,

Haaf, Arthur H., AC,

Connell, Leonard T., AC,

Rafferty, Patrick H., AC,

Dorsey, Robert S. AC. Dorsey, Robert S., AC, Skelton, Milton B., AC, Cain, Walter F., AC, Torr, Francis E., AC, Mottern, Elmer M., AC, Ackerson, Duane W., CE, \*\*\* Davitt, Ralph G., AC, Berry, Edmund B, 3d, AC, Davis, Jerome N., AC, Parmelee, David B., AC, Fickling, William A., AC, Van Deusen, Clark B., AC, Halderson, Oliver K., AC, \*\*\*\* Gresham, Monsey T., Jr., QMC. Mathos, Harry G., Inf., Denton, Harris L., AC, Maiersperger, W. P., AC MANAGEMENT Hales, Ray A., CE. Beicher, Delbert R., AC Stevens, Raymond W., AC, Badger, Edwin H., Jr., AC, Battalio, Samuel T., AC, Jones, Wingate B., AC, Tiller, Francis E., AC.
Henline, Clair G., SC.
Niccolini, Mario E., AC.
Alexander, Arnold W., Inf.,
McBrayer, James R., Jr., AC. Mecredy, Henry E., Jr., FA, Francis, Paul H., AC, Pitts, Arthur S. 2d, AC, Helber, George Z., QMC, Du Mont, Harold J., AC. xxxx Hatch, James J., Inf., 2000 Ward, George P., AC, 2000 Manchester, Richard E., AC, Journigan, Otis W., AC, Stiefel, Max A., AC, Hudson, William L., AC. Agnew, Robert H., Inf., Miller, Donald V., AC, Stephens, John E., AC, Jones, William D., AC. Stephens, Donald A., AC, Heino, Alfred V., AC, Panko, Albert R., AC, Meeks, Wilbert D., Fin., Moore, Wilson J., AC, Rogers, Carleton W., AC, Broich, Lee A., AC, Montgomery, David F., AC, Miller, Hubert E., AC, Warden, Wayne, Jr., AC, XXXX Ebbs, Robert R., QMC, XXXX Detchemendy, Edward B., Ord., Doerr, George R., AC, XXXXXX Hess, Frederick W., AC, \*\*\*\* Kodis, John W., AC, Bergman, Harold O., AC, Williams, James W., Fin., Oss, Louis H., AC, Wilber, Charles G., AC, Finan, George K., AC, Hennigan, James E., AC, \*\*\*\* Hause, Milton M., AC. Dunkelberger, Vance E., AC. Dunkelberger, Vance E., AC,
Corcoran, John J., Inf.,
Smith, Woodrow W., AC,
Heydon, Thomas A., AC,
Stroud, Walter C., AC,
Maynard, Ray S., AC,
Edenbo, John W., AC, Hohlaus, Kenneth H.,

Mitchell, Harry L., AC, XXXXXX Peyton, James W., Jr., Cav., XX Leetch, Donald G., AC, XXXXXX Jablecki, Leon S., AC, XXXXXX Dobbs, Ross E., AC, Bouknecht, Robert W., AC, Bellman, Arthur B., AC, Northup, Robert L., AC, Farley, James V., AC, Brown, William S., Jr., AC, XWetherell, Lewis G., Inf., Jolly, Hoyt A., Jr., AC, Paskvan, Paul R., Jr., AC, Parker, Stanley E., AC, Bickell, George R., AC, Cunniff, Paul J., AC, Koook West, George C., QMC, XXX Avriett, Giles C., AC, Kill, John K., AC, XXX Hahn, Albert P., Jr., AC, Holland, Charles M., Inf., Bashant, Norman W., AC, Kilness, Kenneth F., Wandel, Hugh E., FA, Bock, Floyd O., AC, AC. Miller, Verlin A., AC, McFall, Silver R., AC, Button, Ervine J., AC, Hanzel, Thomas C., AC, Smith, Fred B., AC, x Evens, Bruce H., AC, Clarke, Leo G., Jr., AC, Stevenson, Robert J., AC, Krebs, Laurence F., AC, XX Williams, Owen J., AC, Specht, Leonard H., AC, Rivera, Robert Y., SC, Essential Bergman, Ralph W., SC, Essential Gardiner, William D., QMC, May, Lomax L., AC, Armstrong, George H., AC, Smith, Carroll B., Cav., Mosco Gilkerson, Harold R., AC, Mosco Wolda, Joseph A., AC, Mosco Schlecht, Warner J., AC, McKenny, Donald C., AC, Coverley, Edwin D., AC, Mickelson, Rolf E., CE, Downing, Alvin J., AC, Humphres, Earl C., AC, Smith, John E., AC, Eaton, Robert R., AC, Ryan, Paul T., AC, Flint, Raymond L., Anderson, Rex V., AC, Clasebrook, Arthur J., G Trewitt, Harvey S., Jr., AC, Champlain, Daniel D., AC, Jaccard, Robert B., Inf., Field, Frederick P., Cav., Poffenberger, John T., CE, Artusy, Raymond L., AC, Minton, Warren A., Cav., Dean, Richard, AC, Rivers, William J., AC, Zaremba, Peter P., AC, Nicholson, William S., Walker, Donald J., AC, Wolfe, Judge E., AC, McDonald, Paul R., AC, E. McDonald, Paul R., AC, Adams, Charley J., AC, Charley J., AC, Matthews, Edward E., AC, Chapman, Harvey J., Jr., AC, Edward E., Chapman, Harvey J., Jr., AC,
Halberstadt, Harry J., AC,
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Rogers, Robert C., AC,
Hughes, William E., AC,
Renfro, William E., AC,
Gordon, Anyan A., AC,
Blount, Charles E., Fin., Perry, Robert R., AC.

Perry, Robert R., AC.

Wood, Willis H., AC.

Hallmark, John M., AC.

Champion, Patrick D., AC,

Bandley, Marion K., QMC.

Beckham, Vance W., AC,

McKenzie, Harry C., AC,

Platz, Constant V., AC,

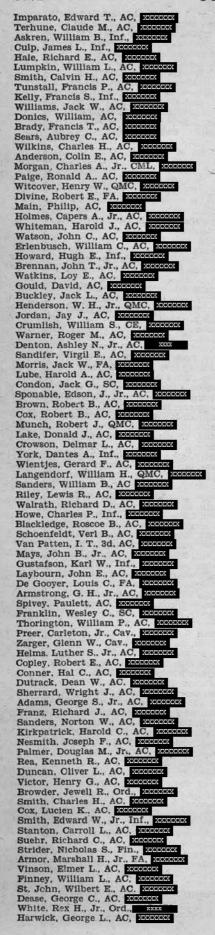
McLean, Lawrence S., AC,

Waters Albert R., AC. Waters, Albert R., AC, Owen, Robert L., AC, Note:

Peters, Robert W., Cav., Lind, William J., Cav., Manship, Joseph, AC, Hickman, John C., AC, Burdick, James R., AC, Mende, Robert G., AC, Bruno, Sam, AC, Synnes, Roger A., AC, Shellito, Robert T., AC, Caldeleugh C. M., AC, Austin, Charles F., Fin., Tankersley, Carl R., AC, Weigley, Alton J., Ord., Weigley, Alton J., Ord.,
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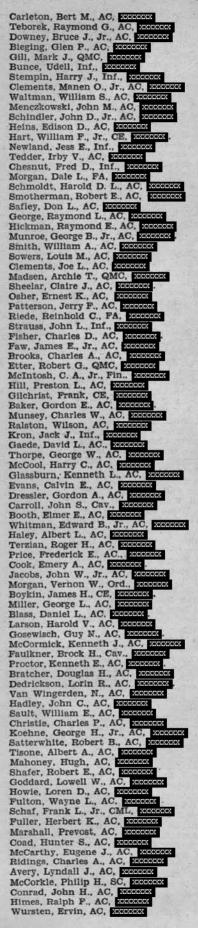
Moore, Wilson, AC, MOODOX Brengle, Paul S., AC, MOODOX Cowdery, Burnham W., AC, Perry, Paul L., AC, Lewitz, Edward R., Inf., Boren, Francis T., AC, Prendergast, Joseph T., Ord., Irish, Lynn T., AC, Baliga, Joseph R., AC, Baliga, Joseph R., AC, MONOR Jensen, Dale H., AC, MONOR Smith, Donald J., AC, Monor Mittelstadt, F. W., AC, Monor Clark, Glen, W., AC, Monor Mittelstadt, F. W., AC, Monor Clark, Glen, W., AC, Monor Mittelstadt, F. W., AC, Monor Mittelstadt, F. W., AC, Monor Mittelstadt, Mittels Bozeman, Richard E., QMC, Eco O'Connor, George E., Inf., Socood Buckhiester, W. M., AC, Socood Godsey, Joseph D., AC, Socood Moir, Charles L., AC, Socood Wiese, Keith I., AC, Socood Gilman, Mark H., AC, Socood Teasley, Joel H., AC,
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Andrews, George E., AC,
Campbell, William H., AC, Brown, John R., Jr., AC, Glettler, Bernard U., AC, Stracener, Ivan R., AC, Pfingst, William K., AC, Neibert, Francis A., Fin., Fischer, Frank O., FA,

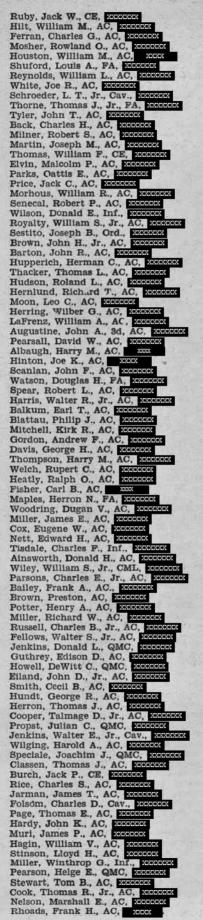
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Peterson, Conrad R., AC,
Bell, Thomas A., AC,
Kiesel, Chester G., AC,
Carruth, Francis S., AC, Tillotson, Floyd M., AC, Aszman, Burton H., AC, Bloss, Arnold M., Cav., Hamilton, Robert K., Cav., Akers, William D., AC, Steigner, John M., AC, Zedler, Leonard W., Fin., Bailey, Carl E., Jr., AC, Ash, Stanley J., AC,
Klotz, Robert C., AC,
Orris, William L., AC,
Mitchell, William J., AC
Mays, Harold D., AC, White, George G., AC. Covell, Paul M., AC. Bonifas, Arsene P., Inf., Edward J., QMC, Harding, Richard C., AC. Beck, James A., AC. McCabe, James S., AC. McCabe, James S., AC, SCOCCOCK
Blair, Duane C., AC, SCOCCOCK
Worthington, W. J., Jr., AC, SCOCCOCK
Roberts, David L., AC, SCOCCOCK
Mitchell, Robert R., AC, SCOCCOCK
Young, Robert W., AC, SCOCCOCK
Brookes, Wythe P., CE, SCOCCOCK
Berry, Frederick D., Jr., AC, SCOCCOCK
Lavens, John J. AC, SCOCCOCK
Havens, John J. AC, SCOCCOCK Havens, John J., AC, School Blossom, Charles C., Jr., Inf., Wertenbaker, George L., AC, Gruendyke, Richard N., AC, School Jennings, Gregg N., Inf., xx McKelvey, William R., AC, Loesch, Lawrence F., AC, Mayes, Harold C., AC, Mugent, Paul R., AC, Moscott Abrams, James S., AC, Moscott Abrams, James S., AC, Moscott Abrams, Simonson, Sidney A., AC, Moscott Abrams, Stephen, P., AC, Moscott Ham, Stephen, P., AC, Moscott Ham, Stephen, P., AC, Moscott Hawson, Melvin M., SC, Kittel, Robert S., AC, Moscott Kittel, Robert S., AC, E. Shields, Benjamin B., AC, Teeter, James H., AC, Except Action of the Company Henggeler, Francis J., AC, Haffener, Jack A., AC, Smith, Edward D., AC, Harshbarger, Elmer T., AC, 2000 Netherland, James O., AC, 2000 Blitch, Harry A., AC, 2000 Westbrook, Jasper A., AC, Sawyer, Charles W., AC, Sewell, Harry B., Cav., Wheeler, Clermont E., AC, Wheeler, Clermont E., AC,
Messman, Howard A., AC,
Keller, Frank J., AC,
Foley, Thomas F., AC,
Crist, George H., AC,
Dudley, William R., Cav., Simmons, J. A., Jr., AC, Simmons, J. A., Jr., AC, Simmons, J. A., Jr., AC, Erickson, Stanley A., SC, XXX Trippet, William A., AC, XXXX Hubbard, Edwin W., AC, Bicknell, June E., Jr., AC, Anderson, Truman F., AC, XXXX Ardis, Thomas B., AC,



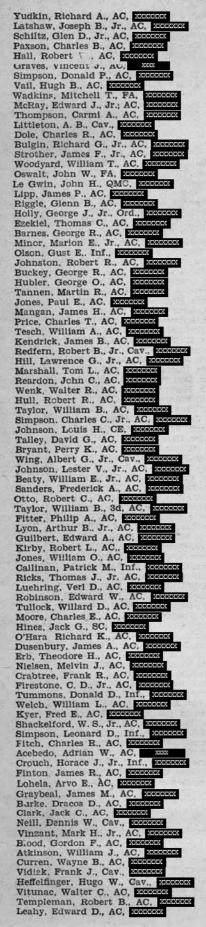
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Dean, Floyd R., AC.
Harrison, Morgan R., AC.
Peck, Douglas M., AC,
Christman, Harry W., Jr., AC, Christman, Harry W., Jr., AC, Porter, Vernon D., AC, Stowell, Philip M., AC, Lavin, John J., Inf., Scotton Lindley, Harold C., QMC, Stitt, Austin W., Jr., AC, Olsen, Howard I., QMC, Crawford, William, AC, Staples, George M., AC, Cogswell, James S., AC, Culbertson, Kline D., AC, Gamber, Karl S., AC, Eck, Anthony I., AC, Conrad, Chester M., AC, Conrad, Chester M., AC, Marchinson, Leonard H., AC, Marchinson, Leonard H., AC, Marchinson, Leonard H., AC, Marchinson, Leonard H., AC, Marchinson, Frank M., Jr., AC, Marchinson, Roy R., AC, Marchinson, Roy R., AC, Marchinson, Roy R., AC, Marchinson, Roy R., AC, Marchinson, Marchin Spencer, Truman A., Jr., AC,
Geer, Virgil C., AC,
Hotte, Eugene T., AC,
Powers, John F., Jr., AC,
Coleman, William W., Jr., AC,
Branham, Ethel B., AC,
Whittingham, D. J., AC, Kirtley, Robert E., AC. Cavender, John P. K., AC, Hopfenspirger, T. W., AC, Vanden, Heuvel G. R., AC, Miller, Donald J., CE, Ludwig, George H., AC, Stuart, Robert H., AC, Noseck, Kenneth A., Cav., Soco Jones, Laurence W., SC, Lindsey, Clifton S., AC, Meyer, Charles R., AC, Dacey, Timothy J., Jr., AC, Maysonave, Rene E., QMC, Cobb, William W., Cav., Stewart, Richard R., AC, Cappelletti, F. R., AC, Courtwright, Clyde H., AC. Nelson, Raymond E., AC. Porterfield, Samuel G., AC. McCalla, John H., AC, McCalla, McCalla, John H., AC, McCalla, McC Whidden, Jack D., AC, x Legg, Paul A., AC, Couch, John P., AC, Bird, Joseph W., AC, Sluder, Amos L., AC, Bailey, Charles E., AC, \*\*\*\* Maull, Harold V., AC, Morris, Harry G., Inf., Mossow, Hoey, Charles J., AC, Thomas, Charles R., Jr., Cav., Haygood, John C., AC, Harvey, Clyde L., Jr., AC, 200000 Miketinac, Anthony J., Cav., 200 Stewart, Robert W., AC, Clarke, Fred D., Jr., Cav., 2000000 Olsson, John S., AC, Bennett, Herbert W., AC, Zweifel, Everett E., AC. Reed, Earle D., AC. Chenault, James K., Inf., Jones, Thomas Q., Jr., AC, Prentiss, Vernon, AC, xx Strausbaugh, Donn P., QMC, Davison, Frederic E., Inf., Farrior, William O., AC, Clark, Robert M., AC, King, Norman E., AC, Mercer, Cassa J., Jr., AC, Davis, Don, Inf., Biggs, Richard C., QMC,

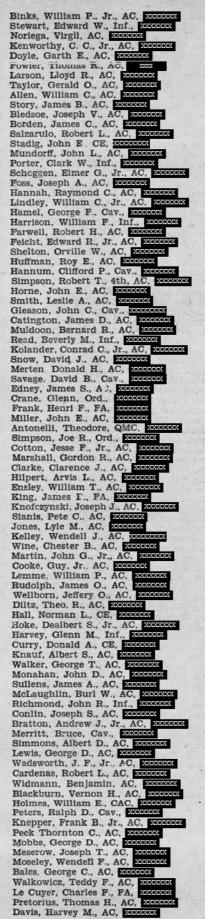
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Fleming, Patrick D., AC,
Land, William M., Jr., AC,
Nicholas, Judson D., Jr., AC,
Heekin, James F., QMC,
Spielan, Richard, AC,
Hawkins, James J., Jr., CE,
Rockwood, Charles L. AC Rockwood, Charles L., AC, Yarchin, Samuel, AC, Schneider, George E., AC, SCOOL Crosby, Stephen H., Jr., AC, Collippard, John A., AC, Scool Ferguson, Allen E., Inf., Cauble, Mark W., Jr., AC, Mason, Vincent E., AC, McCrillis, Paul L., QMC, Gibb, Edward F., Jr., Inf., Fox, Austin H., AC, MONORAL, Jensen, Melvin M., Cav., MONORAL, Cody, Joseph J., Jr., AC, MONORAL Vaught, Robert H., AC, Wray, Robert A., Jr., AC, Scruggs, William B., Jr., Inf., Gendron, Thomas J., Inf., Sorensen, Blair M., AC, Sexton, Luther L., Inf., Schee, Owen, AC,



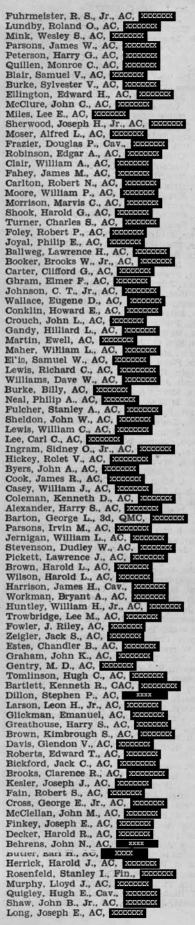


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Johnson, Frank E., AC, 2000
Keppler, Charles N., AC, 2000
Dean, William A., Inf., 2000 Cooper, Paul T., AC, Teorey, Thomas F., AC, Wake, Custer E., AC, Crisp, Dennis, AC, Cottrell, Bert M., Jr., AC, Henderson, Lykes S., AC, Henderson, Lykes S., AC, MONTH AMMER, Elmer H., Jr., AC, MONTH Elmer H., Jr., AC, MONTH Elmer B., Jr., Inf., Ackerly, Robert A., AC, MONTH Elmer B., Jr., Inf., Ackerly, Robert A., AC, MONTH Elmer B., Jr., FA, MONTH Elmer B., Jr., FA, MONTH Elmer B., Jr., AC, Mayo, Joseph B., Inf., MONTH Elmer Mayo, Joseph B., Inf.,
Mallory, Robert F., AC,
Gabreski, Francis S., AC,
Spears, John H., Cav.,
Wilkins, Richard F., AC,
Kelley, Gordan M., AC,
Hitchcock, Charles I., AC, Fant, Murray G., AC, Thompson, John A., AC, Fletcher, Arthur A., Jr., AC, Hoffmann, Carl D., AC, Grass, William E., AC, Steckel, Glenn A., Cav., AC. McLanachan, James D., Cav., Underwood, Herbert A. AC. Malone, Frank C., AC.
Riley, Earl V., AC.
Major, George C., Cav.,
Meyer, Erwin A., Jr., AC.
Young, Richard G., Cav.,
Lord, Nicholas A., CE, Wyman, George H., AC, Ricks, Carlyle, AC, Karlin, Francis J., AC, Peaslee, Jesse C., AC. McColl, James Q., AC, Milano, James V., Fin., Butts, Clyde I., AC, Hessey, Francis D., AC,



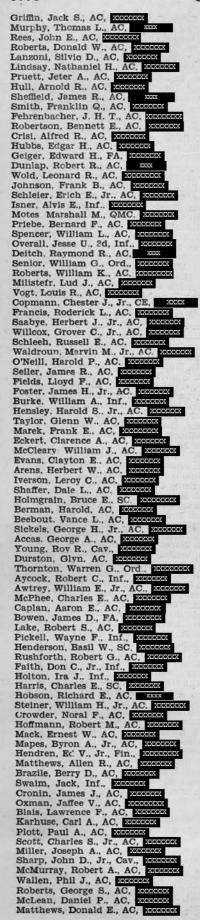


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Schaffer, Glenn J., AC.
Cartwright, Jack A., AC.
Simplicio, Silvio G., AC.
Summerfield, Leslie F., AC.
Walker, Philip G., Inf.,
Harrell, William S., AC. Work, Byron R., AC, Sowers, Gordon T., AC, XXX. Godwin, Norman A., Cav., Zauscher, Robert E., AC, XX McComb, William J., AC. Ryan, John L., AC, Sylvester, Joseph J., AC, Sylvester, Joseph J., AC, School Thompson, Joel C., Jr., AC, Woods, Merle C., AC, School Wunderlich, Herbert E., AC, Cole, George P., AC, School Harris, William B., AC, School Ivey, William H., AC, School Morse, Donald M., AC, School Melso, John M., AC, School Derr, Herbert O., AC, School Reed, Henry C., AC, School Reed, Henry C., AC, Ryden, Donald A., AC, Short, William W., Jr., AC, Newbury, Edward S. E., AC. Brown, William F., AC, Decker, John A., AC, Hagreen, Robert J., AC,
Howell, Winfred D., AC,
Walsh, John J., AC,
Stellenwerf, W. A., AC,
Swanson, John W., AC, Bryant, Donald D., AC.
Earnhart, Charles L., AC,
Ellifritz, Vernon, AC,
Harb, Wallace S., AC,
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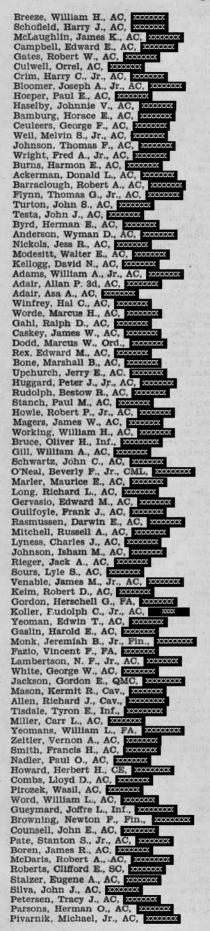
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Alois, Frank J., AC,
Perley, Robert L., Cav.,
Cushman, George H., AC, Hatch, Lewis M., AC, Heiman, Grover G., Jr., AC, Boles, Homer C., AC, Chesmore, Emery R., AC, Nixon, Robert L., AC, Tyler, Joe M., AC, Larrick, Percie J., AC, Benner, Ralph W., AC, Wiehrdt, Leonard I., AC, Aubrey, Carl L., AC, Kline, Earl G., SC, McRaven, Claude C., AC, Daunt, John J., Jr., AC, Hamilton, Joseph C., Jr., AC, Zoodox, Payne, Carl G., AC, Modern P., Carl G., AC, Company, Carl G., AC, Carl G., Carl G., AC, Carl G., Carl Thompson, Norman P., CE, W. Newland, Martin K., AC, Crites, Doyle L., AC, Walsh, George H., AC, Brush, Elvin W., AC, Walsh, Francis R., AC, Smith, Derwood K., AC, \*\*\* Kessler, Carl E., AC, Hill, William H., AC, Andreae, Andreas A., AC. Clarke, Samuel F., Jr., Inf., Ducote, Marc M., Jr., AC. Smith, Robert E., AC, Maucher, Robert A., AC, Childress, Raymond K., AC Shofner, Floyd K., AC, Benner, John G., AC, Robertson, Philip O., AC, Frazier, Edwin B., AC, Jones, Lewis C., AC, Experience, Melvin E., AC, Estemme, Robert B., AC, Hammer, Kenneth M., AC, Sandifer, Robert S., AC, Zick, Marvin D., AC, Zick, De Angelis, John J., AC, Zick Nelsen, Raymond Z., Jr., AC, Exercised Brundage, Theodore T., AC, Brundage, Theodore T., Autrey, Paul, FA, Rotz, Carl R., Fin., Coyne, John C., CE, Mondow, Melendez, Ismael F., AC, Mondow, Balil, Norval A., AS, Pickett, Thomas M., AC, 200 Sherman, John E., AC, Cook, Richard H., AC, Brady, Bernard J., AC, 2000 Jobanek, Wilbur L., CE, 200 Vance, Zeb, Jr., AC,

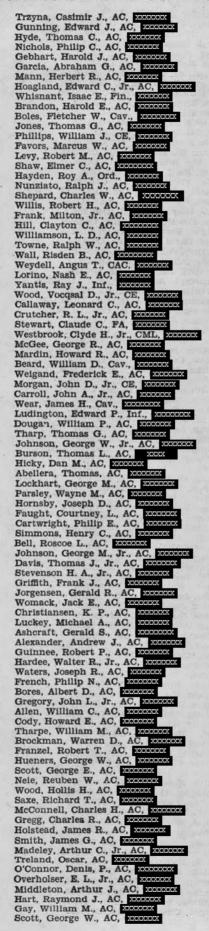
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Barnett, William W., Jr., Inf., 2
Rader, Thomas O., AC,
Jackson, Edgar R., Jr., CE,
Giddings, Richard E., AC, McCord, James M., AC, Kendrick, Robert C., Cav., Mixson, Marion C., AC, Freedman, Hyman, AC, Hill, Landon P., AC, Rollings, Raymond S., AC, Rollings, Raymond S., AC, Rollings, Raymond S., AC, Rollings, Raymond B., AC, Rollings, Raymond H., AC, Rollings, Michael E., QMC, Heiser, Sherwood W., AC, Rollings, Raymond W., AC, Rollings, Raymond W., AC, Rollings, Raymond S., AC, Raymond S. Lambert, Dwight A., AC, Davis, Paul A., AC, Friedline, George J., AC, Poe, William E., AC, Garber, Harold, AC, Fish, Rue D., Jr., QMC, Parker, Ernest C., Jr., Cav. Cox, Junior N., CE, Moscowicz Penn, Kirby C., CML, Moscowicz Stroud, Herbert O., AC, Matthews, Thurman R., AC, Hunner, Paul C., AC,
Harrington, Jasper J., AC,
Holden, William J., AC,
Hislop, James S., AC,
Lewin, Walter W., AC, Hoye, John H., Inf.,
Riddle, Cecil E., AC,
Illing, Richard G., AC,
McKemie, Edward B., QMC,
Young, William R., AC, Roitsch, Clarence A., AC, Sheeler, Donald E., AC,
Dowswell, John R., AC,
Robertson, John A., AC,
Nielsen, William C., AC, Atchison, Delmar W., AC, Simmons, John A., Jr., AC, Shanklin, Donald W., AC, Congarver, James F., AC, Biscayart, Jules D., AC, Scott Geist, Russell C., Jr., Inf., 200 Gawthorp, Paul, AC, 200 Libbey, Richard B., AC. Bye, George E., AC, Excess Furbee, Charles E., AC, SeCor, Howard J., Jr., AC, Wintner, Bernard G., AC, Hartman, Herbert A. Smith, Stanley, AC, Caylor, Daniel J., Jr., AC.
Taylor, John P., AC,
Soha, Walter M., AC, Lame, Roland C., AC, Seab, James A., Inf., Matthews, Robert A., Inf., Yelton, John F., AC, Lawson, George A., AC. Cavoli, William J., AC,



Lamb, Robert E., AC, COCO O'Connor, Frank Q., AC, COC Johnson, Roland S., AC, COC James E., Jr., AC, Experiment of the control Dugger, James E., Jr., AC McClendon, Lee, AC, Travis, E. B., AC, XXXXX Rose, James L., AC, XXX Shomo, William A., AC, Saunders, Clason B., AC, Campbell, James M., AC McClung, Ray S., AC, Riggs, Williams E., AC, Holmes, Elwin F., AC, Latham, John L., Jr., AC, Vaughn, Jasper M. P., AC, Arnold, Walter F., Cav., Fisher, Franklin L., AC. Fisher, Franklin L., AC, Mosco Hedlund, Bryce A., AC, Mosco Friedman, Leon J., AC, Mosco Dillon, Francis J., Jr., AC, Mosco Smith, Kenneth A., AC, Hall, William Q., AC, Snow, Joseph H., AC, Czapski, Edmund, AC, Price, William A., AC, Mosco Price, William A., AC, Rolak, Bruno J., Inf., Hathway, James A., AC, Barclay John R., Inf., Burton, Charles R., AC, 2000 Cox, Nicholas H., AC, Manlove, Clifford T., AC, Stoffel, Nicholas P., AC, Bentley, Delwin D., AC, Temple, Kenneth L., AC, Jenkins, Ralph C., AC, Brady, Edward L., AC, Arnold, Richard T., AC, 2000 Arnold, Richard T., AC. MORE Roth, James P., AC. MORE Gossett, Ernest E., AC. MORE Resterberg, Raymond C., AC. Gold, Joe M., Jr., AC. Jones, Wyly K., Inf., Goudreau, Albert D., Inf., MORE RESTRICT MILES AND AC. Plattner, Milton, AC, Allison, Eugene, AC, Wilson, Billy B., AC, Smith, John, Jr., Ord., Wilemon, Max W., AC, Manning, Albert H., Jr., AC, Conners, Thomas A., AC. Moffatt, Robert J., AC, Evans, Gerald W., FA.
Brand, Charles, Fin.,
Sealy, Harry H., AC,
Little, Robert D., AC, Lynn, Bert H., Jr., AC, Johnson, Philip, CE, Coccock Bolding, A. P., Jr., FA, Littrell, William L., AC, Powell, Clarence L., AC, Soco Powell, Clarence L., Foss, Russ C., SC.
Banker, Robert D., AC.
Nixon, Horace C., AC.
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Anderson, William A., AC,
Shumaker, Thomas A., AC. Yahr, Raymond R., AC, McEvoy, John P., CML, Adams, William H., Jr., Mazza, Vincent, AC, Pakenham, Thomas F., AC, Sculley, Raymond, AC, Sculley, Raymond, AC,
Barker, Glenn S., AC,
Pursley, William G., Fin.,
McClelland, Jack, AC,
Kramer, Robert H., AC,
Spink, Frank H., Jr., AC,
Livingston, George L., AC, Grady, William R., AC, Brant, Francis A., AC, Buckley, William G., AC, Asbury, Barney B., QMC, Stewart, Lewis M., Cav., Creighton, Crandell C., AC,

Griffin, Ira L., AC. Shoultz, James C., Inf., Smith, Harvey N., AC, Wigbels, Lawrence G., AC, 200 Cox, Luther C., AC, Snodgrass, Okey W., Jr., AC, Jones, Garland M., AC, Brimberry, Will O., AC, Scotton Beaver, James F., Cav., Scotton Nicholls, Walter L., Jr., AC, St. Bilyeu, Hal E., AC, Scotton Scott, Thomas H., Jr., AC, Baird. Cud T., 3d, Inf., Ed Black, William H., AC, Elliott, Gerald C., AC, Welti, Conrad J., AC.
Welti, Conrad J., AC.
White, Harold C., CE.
Foster, Otis J., AC.
Fraser, Joseph F., Jr., AC,
Stephenson, Ottis V., AC. Booth, Clifford R., AC, Spear, Peter H., AC, Success Sullivan, John W., AC, Savage, William F., AC, Greene, Edward P., AC, Savage, William F., AC, Sav Bowen, John E., AC.
Seitzer, Francis A., Fin.,
Mumma, John R., QMC.
Greensides, L. A., AC. Washburn, Jesse E., AC, Maffel, Salvatore J., AC, 200000 Cooney, Frank W., Jr., AC, 200000 Saylor, David W., AC, 2000000 Smith, Earl O., Jr., AC, 2000000 Brinegar, Marion F., AC. Hogan, Floyd H., AC, McCalpin, Robert A., AC, McCalpin, Robert A., AC, McCalpin, Joel P., FA, Myrick, Morris N., AC, McCalpin, AC, McCalpin, AC, McCalpin, Robert A., A Myrick, Morris N., AC, MORRIS M., Jr., AC, Morris M., Morris M., Morris M., AC, M Ryden, Reinhardt A., Davis, James D., AC, Sigler, Kerney L., AC Bauer, James E., AC, Curran, Emmett E., AC, Britt, James O., AC, Marsh, Frederick H., AC, Belfield, Douglas F., AC, Helmick, George H. 2d, AC, Espant, Marion F., AC, Jarrell, Howard R., AC, Day, James H., Jr., AC, Pendergrast, Donald W., AC. Commondary, States H., St., AC. Commondary, AC, Hodgson, Charles W., AC, Neff, Warren H., AC. Bush, John E., AC, Wickman, Robert J., AC, Swensson, John D., QMC, Swensson, John D., QMC. XXXX Tooley, Jack W., QMC. XXXX Holzbach, Henry E., Jr., QMC, Crawford, Richard W., AC, XXX Berthiaume, Raymond F., AC, Miller, Samuel F., AC, Smith, William D., Jr., AC, Macek. Kenneth T., FA, Jory, Jesse F., AC, MONORON Dafler, Henry A., AC, MONORON Brown, Robert G., AC, Parsons, Hershell E., AC, Linebaugh, John H. M., AC. Hellriegel, William C., AC, Swafford, Frederick L., AC. Swalford, Frederick L., Ac, Hendry, Augustus M., Jr., Green, Frank R., AC, Crossey, James L., AC, Ashman, Richard C., AC: Newman, Fred H., AC, Adams, Robert W., AC, Hallam, Philip G., AC, McWilliams, Calvin E., AC, Wimsatt, Joseph F., AC,





McIntosh, Richard R., Ac, Brazil, Virgil, L., AC, Barker, Darold K., AC, Townsend, Guy M., AC, Moreland, C. T., Jr., AC, Wright, Theodore O., AC, Pemberton, John M., AC, Pemberton, John M., AC, Marchall Lucas, Anthony D., AC, Cook, Edwin B., QMC, Kane, Raymond J., Jr., AC, Kemper, George A., Jr., AC, Schwarze, Elroy H., AC, Campbell, James M., AC, Marchall Lange M., AC, Mar Barry, Gaillard F., AC, Carvalho, Henry P., AC, Erowne, Laurence S., Cav., Browne, Laurence S., Cav., Extarkey, Earl E., AC.

Giffin, Charles W., Jr., AC.

Bowers, William R., AC.

Stoner, Lyle W., AC.

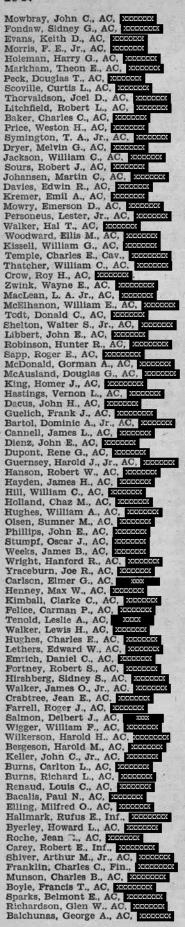
Maxey, Horace H., AC.

Ventriss, Donald E., AC. Staite, Robert A., AC, Zipper, Harry, AC,
Bagley, Ronald D., AC,
Hutchins, Ralph, AC,
Long, Walter W., AC,
Webb, Clarence R. Jr., AC, Moberly, James A., AC, xxx Steinwinter, Howard D., AC, Sossess Bush, Franklin D., Cav., Economic Kendrick, Bobbie F., AC, Bell, Jack A., AC, Wendell, Helmer C., AC, Sossess Wendell, Helmer C., AC, Sossess Wendell, Helmer C., AC,
Harris, William J., Cav.,
Lewis, Warren R., AC,
Young, Charles M., Jr., FA,
Tostl, Carlo R., AC,
Harris, Howard L., Jr., AC,
Hammett, Charles E., AC,
Bowden, John D., Jr., AC,
Futch, Kenneth H., AC,
Green, Paul C., AC,
Dabinett, John T., SC,
Stephens, Marvin L., AC,
Alexander, Arthur K., AC,
Fox, James H., AC,
Smith, Clifford E., AC,
Bressan, Christopher, AC, Bressan, Christopher, AC, \*\*\* Christianson, Lyle C., AC, Huckabee, Harlow M., Fin. Huckabee, Harlow M., Fin., MODOX
Flor, Cruz Pedro R., Inf., MODOX
Hall, Harold M., FA, MODOX
Beeler, Robert L., Jr., AC, MODOX
Locke, Theodore F., Jr., Inf., MODOX
McGrath, Thomas J., AC, MODOX
McBeth, Harold W., AC, MODOX
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Miley, James A., Inf., MODOX
Wiley, James A., Inf., MODOX
Jenkins, Donald E., AC, MODOX
Zepp, Rex E., AC, MODOX
Hays, Claude A., CE, MODOX
Ruhsam, Harry E., FA, MODOX
Danley, Earl E., Inf., MODOX
Bodd, Rudolph R., SC, MODOX
Flentke, Donald L., AC, MODOX
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Flentke, M Bodd, Rudolph R., SC,
Flentke, Donald L., AC,
Kerley, Ralph A., Inf.,
Svejkar, Joseph, AC,
Allen, Merle F., Jr., AC,
Fox, Clifton C., Inf.,
Hudson, Reed O., AC,
Worthington, Roy H., Jr., AC,
Falls, Bruce T., FA,
Guenthere, Robert A., Inf.,
Control of the Contro Bartusch, Edwin A., Jr., AC, Kelley, Max D., CE, Kramer, Guy M., Jr., AC, Simmons, William B., AC, Pautz, Martin R., AC, Lheureux, Harry D., AC, OX, Horn, Frank W., Jr., AC, Spence, Aubrey A., AC, XXX Gage, Nathaniel A., Jr., QMC, z Dietrich, Calvin G., AC, Trumble, John B., AC, & Benton, Roger G., AC,

Embrey, Leland E., AC, Andersen, Andrew R., AC, Bryson, Ernest D., Fin., Cottorlin, Richard R., AC., Cottorlin, Richard R., AC., Cottorlin, Perry C., AC, Cottorlin, Leonard G., Inf., Cottorlin, Leonard G., Co Guidera, Thomas F., Inf.,
Wingfield, Roy G., AC,
Callis, William A., AC,
Edwards, Joseph E., AC,
Mulligan, Robert A., AC, Wilhm, Jack F., Cav., www. Guerin, Merrill R., AC, www. McBride, George H., Ord., Houston, Cornell C., AC, McVeigh, Don R., AC, Cook, Benjamin T., Ord., 2000 Rohrbough, Merrill H., AC, 2000 Ellis, Charles J., Jr., AC, Kimball, Morton W., QMC, Watkins, Miles H., AC, 2000 Wilfong, John J., AC, Wilfong, John W., AC, Bennett, John W., AC, Calnon, Jack F., AC, Voigt, Jack P., AC, Hodgkir, Myrl N., AC, Powers, John J., AC, Morrison, Harry B., Jr., AC, Oliver, John G. L., AC, Oliver, John G. L., AC, Mosses Seale, Maxie B., AC, Mosses Smoleroff, Eugene J., CAC, Burnett, George P., Jr., AC, Reineck, Rollin C., AC, Walsh, Robert L., AC, Walsh, Robert L., AC, Company Revision of the Company o Kleppinger, Paul G., AC. XX Martyniuk, Metro, AC, Fleig, Raymond E., Cav., Fieig, Raymond E., Cav., Socolar Rau, William A., Cav., Socolar Butsch, Thomas C., Cav., Schoolar Reene, Forrest M., Jr., AC. Socolar Riddle, Richard D., AC, Socolar Riddle, Richard D., AC, Socolar Riddle, Richard D., AC, Socolar Research, Richard M., AC, Socolar Research Research Taylor, Robert F., Jr., AC, Clark, Gerald H., CE, Starke, Eugene C., AC, Lightfoot, Berl E., AC, Barton, William G., AC, McClanahan W. A., CML Hampton, Rex H., CAC, Gee, Howard S., AC, Howard Hegyessy, Harold M., Jr., AC, Experies, Reuben D., Inf., Stephens, Valdane, AC, Everett, Phillip E., AC, Schuchard, Walter F., SC, Kirsner, Sheldon W., AC. Miller, Lester F., AC, Peters, Kenneth A., Cav., Hegseth, Orville D., AC, Springer, Ralph R., AC, Hicks, Lonnie W., Jr., AC, Sutton, John L., AC, Sutton, John L., AC, Grones, Dow S., Inf., Seignious, George M., Cav., Cannon, William B., AC, Webb, Hugh W., CE, Sandusky, William F., AC, Deets, Jack L., AC, Webb, Webs, Webs, Webs, F. Common Market Market Market Market Nechey, Walter F., Cav., Hughes, John P. M., Cav., King, John R., AC, Raebel, James B., AC, Bakewell, Don A., AC, Good, Clyde E., AC, 20 Hoefier, George E., AC. Long, George E., AC. McNeese, Harold G., AC, McNeese, Harold G., McNeese, Harold G Weddle, Owen A., AC, Anderson, Richard R., AC Bellan, Rudolf A., AC, Edwards, Richard G., AC, Mann, Roy E., AC, Spelis, Tadas J., AC, Soco Burns, Robert J., AC, Soco Hayter, Gerald H., AC, Marple, George E., AC, Soco McKnight, T., Junior, AC,

Schneider, Edwin A., AC, Phillips, F. T., Jr., AC, Akers, Joshua B., AC, Brown, Robert L., AC, SCHOOL Jones, Kenneth E., AC, Kirkpatrick, C. E., AC, SCHOOL STREET, AC, SCHOOL STREET Laurents, Robert B., AC, McCutchen, R. W., Jr., AC, Mills, Benjamin L., AC, Minnehan, Bernard A., AC, 200 Pepitone, Byron V., AC, Rice, James H., AC, Stroh, Benjamin F., AC, Weems, Woodrow W., AC, Weems, Woodrow W., AC, Woodlow Potter, Reith R., AC, AS, AS, Garland O., AC, Sagwell, Edward J., Ord., Clyde, Gordon F., Ord., Woodlow Potter, Leonard R., Jr., Cav., Clyde, Gordon F., Ord., Woodlow Potter, Cav., Clyde, Cav., Cav., Cav., Clyde, Gordon F., Ord., Cav., Cav Mills, Eris R., Junior, Inf., Sheldon, Porter F., AC, Bisset, David A., Jr., Inf., 200 Pinckney, John E., Cav., 200 Langley, Julius R., AC, 200 Campbell, Joseph L., CE, Winiarczyk, Andrew W., Cav. Barrentine, George T., AC, Levasseur, Armand R., Inf., Richmond, Kimball R., Cav. Angevine, Frank W., AC, Mulheron, William, Jr., Ord., 22 Chesebro, John S., Inf., McMinn, Truman L., AC, Sackett, Carl L., Jr., AC, Graham, Marshall R., AC. Heaberg, James H., AC, McGinniss, Robert H., AC, Worren, James D., AC, Jackson, Frank R., AC, Levick, Warren N., QMC, Wood Crump, James B., AC, Cummins, Frank R., AC, Cummins, Frank R., AC, Cummins, Frank R., AC, Commins, Frank R., AC, Commins, Frank R., AC, Commins, George W., Jr., AC, Commins, George W., Georg Mitchell, Robert H., AC, Weegar, Alfred A., AC, Woodard, Roger C., AC, Looney, William A., AC, Company, Carlon, Trojan, Joseph E., AC, School Iovine, Guy T., AC, School Sipes, William C., Jr., AC, School Talmant, Alex W., AC, School Hugunin, Guy J., Jr., AC, School Hugunin, Guy J., Jr., AC, School Hugunin, Guy J., AC, Sch McCabe, Earl L., Jr., AC. Meyers, Charles R., Jr., AC. Moleski, George I., AC. Schultz, Kenneth W., AC. Carter, Herbert E., AC, Madole, William H., AC, Helmuth, Louis W., AC, E. Hibner, Edwin L., AC, Small, Richard D., Jr., AC, Smith, Robert G., AC, Exception of the control of Bradshaw, Marion A., AC. & Buckey, James H., AC, Fleak, Dennis L., AC, Frarie, Wayne M., Jr., AC, Hobaugh, John H., AC, Jones, James M., Jr., AC, Livingston, Clyde M., AC, Quirk, Michael J., AC, Sollars, John A., AC, MONOCOL Brewster, John H., AC, MONOCOL Greffet, Charles V., AC, MONOCOL Thurlow, Everett B., AC, MONOCOL Phipps, Charles E., AC, MONOCOL

Bieck, Robert B., AC, Williams, R. W., Jr., Inf., Anderson, Gordon V., QMC, Anderson, Gordon ... Fulle, Floyd T., QMC, William O., QMC, Smith, Claude W., AC, Fowler, Clarence H., AC, Worthington, Arthur W., AC, AC. Sullivan, Francis C., AC, Dunmore, George P., AC, Dunmore, George P., AC, McAllister, Allan M., AC, Bush, Edwin R., AC, Bender, Carroll J., AC, Ellis, Joseph W., AC, Carroll H., AC, Weiser, Henry K., AC, Whitley, Arthur N., Cav., Lybarger, Robert L., Inf., Brewer, Edwin H. AC, McControl Programs of the Control Programs Brewer, Edwin H., AC, WOXXXX Smith, Joseph C., AC, XXXX Johnston, William R., QMC, XX Johnston, William R., QMC, Social Rice, Arthur E., AC, Social Relis, James G. L., AC, Campbell, James E., FA, Collagher, Kenneth F., AC, Campbell, James E., FA, Collagher, Kenneth F., AC, Collagher, Kenneth F., AC, Collagher, Kelly, Frank A., AC, Collagher, Kelly, Frank A., AC, Collagher, Capton Cay, Carlton Cay Mulson, Carlton, Cav., School, Rowan, John V., Jr., Inf., Mass, George N., Jr., QMC, Bryant. Thomas F., Jr., FC, X Des Jarlais Robert W., FA, Jones, Donald P. AC.
Ladd, Robert B., AC,
Wilson, George H., AC,
Neidner, William E., Inf., Wright, Fred P., Jr., AC, Ritchie, Deward, AC, Wagner, Paul C., AC, Neill, Dennis V., AC, Sauls, Niram L., Inf., Askew, George W., Jr., AC, Kuchenbecker, John E. AC. Lobe, Sol I., AC, Gaynos, Nicholaus, AC, Hill, Benjamin W., AC. Phelps, Bernard A., Jr., AC, Schulte, Orville J., AC, Shiflet, Kenneth E., SC, Vaughan, Elton D., SC, Zais, Richard A., AC, Tiernan, Thomas J., AC, Thompson, Howard M., Inf., Advarez, Julian R., AC, Thompson, Howard M., Inf., To Alvarez, Julian R., AC, Thompson, Howard M., Inf., Freedland, Sumner, QMC, 200 Hibbert, John A., AC, Smith, Carl C., Jr., AC, Templin, Jack D., AC, White, Robert G., AC, Dougherty, David G., AC, Del Vecchio, Dino, AC, Wilke, Robert G., CAC, Kral, William, AC, Cassady, Robert E., AC, Hendricks, Clyde V., AC, xx Armentrout, George C., Inf., Moran, Daniel J., Jr., AC, Moranville, Bill H., AC, Morley, Rudyard C., AC, Sanxter, Donald L., AC, Coffield, Peter L., AC. Schuitz, Adrian J., AC, 20000 Willig, Lester G., QMC, 200000 Cercek, John F., AC, 2000000 Reed, Joseph M., Cav., 2000000 Schreiner, John W., Jr., CE, Iddins, Donald J., AC, Sheram, Frank L., Ord., \*\*\*\*\* Dunn, James, Jr., AC, Schlie, Walter, AC, Winningham, Porter L., AC, McKinnon, Edwin L., AC, Williamson, Philip J., AC, Leonhardt, Herbert V., AC. James, David M., AC,



Elarth, Vernon H., AC, Banks, Edmund R., Jr., Inf., X Grove, Francis M., AC. Hagens, David K., Inf. Laridon, Loren B., AC, Esch, Maurice E., AC, Bogan, Harry D., AC, Squillace, Dominick P AC, Perkins, Lytle R., AC, Perkins, Lytie R., AC, Bowden, Henry C., Jr., Cav., Adams, George M., AC, Carter, Joseph W., AC, Craig, Charles C., AC, Clark, James F., Jr., AC, Olsen, Charles I., Cav., Baker, Ellsworth A., AC, Kong, Charles B., AC, Char Neal, John R., AC, North Richards, Robert H., QMC, Mirock, George C., AC, O'Brien, Alden W., AC, Renner, Robert N., AC. Dykes, Leo M., Jr., AC.
Nichols, Willard A., AC.
Myers, Robert A., AC,
Franck, Lewis S., AC, Prescott, Joseph G., AC. Thompson, Arnold F., AC, Monthson, George L., AC, Monthson, George L., AC, Magan, Charles K., AC, Manby, Malcolm C., AC, Manby, Malcolm C Weimar, Louis J., QMC, Cox, Richard G., AC, Coxoco Clark, James D., AC, Anderson, Conrad A., AC, 200 Mullen, Bernard N., AC, \*\*\*\*\* Clocksin, Albert J., AC, Fredrick, William R., Ord., Bruce, Robert E., AC, Beller, Albert J., AC, Johnston, Robert R., AC, Maxwell, George S., AC, Boswell, Benedict A., AC, Cocarroll, Thomas K., AC, Kane, Harold E., AC, Davis, Young J., QMC, Peck, George S., AC, Hall, Frederick W., SC, Henderson, Vernon J., AC. Pinson, Claud C., AC, Jackson, Fred O., Cav., Kelly, Joseph D., AC, Stevens, Howell E., AC, Heller, Francis H., FA, Shiner, Byron D., AC, Pryor, Gaillard S., AC. Schaftel, Leonard J., AC. Schaffer, Cornelius J., Cav., Kmetz, Andy M., AC. Carmody, Francis C., AC. Carmody, Francis C., AC. Andre, Louis E., Jr., AC. Andreson, William L., AC. Eutler, Richard D., AC. Cannon, James, AC. Currie, Alexander D., AC. Currie, Alexander D., AC. Cooca, Frank N., AC. Cooca, Frank N., AC. Cooca, Ramirez, Norbert D., AC. Cooca, Santala, Eugene W., AC. Cooca, Cooca Van Noy, Glen S., AC,
Wright, John W., Jr., AC,
Baker, Dexter K., AC,
Edwards, Clifford E., AC,
Kimbrough, Donovan, AC, McCoy, Clifford J., AC.
Wood, Jim H., AC,
Klein, Junior F., AC,
Moffat, Harold L., AC,
Bergum, Lester N., AC, Clampitt, William A., AC, Ilmanen, Ralph W., AC, Lowell, Marlan E., AC. Myers, Horace H., AC, Prout, Donald G., AC, Alber, George D., AC,
Hloucal, Otto, A., Jr., AC,
Marsden, Roy F., AC,
Pasero, Bernard B., AC, Harrison, Robert B., AC, Wilson, William M., CE, Nixon, Victor M., FA, WOODS Behrens, Elton A., AC,

Hannon, Leo J., AC, Simmons, John C., AC, Carkeet, John L., AC, Martin, Lawrence E., Jr., FA. Hadley, James A., AC, Sweeney, James E., AC, Anderson, David S., AC, Spears, Byron P., AC, we Murphy, James J., AC, 2
Peixotto, James M., CE, Strayhorne, George V., AC. Livesay, Willie E., AC, Jones, Robert L., AC, Marchard C., AC, X Jones, Robert L., AC, Marchard C., AC, Marchard C. Hopkins, Charles, Jr., Smith, Eben J., AC, Smutko, Leonard S., AC, Plascak, Nick, AC, Hardy, Preston B., AC, Ex Dennis, Harry S., Jr., AC, Phears, William D., AC, Chase, James E., Inf., Moody, Edgar W., AC, Peterson, Theodore W., FA, Gonske, Walter F., AC, Z Warwick, Stuart B., AC. Willms, Gene C., AC, AC, Highley, Lyndell T., AC, Orr, Jack P., AC, Chapin, Richard H., QMC, Carter, Daniel R., AC, Eldredge, Clayton R., AC, Jackson, Arthur C., Jr., Ord., Jackson, Arthur C., Jr., Ord., EDuval, Joseph E., AC, Masden, Gilbert A., AC, Peterson, Sumner W., AC, Laughlin, Harlan L., AC, Earnum, Charles C., Jr., AC, Craddock, Reynold C., AC, McElroy, James T., AC, Williams, Jack E., AC, Craddock, Reynold C., AC, McElroy, James T., AC, McElroy, Williams, Jack E., AC, McControl Kinney, William H., AC, X Nawrocki, Joseph C., AC, Brenner, Felix G., AC, Haney, Charles W., AC, Norton, Carl R., AC, Counterez, Joseph S., AC, Estevens, Arthur L., Jr., AC, King, Kave B., Jr., AC, Smotherman, B. F., AC, Counterly Light Took T. Smotherman, B. F., AC,
Lumley, Jack T., AC,
Winneshiek, William S., AC,
May, Lowell E., AC,
Lambert, Joseph R., AC,
Weaver, Worden, AC,
Weaver, Benjamin F., AC,
Shoemate, Foy L., AC,
Walker, Richard L., AC,
Deen Kenneth C. AC Dean, Kenneth C., AC, Patton, Gene M., AC, Jobe, Robert C., AC, Hood, Robert F., AC, Shipley, Francis M., AC, Shipley, Francis M., AC, Son Beatty, Ibrie M., Jr., AC, Raeke, Louis A., Jr., AC, Lamb, Hal W., AC, Carter, David L., AC, Son Carter, Clarence S., AC, Clirich, Alvin E., AC, Chandler, Jack T., AC, Bridget, Henry B., AC, Son Parten, Kenneth M., AC, Sendrick, Noel B., AC, Son Reddrick, Noel B XXXXX Reddrick, Noel B., AC, X Hughes, Lewis C., AC, X Ward, Charles A., Jr., XX Elsberry, Joseph D., AC, Erdmann, Orville L., AC, Escape Fitzhenry, Oscar C., AC, Brosnan, Cornellus G., AC, Johnston, Howland K., AC Miles, James H., Jr., AC, E Bender, Paul C., Inf., Askey, Robert F., Fin., Kolb, James T., Cav., Black, David P., AC, Gardner, Herbert G., AC,

Stubbs, James M., AC, Farmer, Herman M., AC, Harmon, Clifford W., AC, Barney, Robert O., AC, Barney, Robert O., AC, Edwards, William H., AC, Edwards, William S., Jr., Cav., Schweppe, Homer W., FA, Rush, Roger S., QMC, Rosenfield, J. W., Jr., AC, Nordenstrom, W. O., AC, Endeather, Libit, J. File Fredericks, John L., Fin., Clark, Andrew R., AC,
Joram, Louis H., AC,
Stark, Louis K., AC,
Taylor, Irving C., AC,
Smith, Robert R., AC,
Robertson, Lawrence R., AC,
Fayman, Edward A., AC, Fayman, Edward A., AC. Evanco, Michael, AC, Locy, James A., Jr., AC, Cogiba, Henry S., AC, Knox, Glen E., AC, Harris, Richard C., AC, Flanagan, John J., Inf., Eastern John M. AC. Patton, John M., AC, Lee, William W., AC, Sweeney, Edward J., AC, Oehme, Vance, AC, Finklea, Raymond A., Jr., AC Brinson, Arthur, Cav., School Brinson, Arthur, Cav., School Brockschink, F. R., Jr., CE, Scott Cooper, William E., AC, Scott Vogler, James B., Jr., AC, Scott Alworth, John W., AC, School Brenden, AC, Scott Harris, George T., AC, Scott Doran, Brenden J., AC, Scott Bliss Samuel M. AC, Scott School Brinson, Brenden J., AC, Scott Bliss Samuel M. AC, Scott Brinson, Brenden J., AC, Scott Bliss Samuel M. AC, Scott Brinson, Brenden J., AC, Scott Bliss Samuel M. AC, Scott Brinson, Brenden J., AC, Scott Brinson, Brins Elias, Samuel M., AC, Kinard, Clinton R., AC, Goldner, Irving A., AC, Roughton A. E., Jr., AC, Dreier, Charles N., AC, Foster, James W., AC, Merkel, Ellsworth L., AC, Ford, Oscar C., AC, Sporn, Martin, AC, Nolan, Alson V., Jr., AC, Eloom, Irving, AC, Hunter, James D., AC, Boyd, Howard T., AC, Mara, Thomas D., AC, Duncan, Kenneth R., AC, Hardy, Arthur J. Jr., AC, Edwards, Arthur R., AC, Larmon, Richard E., AC, Lynn, Roland R., AC, Fiala, Robert J., Inf., Booth, Raymond W. W., AC, Anderson, Oscar S., Jr., AC, Scott S., Scott Flicek, Jerry F., AC, Cates, William M., AC, Anderson, Edmund B., AC, Henley, Justin O., AC, Cathcart, Leonard N., AC, Shaw, Charles R., Inf., Sanders, Wendell W., AC, 200 Eyler, Carl G., AC, Kile, Harry K., Fin., Ellingsworth, J. B., Jr., Inf., Ellingsworth, J. B., Jr., Inf., Goodman, Jess L., Inf., Storck, Gordon F., AC.
Hardy, Claude M., AC.
Pitney, Charles H., FA,
Buhler, Daniel S., Cav., McFalls, Carroll, Jr., Cav Wilson, Emmett S., AC, Brown, Leon W., AC,

Hudak, Edward M., FA, Miller, Millard J., QMC, Crowe, Robert E., QMC, Peterson, Peter R., Jr., FA, Brown, Harold W., QMC, Webb, Bert H., Jr., AC, Nicks, Howard L., AC, Stulting, Elton R., AC, Establing, Elton R., AC, Edgan, Walton L., AC, Edgan, Walton L., AC, Williams, Robert G., AC, Williams, Robert G., AC, Lake, James, AC, Steinberger, Alfred C., AC, Frederick, Russel R., AC, XX Davidoff, Foster, AC, Potter, Dwight H., AC, 200 Cadwell, Truman F., AC, 2 Sharp, Edward E., AC, Brueland, Lowell K., AC, Everett, Franklin A., AC, Everett, Franklin A., AC, X Butler, John E., AC, Wilson, Myrt P., AC, Tate, John C., AC, Kortemeyer, Henry A., AC, Fisk, Harry E., AC, Hartley, James R., AC, Buer, Glendon J., AC, Shearer, Richard E., AC Cruciana, Louis G., AC, Heath, Hemphill V., AC, Amos, Robert F., AC, Bogard, Wayne C., AC, Henderson, Horace L., AC. Hunn, Spencer S., AC, Woodcox Wilcox, Robert W., AC, Sittman, William L., AC, Eagleston, Glenn T., AC, Tennant, John H., AC, Lasko, Charles W., AC, Moyers, Brian K., AC, Mathias, John H., Fin., Grunzweig, Nicholas J., Inf., Grunzweig, Nicholas J., Inf., Fulmer, John M., Fin., Jackson, Frank D., AC, Sullivan, Leo W., AC, McArtor, William S., Inf., Taylor, Cloyd V., FA. Gray, Thomas E., Ord., White William S., Inf., Section 1988, 1989, 19 Hintze, Milton A., Jr., AC. Mau, Fredric E., AC,
Brauer, Karl H., AC,
Stevenson, John T., AC,
Eades, William B., Jr., AC, Kramer, Daniel, AC. Henry, Jesse G., AC. Hughes, Arden B., AC, Koon Hilburn, William G., AC, Crahan, James E., AC, Koon Gleichauf, Paul W., AC, Janovitz, George W., AC, Janovitz, George W., AC,
Cartledge, Binford M., AC,
Alexander, Jim V., AC,
Byrne, John P., AC,
Welch, James W., Jr., AC,
Kennedy, Francis S., AC,
Porter, Denver M., AC,
Bahler, George P., AC,
Wells, Ernest J., AC,
Wells, Ernest J., AC,
Dodom, John W., AC, De Vee, Earl W., AC, Kelly, Randall, Inf., XXXX Smith, Durward, AC, White, John S., AC, Green, Louis A., AC, Popek, Edward S., AC, Wollner, Richard P., AC, Blair, Ben R., AC.

Davis Joseph F., AC,

Nance, Truett O., AC, Vivian, Jerrold M., AC, Ruscitto, James O., AC, xxxx Ruscitto, James O., AC, Morgan, Spencer G., AC, Morgan, Spencer G., AC, Morgan, Spencer G., AC, McLachlan, Joseph J., AC, Brown, Uleces L., AC, Bartol, Wante J., AC, Briel, Robert F., Fin., Muir, Robert W., AC, Hamill, Jimmy M., AC,

Collins, John J., AC, Hhatio, Myron M., AC, Harry N., AC, Baker, Harry F., AC, Brinson, Robert F., AC, Williams, Evan E., AC, Months and Market F., AC, Milliams, Evan E., AC, Months and Market F., AC, Milliams, Evan E., AC, Milli Hall, James H., AC, McClung, James D., AC, McClung, James D., AC, McClung, Walter C., Jr., AC, Funkhouser, Clinton J., AC, Morris, Lester W., AC, Rose, Ralph, AC, Morria, Lester W., AC, Martin, James F., QMC, Ramsey, Richard D., AC, Rickert, Walter K., AC, Morris, Stephen A. AC. Rickert, Walter K., AC, Common Coliphant, Stephen A., AC, Coliphant, Stephen A., AC, Coliphant, Stephen A., AC, Coliphant, Stephen A., AC, Coliphant, A., AC, Coliphant, A., Jr., AC, Colifoux, A., Jr., AC, Colifoux, A., Jr., AC, Colifoux, A., Jr., AC, Coliphant, Thomas F., AC, Coliphant, Thomas F., AC, Coliphant, Colip Rucker, Lester R., AC, Good, Roger R., AC, Meek, Arthur M., AC, Dixon, Dale V., AC, Aurit, Samuel, Ord., Gilbert, Stanley K., Ord., Kozelski, Clarence A., AC, Kraus, Glenn R., AC, Elliott, McLean W., AC, Stone, Raymond F., AC, Gallien, Carson R., AC. Squires, Joseph C., AC, Calvert, Ross H., Inf., Mathews, William R., Jr., FA, Scott, Robert F., AC, Ayersman, Richard L Perry, Paul W., AC, Wood, Haylon R., AC, Davis, Thomas A., AC, Bartlett, Lynn J., Jr., AC, Lyman, Lawrence R., AC. Yandoh, Thomas R., AC. Fox, Ogden R., Cav., Sily, Peter R., AC, Whitt, James A., AC, Bonner, Roland B., AC, Albright, Barry E., Inf., Hickman, Charles T., Jr., Inf. Eade, George J., AC, Rosenberg, Louis S., AC, xxxx Rosenberg, Louis S., AC, Experience, George E., AC, Exception of the Control of t Cole, Eugene E., AC,
Trafton, F. O., Jr., AC,
Antalis, Stephen J., AC,
Taber, Eugene D., Fin.,
Stong, Stephen G., Jr., QMC, Purpus, Walter R., AC, Wilson, Robert A. H., AC, March Thompson, Charles E., AC, March Thompso Atkins, John H., Jr., AC, Sharpe, Carl L., AC, Hayes, Patrick, AC, Meek, Frank E., Jr., AC, Lawler, John D., AC, Mickelsen, Earl H., AC, Economic Mickelsen, Earl H., Economic Mickelsen, Economic Mickelsen, Economic Mickelsen, Economic Mickelsen, Economic Mickelsen, Economic Mic Scanlan, Joseph W., Fin., Coe, Don, AC, Coesses Berger, Marvin E., AC, Coesses Ellison, Lawrence A., AC, Coesses Lugo, Frank M., AC, Coesses Coe Conques, Lawrence, AC, Bullock, Ralph E., AC, McCoskrie, Roland K., A Rogers, Glenn E., AC, Snyder, Harold T., AC, Peak, Howard W., 3d, Cav., Odonnell, James J., Inf., Helmantoler, Willis L., AC, Troutman, B. L., Jr., AC, Adams, Peter P., AC, Fairbanks, Marvin W., AC,

Ferris, Joseph, AC, Rudziak, Nicholas D., Inf., Hagenback, James J., AC, Phillips, Wayne A., AC, Burnor, Richard H., AC, Burno Burnor, Richard H., AC, Reichardt, Leslie L., AC, Reichardt, Leslie L., AC, Reichardt, John D., AC, Rossow Earnes, Truman S., AC, Reichardt, Williams, Bert, AC, Reichardt, James W., 3d, AC, Lyons, Horace C., AC, Rossow Hansen, William R., AC, Rossow Howard L. A Conkey, Howard L., AC, Chatfield, Stanley E., AC. Vuchetich, Peter F., AC.

Jones, Percy L., AC.

Dozier, William T., CML,

Paukert, Robert S., AC.

Williams, David M., AC. Williams, David M., AC.
Grant, Albert E., AC.
Rife, Raymond S., AC,
Schueler, Eldor H., AC,
Draper, William G., AC,
Penuel, Victor B., Jr., SC,
Middlekauff, Darwin C., AC,
Howard, Harold E., AC,
Hall, Chester A., Jr., SC.
Oldham, Charles B., AC,
Parello, Thomas L., AC, Parello, Thomas L., AC, Lytte, James R., QMC, Roach, Harry E., Jr., AC, Keefer, Irvin J., AC, XXXXXX Mote, Amos M., AC.
Latta, Farley A., AC.
Gwaltney, Laverne, AC.
Silter, Herschel H., AC.
Fitzpatrick, Arthur, AC. Neighbors, Robert O., AC, Chapman, Paul V., AC, Cook West, Herman L., Cav., Trby, Shelby L., AC, Cook Lee, John J., AC, Cook Chapman, Paul N., AC, Cook Chapman, Richard E., AC, Cook Chapman, Samuel, AC, Cook Chapman, Samuel, 3d, AC, Chapman, Samuel, 3d, AC, Chapman, Samuel, 3d, AC, Chapman, Samuel, 3d, AC, Chapman, Samuel, Shapman, AC, Chapman, Maurice T., AC, Cook Minietta, Eugene D., AC, Cook Chapman, Cook Chapman, Cook Chapman, Ch Neighbors, Robert O., AC, \*\*\*\* Minietta, Eugene D., AC, Pashco, Henry J., AC, King, Benjamin H., AC, Mitchell, John T., Jr., AC, Mitchell, John T., Jr., AC, Baugh, Howard L., AC, Jones, William T., AC, Abrams, Stuart M., AC, Voorhees, Alen V., AC, Grider, Arthur P., Jr., AC, McQuinn, Austin D., Inf., Expensive H. I. Emmert, Benjamin H., Jr., AC. Bland, Edward C., AC, Havdon, Edward R., AC, Kuhn, Robert W., AC, Pedigo, John H., AC, Feuerstein, Donald W., AC, Ferriss, Lester R., Jr., AC, Mamalis, Solon, AC, Zedler, Donald L., AC.
Haddock, Dudley W., AC,
Hinkley, Eugene L., AC,
Moneyhun, Joseph A., QMC,
Ogilvie, George E., AC,
Carlson, Howard A. Carlson, Howard A., AC, MORROW, Karas, Philip, AC, McCormick, Raymond C., AC, MCCORM McCain, Raymond C., AC, Comments, Ross L., AC, Comments, Ross L., AC, Comments, Ross L., AC, Comments, Ross L., AC, Comments, Robert F., AC, Comments, Robert F., AC, Comments, Robert F., AC, Comments, Robert F., AC, Comments Johnson, Forrest D., AC, Wormington, Jack E., AC, Millett, Donald H., QMC, McGurk, Donald J., QMC,

Dwyer, Harry R., AC, Percival, Allen C., Inf., Wilds, Walter C., AC,
Staudenmayer, M. W., AC,
Eullock, John K., AC,
Noyes, Arnold V., AC,
Seargeant, Billy M., AC, Seargeant, Billy M., AC, Stout, Loren R., Jr., AC, Malcolm, Owen H., FA, Smith, Robert L., AC, Brown, Howard O., AC, Berge, Ralph I., AC, Taylor, James L., AC, Steil, Herbert A., Cav., Watts, Ernest L., AC, Tarbell, Swift, Jr., AC, Kern, William S., AC, Manual Control of the Kern, William S., AC, Copenhaver, Donald L., AC, Doyle, Thomas F., Jr., AC, Farrington, R. F., Jr., AC, Belser, Joseph H., AC, School, Marshall, W. E., Jr., AC, McCarroll, Billy J., AC, Kelly, Francis A., AC, \*\*\*\*\*\* Williams, James E., Inf., Kane, Randall S., AC, Codington, Russell E., AC, Cummings, James O., AC, Baranowski, Walter S., AC, Steinbach, Alois L., CML, Sexton, William E., CML, Bossardet, Charles W., AC, Carson, Russell V., AC, Slusher, John T., AC, Poling, Don L., AC,
Gordon, A. R., Jr., AC,
Anderson, Arthur W., AC, Hulen, William P., Jr., AC, Swan Bundgaard, Robert C., AC, Swan Bungaard, Robert C., AC, Duncan, George H., AC, Godfrey, Stephen M., AC, Pournara, Stephen W., AC, Bonnot, Carlos D., AC, Staylor, Leroy W., AC, Netherton, William R., AC, Bonnot, Garald AC, Bonnot, Garald AC, Bonnot, Carola AC, Bonnot, Carola AC, Bonnot, Garald Bonnot, Garald AC, Bonnot, Garald Bonnot, G Brown, Gerald, AC, Winter, William F., AC, Saunders, Jackson, AC, Warfield, Allen, Jr., AC, Armijo, Joe F., AC, xxx Ashworth, Kenton L., AC. Stewart, Hugh W., AC, Schreffler, Charles E., AC, Machado, Joseph G., AC, Gallia, Jay R., AC, Dodge, James D., AC, Webb, James H., AC, Puckett, Frank B., Ord., Rapalje, Daniel C., AC, Walsh, David I., AC, Schiavoni, Vincent P., Conway, Thomas H., AC, Chambers, Dale R., AC, Shepard, William A., Jr., AC, Eichman, Edward A., Jr., AC Berry, John M., AC, Anderson, James E., AC. 2000 Mason, Robert J., Jr., AC. 200 Hale, William S., AC, 2000 Bennett, Walter D., AC, 2000 Clifford, Raymond V., AC, White, Thomas A., AC, Mandell, Robert I., AC, Swanson, Dustin H., AC, Bell, Homer C., Jr., AC, Blomgren, Norman E., AC, Sims, Harold H., AC, Urban, Harry, AC,

Larkin, Robert T., AC, Jones, Kenneth L., AC, Schaunaman, George S., AC, Nowakowski, Rodney E., Nowakowski, Rodney E., F Flavin, Kenneth A., AC, E Sanford, Marvin B., AC, E McKinney, B. B., Jr., AC, Murphy, William M., AC, Warner, Robert L., AC, E Glenn, Robert M., AC, McDermott, W. J., Jr., CML Mabrey, Owen D., AC, CML, McCaslin, Kenneth R., AC. Spear, Robert B., AC,
Spear, Robert B., AC,
Ward, Neal P., AC,
Hobbs, Harold W., AC, Harwell, James A., Jr., Bregar, Adolph J., AC. Berube, Paul G., AC, Peters, Gilbert A., AC, Fory, Garland V., AC, Nowell, Rufus H., Jr., AC, Cobb, James W., AC, Deutsch, Ainsley, AC, Slusser, Hayden C., AC, XX Stone, Robert E., AC, O'Connell, Ellis S., AC, Secrest, Edgar L., Jr., AC. Los Adams, Gail J., AC. Los Lane, Franklin K., AC, Los Allenby, Donald R., AC. Stokes, Louis S., AC, Chamberlin, George F., AC. Herold, Joseph V., AC, Walmer, Harry E., AC, McKinney, Clell H., Jr., AC.
Minihan, Charles E., AC.
O'Hara, Robert C., AC.
Kidd, William T., FA. Sert, Louis R., AC XXXX
Jungman, Clarence A., AC. Jungman, Clarence A. AC.

Byrne, James F., AC.

Martin, Duke P., AC.

Cooper, Theodore L., AC.

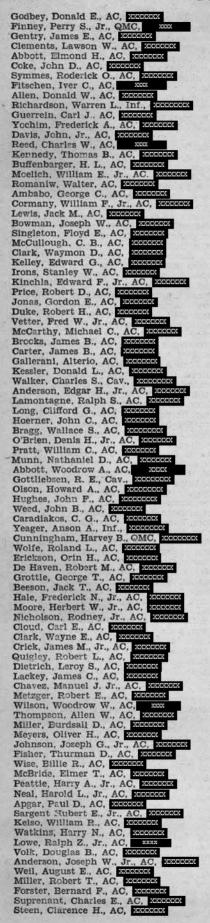
Turrou, Edward A., Fin.

Frobom, Leo, AC.

Lodge, James D., AC.

Seabrook, G. W., 3d, CAC.

McKay, Chester E., AC. Maertens, James E., Inf., Maertens, James E., Inf.,
Hymers, Charles S., Cav.,
Simons, Doyle E., AC,
Powell, Sherrill L., Jr., AC,
Gray, David F., AC,
Dobson, Robert E., AC,
Craves, Needham W., AC,
Jackson, Harley F., AC,
Sheldon, George C., Inf., Laden, Robert E., AC, Hundley, Everett L., AC, Kilgore, Bishop M., AC, Kilgore, Bishop M., AC, Koox Henington, Henry M., AC, Collier, Francis B., AC, Koehler, Leonard F., AC, Austin, Paul F., AC, Moore, Ernest F., AC, Gibson, Marion B., AC, Mask, Kenneth J., AC. Mask, Kenneth J., AC, & Boatman, Beryl L., AC, & Crane, Russell D., AC, & Fleury, Vernon G., SC, & Wallschleger, W. L., QMC August, Jack W., AC, & Strayer, Robert F., AC, Canny Robert W. AC, & Canny Canny, Robert W., AC. Zelenka, Raymond E., Vigen, Oscar C., Inf., Wells, Jack D., Cav., Weiser, Gus, AC, XXXX
Bray, Edward, Cav., XXXX
Dean, Preston M., AC, XXXX
Rice, William L., Jr., AC, XXX



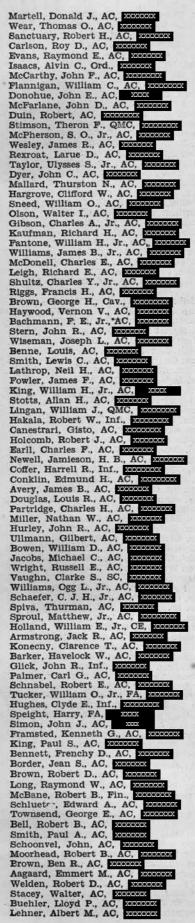
Freas, Luther W., AC, Wakefield, Harry A., AC, Roberts, Harry W., AC, Stabler, Tarlton B., AC, \*\*\*\* Bates, Elbridge C., AC, Moscook
Anderson, Louis J., AC, Moscook
Remick, John H., AC, Moscook
O'Connell, John F., AC, Moscook
Bare, Harold F., AC, Moscook Bormann, Frederick E., AC, Carter, Charles R., AC, Carter, Charles R., AC, Carter, Charles R., AC, Carter, Charles R., AC, Carter, Robert M., Cav., Janek, Lewis F., AC, Carter, AC, Carter, Cart Pensiero, Nicholas F., AC, Collimore, Lawrence J., AC, Himel, Charles L., AC, Killeavy, Francis T., AC, Johnson, Ralph A., AC, Groshong, Nolan A., AC, Keim, Robert P., AC.
Lewis, Lynn M., AC,
Hambleton, B. L., Jr., AC,
Rodriguez, Edward F., AC. Wampler, Louis C., AC,
French, Jack S., Inf.,
Tucker, Charles L., AC,
Elser, John L., AC,
Archer, Theodore W., Fin.,
Jones, Henry L., AC,
Nowlin, David M., AC,
Cooper, Harold M., AC,
Darby, Wilbur S., AC,
Dahl, Arthur W., AC,
Guzak, Francis W., AC,
Kennedy, Richard T., Fin.,
Borellis, William F., AC,
East, William G., AC,
Adams, James A., AC, Wampler, Louis C., AC, Adams, James A., AC, Eickemeyer, Karl F., AC, Atkins, William J., AC, Masterson, Robert J., AC, \*\*\*\* Masterson, Robert J., AC, Jones, Harry L., Jr., Fin., Vanden Dries, W. P., AC, Harbula, Edward A., AC, Shuck, John F., AC, Tucker, Claude J., AC, Beerli, Stanley W., AC, Barton, Roger D., AC Hornsby, Rogers, Jr., AC, McGrain, Thomas W., AC, Barnidge, William H., AC, Flynn, Norman C., AC, Bailey, Gordon A., AC, Smith, Richard H., AC, Collison, James M., AC, Hamel, Albert G., AC, Losten, Steven W., Inf., Wirt, Robert E., AC, Green, Joseph, AC, Dunphy, Earl F., AC, Childers, Ernest, Inf., Strong, Leroy, Inf., Klonowski, Joseph J., AC, Way, Jack, AC, Heslep, Alvin R., AC, Korbol, Clifford O., AC, Irvin, Frank W., Jr., AC, Jones, Dearl F., FA, Weber, Otto J., Jr., AC, Cavanaugh, William D., AC, Ascherfeld, Karl C., Jr., AC, Welsh, James H., AC, McKown, Robert E., AC, Fitch, Edward B., AC, Bennett, Walter W., AC, Wells, Harold E., AC, Hughes, Robert L., AC, Masters, Elmer L., AC, Durner, Dwight E., AC, Rife, Wayne R., AC, Roberts, Charles A., AC, 2000 Festersen, Joseph A., AC, 2000 Helms, Willard B., AC, 2000 Talbot, Philip B., AC, 2000 King, Lonnie T., AC, 2000 Fender, Guy D., AC. Parsonson, Ernest C., AC, 2 Holbury, Robert J., AC, 2 Jones, Melbern R., AC,

Sanderson, Duncan M., AC, Rounds, James M., AC, Williams, Lewis H., AC, Judy, James D., AC, Marison, Eldon M., AC, Abbott, Fred E., AC, Kord, Erna G., Jr., AC, Rawlings, Orrin D., AC, Anderson, John B., AC, Jones, David C., AC, Excess Denison, George F., AC, Excess Jacobsen, William L., AC, Brown, Robert C., AC, Brown, Robert C., AC,
Beighley, Joe W., AC,
Walker, Harold H., AC,
Gilchrist, William T., AC,
Bachtell, Robert C., AC, Sargent, Frank H., Inf., Evdokimoff, Dmitri, AC, Willis, W. B., AC, Krause, Francis R., AC, Prochoroff, George, AC, Sutton, Robert C. Beeles, John M., AC, Caradel, George A., AC, Arneson, Kenneth L., AC, Hogan, Miller E., AC, Carada, Miller E., AC, Rhodarmer, Roger K., AC, Bergstrom, John A., AC, Grey, Walter F., AC, Burke, John F., AC, Carmack, Harold H., AC, Kuldau, Parker C., AC, Keating, Philip J., AC, Kille, Wesley G., AC, Mattson, Joseph A., AC, Mattson, Joseph A., AC.
Hotard, Ernest L., AC,
Loring, Charles J., Jr., AC,
Snyder, Wayne K., AC,
Miller, Vaughan, Jr., AC,
Sewall, Eugene T., AC,
O'Leary, John D., AC,
Weaver, Carl T., Jr., AC,
Henry, John G., AC,
Simmons, Malcolm C., AC,
Simth, Willard E., AC,
Hargett, Joe T., AC,
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Ridenour, Paul W., AC,
Beck, Howard G., AC,
Shaber, Eert, Jr., AC,
Sommers, Harold L., AC, Sommers, Harold L., AC, Reilley, Robert J., AC, Roccock Boaz, Reynolds O., AC, Morel, Raymond E., AC, Carpenter, Claude S., AC, McCarty, Edward W., AC, Roccock Barton, Richard E., AC, Rorrer, Marvin T., AC, Roccock Predrick, Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Roll R., Sommer Marvin T., AC, Morel, Rock Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Morel, Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Morel, Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Morel, Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Morel, Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Morel, Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Morel, Paul A., 3d, AC, Morel, Marvin T., AC, Mor O'Reagan, John P., AC, Mahoney, Edward F., AC, Lewis, Leo C., AC, MONDON Horrigan, Robert J., AC, Bevard, Franklin B., AC, Van Sickle, Philip H., AC, Price, Joe C., AC, COCCOCK Gettelfinger, R. J., AC, Mouat, John C., AC, Cifford, George D., AC, Coccock Ebert, Rembert A., AC, Umoff, Alexis P., AC.
Crone, Dcuglas A., AC,
Caudill, Orley B., AC,
Lovaas, William H., AC,
Sullivan, Robert, AC, Wood, Horace D., AC, Meibohm, Winfred H., AC, Smith, Jack A., AC, School Hanner, Charles K., Jr., AC, School Jane, Edwin G., Jr., AC, Connell, James S., AC, Bellows, Clyde L., AC, School Leary, Dodge E., AC, MANNEY Hamilton, William M., AC, Michaelson, F. J., FA, Bohart, Chester H., AC, Taft, William B., AC, Bowling, Gene H., AC,

Zigrang William J., AC, Mitchell, Ralph W., Jr., AC, Sparks, Milton W., AC, Smith, Ellsworth W., QMC, xxxx Smith, Ellsworth W., QMC, XX
Kraus, James C., AC,
Synnott, Donald A., Inf.,
Owens, Melvin O., AC,
Carey, George F., Jr., AC,
XX
Davis, Montie A., Jr., AC,
Lindberg, Carl D., AC,
Stanley, Marvin M., AC,
Quinones, Alphonse D., AC,
Brazier, Harold W. AC, Brazier, Harold W., AC, Mulcahy, Donald M., AC, Kimbrough, Robert M., AC, X Strang, Charles F., AC, Fryer, William H., Fin., Vacanti, Charles L., AC, Reilly, Alvin E., AC, Covell, Frank D., AC, Jones, Ellis M., Jr., AC, 2000 Mustain, Ivan F., AC, 2000 Gregory F. L., Jr., AC, 2000 Renken, Fred P., AC, 2000 Freeman, Benjamin J., FA, Sitler, Fred H., AC, NORTH Cabassa, Jalme L., CML, NORTH Cabassa, Jalme L., CML, NORTH CABASSA, Jr., AC, NORTH CABASSA, ARICHARD CABASSA, AC, NORTH CABASSA, AC, NORT Terrell, James H., Jr., AC, Alukonis, Stanley, AC, Siebern, Vincent P., AC, Siebern, Vincent P., AC, SCOON Miller, Dean, AC, SCOON Olson, Albert T., Jr., Ord., Anderson, Curtis A., AC, Yarbrough, Leonard H., AC, SCOON Widney, Ellis V., AC, SCOON Blanchard, Jerome L., AC, Cholder, Glendi, C., AC, SCOON MILLS AC, CONTROL OF STATE O Norton, William R., AC, xxxx Seymour, Charles P., AC, Seymour, Charles P., AC, Socool Neafus, Paul B., AC, Middleton, Cecil J., AC, Socool Fisher, Charles I., AC, Socool Serafin, John L., AC, Socool Savage, Robert B., AC, Wright, Robert J., AC, Socool Cabbo, Furenel J., AC, Socool Crahen, Eugene J., AC, Scuro, Vito M., AC, Romo, Peter E., AC, Chinnock, Earl H., AC, Murray, Richard E., AC, French, Russell A., AC, Ruckman, Robert A., CE, Stanton, William J., Jr., AC, Shook, Fredric W., AC, Grotenstein, Morton, AC, Moon, Jack F., AC, McCullough, J. E., Jr., AC, Neil, John G., AC, Brown, Walter J., AC, Sheak, Richard R., AC, Cowan, Burl, AC, Hartley, Frank W., Jr., AC, Warehime, F. E., Jr., AC, Hart, Edward J., AC, McFall, Dana F., Jr., AC, Atterbury, Logan C., AC, Foss, Robert J., AC, MONORAN Smailes, Arja, AC, MONORAN Welsch, Arthur H., AC, MARTIN, Sherman F., AC, Johnson, Merle, AC, Metcalf, George N., AC, Kirby, Burton M., AC, Moore, Clayton H., Jr., Inf., Myers, Luther R., Jr., AC,

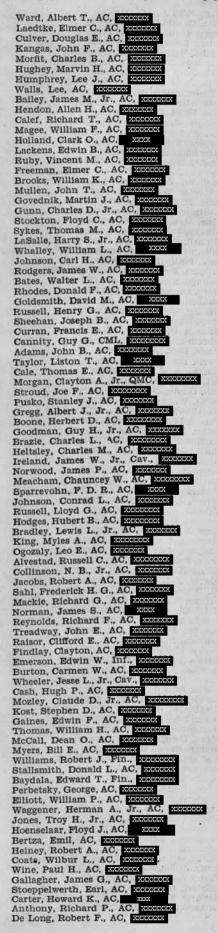
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Berte, Samuel C., QMC,
Garesche, Winston L., AC,
McCarty, John E., Jr., CML,
Bennett, Clifton S., AC,
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Ryhlick, Lawrence T., Fin., Madsen, Frank M., Jr., AC, Leach, James H., Cav.,

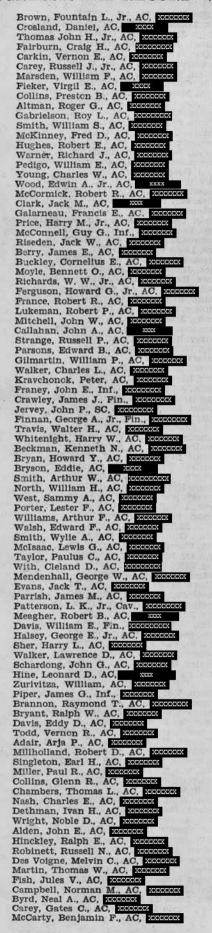
Todd, Victor K., AC, Hinnant, Robert E., AC, McFarland, Wallace B., FA, Myers, Joseph R., AC, WOODE Wilhelm, Leland F., FA, MOODE Stroud, William P., Jr., AC, MO Margison, Robert L., AC, Gregory, Benjamin F., AC, Milburn, Earl B., Inf., Bozarth, Theodore W., AC, McClure, Samuel S., AC, Mc Gibson, James M., Inf., Carlson, James M., Inf., Coccook Carlson, Donald C., AC, Carlson, Donald C., AC, Carlson, Norman W., AC, Carlson, William T., AC, Carlson, William T., AC, Carlson, Carlson, Carlson, AC, Carlson, Rankin, Robert J., AC, Carlson, John W., AC, Carlson, John W., AC, Carlson, Ca Cadwallader, John S., AC, \*\*\* MacNeill, Edward H., AC, \*\*\*\*\* Rentmeester, Lester F., AC, Beasley, David C., AC, Melton, Charles A., AC, Meson, Charles A., AC, Meson, Charles A., AC, Meson, Edward, Jr., AC, Meson, Knowies, Edward, Jr., AC, School Starmer, Glenn A., AC, Crawford, William A., AC, Kinsella, William E., AC, Mayfield, Darrell W., AC, McGuyrt, John W., Jr., AC, Richards, Donald W., AC, Hoyt, Robert F., AC, McGuyrt, John W., Jr., AC, McGuyrt, James R., AC, McGuyrt, James R., AC, Mitchell, Joseph A., Jr., Inf., School Mitchell, Joseph A., Jr., Inf., McGuyrt, Mitchell, Joseph A., Jr., Inf., McGuyrt, McGuyrt Mitchell, Joseph A., Jr., Inf., Adams, Carl R., AC, Gamelin, Aime J., AC, Moon, Bryden E., AC, Moon, Bryden E., AC, Meaviside, Robert W., AC, Market M., AC, Market Pettit, Roy F., AC, Sorenson, Bernard R., AC, Burton, Ernest L., AC, Hovey, Harold G., AC,
Lutz, George W., AC,
Green, Jimmie L., AC,
Lozito, Vincent J., AC,
Winn, Otis E., AC, Rose, Howard C., AC, Lackmann, George, Jr., AC, X Kosky, John C., AC, X Bockelman F., Jr., AC, X Seliga, Edward J., AC, X Hoener, Richard F., AC, X MacDonald, William R., AC. Weitzel, Donald L., AC, Fowler, Walter A., AC, Aclington, Matthew T., AC, Arlington, Matthew T., AC, Welch, Chester C., AC, Welch, Chester C., AC, Chub, Richard C. A., AC, Control of the control Hanna, Ross P., AC, KOOOK, Hartzell, Connett F., AC, Nicholson, Clifton L., AC, Merrill, Robert T., 3d, AC, Ross, Amos H., Jr., AC, Lee, Richard D., AC, ., AC, Brubaker, Thomas F Waterman, Leroy R., AC, Wambold, William H., AC, Webb, Richard L., AC, Heberling, Raymond L., AC, Tarrant, John R., Jr., AC, XX Larson, James R., AC, XX Hoerler, Walter, AC, XX Smith, Warran H., Jr., AC, XX Walsh, James, Jr., AC, XX Sparks, Earl E., AC, Exemples Bogan, John W., AC, Exemples Bogan, Bo Van Trease, Hubert C., AC, Blitch, Norman H., 3d, Weyant, Jack A., AC, Seigler, Richard M., AC, Mason, William H., AC, Schindler, Joe T., AC, Richardson, Bill. M., AC,



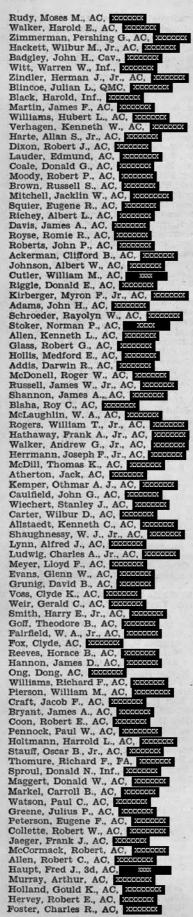


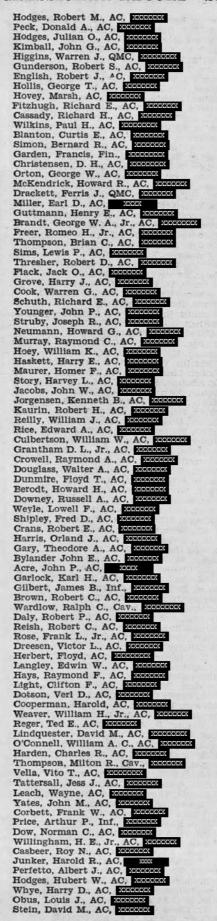
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Forster, Joseph M., AC,
Lindberg, Carl A., AC,
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Fielder, Benton, Jr., AC, Evans, John A., AC. SOCOCK Shaddix, Winans C., AC. XXX Wade, William G., AC, XXXX Swaim, Howard L., AC, Swaim, Howard B., AC, Stein, Winfield M., AC, Swaim, Robert M., AC, Swaim, Copper, Leroy C., AC, Swaim, Ralph H., Jr., AC, Dowell, Ralph H., Jr., AC, MacCauley, Hugh B., AC, Lundin, Robert L., AC, Mathison, Charles G., AC. Stroede, Roger A., QMC.
Flora, William B., AC,
Edwards, Paul H., AC, Scott, Charles E., Jr., AC. Leffel, Harold S., AC, Control Pritchard, James B., AC, XXX Goggans, Robert, Inf., 10000 Hickey, John J., AC, 100000 Garlitz, William B., Jr., AC, Caple, Dayton F., Inf., 10000 Boulineau, Donald H., AC, XXX Wallace, Duane G., AC, XXXXX Ritter, Henry W., AC. Meline, Ralph E., AC, Bodycomb, Rosser I., AC, Exception of the control of Bodycomb, Rosser I., AC, Secondary Morgan, Thomas E., Jr., Fin., Martin, Cecil S., AC, Socook Swan, Clinton D., QMC, Andrew, Wayne E., AC, Socook Hambrick, George O., AC, Dent, Richard E., Jr., AC, Control of the Company Hojnacki, Joseph, AC, MOOOOO Conklin, William D., AC, MOO Aumer, Thurman D., AC, MOO Couch, Paul F., AC, Monroe, Thomas G., Jr., AC, Jacobs, Eugene W., AC, White, James H., AC, Lee, Zaden O., AC, Stanfield, Donald N., AC, AC, Gates, Floyd A., AC, Boyles, Dixon R., Jr., AC, Brose, Herbert E., AC, Myrick, Jesse L., AC, Excess Fitzgerald, Raymond L., AC, Lovell, Carl E., AC, Excess Fitzgerald, Carl E., Exce Wilson, Theodore A., AC.





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Scott, Robert A., AC,
Pesacreta, Samuel, AC,
Nelson, Hal J., AC,
Budnik, Eugene, J., AC,
Lawrence, Norman T., AC,
Jackson, William C., AC,
Manning, Simon W., Jr., AC, Holman, Jack W., AC, Wilson, Roy E., AC, Gryskiewicz, L. R., AC, Hamby, Jesse M., AC, Thompson, Edward L., AC, Thompson, Edward L., AC, Ecelbarger, Paul R., AC, Ecelbarger, Paul R., AC, Ecelbarger, Paul R., AC, Ecelbarger, Richard, J., AC, Ecelbarger, Noble L., Jr., AC, Wozniak, Stanley, E., AC, Eoward, Orrin T., AC, Eoward, W. C., Jr., AC, Ecelbarger, Rosand, AC, Ecology, Norman W., AC, Ecology, Norman W., AC, Ecology, Patterson, Alfred K., AC, Ecology, Patterson, Alfred K., AC, Ecology, Wiedenmann, Neal L., AC, Ecology, Rosand, Rosan Wiedenmann, Neal L Tate, Leroy D., AC, Thomas, Robert J., AC, Wise, John W., AC, Steelman, William D., AC. Renz, Karl R., AC, MODEL Richardson, Howard, AC, Michardson, Howard, AC, Michardson, Howard, AC, Michael Bennett G., AC, Michael G., AC, Michael Bennett G., AC, Michael Benne Everett, Hal W., AC, Curton, Warren D., AC. Lindley, Wesley L., AC, Econol Brofft, Robert E., AC, Brofft, Robert E., AC, Covell, Dwight W., AC, Covell, Dwight W., AC, Cover, Auer, John R., AC, Cover, Strong, Roy L., AC, Cover, Leslie W., AC, Cover, Leslie W., AC, Cover, Carrier, Edward O., AC, Evans, J. L., AC, Cover, Stocksberry, Sam D., AC, Evant, Kenneth A., AC, Cover, Charles J., AC, Cover, Gilmore, Charles J., AC, Cover, Gilmore, Charles J., AC, Metheney, Frank W., AC, Parker, William C., AC, Quinn, William H., AC, Quinn, William H., AC, Nesley, William L., AC, Woodler, Roy C., Jr., AC, XXX Miller, James R., AC, XXX Heft, Robert E., AC, XXX Heft, Robert E., AC, XXX Neyland, Lewis J., AC, XXX Ney Buck, Alvin B., AC, Buck, Alvin B., AC, SCOOL Downie, Currie S., AC, SCOOL Rackham, Edwin J., AC, Mitchell, William L., AC, Mitchell, William L., AC, Smith, Kenneth E., AC, Meyers, Charles H., Jr., CAC, Mosier, Walter M., AC, Mosier, Walter M., AC, SCOOL Dawson, Dallas O., Inf., Scoth Martin F. AC, SCOOL SCOOL MARTIN F. AC Roth, Martin E., AC, MOCOCK Lynch, Nicholas M., AC, MOCOCK Borchert, David W., AC, Borchert, David W., AC, Floyd, Max R., Cav., Rowland, Keith C., AC, Rowland, Keith C., AC, Richardson, Oran M., AC, Richardson, Fall Color Colo Woodson, Wilbert T., Jr., Cav., Culet, Ralph S., AC,





Ryan, John J., AC, Julin, Donald D., AC, Brown, Clyde D., AC. Guinn, Euin N., AC, Bracha, Vincent J., AC, Scherberger, Joseph M., AC, Lyall, John R., AC, Clark, John B., Jr., AC, XXXX O'Toole, Lawrence A., AC, XX Haven, Donald V., AC, Loob, Frank A., AC, Welborn, James E., Jr., AC, McNary, Lawrence B., AC, X Verbeck, Ernest L., AC, X Gale, Louis E., AC, X Kensler, Thomas C., Jr., AC, Anderson, Raymond I., Skoglund, Peter J., AC, Schindler, Tobias, AC, Tully, Edward F., AC, Faustman, David H., AC, 2000 Rowe, Mayron H., AC, Downey, Frank A., AC, Mitchell, C. D., Jr., AC, Williams, Bill D., AC, Long, Philip L., AC, Sullivan, James E., Jr., AC, Collings, Kenneth L., AC, Grace, Gerald J., AC, Brannen, Shelton, Jr., AC, Scheritting, Wesley E., AC, Davis, Ruby E., Jr., AC, Johnson, Gordon M., AC, Scherick, AC, Scherick, Scherick, AC, Scherick, Sche Schreiber, Joseph, AC, Dixon, Dick, AC,
Dixon, Dick, AC,
Norris, Loy R., AC,
Hill, Alvin W., AC,
McLain, James L., AC,
Tull, Gordon F., AC,
Evans, Wilbur L., AC, Bradshaw, Timothy H., Wenzel, Lloyd M. N., AC, AC. Butler, John E., Jr., AC, Hoskins, Robert O., AC, Loisel, Cyriaque J., AC, Clarke, John S., Jr., AC, Jones, Howard A., AC, Versurah, Vincent V., AC, Mersereau, Robert T., AC, R. Cotton, J. W., Jr., AC, Klingler, Djack, AC, Blessing, Samuel E., AC, Edited and Research Control of the Control King, John F., AC, Brown, Delmire B., AC, x Douglass, John J., Inf., x Grier, Robert K., AC, Harris, Robert B., AC, Harris, Robert B., AC, Distler, Jack L., AC, Millikin, Eugene J., AC, Dallam, Robert N., Fin., Mattland, William W., AC, Sewell, Toxey H., QMC, Jenkins, Joseph E., Inf., Rehbein, Norman W., AC, Mattle Robert, Norman W., AC, Mattle Robert, Norman R., AC, Mattle R., Taylor, Kenneth B., AC, Simokaitis, Frank J., AC, \*\*\*\* Gabrhel, Frank J., Jr., Inf., Sieber, Charles F., Jr., Inf., White, Fred R., Cav., Brown, Charles H., Cav., Coachman, Francis G., Inf., Dunn, Donald W., AC, Humphrey, James B., CE, Jones, Donald O., AC, Stuber, Harold B., AC, Andrews, Gordon J., AC, XXX Simpson, Lloyd W., AC, XXX Lampert, Francis G., AC, Wiese, Frank E., AC, Vanderveer, John D., AC, Tennyson, Allen R., AC, Lively, James R., AC, Campbell, Warren E., AC, Brinkman, Edward A., AC, Edmonson, Richard W., AC, Smith, Orrin R., Jr., AC, Elder, James A., Jr., AC, Trapp, Jack A., AC, Sumner, Charles D., Jr., AC, Neubert, Bernard E., Inf., Di Labbio, Paul, AC, xx

Daffern, Troey, AC, McFarland, Charles M., AC, Upton, Thomas J., AC. Bales, Glenn E., AC, Fox, Bob D., AC, Upton, Julian B., AC, Cox, Harold D., AC, Sharp, William C., AC, Stoddard, Donald, AC, Sparkman, Donald H., Keppler, Elmer C., AC, Kilcrease, Curtis E., AC, Ko Van Camp, Lawrence F., AC, Van Camp, Lawrence F., AC, Z.
Robinson, Lester W., AC, Z.
Chmura, Edward, AC, Z.
Thorne, Richard E., AC, Z.
Glasgow, Thurman A., AC, Z. Brown, Bernard L., AC, Thompson, Robert D., AC, Morrow, Russell E., AC, Heller, Richard F., Jr., AC, Madsen, Lawrence E., AC, Morrow, Craig G., AC, Carlstrom, Robert D., AC, Johnson, Haddon, Jr., AC, Winn, Earl H., AC, O'Grady, Joe M., AC, xxxx Van Lydegraf, Dean, QMC, xxxx Cismowski, Aloysius M., AC, xxxxxxxx Cismowski, Aloysius M., AC, Smith, Bernard C., AC, Sociotal Hoyl, Basil L., AC, Coccotal Tench, William C., AC, Coccotal Tench, Charles E., AC, Coccotal Tench, Charles E., AC, Coccotal Tench, Charles E., AC, Coccotal Tench, Company, Jack M., AC, Coccotal Tench, Coccotal Tench, AC, Cocc Wilson, Thomas L., AC.
Bathurst, John F., AC.
Barrett, E. Kane, AC.
Willoughby, A. M., Jr., AC.
Thomas, Richard J., AC.
Cooper, Dale W., AC,
Hurst, Eugene E., AC,
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McKee, William V., AC,
Brock, Arthur W., AC,
Goldblum, Theodore, AC. Goldblum, Theodore, AC, Common McGill, Allen K., AC, Sittler, Lloyd W., AC, Kerr, Teddy J., AC, Meuharth, Richard E., AC, Common Meu Smith, Douglas R., AC, Smith, Robert R., AC. Smith, Robert R., AC. SCOCK Frost, Douglas H., AC. SCOCK Antosz. Leo J., AC. SCOCK Harney, Charles J., Cav., England, John B., AC. SCOCK Cavanaugh, C. E., Jr., AC. Whitesides, Bruce M., CML, SCOK Madara, George L., Jr., AC. Harvey, Theodore R., AC. SCOCK Poindexter W. E. AC. Harvey, Theodore R., AC, Expoindexter, W. E., AC, Expoindexter, W. E., AC, Expoindexter, W. Jr., AC, Exphillips J. Coulson, Cav., Exadley, Ben W., Fin., Expoindex, Joseph W., Jr., AC, Expoindex, Grant E., AC, Expoindex, Harold F., AC, Expoindex, Explish, Burton E., AC, Expoindex, Explish, Expoindex, Explish, Expoindex, Explish, E English, Burton E., AC, MONORO Dawes, William A., Jr., AC, Mood Douglas, Logan A., AC, Mikell, Emory A., AC, Mikell, Emory A., AC, Mood Mikell, Emory A., AC, Mood Donohue, William R., AC, Mood Hunt, Robert L., AC, Mood Tomlinson, William W., AC, Mood Thomas, Stanley R., AC, Mood Pazin, Peter, AC, MOOD Milliam Page 10, 100 Milliam Mi Pazin, Peter, AC, McCarthy, Peter J., Jr., AC, Kinder, Richard O., AC, Montone, Neil A., AC, XCIII-384

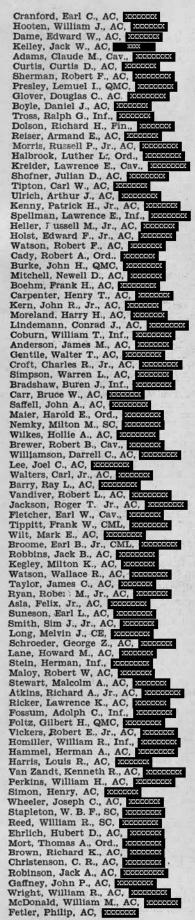
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Carlisle, Paul L., AC,
Barthelmess, Robert P., AC,
Wheless, Ellis J., AC,
Fry, James H., AC,
Raymer, John C., Jr., AC, Bennett, Robert A., AC, XXXX Holman, Albert H., AC, XXXXXX Kirschbaum, Everett J., AC, XX Queen, Thomas W., Jr., AC, Miller, Homer B., AC, Danielson, James E., AC, Myers, George H., AC, Kopitzki, Alfred L., AC, Rabourn, Clarence W., AC. Smith, Ray H., Cav., McDonald, William A., AC, Spence, Judson C., Sr., Inf., Scotton Peterson, John F., AC, Tolson, George C., AC, Carter, Richard B., AC, Amundson, Ray K., AC, AC, Fernbaugh, Richard M., AC, XO, Joseph, Edward B., AC, Layman, Charles A., QMC, XO White, Miller G., Jr., AC, Thompson, Raymond F., AC,
Golubski, Edward G., AC,
Eckes, Leroy J., CML,
McKenna, William W., AC,
Weeks, Herman F., AC, Brady, Wendell D., AC, XXXX Howell, Howard D., AC, Kimberlin, John I., AC, Berry, Robert E., AC, MONORO, Hickcox, Harold J., AC, MONORO, Cott, Leon L., AC, MONORO, William L., AC, MONORO, William L., AC, MONORO, MON Campbell, Warren F., AC,
Spencer, Earl W.,
Miller, Frank E., Jr., AC,
Desaussure, Hamilton, AC, Hicks, William, AC, Coccook
Grissom, V. F., Jr., AC,
Barnhart, Harley E., AC,
Scott, Gordon H., AC, Harnly, Merlin W., AC, Bolen, George O., Jr., AC, Bolen, George O., Jr., AC,
Fleming, Lawrence J., AC,
Fleming, Lawrence J., AC,
Trautwein, Donald F. AC,
Christian, H. W., Jr., AC,
McKler, Walter P., AC,
Bice, John W., AC,
McKay, Robert B., AC,
Spears, Simms M., AC,
Hoffman, Wesley K., AC,
Mimnaugh, W. E., 3d., AC,
Klinikowski, Walter P., AC,
Cox, Frank L., Jr., AC,
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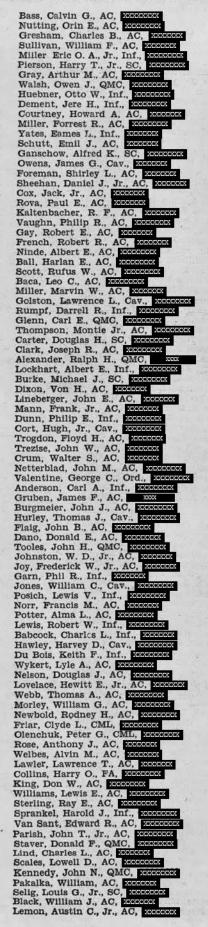
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Benckart, Robert G., Jr., Cav.,
Smiley, Frederick F., AC,
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Trammell, William H., AC,
Haar, Herbert R., Jr., CE,
Strukle, Rev. D., AC, Cav Struble, Rex D., AC, Webb, Hardie G., AC, Renfro, Walter R., AC. Lamb, Forrest Y., QMC, Ellis, Dale E., AC, Chapman, Norman L., AC, Heard, Edward C., Jr., AC Hall, Charles R., AC, XXX Smith, James S., Jr., AC, Weber, John A., AC, AC. New John, Frank E., AC, Smith, Landgrave T., Jr., Savage, Gene T., AC, McKay, William L., AC, McKay, William L., AC.
Messerli, Louis G., Jr., AC.
Sanders, Leo W., AC.
Schifferer, John S., AC.
Covey, Frank S., AC.
Le Roy, Malden J., AC,
Martin, William P., Jr., AC.
Higgins, Jack L., AC.
Pyle, Lowell D., AC,
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Dennis, David S., AC,
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Poyalski James A. Moss, Felix R., CE, Mosson Hopkins, Hubert V., Jr., AC, Moss, William A., AC, Mosson Hopkins, Hubert V., Jr., AC, Mosson Hopkins, Hubert V., Jr., AC, Mosson Hopkins, William A., AC, Mosson H Dickey, Earl R., AC,
Dickey, Earl R., AC,
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Reeves, Burton A., AC,
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Cline, Leo E., AC, Zimmerman, John W., AC, Doyal, Dean A., Inf., Widler, Warren F., Inf., Fall, Gerald G., Jr., AC, TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS Cordell, Dan B., AC, xxxxxxxx Stone, David O., AC, xxxxxx Buchanan, Jack, AC, Colson, Eugene T., Inf., Earley, Leonard E., AC, Colson, Eugene T., Inf., Earley, Leonard E., AC, Colson Humberd, Donald A., AC, Colson Humberd, George, AC, Hemmig, Ralph B., AC, Colson Hemm Mouth, James H., AC,
Trumbo, Waller F., AC,
Layman, Ralph E., Jr., Ord., XI
Ferris, Donald J., AC,
Snyder, Hollice H. Ord. Snyder, Hollice H., Ord., Dallas, Dois D., Inf., Smith, Robert S., Jr., Cav., Allen, Tom C., Ord., Rich, Robert E., CE, Kettler, Jack F., Inf., Brooks, Dwight M., Cav., Schools, Dwight M., Cav., Schools, Pisher, Harold C., AC, Economic Gentleman, Robert W., QMC, McNeil, Loyd J., AC, Schools, William F. Southwick, William E., AC, Cojeran, Stephen, AC, Snedeker, Eugene C., Inf., Cav., Carraway, Joseph G., Jr., Cav., Miccio, Edward, Jr., SC, X Fleming, Robert N., QMC, Merritt, Charles W., AC, Lang, Albert S., AC, CONOCK Fleischman, G. W., Jr., AC, Eblen, Thomas H., FA, Jentsch, Clarence A. E., AC, Klosson, Kenneth A. M., Inf., xxx Badger, William D., Jr., AC, Trapold, A. C., 3d, AC, Scott, Arthur A., AC, Economic Scott, Ac, Economic Scott, Arthur A., AC, Economic Scott, Ac, Economic Sco Scott, Arthur A., AC, Sturdevant, Philip A., AC, Mayer, Gerald F., AC, Mayer, Gerald F., AC, Mayer, Wilfred F., AC, Mayer, Wilfred F., AC, Mayer, Wilfred F., AC, Mayer, Mick J., AC, Mayer, Ma Bevacqua, Eugene A., AC, Wykoff, Gerald K., AC, Eversole, Delbert E., Everso Owens, Thomas R., AC, Christenson, John M., AC, Nassoly, Edward F., AC, XX Connor, George W., AC, XX Gray, Bert, AC, Bingham, Melvin E., AC, Reeves, James, AC, XXXXXX McIntyre, Angus J., AC, XXX Okier, Oliver E., Inf., XXXXXX Valenstein, Earle L., CE, XX Rector, Kenneth L., AC. Truesdell, William I., AC, ... Lohman, Eugene A., Jr., AC, Nettles, William R., Jr., Inf., McFadden, Charles R., Cav., Doyle, William A., SC, Garner, Edward S., 3d, Ord., Barrett, Raymond D., Inf., Rodgers, Otis H., Ord., Frank, Reuben J., AC, XXXXXX Elliott, James N., CML, XXXXX Bartow, Pierrepont F., Inf., Duggan, Walter, Ord., Hastings, William P., QMC, Teselle, John, FA, McAllister C. B., Jr., QMC, Thouvenelle, Gerald J., Inf., Graham, Carroll R., AC,

Myers, Paul E., Inf., XXXXX Newell, Frank C., AC, XXXXX Persons, Frank, AC, School, Boyer, Frank S., SC, Breen, Harold, AC, MONOCOX Krueger, Rudy, AC, MONOCOX Richmond, Allen P., 3d, CE, MONOCOX Wellings, Donald J., AC, Whitley, Jesse W., FA, Norman, William S., Inf., Lisec, Victor, AC, Smith, Eben D., AC, Schreier, Bryan J., QMC, Kleindienst, Louis B., AC, Terry, Dudley K., Cav., Buckley, Louis B., AC, Soon Boley, Maurice C., AC, Campbell, John F., AC, Tipton, William J., AC, Soon Buckley, Market Buckley, Market Buckley, Market Buckley, Louis B., AC, Soon Buckley, Louis Buckley Cusworth, Maynard C., Anderson, Julian P., AC, Haynes, Jessie C., AC, Beard, Charles E., Jr., AC, Adams, Marvin L., AC, X Parnell, Claude E., Jr., AC, Ravey, Bill J., AC, Moore, William W., AC, Cordon, James H., AC, C Brooks, Robert O., AC, Clark, Roy E., AC, Kroesen, F. J., Jr., Inf., X. Suttle, Harry M., Jr., AC, Hamilton, Maynard G., AC, Martin, Orville W., Jr., Inf., XXX Rodgers, Felix A., AC, XXXXX Coogan, Vincent F., Inf., XXXXX Robles, Francis P., Inf., Fulmer, Otto W., QMC, Thomas, Edward D., AC, Culbertson, Robert G., QMC, x Fox, Warren A., SC, MANNEY Hanley, Claude W., Jr., AC, Johnson, Harold R., AC, Vogeley, Charles B., AC, xx Johnson, Lawrence H., AC, Peyton, Tom L., Jr., CE, Bathurst, Robert M., Jr., Cav., Smith, Albert C., Jr., Cav., Moore, Wallace E., AC, Moore, Wallace E., AC, Moore, Wallace E., AC, Moore, William L., Ord., Meath, Robert, AC, Moore, William L., Ord., Mearing, Vincent J., Inf., Moore, Godwin, Claude H., AC, Santangelo, Russell J., QMC, Silver Edward H. CE. Santangeio, Russeii J., QMC.
Ellis, Edward H., CE.
Eckert, Raymond H., AC.
Rice, C. N., Jr., AC,
Goad, James R., AC,
Kline, Gordon P., AC,
Randolph, Robert R., AC. Sexton, Charles D., AC, SCOCCO Frank, William L., AC, SCOCCO Nations, James O., AC, SCOCCO Frees, Gregory G., Jr., AC, SCOCCO Revolinsky, Philip A., Cav., Alder, Louis O., AC, Esposite, Alfred L., AC, XXX Campbell, Hubert S., Jr., Cav Morris, Harry B., AC,

Fligor, Robert D., AC, Tavoulareas, W. P., FA, Borders, John E., AC, Bueker, Gustav H., AC, Vines, John H., AC, Smith, Marshall L., AC, Wheeless, James E., AC, Fong, George H., Jr., AC, Romberg, Robert P., AC, Catlin, B. S., 3d, AC, XXX Spangler, John D., AC, XX Waller, James C., Jr., Inf., Kelley, Charles L., Inf., Romans, James W., Jr., AC, Levens, Thomas O., AC, Crowley, Robert W., Inf., Craig, William L., AC, Courtney, Clyde W., AC, Ramos, Francisco J., Inf., Fox, Arthur A., AC, Robbins, George B., Jr., Cav., Shepherd, William C., AC, Eichenberg, Paul L., AC, Wamsted, Leland D., SC, Lynch, William H., SC, Sautters, Clyde W., SC, Keen, Robert J., AC, Kunkel, Laurence J., SC, Sherman, William D., QMC, Ferris, Paul V., Jr., AC, Bahrich, Garry A., Cav., Jenkins, Woodrow W., AC, Powers, Joseph W., Inf., Sitton, Ray B., AC, Carruthers, Warren L., AC. x Krug, Robert A., AC, x Shoults, Harry L., AC, x Anania, August R., AC, x O'Brien, Edward A., Jr., AC. Monserrate, Luis A., Inf., X Risinger, Fred S., Jr., AC, Pancake, Dale C., AC, Sheppard, William L., AC. Guier, William C., AC.
Menzie, William R., AC,
Milton, John L., AC,
McCarren, Edwin J., Cav., Luke, William H., AC, Argersinger, James B., AC, Margersinger, James B., AC, Margersinger, Jr., SC, Finlayson, Robert A., QMC, Muber, Robert E., QMC, Margersinger, Company of the Company Holcomb, Thomas H., AC, Black, Herbert D., Jr., Cav Hicks, Orman E., QMC, McCaulley, Roger A., AC, Jones, Wesley D., Ord., Hobday, Henry C., Jr., Ord., Dillon, Lester R., Jr., Inf., Cribb, William J., Jr., Ord., Turner, Claude E., QMC, Reed, Warren E., QMC, Moahson, Coleman, Inf., Mood Maybell, James L., AC, Mood Juraschek, Daniel P., Cav., May James, Maxwell T., Cav., Mood Kahley, Don E., AC, xx Wardell, Dennis J., Cav., Schmidt, Carvel W., QMC, McNeilly, Charles R., AC, Bakewell, Arthur L., Cav., Williams, Jesse G., AC, Biagini, Arthur T., AC, Leidemer, Henry M., AC, Campbell, Russell C., AC, Popp, Vern B., AC,





Dukes, Joseph, Jr., AC, Newkirk, Mahlon M., AC, Harbison, John J., AC, Nastoff, Daniel, AC, Odiorne, John M., AC, Gambill, Charles L., CE, Keir, James M., Jr., AC, Sniffin, Charles R., Inf., Pomerene, Robert L., FA. Carter, James B., AC, Moriarty, Richard L., FA, Stickney, Lawrence M., AC, xx Elliott, Richard B., CML, Armstrong, Cecil R., AC, Smith, Joe H., Jr., AC, Green, Victor D., Inf., Mungenast, Andrew C., Capps, Jefferson D., Cav., Neiss, Ainsley T., AC, Melvin H., AC, Hodgin, Robert H., AC, Stark, Charles L., Inf., Vermeire, Virgil L., AC, Fries, William W., AC, Lucy, Robert S., AC, Coates, Robert E., AC, Healey, William R., Inf., Barish, David T., AC, Graffunder, William O., AC, Robinson, Marion M., AC, Graham, Robert P., AC, Ratto, Stanley N., AC, Leonard, James M., AC, Grubbs, James W., Jr., AC, Leonard, James W., Jr., AC, Leonard, Leona Fields, Jack H., AC, Self, David A., Jr., AC, Black, Elmer E., Jr., AC, MONON Driscoll, James A., QMC, MONON Strelecki, J. L., Jr., FA, Flanagan, Jesse L., AC, Achee, Fernand M., Jr., CE, Chapman, Harry M., AC, Waitt, Thomas M., CML, Watch, Indias M., CMI,
Fletcher, Don S., QMC,
Wareham, Samuel A., AC,
Stukas, Robert R., AC,
Payne, William R., AC,
Taylor, Charlie T., Jr., AC, Embery, Robert L., AC, Laroche, Harold D., AC, Norberg, Marcus L., AC, Lewis, Theodore S., AC, Fauth, William W., AC, Cavnar, Bobbie J., AC,
Hardy, Charles R., AC,
De Vries, John A., AC,
Westfall, C. C., Jr., Inf.,
Ihrig, Maxwell J., AC, Guay, Georges R. J., AC, Moore, Frank G., AC, Son Moore, Frank G., AC, Son Missen, Jim C., AC, Blankenbaker, G. S., Inf., Allen, George R., Jr., Inf., Slay, Alton D., AC, Banks, Henry S., AC, Hislop, Sherman L., AC, Sydnor, Charles B., AC, Wakeman, Paul M., Jr., QMC, Axt, Richard C., AC. Dyer, Drury N., AC, Daoust, John B., AC, Hummel, Richard E., AC, Conyne, Albert H., Inf., Timmie, James D., AC, Butler, Olva B., Inf., MODOWN Warden, Rex W., Jr., AC, MODOWN Girardin, Robert L., AC, MODOWN Ewing, Donald E., AC, Loesch, George P., AC, Stovall, Thomas L., CML, Sinclair, William D., AC, Lavinder, Wilford W., AC, Kramb, John H., AC, Disharoon, Jerry B., AC, Wolf, Daniel W., AC, Troutman, George G., AC, Blades, Leo L., AC, Melendez, Michael J., AC,

Thompson, John A., AC, Meyers, Roy L., AC, Gagnon, John A., Jr., AC, Smithson, Daryl P., AC, Kimbel, Joseph B. K., AC, Spjorgen, Leonard L., AC, Spiorgen, Leonard L. Stockton, Lyle E., AC, Davidson, Bernard C., AC. S. Gibson, Ralph D., AC, Heringlake, Charles W., AC, Weatherford, R. H., Jr., AC, Cunningham, A. S., Jr., AC, Augustyn, Frank J., AC, Immig, Richard G., AC, Schmidt, Julius H., Jr., AC, Bajcura, Orestes M., AC, Zuppan, Lawrence L., Jr., AC, Smith, Charles R., Cav., XXX Sanders, Stephen J., AC, XXX Davis, Homer, AC, XXXX Turner, Joseph H., AC, XXXX Krieger, Thomas B., AC, Adams, Harry J., AC.
Peebles, Thomas N., AC,
Watkins, Archibald L., AC,
Ricketts, James E., Jr., AC, Boehm, Paul F., AC, Garlington, A. R., Jr., AC, Arave, William L., AC, Kepner, William C., AC, Kepner, William C., AC, Kepner, Edmund P., Jr., AC, Gaines, Edmund P., Jr., AC, Edmund P., Jr., AC, Edward R., Land R. Stewart, Frank C., Jr., QMC, XX, Jordan, Herbert L., Inf., Blanton, William J., AC, Rhoads, William C., Fin., Winborne, Kenneth H., AC, XX Shumaker, Clarke L., Jr., Inf., Davidson, Kenneth E., Cav., Ganz, Edward C., Jr., Cav., Holladay, Thomas D., Jr., QMC, Austin, Walter T., Cav.,

(Nonpromotion list)

Inman, James G., MC, Slusser, Gerald A., MC, Slusser, Gerald A., MC, School Baechler, I. C., CH, Niemi, Osmo I., MC, School Baechler, I. C., CH, Niemi, Osmo I., MC, School Baechler, I. C., CH, Niemi, Osmo I., MC, School Baechler, II. C., CH, School Baechler, III. C., CH, School Baechler, II. C., CH, School Baechler, III. C., CH, School Ba Wilkinson, Herman Mauer, John E., DC, Mauer, John Herschel R., CH, Weedon, Herschel R. Gagge, Adolf P., PhC, Bayliss, Milward W., MC, Bayliss, Milward W., MC,
Sion, Edward G., MC,
Gallagher, Hugh J., CH,
Hunter, Wayne L., CH,
Johnson, Clarence E., MC,
Hamel, Henri A., CH,
Powers, Stanley M., CH,
Trevitt, Daniel H., CH, Ellenberg, Julian S., CH, Hessin, Arthur L., MC, Z Leh, Willard, PhC, Kinsler, David E., CH, Rapalski, Adam J., MC, Konopka, Urban S., CH, MONO Bunn, Ralph W., PhC, MONO Englehar<sup>†</sup>, Charles E., MC, MC Karpen, Raymond J., PhC, Morreale, Samuel O., CH, Leone, Nicholas C., PhC, Johnson, Francis M., PhC, Adamowski, John P., CH, Lyerly, Arnold A., CH, Zimmerman, Leon W., MC, XXXXX Weidenkopf, Stanley J., PhC, XXXX Pletcher, Kenneth E., MC, XXXXXX Driscoll, Daniel M., DC, XXXXXXX Zehrer, Frederick A., PhC, Buesing, Oliver R., MC, Shields, Charles D., MC, Shields, Charles D., MC, Scool
Hall, Wilbur C., CH,
Mitchell, Philip H., PhC,
Pulaski, Edwin J., MC,
Kulczycki, John, Jr., MC,
Finn, Ralph H., CH,
Rule, John S., Jr., DC,

TO BE CAPTAINS

Bryan, Oscar E., Jr., CH, COCCOCK
Grove, Donald W., DC, COCCOCK
Jones, Charles S., DC, Mastellone, Aniello F., MC, COCCOCK
Rhea, John I., CH, COCCOCK
Rinsella, Leo J., CH, COCCOCK
Rinsella, Leo J., CH, COCCOCK
Rinsella, Leo J., CH, COCCOCK
Scharlemann, Martin H., CH, COCCOCK
Scharlemann, Martin H., CH, COCCOCK
Rendall, Rex S., CH, COCCOCK
Rendall, Rex S., CH, COCCOCK
Zelenik, John S., MC, COCCOCK
Zelenik, John S., MC, COCCOCK
Siwinski, Clement A., CH, COCCOCK
Anderson, Wilber K., CH, COCCOCK
Cameron, George J., CH, COCCOCK
Fulkerson, Maurice D., CH, COCCOCK
Fulkerson, Maurice D., CH, COCCOCK
Fulkerson, Maurice D., CH, COCCOCK
Rozak, Edwin J., CH, COCCOCK
Fulkerson, Maurice D., CH, COCCOCK
Fulkerson, Maurice D., CH, COCCOCK
Clawson, Augustus M., MC, COCCOCK
Holt, Maurice R., CH, COCCOCK
Clawson, John R., DC, COCCOCK
Rozer, Vernon O., CH, COCCOCK
Rozer, Vernon O., CH, COCCOCK
Meyer, Wilfred H., DC, COCCOCK
Walker, Jared A., CH, COCCOCK
Meyer, Wilfred H., DC, COCCOCK
Walker, Jared A., CH, COCCOCK
Bailey, Irwin C., Jr., CH, COCCOCK
Goldbarg, Julius A., MC, COCCOCK
Strait, Claude E., CH, COCCOCK
Bailey, Irwin C., Jr., CH, COCCOCK
Strait, Claude E., CH, COCCOCK
Rozer, Wendell F., CH, COCCOCK
Rozer, Alan B., MC, COCCOCK
Rozer, Alone B., CH, COCCOCK
Barrett, Walter D. S., CH, COCCOCK
Selzler, Norbert E., CH, COCCOCK

Dicker, Herman, CH, Rinkowski, George M., CH, & Sheridan, John W., PhC, Graves, Ned R., CH, Sullivan, Maurice L., CH, Sullivan, Maurice L., CH, Sullivan, Maurice L., CH, Sullivan, Donald D., MC, Sullivan, Donald D., MC, Sullivan, Donald E., PhC, Sullivan, Donald E., MC, Sullivan, Christian Company (See Sullivan, Donald E., MC, Sullivan, Mohnac, Alex M., DC,
Pisher, William T., DC,
Tenery, John H., Jr., MC,
Camp, Elwood W., PhC,
McConnell, James N., CH, McConnell, James N., CH, School Mosley, George W., DC, School Peters, Don P., Jr., MC, Steed, Oliver H., PhC, Cox, Villiam W., MC, McCock Meadows, Burton T., MC, Roerig, Richard N., PhC, Branyan, William H., Jr., CH, School Meadows, Decker N., PhC, Branyan, William H., Jr., CH, School Meadows, DCC Branyan, William H., Jr., CH Smith, Lloyd S., DC, Young, Carl J., CH, Ralston, Joseph W., DC, Lonero, Charles, PhC, Boice, William S., CH, Mullins, Dewitt F., Jr., MC, Grundler, Richard A., DC, E Brandt, Alfred E., DC, Hampton, Wade F., PhC, Adams, Harry J., PhC, Bischoff, Paul A., MC, Case, Iverson C., Jr., MC, Di Laura, Frank A., MC, De Fries, William A., MC, Culyash, Joseph J. F., MC, Culyash, Joseph J. F., MC, Clrving, Glenn C., PhC, Communication, English E., Jr., MC, Fanning, Robert J., DC, Communication, Communi Dunne, Joseph A., CH, Bell, Richard R., CH, MARCHARD RICHARD R., CH, MARCHARD R Lindberg, Robert B., PhC, Hack, Vincent I., PhC,
Schoepflin, Adolphe J., MC,
Bencini, Emery A., DC,
Green, Robert P., MC, Martin, George W., MC, Sink, Voigt M., CH, Somook Wiedeman, Geoffrey P., MC, 2 Austin, Paul F., PhC, Tiecke, Richard W., DC, 2000 Stansell, Gilbert B., MC, Sutherland, L. R., MC, Chapman, Ralph R., MC, Stabile, Joseph N., PhC, Raubfogel, Manuel F., PhC, Z Johnson, Leroy, DC, Sheehan, Gerard J., PhC, Cousins, Owen D., PhC, Payne, Robert B., PhC, Palmer, Eddy D., MC, \*\*\*\* Harshbarger, K. E., PhC, McInerney, James J., PhC, McNulty, M. F., Jr., PhC, McNulty, Garrit L., MC, McNulty, Mc Floyd, Vaun T., MC,
Waters, John J., PhC,
Johnson, Bruce W., MC,
Turner, Clyde M., PhC,
Rumer, George F., MC, Severance, Robert L., MC, Sanders, Arvey C., PhC, Ritter, Robert J., PhC, Bisaccia, Leonard J., MC, Frick, Lyman P., PhC, Borah, William N., MC, Boyer, Lea M., DC, MOCONON Hollister, L. C., Jr., MC, MOCONON Kirchoff, Wayne F., DC, Mastrolia, Anthony C., PhC, Mastrolia Umphress, Donald L., PhC, Steel, Maxwell W., Jr., MC,

Brunnemann, Auben W., PhC, Crispell, Lawrence S., MC. Bosshold, Erich P., MC, MOCOCO Hastings, Walter C., Jr., PhC, Mococo Whittemore, F. W., Jr., PhC, Mococo Hjetland, Robert I., PhC, Mocococo 

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS Milistein, Conan H., PhC, Peterson, Carmen A., PhC, Muschel, Louis H., PhC, Omalley, Robert J., PhC.

Jewell, Dean M., PhC,

Malone, Everett W., PhC,

Hewitt, Clarence B., MC,

Snelling, James H., PhC, Keegan, Hugh L., PhC, Clark, Wallace N., PhC, XXXXXX Weller, Carl B., MC, Hartgering, James B., MC, Markel, Bruce S., Jr., PhC,
Baczewski, Zbigniew J., MC,
Metz, Charles W., Jr., MC,
De Graff, George J., PhC,
Larson, Harold P., PhC, Albrecht, Lawrence S., PhC, Fisher, Neal R., MC, \*\*\*\*\*\*
Jenkins, James H., Jr., MC, \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Moll, Richard A., DC, Doisy, Edward A., Jr., MC, Arnold, Ralph D., PhC, Insabella, John, PhC, xxxxxxxx Millington, George H., MC, xxx Rutledge, Ben A., MC, Sheehy, Thomas J., Jr., MC, 

Brown, John A., PhC, Brown, John A., PhC, Compbell, Daniel C., Jr., MC, Combell, Daniel C., Jr., MC, Combell, Daniel C., Jr., PhC, Common Morgan, Floyd E., Jr., PhC, Common Hastings, Edward V., MC, Common Hitchcock, Henry P., DC, Common Patterson, William M., MC, Common Patterson, William M., MC, Common Mendt, Douglas C., DC, Common Wendt, Douglas C., DC, Common Wendt, Douglas C., DC, Common Mendt, Dc, Common Mendt, Douglas C., DC, Common Mendt, Douglas C., DC, Common Mendt, Dc,

Wendt, Douglas C., DC, Fricke, Vernon S., DC,

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS Miller, Quentin H., PhC,

Bines, William H., Jr., PhC, Clark, Robert L., PhC, Coccoox Ostrom, Thomas R., PhC,

# IN THE NAVY

The following-named midshipmen (Naval Academy) to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of ensign, from the 6th of June 1947, in lieu of appointment as ensigns in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed:

Joseph H. Clasgens II James R. Duquette Raymond DeL. Lochner James D. McNeil

James A. Ostiller John S. Park John K. Ryder Charles R. Skord

The following-named midshipmen (Naval Academy) to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy with the rank of ensign, from the 6th day of June 1947, in lieu of appointment as assistant paymasters in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed:

Bradley L. Baker Charles C. Heid, Jf. Charles W. Butler Eugene M. Portner Robert D. Darragh, Jr. William F. Reed, Jr. Elliot A. Dewey William D. Wilson James I. Gibson

Archie E. Floyd (Naval ROTC) to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy with the rank of ensign, from the 6th day of June 1947, in lieu of ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed.

Charles J. Stanbach (Naval ROTC) to be an ensign in the Navy, from the 6th day of June 1947, in lieu of ensign in the Navy as previously nominated and confirmed to correct spelling of name.

following-named (civilian college graduates) to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of ensign:

Robert F. Dennie, Jr. Joseph C. Ryan, Jr. Julian P. Hurtubise Frank A. Saksa

Norman J. Magneson (civilian college graduate) to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy with the rank of ensign.

Frank W. Galbraith (civilian college graduate) to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, the author of peace and concord, breathe upon our souls the love of truth and beauty and goodness, that there may be no confusion in our lives. Though with faintness of endeavor we have failed Thee, grant that by Thy direction we may be richer in appreciation of our high calling. We pray that the future may hold for our Republic a brighter dawn for all our citizens.

We wait in deep gratitude for the precious heritage bestowed upon us by the sacrifices of our soldier dead and our soldier living. Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget, lest we forget!

"Come, Peace of God, and dwell again

on earth; Come, with the calm that hailed Thy Prince's birth;

Come, with the healing of Thy gentle touch:

Come, Peace of God, that this world needs so much.

"Break every weapon forged in fires of hate,

Turn back the foes that would assail Thy gate;

Where fields of strife lie desolate and bare.

Take Thy sweet flowers of peace and plant them there."

We pray in the name of the Prince of Peace, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 220, Rept. No. 484), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adop-tion of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 993) to provide for the reincorporation of Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committer shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

# HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF 1933

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 221, Rept. No. 485), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Rescived, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2798) to amend section 5, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

# FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ACT AND NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 222, Rept. No. 486), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2799) to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, title IV of the National Housing Act, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have adopted and the previous question shall be

considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

## DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN WAR HOUSING

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 223, Rept. No. 487), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved. That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3492) to provide for the expeditious disposition of certain war housing, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS POLICY

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 224, Rept. No. 488), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved. That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effec-tively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and rank-ing minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

# WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the War Department appropriation bill.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 225, Rept. No. 489), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in Resolved. order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 207, pro-viding for membership and participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor. That after general de-bate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the joint resolution shall be read for amend-ment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances in the Record and include extraneous matter.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an editorial published in the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, entitled "Key to Progress."

# ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. RICH. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, as of May 23 our national debt was \$257,837,000,000 and more. Yesterday you saw a spectacle here where practically everybody on the Democratic side of the House voted to spend more money. We had a terrible time here with the Republicans trying to hold them down but we just won out by the skin of our teeth. Republicans proved they vote for economy in government.

Now, we are to the point where we hear on the radio in the mornings that we are going to try to get rid of a lot of Government employees. Well, if you are going to cut down on expenses, you must get rid of Government employees. That is what we are trying to do. These people who are going to have to get jobs away from the Government ought to now find out that they ought to go back home and get a job. It will save the taxpayers millions of dollars. Government employees can resign from the Government now before they receive a quit notice and go back home and get a job nearer where

they lived before coming to Washington; jobs can be found there. That is what they have to do, and we hope some of the Government employees will do it. It is wise and sensible. Let us cut down expenses of government.

# EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BULWINKLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a notable address by Hon. Garrison Norton, Assistant Secretary of State and chairman of the United States delegation at the opening plenary meeting of the first assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Boston Post endorsing the idea of making terminal-leave bonds negotiable.

Mr. FCGARTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the magazine, Columbia.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an address by Hon. James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, and in the other to include an editorial.

Mr. DORN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a poem by a young lieutenant killed during the Battle of the Bulge; also an article on Hamm Cemetery by the American Chargé d'Affaires at Luxemburg.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record by inserting two items; one entitled "How To Identify an American Communist," and the other entitled "How To Recognize an American Pro-Fascist."

Mr. RICHARDS asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the New York Herald Tribune.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each instance to include a newspaper article.

# PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a newspaper editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Mrs. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, the other day the House passed a so-called wool support price bill. It should now be known as a bill to pull the wool over high tariffs. The bill was in fact not one bill but two: First, a bill calculated to give relief to the wool growers, and second, an amendment attached to the bill, which was in itself a bill by which back-door method it was calculated to place the footsteps to this Nation once more on the road to high tariffs.

The Washington Daily News has this to say about it:

# VETO THE WOOL GRAB

In 2 days of House debate on the bill to continue Government wool-price supports almost 40 Congressmen made melancholy pleas on behalf of wool growers, woolen manufacturers, dairymen, cotton farmers, and others.

Taxpayers and consumers—though the bill lays heavy burdens on them—were hardly mentioned.

Congress is supposed to represent the whole country. But wool legislation, like too many other kinds of legislation, is pegged to group benefits and passed by log-rolling reminiscent of the larcenous old high-tariff days. That's only one of the reasons why we think President Truman should yeto this bill.

It began as a price-support measure. Even then it was unfair in proposing to support wool at 100 percent of the parity price, as against 90 percent for other farm products. Because the support price is above the world market, American taxpayers through the Government already are stuck with more than 400,000,000 pounds of wool—loss to date, \$38,000,000—and American consumers are forced to pay needlessly high prices for woolen goods.

But the House has voted even more protection for wool, adding a 50 percent import fee on foreign wool, which already has to hurdle a tariff of 34 cents a pound. This provision runs directly counter to the reciprocal-trade program and makes the United States look foolish in the current Geneva conference where we profess to be trying to break down barriers to world trade.

This wool bill, as it passed the House, represents the old high-tariff Republicanism and economic isolationism which has done untold damage in the past—and, which, incidentally, was a major factor in keeping the GOP out of national power for so many years. Party leaders would do well to remember that.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from California has expired.

# EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last year this House passed unanimously H. R. 4051, introduced by my colleague the gentleman from Florida, Hon. DWIGHT ROGERS. Thus there is no misunderstanding throughout the United States among the veterans regarding those of us who were Members of the House at that time. I believe today practically every Member of this House believes that it is just and equitable that our boys who are holding terminal leave bonds are entitled to cash now for these bonds. We have reposing peacefully in the committee at this time another proposal in the form of H. R. 3521 also introduced by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Rogers]. This bill proposes a solution that in my estimation could not be objectionable to the Treasury Department. It simply provides that these bonds be made negotiable, thus giving the enlisted men an opportunity to exchange bonds at face value for the things they need. The officers were paid in cash, why not come forward now even though late with a small measure of justice for the enlisted man. I would prefer to pay them in cash but it looks as if it is impossible to enact such a law, therefore let us do the next best for our boys.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. 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 Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I have today filed a bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. This act, in providing for increased efficiency in the legislative branch of the Government, made provision that any claims against the United States for money accruing only on and after January 1, 1945, on account of damage to. or loss of property, or on account of personal injury, or death, caused by the negligent or wrongful act or omission of any employee of the Government while acting within the scope of his office or employment, under circumstances where the United States, if a private person. would be liable to the claimant for such damage, loss, injury, or death, in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred, shall not be adjusted by private bills filed in Congress but shall be by suit filed in the United States district court for the district wherein the plaintiff is resident, or wherein the act or omission complained of occurred.

You will note that the Government's responsibility for loss, injury, or death is governed in accordance with the law of the place where the act or omission occurred. However, there is a further provision which provides that the United States shall not be liable for punitive damages. Two States in the Nation allow punitive damages, these States being Alabama and Massachusetts, except in Massachusetts there is a limit of \$10,000 for death acts.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has interpreted the Alabama statutes to allow the recovery of punitive damages solely. This means that anyone in Alabama having a just claim against the Government finds that he is barred from any recovery due to this provision of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Anyone filing a suit in a United States district court in Alabama, under the provisions of this act, will find himself out of court when the Government makes a motion to dismiss.

I do not believe that it was the intention of Congress to bar residents of Alabama and Massachusetts from their day in court. This Congress should amend the Legislative Reorganization Act so that the citizens of Alabama and Massachusetts may have the same privilege as citizens of other States.

In order that this question may be brought forcibly to the attention of Congress, I am also today filing a claim bill for the relief of the heirs of a person in my district who was hit and killed by an Army truck. He was riding a mule on the highway on the right side of the road and in broad open daylight was struck by the Army truck, which resulted in his and the mule's deaths. These heirs are entitled to this relief, either by favorable action upon this bill or by passage of the amendment.

It is realized that recovery by the claim bill is barred and also by the same act the heirs are barred from bringing suit against the Federal Government as could be done if they were residents of other States. I trust that Congress will take notice of this matter and promptly amend this act.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two articles.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an address by the Rev. Joseph D. McAllister, S. S., of the Catholic University of America.

## SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today following the disposition of the business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

## ADJOURNMENT OVER

· Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

# PERMISSION TO WITHDRAW FILES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, last year I introduced a special bill (H. R. 6621) for the relief of Jeremiah Lipkind, which was referred to the Committee on Claims. In connection with the bill I introduced certain data and evidence, which data and evidence are now on file with the Clerk of the House. The attorney for the person who was injured has asked me to try to obtain the data and evidence back. I understand the procedure is to ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to withdraw from the files of the Clerk of the House evidence submitted in connection with that bill; and I submit that request.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the withdrawing of the records in any way affect the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; the bill was one in the last Congress.

Mr. RICH. They are papers that were sent to the gentleman in connection with the claim?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; they were sent to me and I sent them to the committee. They are now in the Clerk's office.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

# THE FIRST MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for I minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include a poem and a statement I inserted in the RECORD some years ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow will be Memorial Day. I wonder how many Members of Congress know the origin of Memorial Day. You have been told that it was created by an order issued by General Logan.

Memorial Day started at Columbus, Miss., years before General Logan ever

issued his order.

On the 25th of April 1866, while the Daughters of the Confederacy were decorating the graves of the Confederate soldiers at Columbus they decorated alike the graves of about 40 Federal soldiers who were buried in the same cemetery.

News of the incident got into the press and provoked from the pen of Hon. Francis Miles Finch, a distinguished New York jurist, a poem called The Blue and the Gray that has come down through the years and will go on down the centuries as one of the great poems of all time.

I am inserting that poem along with these remarks. But I wanted you to know that Memorial Day was started by the Daughters of the Confederacy at Columbus, Miss., in the district I have the honor to represent.

The inland river referred to is the Tombigbee on whose historic banks the

city of Columbus is situated.

The Blue and the Gray was first published by Judge Finch in the Atlantic Monthly for September 1867. The entire poem as it appeared in the Atlantic Monthly at that time with the title and introductory explanation reads as follows:

# THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

The women of Columbus, Miss., animated by nobler sentiments than are many of their sisters, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dead. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers. (New York Tribune.)

"By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of Iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one the blue,
Under the other gray.

"These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel the blue;
Under the willow, the gray.

"From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the blue;
Under the lilies, the gray.

"So with an equal splendor
The morning sun reys fall,
With a touch, impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Broidered with gold, the blue;
Mellowed with gold, the gray.

"So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the blue,
Wet with the rain, the gray.

"Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won;
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the blue,
Under the garlands, the gray.

"No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and the dew,
Walting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the gray."

# NATIONAL MINERALS RESOURCES DIVISION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 226, Rept. No. 490), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2455) to establish within the Department of the Interior a National Minerals Resources Division, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Lands, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

# LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce the program for next week since many Members have inquired about that.

On Monday we will call the Consent Calendar. There are quite a few bills on the calendar and it will probably take some time to complete that call. After that is completed we will begin debate on the War Department appropriation bill. On Tuesday we will call the Private Calendar, after which we will continue with consideration of the War Department appropriation bill. Also we hope to call up on that day House Resolution 176, providing for investigation of the Post Office and Civil Service.

On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the balance of the week, we will continue consideration of the War Department appropriation bill if it is not concluded before that time. We also propose to call up H. R. 3342, the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act; H. R. 2798, to amend section 5 of the Home Owners Act of 1933; H. R. 2799, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, title IV of the National Housing Act; H. R. 3492, to provide for the expeditious disposition of certain war housing; S. 993, to provide for the reincorporation of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and House Resolution 212, H. R. 49, providing for statehood for Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, whether or not we can reach and dispose of all those matters next week I do not know, but that is in contemplation. In addition, conference reports may be considered at any time that they are ready. It is probable that conference reports on the labor bill and the tax bill will be ready for consideration next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand the conferees on the labor bill have reached an agreement. Can the gentleman advise the House as to what day next week, assuming my information is correct, the conference report on the labor bill will be brought up?

Mr. HALLECK. I had heard, like the gentleman, that agreement had been reached. How soon the report will be ready for signature and for filing, I do not know. I had rather assumed, without having definite information about it, it would not be filed until Monday, in which event it would be my idea not to call it up before Wednesday.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. After the Consent Calendar has been disposed of, and I hope it will not take very long, what will be taken up?

Mr. HALLECK. On Monday?

Mr. SABATH. On today. Is this District Day?

Mr. HALLECK. We have a couple of resolutions from the Rules Committee, then matters from the District of Columbia Committee were made in order for consideration today in view of the fact we could not get to that last Monday.

Mr. SABATH. Which of the resolutions will be considered?

Mr. HALLECK. Of the District Committee?

Mr. SABATH. No; after we complete the business of the day.

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois who can possibly inform the gentleman about that.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the gentleman from Illinois is interested in what resolutions of the Rules Committee will be called up today, not the District Committee.

Mr. HALLECK. I did not understand the gentleman correctly. There is a resolution from the Rules Committee providing for a potato investigation that we expect to call up; and House Resolution 195, which provides for a study by the District of Columbia Committee. Those two rules will be called.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker,

will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Is the gentleman from Indiana in a position to assure us that the labor bill conference report will not come up before Wednesday?

Mr. HALLECK. Yes, I will make that assurance. I do not know when the conference report on the tax bill might be called; I can make no assurance about that. But, I will assure the Membership that we will not call the labor bill conference report before Wednesday.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will

the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield. Mr. McCORMACK. In connection with the tax bill, I realize that the gentleman from Indiana's plans have to be flexible, as I know from my own experience, and the gentleman is as specific with this program as he possibly can be. I am advising the House, and I want the Members to know, from my 6 years' experience, that the gentleman's announcements of the programs have always been as specific as a majority leader could make them. But he has to have some flexibility. In connection with the tax bill there is nothing definite, but the gentleman says not before Wednesday on the labor bill conference report. I presume that means Wednesday, probably, according to the exigencies that confront him next week. In connection with the tax bill conference report, is the gentleman in a position where he can assu e the House that it will not be brought up Monday?

Mr. HALLECK. I hesitate to give that assurance. The gentleman understands that in connection with that matter we are working against a consider-

able deadline.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand. Mr. HALLECK. And there is reason-

able necessity of disposing of it as quick-

ly as we can.

Mr. McCORMACK. I just simply wanted the RECORD to show, so that the Members would be on their guard. If it was not coming up before Tuesday, then they could govern themselves accordingly, and if the gentleman cannot give that assurance, of course, I would not expect him to and I would not ask him, but my inquiry was for the purpose of getting as much information as I could for the Membership of the House so that they could govern themselves accordingly on Monday. Mr. HALLECK.

I thank the gentleman for his attitude and his help.

Mr. McCORMACK. In other words, it might come up Monday?

Mr. HALLECK. It might come up Monday.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. In relation to House Joint Resolution 207, providing for our entry into the International Refugee Organization, on which a rule has been granted, I wonder if there is any possibility of that matter coming up next week, in view of the fact that it has a high priority on General Marshall's suggestions?

Mr. HALLECK. That rule, of course, has just been filed. The other matter from the Committee on Foreign Affairs came out before this particular measure. I have not programed for next week the measure to which the gentleman refers. Of course, if the program so works out that we have time to take it up, and it could be arranged, why I certainly would have no objection to doing that.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Does not the gentleman think that before we plunge any further into international entanglements we ought to consult the American people? It seems to me that we have gone a long way in constructing and financing a Tower of Babel that bids fair to collapse amidst a confusion of tongues. at our expense. I want to say that I am not in favor of plunging any further into this international morass at the expense of the American people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

# EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper arti-

# LOBBYING

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an article and a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the House to something concerning Federal lobbying that is going on. We have heard a lot about lobbying, and we have accused the manufacturers, the farmers, and everybody, but the lobbying I am referring to comes out of these agencies downtown. I want to insert as a part of my remarks a newspaper clipping from the Philadelphia Record this morning dealing with that matter, and also I want to insert as a part of my remarks a telegram signed by the Soil Conservation Service yesterday, sent all over the United States, urging the farmers to turn the heat on us to save the jobs of these fellows down in the Department. This is one the smelliest things I have ever handled. They sent out telegrams yesterday Nation-wide

telling the farmers that all benefits from the Government are going to be taken away from them, and probably they will have to make refunds; and telling them to threaten the Congressmen who are putting this across. In other words, these lobbyists are out with the hatchet to get us, those who are for economy in government. It is about time that this lobbying from downtown is stopped.

S. Napile

[From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Record]

TODAY: FEDERAL LOBBY BUSY-CONGRESS ON RUN-SOME TACTICS RAW-SIGNATURES FORGED-HOUSE CUTS RESTORED

#### (By Herman A. Lowe)

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Congress, which thought it had belled the cat last year when it decreed registration of lobbyists, is now jumping timidly through a hoop in the hands of a great unregistered lobby-the Federal Government.

This Congress started out to create a brave, new world in Washington, to whittle the President's whopping \$37,500,000,000 budget down to size. It is now on the run before hundreds of pesky little pressures set up by the slick operators in Government Depart-

ments.

The legislators are befuddled. The people turned last November's election into a Republican landslide largely on the issue of excessive Federal spending. Today, the same people have succumbed to the octopus lobby of the Federal agencies and are angrily shouting to their elected Representatives: "Woodman, spare that tree."

Yet it is as certain today as it was on election day that Government expenses are wickedly extravagant. It is just as certain that billions in wasteful expenditures can be carved away without hurting any genu-

ine function of government.

It also is true, although the folks back home do not realize it, that so long as tremendous chunks of Federal coin are poured into padded pay rolls, really deserving projects will never get Government help.

The Government lobby is a honey. Nothing that the NAM, the real-estate boards, the farm bloc, or the labor organizations ever

dreamed up compares with it.

There is nothing new about Federal departments and agencies lobbying for funds. Despite statutes outlawing the practice, it has been done for years with every trick in the book. But never before in history have so many worked so hard to prevent so many from being booted from the public pay rolls.

They are pulling strings to have State and local governments protest on behalf of their projects. They are having the folks back home flood the legislators with letters and telegrams-just the way the utility holding

companies used to do.

They furnish the ammunition, the facts, to every supporter of their cause. The skilled propagandists among them—and the Federal Government's press agents run into a couple of thousand-prepare propaganda material proving that the Government is actually undermanned. In case you have any doubt about the size of the propaganda machine which has turned on the heat, a congressional committee has figures showing that Uncle Sam spends \$75,000,000 a year to supply information

Some of the machine's tactics have been raw. For instance, the Customs Service lobby prepared mimeographed letters to Congressmen urging that its funds be not reduced. These letters were carried to prominent citizens who were asked to sign and mail them.

In some instances, where enough signatures could not be obtained, the lobby forged them and mailed out the petitions itself. This has outraged many Congressmen although it got results in the Senate, which has largely restored House cuts.

The service also discharged about 1,000 employees, with all the flourish of a circus parade, in several key port cities such as New York and Philadelphia. The idea was to convince the American public that it was having its throat cut and that smugglers were about

to ruin the country.

If the full budget cuts had gone into effect immediately it would not have been necessary to fire nearly so many, the service now admits. But in any event the Houseapproved cuts would not have taken effect

until July 1.

In small towns post offices shut down 1 or 2 days a week. It was explained that this was due to the economy drive and the folks were urged to write to their Congressmen. Again it can be pointed out that the cuts do not go into effect until after July 1 and that no reduction in post office hours is to result. Could it be a coincidence that the Postmaster General is chairman of the Democratic National Committee?

There have been numerous shrewd examples of such tactics. People who should know better are being convinced that Con--whose aim is to reduce the national debt and the high wartime tax rates-is out to wreck all the Government services.

Much of the pressure comes from new wartime functions which have an ingrained opposition to giving up the ghost, and whose personnel like it where they are now and

and want to stay there.

Actually, Congress is only trying to reduce a \$37,500,000,000 budget, to about \$32,000,000,000 or \$33,000,000,000. Anyone who thinks that will cut the heart out of government should remember that the highest prewar budget was about \$9,000,000,000.

But with the heavy lobbyist squeeze on now, the economy bloc in the House has begun to crumble around the edges; and in the Senate many house-approved reductions are

being restored.

The result is going to be that instead of saving \$4,500,000,000 or more, the public will awaken one day to the fact that the reductions have been only half of that, and that they have been played for suckers by the Federal lobby.

It is still not too late to do something about it, if the awakening comes soon.

MAY 27, 1947.

To all participating farmers quoted herein is the portion of an official telegram received by your county committee on May 26, 1947, from the State director of the agriculturalconservation program, which vitally affects you as a farmer:

"Department of Agriculture appropriation bill reported by House Appropriation Committee shows following reduction from recommended budget:

'Agricultural conservation, from \$301,720,-000 to \$165,614,290.

"Drastic reduction in other funds for crop insurance and county association adminis-

trative expenses.

"Until further notice issue no purchase orders for conservation materials and services. Cancel purchase orders in hands of farmers and vendors on which delivery has not been made in the case of materials and seeds, and on which work has not started in the case of services. Until further notice suspend 1947 sign-up, substitution of practices on farm lands, and issue no further notices of minimum assistance on farm allowances."

As you can see from this telegram, our whole program may be lost. If you have already received your materials for the 1947 program here, it is possible that a refund may have to be made. If you have not received the materials requested, your order will have to be canceled pending final congressional appropriation. If you plan to purchase your own materials to use for credit under the program there is no assurance from the House Appropriation Committee

that you will be paid the 70 percent of the cost that we had hoped to pay.

There appears to be only one way to keep

our program in operation, and that lies in the hands of farmer voters of this and all other counties of the United States. The people responsible for the collection and use of public funds are elected periodically by the votes of we the people. A crisis like the one now faced by our farm program should be worth a message to the people who represent us to let them know whether or not we want the program continued.

We leave the continuation of the agricultural-conservation program in your hands and expect you to do what you see fit to have it in operation after July 1, 1947. There is a limited amount of time between now and the final action on the appropriation in which you can act to assure continued operation. Very truly yours,

F. G. YANCY Chairman, County Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Yancy operates in Culpeper County, Va.

In the State director's office there are three or four people employed, receiving salaries ranging from \$125 to \$200 a month.

In the counties the committees are usually composed of five members. They hold about four monthly meetings and are paid \$5 a day.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in one to include a newspaper article and in one a resolution.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. KEFAUVER (at the request of Mr. Mansfield of Montana) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and an article.

# AIRPLANE PROCUREMENT

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, about 5 minutes ago the House Committee on Appropriations reported out the annual War Department appropriation bill. It provides a reduction of about \$475,000,-000 below the budget. In committee, today. I offered an amendment to restore only \$40,000,000. I did that because that amount was cut from the airplane procurement program. The President in his budget message requested 932 airplanes. However, planes have now increased in cost to where the budget estimate would provide only 749 planes. The committee cut of \$40,000,000 would further reduce the airplane procurement program to 561 aircraft. The committee action in reducing the aircraft program by 188 is not justified in the light of world conditions. I regret that my amendment was defeated in committee.

I propose to offer the same amendment on the floor of the House next week. I trust Members of the House will get the hearings, inform themselves of the facts, and vote for the amendment when it is presented for consideration next week. We cannot effectively back up our foreign policy by slashing our military aircraft purchase program.

# PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR WOOL

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 814) to provide support for wool, and for other purposes, insist on the House amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. Hope, August H. Andre-SEN, JOHNSON of Illinois, HILL, FLANNA-

GAN, COOLEY, and PACE.

#### INVESTIGATION OF POTATO SURPLUS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 166 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as fol-

Whereas there has been a surplus potato crop each year for the past 5 years and this surplus is increasing each year due to more yield per acre because of new and improved methods of agriculture; and

Whereas the 1946 crop-year potato surplus was more than 100,000,000 bushels, which cost the Government more than \$80,000,000 in subsidies, and these subsidy payments have become perennial and will increase year by year if some solution to the yearly surplus of potatoes is not found; and

Whereas the entire 1946 surplus potato crop of 100,000,000 bushels could have been consumed advantageously in baked goods alone through the use of potato flour, or culture, thereby resulting in the saving of an \$80,000,000 subsidy payment, a direct saving to every State in the Union; and

Whereas scientific tests and bakers' experiences show that potato flour, or culture, made from commercial-grade potatoes, improves the flavor and keeping qualities as well as adds to the vitamin content of bread. rolls, cakes, doughnuts, sweet-food mixes, and filler for food products and family flour, a factor that will tend to increase the consumption of baked goods per capita in America: and

Whereas the elimination of these commercial grades, a figure estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 10 percent or more, will provide the consuming public with a finer grade of potatoes, thereby increasing the potato consumption per capita; and

Whereas potato flour can be processed the year around and can be stored for 3 years or more without spoilage, which factor results in a stabilization of yearly potato crops and potato prices: and

Whereas potato flour, or culture, processed from exceptionally large surplus potato crops can be used in mixed poultry and cattle feed and for other purposes; and

Whereas there are at present only four small potato-flour-processing plants in the United States, all working to capacity, but whose limited production cannot satisfy even 5 percent of the anticipated national requirements for potato flour; and

Whereas the United States Government has a definite stake in increasing the use of potatoes through the processing and use of potato flour, and whether the Government would find it to be economical, feasible, and

advisable to own and operate such plants ought to be determined to help formulate public policy: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to institute studies and hold hearings immediately to determine the feasibility and advisability of carrying out a program designed to do away with the annual potato surplus and to report its findings and recommendations to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Sabath], and yield myself

such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a very simple one. It provides merely for a study by the Agriculture Committee of the 100,000,000-bushel surplus of potatoes which will be grown in the United States this year. The findings of the committee would be made known to the Department of Agriculture, together with recommendations for utilizing these surplus potatoes, which are now wasted or destroyed.

Last year the Government lost \$80,-000,000 in support-price payments on potatoes under the Steagall amendment. Many thousands of bushels of these potatoes were sold at a loss to processors of industrial alcohol, and others were dehydrated and shipped for relief of foreign countries. But the greatest part of the surplus was destroyed because no use for the potatoes could be found.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated that the entire surplus of potatoes could be utilized profitably if 40 percent of the bakers in the United States would use a 4-percent mixture of potato flour in making bread. This mixture has been shown to be more nutritious than the present mixture.

The study to be undertaken by the Committee on Agriculture under the provisions of this resolution will be to determine whether it is feasible to establish additional processing plants to make potato flour. If it is decided that this would be feasible, the committee would recommend a program in the Department of Agriculture to educate the bakers of this country to the advantages of using potato flour.

The study proposed in this resolution may save the taxpayers of this country upward of \$100,000,000 a year. It might also open a wider field for the use of potatoes, and thus aid our farmers. Since a 4-percent mixture of potato flour in bread is more nutritious, this resolution will also help consumers. All groups would be served by the study proposed in this resolution, and I hope it is adopted by the House.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. RICH. You talk there as if the committee will discover or try to discover new uses for potatoes and that then the Government will start up these plants to manufacture potato flour. You are not anticipating that the Government is going to get into the potato business?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. No, nor into the flour business. That is definitely not

contemplated.

Mr. RICH. Do you think this committee will investigate, that is, if it is established, how these potatoes can be given to the poor people who have to pay such high prices for potatoes? Especially now when you say the cost of living is so high. That is what should be done instead of destroying these potatoes by putting kerosene on them. Who in the world ever thought of such a ridiculous destructive method of doing business in this country?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. May I point out to the gentleman that that was contemplated by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Shafer] and was one of the things he had in mind when he intro-

duced this resolution.

Mr. RICH. I certainly hope this committee can stop the waste and extravagance that has been going on in this Government. It has been terrible. If you do not stop it, I fear for the safety of

Mr. POAGE. I fully agree with the idea of trying to find the best use for potatoes or any other commodity. think it is a sound provision. But I do want the gentleman from Pennsylvania to understand that if he has any charity that wants these potatoes we will give them the potatoes. The Department of Agriculture will give them the potatoes anywhere that they are located in the United States for any charitable purpose, for any poor people, for any recognized charity that wants these potatoes, and they can have them for nothing.

Mr. RICH. If that is the case, why did they not do that before they poured

the kerosene on them?

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker. will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I understood the gentleman to say that the Department will be asked to advertise new uses to which potatoes can be put. That would put the Government in the advertising business in behalf of a specific farm commodity, would it not?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. No. of that opinion. Neither would I like to

have it happen.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I think the gentleman said that.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is not exactly what I meant if I did say that. I meant that this committee would recommend to the Department of Agriculture, bringing in their views for investigation with the hope of solving these problems. It would not cost the taxpayers money and would avoid the destruction of potatoes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I want to call to the attention of the gentleman that in Pennsylvania we have a very important industry-the bituminous coal industry-and we cannot get any funds from the Federal Government at all to help that industry, which is vital to the economic well-being of this country, but we are starting here this morning to help the potato industry.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I was interested in what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Poage] said because, as a matter of fact, there were 800,000 pounds

of potatoes stored at a point in South Dakota. I contacted the Department of Agriculture and tried to get them made available for the Indian Service, where people were starving and needed some po-They consulted the lawyers and tatoes. decided they could give them some potatoes to eat, but if they were going to plant them, they would not let them have them. As a result of that, when we were considering the second deficiency appropriation bill and there were not very many Members present that afternoon, the House of Representatives added an amendment which I offered, which authorized the disposition of these surplus potatoes by making them available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, either for seed or feed. That was agreed to by the Senate and the President signed the bill the other day. So we have that much constructive legislation on the books today, passed by this Congress, to deal with the potato surplus. Mr. BATES of Massachusetts.

Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I would rather you ask the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Shafer], who has made a great

study of this proposition.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]

NOT OPPOSED TO RESOLUTION BUT COMMITTEE ALREADY HAS POWER

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I do not oppose the resolution, although I believe the Committee on Agriculture now has sufficient power to make any necessary investigation, without this additional cost to the Government.

I have made requests for better use of surplus potatoes, but unfortunately potatoes are hard to ship. They do spoil in shipping. I have had quite a bit of experience myself. I believe the intent of the resolution is proper, and it should be passed. There should be some investigation made as to the use of potato flour in conjunction with wheat flour. It makes for better bread and more nutritious food. I think a great share of the potatoes which are now surplus can be utilized.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I wonder what is going to happen a few years from now to the wheat surplus that we have if the people begin using potatoes to make

Mr. SABATH. They can only use about 8 to 12 percent of potato flour in mixture with wheat flour.

Mr. EBERHARTER. You know, we have a support price now for wheat.

Mr. SABATH. Oh, we have been taking care of the farmers in every waywheat, corn, everything else; even cotton and things that go to the gentleman's district just as well.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I just wanted the gentleman to know that in Pennsylvania they have very fine crops of potatoes and none of the potatoes go to waste.

Mr. SABATH. But you do not raise as many potatoes as some other States. Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr.

Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield. Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I am wholly in sympathy with the resolution, but very little consideration was given vesterday or the day before to one of the oldest industries in this country and a most perishable product, namely, fishery products. The fishery people are facing positive destruction as a result of the importation of foreign fish. It was only yesterday on this floor there was put in an appropriation bill a proviso that the Department of Agriculture should offer words of advice as to how they could use some of the fish. The only way they have of coordinating the work of the Department of Agriculture and that of the fish and wildlife was nullified by that action yesterday. Here we are today asking the Congress to do something for the potato producers. Tomorrow it will be wheat and the next day something else. But for one of the oldest industries, namely the fisheries industry, not a thing is being done except to persecute them. That is

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman cannot reprove me for that. I have opposed all the cuts made in this appropriation bill. The farmers are entitled to all the aid and assistance we can give them. That was forthcoming in former years. Thereby we have made the farmers very prosperous and I hope they continue to be prosperous. At the same time, however, I hope that the prices will not continue to increase the cost of living.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield? Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I recognize the fact that we have a 26,000,000-bushel surplus of Irish potatoes in the country. I have been talking to the Department of Agriculture and the Department is going to try to utilize these potatoes. I understand they are even being offered to charitable institutions under certain conditions as long as they do not compete with potatoes in the open market. On yesterday we cut the school-lunch program from \$75,000,000 down to \$45,000,000. It pccurred to me that some arrangement might be made whereby some of the 26,-000,000 bushels of potatoes that are going to rot might be made available to school children if they need them. It still seems to me to be a good thought.

Mr. SABATH. I fully agree with the gentleman. I had the matter up some months ago with the Secretary of Agriculture, suggesting to him that we should ship these potatoes to sections of the country where they were needed, or to starving people abroad. Unfortunately, potatoes cannot be shipped without refrigerated cars, because they decompose in shipment and must be thrown away.

Mr. BROOKS. I understand that. May I say I think they have gone as far as they can go. In cold weather the potatoes are liable to be spoiled by freezing and in extreme hot weather they are spoiled by sprouting.

Mr. SABATH. I notice the gentleman knows a good deal about potatoes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. As I understand this resolution I believe it is the intention to inform the people of this country how

to make better use of surplus crops of potatoes they may grow in the future. Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. This, of course, is an informational program that will necessarily follow as a result of recommendations of this committee and will cost money. All appropriation bills we have passed in this Congress have cut out the informational program of the various departments of the Government. On one day, therefore, we cut out the informational services to advise the people of the country about matters of importance to them, but on the next we pass a resolution requiring the expenditure of money to spread information, and the Committee on Appropriations, that supercommittee, will come along and cut it out. So I do not know that this investigation will result in any good in the long run.

Mr. SABATH. Well, I think you gentlemen have sufficient information on potatoes. I know another use to which potatoes can be put; you can make alcohol out of potatoes to good advantage; but I want to speak about some other potatoes for a minute.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. FORAND. Is this potato program one which was initiated as a result of surplus potatoes in Maine a couple of years ago? And is it a movement that is sponsored and directed, so to speak, by Senator BREWSTER?

Mr. SABATH. By whom?

Mr. FORAND. Senator BREWSTER, of Maine.

Mr. SABATH. I do not know. I know Senator Brewster is a very busy man. He knows a great deal about a great many things, but I do not know how much he knows about potatoes.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman yield? Mr. SABATH. I yield.

It may be truthfully Mr. SHORT. said, I think, that few Members of this House from city districts have been more sympathetic with the interests of agriculture than the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

I do not want to be critical of the Committee on Agriculture but I do want to offer this one constructive and helpful suggestion, I think: In the Department of Agriculture we have from 20 to 25 agencies dealing with the transportation and marketing of farm commodities. It is because of that overlapping and duplication, and at times conflicting authority and interest, that these crises arise. might call attention to the fact that in 1944 more than 25,000,000 pounds of sugar spoiled in the warehouses in New Orleans. It turned black; rats got in it. They found over 29,000,000 cases of canned goods that were spoiled. Certainly, the Committee on Agriculture should try to bring some semblance of order out of that chaotic condition.

Mr. SABATH. I may say that the gentleman ought to know the Committee on Agriculture did not have jurisdiction over the sugar or the canned goods. That was the property of the War Department, and the War Department was obliged to prepare itself and to acquire surplus or reserve stocks so that it could supply our boys who were fighting for democracy and the freedom of our Nation as any emergency arose.

Mr. SHORT. I realize that, but we do have these conflicting agencies and many authorities in the Department of Agriculture. If you could get it under a single head with authority and place responsibility there it would be helpful.

Mr. SABATH. When I entered the House the entire cost of running the Government was not as great as it now costs us to run the Department of Agri-

culture.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman who comes from a State that may think it grows the best potatoes, and I think it does grow very good potatoes.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to propound a unanimous-consent request that will take me a half minute. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on H. R. 1.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Min-

nesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. I would like to know if the gentleman approves of the terrible action the other day of wasting oil and throwing oil on tons of potatoes in the South. The gentleman does not approve of that, does he?

Mr. SABATH. No. I think those potatoes should have been shipped and given to people who could use them and who need them. They could help a lot of people. But, as I said, it is very hard to ship potatoes during certain seasons of the year.

Mr. CHURCH. I thank the gentle-

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I do not pose as an expert on potatoes, but I have given a great deal of thought to Irish potatoes and sweetpotatoes, and I think a solution to this problem of abundance is to get a dehydrating plant cheap enough in price so the small farmer can buy it. If we could do that we could save a lot of these potatoes for feed, because they make great feed.

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF REMARKS ON STOCK MARKET MADE IN MY ABSENCE FROM FLOOR

Mr. SABATH. I think the gentleman is right.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will bear with me while I take the privilege of saying a few words.

Yesterday, at a time when I was not present on the floor, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McGarvey] criticized me, in strong and unparliamentary language, because a few days ago I called to the attention of the membership and of the country what I regarded, and still regard, as dangerous and detrimental practices by stockbrokers, professional traders, and others, and to the failure of the New York Stock Exchange and the Securities and Exchange Commission to take any effective action to safeguard the Nation from those practices.

I am not making any issue of the language used; but I do want to reply, and to again point out the dangers to the country in the outrageous practices of a few speculators on the stock exchanges who imperil the national welfare and economy, with no apparent sense of responsibility, for the sake of their own selfish profit. For your own interest, and for the welfare of our country, I beg you to pay close attention to what I am going to say on a matter which I feel is of the utmost importance.

# DID NOT EXPECT SUPPORT FROM STOCK GAMBLERS OR TIPSTERS

I said earlier, and I repeat, that these few manipulators, by short selling of good sound securities of reputable, well-managed companies, can destroy the national confidence and ultimately our prosperity, and precipitate another tragic panic like that of 1929.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McGarvey] said that while he was home in Philadelphia he was "amazed at the number of people" who had called him to protest at "my savage and unwarranted attack." He also said that he himself has been a broker for 30 years.

I naturally assume that he knows many brokers and that they know him. I do not expect agreement or approval for my views from him, or from any broker, or ex-broker, or from their employees, or their short-selling clients.

The gentleman inserted in his remarks the story carried by the Dow-Jones news ticker criticizing me and rehashing the angry telegram which Mr. Emil Schram, the president of the New York Stock Exchange, sent me as a result of my attack on the vicious practices employed in stock speculation.

# EXPECTS NO APPLAUSE FROM BROKERS

Naturally, I do not expect applause from Mr. Schram, either, nor do I expect him to admit the truth of the charges I made, any more than I expect to get the support of the market tip sheets, most of which are prospering on the misleading information they disseminate and for which they spend thousands of dollars in newspaper advertising. These tip sheets and forecasters, most of which could do as well with a crystal ball or by reading tea leaves, all too often, whether knowingly or in ignorance, aid certain manipulators in their movements to boost or to weaken the market, according to the position they plan to take, and I have no doubt are many times rewarded by participation in the illicit profits of the professionals.

I have in my possession copies of the advertisements inserted by several of these tipsters loudly predicting a break in the market. I am not going to use these creatures' names, for there are many unsuspecting people who fall for their misleading and capricious information.

#### HUNDREDS WRITE IN PRAISE

But where the gentleman from Pennsylvania expresses the sentiments of his former fellow brokers, I have in my office hundreds of letters from nearly every State in the Union, from men and from women, from officers of corporations and from professional men and working people, thanking me for starting and keeping up this fight, and urging me to continue to bring to light these unfair tactics of the short sellers and the adept and conniving manipulators, brokers, speculators, and racketeers—I nearly said gamblers, but gamblers take a chance and this crowd plays a sure thing.

There are not many of them. I want to say that, in my opinion, there probably are no more than a hundred, and perhaps only 50, with sufficient resources and affiliations to play this dangerous and difficult game of short selling, and whose unholy activities may seriously endanger the continued prosperity of legitimate business.

These letters and telegrams have come to me from people who, in all good faith as serious investors, acting on the strength of the financial reports of the companies whose shares they bought, invested, in many instances, their life savings, or a major part of them. They write to me to say that the SEC, which has the power and the jurisdiction, should have prohibited short selling entirely long ago, before I had to raise the issue in public, and should have forbidden the practice by which brokers loan stocks deposited with them by customers to speculators, often without any real knowledge on the part of the customers as to how the stocks are used, and sometimes without any authority at all.

# WOULD NOT LISTEN IN 1929

The gentleman was no doubt a broker in 1929, when, in October of that year, 18 years ago, I first began my fight against short selling and other destructive market practices, and called public and official attention to the fact that if they were permitted to continue they were likely to destroy or to seriously harm fairly decent business conditions, possibly even to create the circumstances from which a panic is made.

Though I did everything in my power at that time to stop short selling, and to close these huge and powerful gambling joints, nothing, unfortunately, was done.

Nevertheless, as the final result of my battle—and as was so kindly stated by the former Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Rayburn], when I myself was not present on the floor to speak for myself—the Securities and Exchange Commission was created in 1934, clothed with broad powers, in the hope that through this agency we could stop these infamous deals on the stock exchange, such as to unload worthless securities on an unsuspecting public, pools, market rigging, short selling, and

other practices then used to mulct the public.

#### SHORT SELLING EXPLAINED

Now, you may not understand what I mean by short selling.

I mean this: That the manipulators sell stocks they do not own with the hope of buying the stocks at a lower price.

To do this they must choose the shares of one or more companies which have a large number of shares in the hands of the public; they will prefer to sell new issues short, rather than those that have long been traded in; and they will concentrate on the market leaders; that is, on shares which have advanced the most, since usually those which have advanced the most will react the most.

The time for short selling is usually when the market is fairly high and active, and the stage has been set by rapid circulation of unfavorable rumors. Frequently the short sellers themselves are responsible for the rumors. When they deem the time is ripe, they enter selling orders in the shares they have chosen. Once the raid has started, nervous amateurs contribute to the downward cycle by selling out; and that is why I say this practice is dangerous to the whole economy.

These gamblers are not gambling with stocks which they themselves own; they are gambling with other people's shares. It is not a legitimate business transaction in which a prudent investor, believing the market price of some stock he owns is too high for a good investment, sells one in order to buy another. These manipulators merely expect to buy the same stocks at a few points, or fractions of points, lower.

# PUBLIC CONFIDENCE SHAKEN, VALUES WIPED OUT

It sets off a downward spiral. Public confidence is shaken. Usually the values of the entire market list shrinks, which means that collateral values are wiped out. Sound securities of well-managed companies pledged as collateral for bank loans may be sold if the owner cannot meet the call of the loan when the market value becomes less than the loan it secures, and a businessman's working capital wiped out, or his life's savings sacrificed.

There probably are between 8 and 10 million people in the United States who have invested all or most of their savings in stocks they believe to be sound and valuable. But when the short sellers raid the markets and artificially depress the market price of those securities then the capital value of their holdings is impaired.

Even though the stocks may continue to pay dividends, they are worth less at public sales or at the bank as collateral. Within the last 7 or 8 months, some stocks have been so hammered on that their market value is only 50 percent or 25 percent of the prices paid.

No man who sells short is doing it to help the market. He sells short to depress the market so he can come in a few days or a few weeks later and buy it at a bargain price.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BUFFETT. Has the gentleman heard the old adage that-

> He who sells what isn't his'n Must pay it back or go to prison.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman for calling that to my attention. I have that in a letter that I once received from James W. Gerard, our former Ambassador. He is not a poor man, by any means. This is what he says:

There is an old saying that says: "He who sells what isn't his'n. When he is catched, shall go to prison."

But, as a rule, very few have gone to prison, with the exception of Mr. Whitney, who was in 1929 vice president, and later president, of the New York Stock Exchange. The last telegram I sent him, I think, was in 1930 or 1931. I said this: "If not for the country's sake, for your own sake," because I knew what position he was in, "stop this damnable practice of fleecing the people and bringing about panic.'

#### MANEUVERS EVADE REGULATIONS

But naturally he did not heed my pleas or warnings, and like Mr. Schram, who today is also criticizing me, he sent out thousands of letters, circulars, and brochures, painting the stock exchanges lily-white, and defending short selling on the pretext that it provides a cushion. To that I can say only that if a man is not knocked down he does not need a cushion.

Finally, because of the intricate manipulations in which he was engaged, Whitney was sent to prison. I do not like to see any man go to prison; but when people willfully and deliberately try to destroy my property or your property or the property of millions of our people, they must somehow be stopped.

The stock exchange defends itself and its practices by saying that short selling is not permitted below the market price; but they do not go on to explain that that rule is circumvented by the device of allowing brokers to use their customers' stock. The short sellers manage to maneuver so that they do sell at oneeighth above the market, but immediately start to sell below the market. For various reasons, the owners of shares of stock leave them on deposit with their The short sellers can borrow brokers. these shares and sell them short by paying a fee to the broker. Presumably the actual owner has signed a waiver permitting this; but frequently the owner does not realize that he is making it possible for the broker and the short seller to make money with his stock, and in a way that actually hurts the value of his own property; and there are cases where stocks have been used in that way without any knowledge on the owner's part.

# SMALL SHORT SALES DO HURT MARKET

Apologists for that kind of stock gambling say, "The few thousands of shares sold short in a day when four or five million shares of stock are turned over in the market cannot affect the market."

But they themselves know that statement is false.

These manipulators select 8 or 10 or even 15 market leaders and start selling them down as heavily as possible. When they do that, it affects the entire market. Let us say that they sell only 500 or a thousand shares. That sometimes is enough to drive down the leaders 2 or 3 points, and the entire market starts to slip. On some days the quotation on some of these good, sound, dividend-paying shares under short pressure has dropped as much as 7 points in a day. These wily manipulators know it well. I tell you it is an outrage and should be stopped.

I have pressed and urged on the Securities and Exchange Commission the necessity of reopening and examining this whole issue. I feel that I am entitled to some credit for my part in arousing public opinion into demanding more and more loudly that they should look into this matter and give to the public prompt and accurate daily information on how many shares of stock are being sold short daily, and also give the names of the culprits doing the selling.

SEES DANGER OF REENACTMENT OF 1929 TRACEDY

As I stated before, I first started my campaign against short selling and market manipulation in 1929; but when, last September, I observed strong evidence of the same practices, my fears were aroused lest the tragedy of 1929 be reenacted, and I called upon the SEC to prohibit short selling and the use of customers' stocks for the purpose.

However, my health did not permit me

to follow up at that time.

During the last few weeks I again became alarmed when I noticed that shorts were becoming active in the market, and once more I renewed by plea to the SEC to prohibit these harmful practices, or at least to make known the volume of short trading and the names of the sellers. At the same time I asked for figures on the amount of short selling. On May 21 I received an acknowledgment and a report of short sales to May 3; but it did not, in my opinion, give the information that the public deserves to have. Meanwhile, I saw in the newspaper figures showing that between April 15 and May 15 short sales had increased by 295,000 shares to a total of 1,314,000 shares, not including some 60,000 shares in odd-lot transactions, nor similar transactions on the curb and in smaller exchanges throughout the country, though I suspect that 95 percent of all short sales take place on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

# STOCKS GOING UP AGAIN

I have noticed that since I reopened my campaign stocks have advanced two and even three points in the last 5 days. I do not claim any special credit for that.

When Members ask me, "What do you think we should do? Should we buy some of these stocks that are going up?"
I tell them, "The only thing I can say to you is, if you have real cash and you want to buy stocks, buy stocks in the companies that have been paying dividends, that are properly managed, that are known as outstanding companies, so that you can put away your stock certificates and draw your dividends. Do not buy on

margin. Pay cash. Otherwise keep away from that gambling institution.'

I hope that I will be able to keep up my fight as I did in 1929 until I have accomplished some concrete results. The circumstances are similar to those in 1929, and the market can be used as the means of precipitating another terrible depression in spite of all the favorable factors.

You will recall, Mr. Speaker, that in my recent wire to Mr. Schram which I inserted in the RECORD on May 23, I said, in part:

Nearly all corporations show increase in their business and profits above the banner years of 1945 and 1946, and country's income last year was one hundred sixty-five billion and estimated one hundred seventy-five billion for 1947, which will be 41/2 times greater than in 1932. Country is generally prosper-ous, and production, employment, crops, and profits are at highest peak \* \* retail sales for the first quarter of 1947 increased.

I could have gone on and pointed out that many companies are not only able to pay excellent regular dividends but are declaring extra dividends and back dividends; still stocks, and among them the soundest, are being forced down on the New York Stock Exchange.

# ASKS PASSAGE OF BILLS

I hope you gentlemen will cooperate with me. I have introduced a bill which would impose a 5-percent tax on short sales-not that I intend to sanction and institutionalize short selling, but discouragement of what cannot be ended is better than nothing at ali.

In my mind there is no excuse for any man's selling something he does not own. I insist that short sales should be prohibited.

What if I suddenly began offering your house for sale at a bargain without consulting you, merely to drive down its market price?

I remember 1893. I remember 1907. I remember 1920, and I remember only too well 1929. I am familiar with the conditions and how they operate.

I assure you that I know what I am talking about. The only people who resent it and call me names are the profiteers, these very men guilty of destructive transactions to the detriment of the

business of our Nation.

The few letters I have received which have not agreed with me or have criticized my remarks must be from the broker friends of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McGarvey] in New York and Philadelphia-the same ones who give the lame excuse that short sales do not affect the market. One of these letters makes the ridiculous statement that "speculation is an institution" and tries to suggest that criticism of that great institution can stem only from Communists. Even sillier, the same letter asserts that the basis of our national economy is risk. The truth is that the basis of our national economy is our national resources, our human resources, and our capacity for bringing the two together to create wealth.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in my remarks the speech I made in October 1929, the telegrams and letters that I sent to President

Hoover, to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Mills, to the then Attorney General, and to stock exchange officials, as well as some letters that I received recently.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it

is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I notice that the stock market has gone up since the gentleman made his speech the other day.

Mr. SABATH. Yes, it has. I am mighty glad—not that I want to boost selling or buying of stocks, but, as I say, I know it was an artificial destruction of prices by a small group of selfish, willful men. I am demanding the names of all the short sellers. I have not been able to get them. If I do not receive them in the next few days, I am going to introduce a resolution to demand from the Securities and Exchange Commission the names of all the short sellers and the stocks that they have sold short day by day since last September 1, a short time before the fall elections. If that story is told to the public and brought home to the American people, I know that it will have a wholesome effect and will protect them in the future as I have tried to protect them since I started this fight 18 years ago.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, will

the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. STEVENSON. I congratulate the gentleman on what he is doing and what he has done. I hope his bill passes and that through his efforts the thieves and robbers are driven out of the temple.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman very much. I did not want to use language as strong as that because I am subjected to so many attacks from these brokers and manipulators, as you would see if you would read some of the letters that I get from some of these financial agents and customers' men, as they call them, but whom I call touts, because that is what they are. They tout the stock when they want to sell it. You know, these very men who have been selling short in a little while are going to start to boost the market. That sort of manipulation is detrimental to real legitimate business. I am strongly in favor of legitimate business, and if the stock exchange would conduct itself properly and eliminate these practices, I would say all right, but they will not.

They are making the same excuses as did Mr. Simmons, the president of the stock exchange in 1929, and Mr. Whitney and others who came down here to argue with me. All I want is that decency should prevail and that a few men should not bring about destruction and arrest the progress and prosperity which we now enjoy. Mind you, these stocks have been driven down by a group of short sellers notwithstanding the fact, as I have shown, greater profits and greater dividends are being paid than

ever before.

Because I have taken somewhat longer than I intended, Mr. Speaker, I shall avail myself at a later date of the permission extended me to insert as a part of my remarks the communications exchanged between me and President Hoover and other Government officials and private personages, my speech of December 9, 1929, and excerpts from some of the many letters I have received in the last few days.

in the last few days.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Sabath] has

expired.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOOD asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record by inserting a statement on the uses made of the files of the Un-American Activities Committee by the Members of Congress and various Government departments.

Mr. FORAND asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper

editorial.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Brooklyn Eagle.

#### POTATO INVESTIGATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Shafer].

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, we now return to the question relative to authorizing an investigation of the potato-surplus situation.

There should be no opposition to this rule. In fact, I am quite sure every Member of this House is fully cognizant that this is essential legislation and all are in thorough accord with its objectives.

I am rather proud of the fact that I anticipated the problems that would arise in this respect by several months. Most Members realize I have spoken more than once in regard to the need for a definite program to help solve this pressing problem.

As early as last January 14 I made reference to the potato-surplus problem here. On another occasion, last February 10, I spoke again on the same subject. On May 14 I spoke again. Several weeks ago I introduced a resolution which calls for a study of the whole potato-surplus problem and a review of possible common-sense methods of solving this problem.

It is that resolution—No. 166—which we are considering today.

Mr. Speaker, if the 100,000,000 bushels of surplus potatoes this year had been turned into potato flour, they would have made 600,000 tons of flour. That 600,000 tons would have totaled 30,000 carloads of potato flour. As everyone can see readily, if this flour had been used either at home or abroad instead of wheat flour, the likelihood is great that there would have been a lessening in demand of wheat flour and that the price of wheat would be more in line with that of other commodities.

This resolution is a very simple resolution. It does not cost any money. It is a rather unusual resolution in that respect. Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. Even if the committee followed it up by asking the Committee on House Administration for an appropriation out of the contingent fund, I think they would be justified in doing it.

Mr. SHAFER. Yes; certainly.

Mr. McCORMACK. As the gentleman said, there is no opposition. It is a very fine resolution, and it will be conducted by a standing committee of the House, and we all have confidence in every member of the Committee on Agriculture, without regard to party.

Mr. SHAFER. I thank the gentleman very much.

Flour prices today are higher than they have been in 32 years. Wheat is now selling on the farm at \$2.55 a bushel. No one knows how much higher it can go, to the detriment of every consumer and many businessmen in the United States.

I do not object to the farmer getting a fair price for his wheat. But I know, as you know, there is bound to be a terrific reaction if wheat prices continue to climb out of proportion to the prices of other farm products.

I shall not attempt to predict the course of the investigation which undoubtedly will be made as soon as this

resolution is passed.

However, I would like to suggest some various points which my distinguished colleague from Kansas [Mr. Hope] and his associates on the Committee on Agriculture may well explore. In the field of international relief, for example, there undoubtedly are many ways in which potatoes can be used but have not been used heretofore. Perhaps more ways can be found to ship more potato flour overseas. Perhaps a method can be uncovered by which it can be used as cattle feed in our relief program. Perhaps the State Department can cooperate in helping advertise our potato surplus so that countries which heretofore have not considered using potatoes and potato products now will cooperate with us.

Domestically, there may be any of dozens of ways by means of which potato flour and related products can be used or the use increased. Maybe a way can be found by which nutritionists can be encouraged to make more use of potato flour and related products in their work.

I understand that the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture has the facilities and the know-how—the scientists, the technicians, and the field extension service—to promulgate data and information that may be developed by such a service to domestic consumers and can be transported for use in devastated areas.

What I am saying, Mr. Speaker, is that we in Congress must find some formula and we must inaugurate some program to prevent the destruction of even one potato in the coming year. The American people have shown in this day and age, when devastated countries are facing starvation, they do not feel that any waste of food must occur. We must find ways of preventing all waste, insofar as this is possible.

Only as recently as May 22, in a published letter from Secretary of Agriculture Anderson to Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, Secretary General of the International Emergency Food Council, the Secretary estimated the grain exports from this country necessary to feed western Eu-The Secretary stated that it is doubtful if we will have sufficient grain to export our full commitments. Had our last year's potato surplus been turned into potato flour, equaling some 600,000 this would have represented a goodly percentage of our required grain export for the current crop-year. then would have been able to hold this grain in this country, thereby bringing our domestic grain price more in line.

Potato flour could be used in a multitude of ways to help the needy people of Europe. It could be used in bread, gravies, in soup, in cattle feed, and in poultry feed. The Government agencies responsible for overseas shipments to Europe should study these possible uses and be aware of the great benefits of potato flour. In so doing they would serve two useful purposes—first, they would be helping the people of Europe, and, second, they would be helping allevi-

ate our surplus problems here.

I wish it specifically known to all parties concerned, particularly potential users, that there is a distinction, and a very important distinction, between potato flour and dehydrated potatoes. Dehydrated potatoes have not received favorable acceptance by the devastated countries of Europe. Potato flour does not require reconstitution. It does not have the objectionable characteristics of dehydrated potatoes. Potato flour will keep almost indefinitely, and can be moved and used long before any reasonable storage would cause deterioration. Insects usually contaminate flours of various types and kinds under storage conditions that must be encountered in storing flour in devastated countries, but it is a known fact that potato flour is practically immune to contamination by and of insects.

Increased processing of potatoes into other forms which will utilize principally the lower grades in terms of size will have a natural reaction of up-grading of what is now considered U. S. No. 1.

All of these suggestions are possible and feasible under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to do research; to investigate and to experiment with farm commodities, looking toward more economical ways of present processing; to find new uses; to improve marketing in distribution; to bring about conservation and increase consumption. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, urgently recommend that consideration be given to a program which we will ask the Secretary of Agriculture to create to relieve this pressing problem.

It is my personal opinion that if the facts are properly developed and a true story told straight to the consumer, the consumer will create the demand, and that processors of these foods in which potato flour is used will be forthcoming. It is possible—in fact, probable—that a widespread use of potato flour would im-

prove the flavor of bread so greatly that there actually would be an increase in wheat flour.

I yield to the gentleman from Illinois. Mr. SABATH. The gentleman calls our attention to the high price of wheat. I want to call his attention to the high price of rye, which is way above wheat. Rye bread is made and used by the poorest people of the Nation; still, due to the manipulation of speculators, it has gone far above \$3 a bushel, 50 cents higher than corn and wheat, which is outrageous, and the same practices are being condoned.

Mr. SHAFER. I thank the gentleman. Since time immemorial, potatoes have been a natural ingredient used in processing bakery products. This is true, regardless of whether such products are commercially processed or made in the home. Because of the inertia of persons interested in handling of potatoes, including the growers, little effort had been made until recently to promote potato flour in the use of bakery products, including yeast-raised wheat goods and pastries.

Efforts now are being made by a few public-spirited producers to increase consumer use of potato flour in bakery products, and economically to package and merchandise potato flour for home consumption. We are told by those who have tried potato flour that it materially increases the flavor of bakery products, adds to the keeping qualities, and, in the case of kitchen use in the home, greatly improves foods ordinarily prepared with wheat flour, cracker meal, and so forth. I am referring specifically to deep-fat frying, such as oysters, veal cutlets, the making of potato soup, gravies, and other nutritious foods too numerous to mention.

Officials of the Department of Agriculture are very interested in the baking industry, which is one of the farmer's most valued customers, inasmuch as the component parts of bakery products are entirely farm commodities. The baking industry offers an avenue of use that cannot be estimated today in terms of tonnage, provided sufficient research and study is made in order that the consumer may be properly informed of the value to be obtained from the diversified uses of potato flour.

Many bakers in the country now are cooperating by using either potato flour or potato culture in the manufacture of bakery products. If all the bakers of the United States would use 4 percent either potato flour or culture, it would be the equivalent of the total surplus of this crop year of 100,000,000 bushels. I wish to point out that there may be some criticism from the bakers who may object to the use of potato flour or potato culture, both of which have excellent values. However, I point to the fact that a substantial number of wise bakers now use potato flour and that they report lesser losses through staling, plus constantly increasing demand for this acceptable variety of a nutritive food

Let me take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, to say that I have had as much

cooperation from our former distinguished colleague, now Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, as anyone possibly could wish. He and the officials under him—particularly those in the grain branch and in the fresh fruits and vegetables branch—all have been exceedingly cooperative in furnishing me information which is germane to the problem. Their help has convinced me that this program fundamentally is sound and that we can solve this problem.

My purpose in sponsoring this resolution always has been based on the belief that our agricultural policies essentially must be set by Congress. We make the laws. The Department must administer the program within our laws. We might attempt, in our public statements and otherwise, to place the onus on the Department of Agriculture, but we all know that we in Congress make the general policies under which the Department of the program where the program of the program o

ment operates.

I want to make it clear that I do not blame the Secretary of Agriculture or hold him responsible for a deplorable condition which was brought about through our laxity. As early as November 26, 1946, the Secretary asked for our recommendations. Had we acted even last year on the statistics and data, this whole flasco might not have come about.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield.
Mr. DINGELL. I will vote with the gentleman if he does not put 4-percent-spud flour in my bread, because I am allergic to spuds.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the

gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield.
Mr. SHORT. First I want to congratulate the gentleman from Michigan for his keen and continued interest in this important matter and for the time and energy he has spent toward a reasonable solution of it.

While the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is allergic to potatoes, I love them myself and I know that bread that contains a percentage of potatoes really keeps longer than when it is made entirely of whole-wheat flour.

Mr. DINGELL. Then let us compromise and have two kinds of flour.

Mr. SHORT. During the First and Second World Wars in Germany they used potatoes practically entirely in making bread. I do not want mine made entirely from potatoes, but we should find a way to take care of this surplus, with the whole world hungry—Europe and Asia heavy with ashes—even though we have a heavy crop of wheat this year, even though we exceed the expected billion-bushel record crop there will be shortages in the world for several years to come, and if we can utilize these potatoes to relieve that shortage we should do so.

Mr. SHAFER. This is why I have urged before, as I urge right now, that we initiate immediately this investigation so that a constructive program can be formulated for positive action at the earliest possible moment. It is late in the session, Mr. Speaker, but there is a strong likelihood that we could make this

investigation and a positive program could be outlined to the Congress by the committee before adjournment.

If such a program were to be brought in within 3 or 4 weeks, it is entirely reasonable to expect that we could pass it.

If we do not take some positive steps, we alone will be held responsible.

Germany was forced to a usage program of their 2,500,000,000-bushel potato crop. Due to shortage of corn and other grains it became necessary for the Germans to use potatoes for the feeding of livestock to the point where 35 percent of their potato crop was so used. I am told by Department of Agriculture officials that cattle so fed resulted in some of the finest beef to be procured. We have not been forced into such a program as yet, but we do have a surplus \$80,000,000 this crop-year from which we receive no benefit whatsoever.

Actually, any program that is formulated must take into account the fact that this is not a temporary problem. Every year, so far as I can remember, we have had a potato surplus problem. The best minds of the agricultural industry, the technicians of the Department of Agriculture, and a number of men in related industries have given an enormous amount of time, study, and effort to this problem. I feel sure that on the basis of information already available, a program can be formulated comparatively quickly to be in effect for many

This program will be of vast benefit to the public and to the growers because commercial grades of potatoes will be used in making potato flour. Revised standards can be set up and maintained by the Government so that the consumer really will get a better product. Every housewife shopping at the corner grocery store will be able to get Standard U. S. No. 1 potatoes, whereas today she has no assurance that the potato she purchases is of top quality, notwithstanding the marking that may appear on its container.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of any class of Americans who will be against a thorough survey of the potato surplus problem and who will object to a constructive program for solving this problem. Every single American—taxpayer, consumer—they are virtually the same—potato growers, marketers, bankers, and many other types of businessmen—will welcome a constructive program for solving this problem. I have my own personal ideas about what this program should entail, but I am going to trust my colleagues on the committee to arrive at such a program we should follow.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHAFER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. I want to commend the gentleman for his statement, and I want to include as part of my remarks an editorial taken from the Chicago Tribune of last Wednesday entitled "Potatoes," as follows:

# POTATOES

Europe is starving for cereals, which means chiefly starches, but the Department of Agri-

culture has had no success in persuading European governments to buy dehydrated American potatoes, even though the purchasers would be charged only the cost of dehydration.

The Europeans cannot fairly be blamed. It costs 14 cents a pound to dehydrate potatoes and American wheat can be bought at 6 cents a pound. If the Department is going to continue the scandalous destruction of millions of bushels of potatoes, which last year cost the taxpayers \$30,000,000 at a time when the cost of living was of primary, economic, and political importance, the blame cannot be placed on finicky Europeans. It belongs at the door of our own misguided agricultural program.

The subsidy program to support agricultural prices for 2 years after the war has been defended on the ground that it was only fair insurance to the farmers, in return for their outstanding effort to expand food production when military victory depended upon it. That may be a sound argument, but the inclusion of potatoes and other minor crops in that program is not so easily defended, nor is the continuance of the plan after the need for it is ended.

The proper answer to the potato surplus would be to let it go to market and reduce the present price of potatoes. Indirectly that would help the foreign-relief program. If people ate more potatoes here, they would eat less bread, macaroni, and rice.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. Boggs].

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that I propose to support House Resolution 166 and to state further that I hope that this pertinent and timely resolution by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Shafer] will receive the favorable action which, in my opinion, it strongly merits.

which, in my opinion, it strongly merits.

Last week, from the floor of this House, I directed the attention of the Members to the willful and wasteful destruction by Government agents of tons of potatoes in Alabama. These potatoes had been purchased by the Government with taxpayers' money and were destroyed in order to prevent them from reaching the domestic retail market, where the consumer must pay nearly \$6 per bushel for them.

At that same time, I pointed out that millions of people in war-devastated countries of the world are facing starvation for the want of basic, life-sustaining foodstuffs, including potatoes.

At a tremendous cost to American taxpayers, this Nation is undertaking to provide much-needed relief for the peoples of war-stricken countries. We are also being launched on a program of foreign reconstruction and development. aims of that program, it has repeatedly been stated, are to assume our responsibilities of world leadership and to fight the spread of communism. These are truly worthy aims, yet it is difficult to understand how they can be fulfilled by following a false and futile economy by which sorely needed potatoes and other foodstuffs are first bought with taxpayers' funds, and then destroyed by Government employees.

Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to an article on the subject of potato destruction in the May 26, 1947, issue of Time magazine. After discussing the "oft-repeated folly of destroying food in times of desperate need," the article concludes by pointing out that into all the world-wide domains of hunger, "the picture of the potatoes would find its way. The Communists would see to that. It would help to convince people that the United States is unfit for world leader-ship."

The resolution now before this House provides for immediate studies to determine the feasibility of carrying out a program which will eliminate the annual potato surplus, and, consequently, the wasteful destruction of this important farm product. This resolution effectively points out the fact that potatoes can be used to produce flour, which in turn can be used in baking bread, rolls, and other foods.

Among the many letters I have received since making my remarks of last week is one from a constituent in Delaware who points out that potatoes may also be used for making starch and industrial alcohol. I am also informed that there are many other practicable uses which can be made of surplus potates.

From housewives, busy business executives, engineers, architects, and others in several States throughout the Nation, I have, during the past week, received pictures of potato destruction in other parts of the country and letters condemning in strong language this economy of destruction, with which we first became acquainted not too many years ago.

In terse terms, these letters testify to the fact that our people cannot understand, do not condone, and will not permit the continued practice of a policy which is contrary to our long-established American economic concepts. One correspondent wrote:

Our insane economy is the laughing stock of the world, and it's about time that the public took a stand against these stupid things.

One of my own constituents summed the matter up by saying that even Lewis Carroll, the renowned author of Alice in Wonderland, could not do justice to the unbelievable things being done by this administration.

Therefore, I sincerely hope that this resolution will be approved in order that an urgently needed study of existing destruction of potatoes called surplus may be undertaken.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Grant].

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, since the thing that seems to have started all this publicity about the potatoes happened down in my district on the Gulf shore of Alabama, I think I should say a word in regard to it. I might say that down in Baldwin County. Ala., we grow some of the finest potatoes in the world. Of course, the people from Maine and Idaho and other sections might take exception to that, because we do not usually look upon the South as being a potato-raising section. Baldwin County is larger in area than the State of Rhode Island. We have a regular cosmopolitan citizenship down there. I might say that we have many Poles, Czechs, Slavs, Italians,

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cattle.

Greeks, Germans, and other nationalities. These people are industrious farmers. They are good citizens. They work

from morning until night.

I think that the thing that brought this about was a recent picture in the press throughout the Nation showing several tons of potatoes down in Baldwin County, and the statement under this picture to the effect that coal oil or kerosene was poured upon these potatoes for their destruction. That is true. These potatoes were all small potatoes, No. 2 quality, which had no market. After the Department of Agriculture here in the city of Washington found that kerosene oil was poured upon these potatoes for their destruction, they immediately called their representative in Baldwin County and had it stopped. I understand it has never been the policy of the Department of Agriculture to destroy potatoes in any such manner, and the destruction of these potatoes was made by an agent of the Department of Agriculture who had no authority to do so in this manner.

Heretofore surplus potatoes have not been destroyed but they have been placed in a dye. This dye colors those potatoes so they cannot find themselves into a No. 1 market. The Department of Agriculture in previous years, when they discarded a lot of the surplus potatoes which were No. 2's—this dye, I might say, is harmless to human beings and also to animals—colored them and gave them to whoever wanted them, that is, people that wanted them to eat or people who wanted them to feed to their

I recall in the past few days several Members have spoken on the floor saying it was a crime to destroy potatoes and that the potatoes should have been given to the school-lunch program and to eleemosynary institutions and others. I might say that the commission of agriculture of the State of Alabama and the Department of Agriculture here in Washington has done everything within their power to give these potatoes away. Countless tons of them have been given away to the school-lunch program and to our hospitals and to other institutions who would care to use them.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER. While they found no place for your potatoes and destroyed them, there were shipped in during the same period of time between four and five million bushels of potatoes from Canada that are today being sold along the eastern seaboard.

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. I might say to the gentleman that that is correct, and some of us who are interested in that matter took it up with the State Department, and they took it up with the Canadian Government in order that we might export some of these No. 2's to Canada, but the Canadian Government would not agree to that.

I am very much interested in this resolution. It may possibly be that some of you have heard recently a little about the destruction of potatoes in the Second Alabama District.

The dumping of about 40,000 bushels recently, which has caused a righteous Nation-wide reaction against this destruction of food, comes largely from radio and press discussion of the matter. Aiding considerably was the pictorial presentation of this destruction through the medium of news pictures widely published throughout the country. These pictures presented this food destruction rather vividly and the reaction to it has been spontaneous and harsh in its disapproval.

No reasonable person will condone the destruction of food, yet, a problem exists in connection with the annual overproduction of potatoes in this country that must be solved if our agricultural economy is not to be shackled by restrictive legislation. This overproduction usually consists of the low-grade potatoes, as the market in most years, at least, satisfactorily absorbs the top grades. Certainly, I am not opposed to the purpose of this resolution.

The blending of a small percentage of Irish potato flour, with wheat flour, I am informed, enhances the quality of the flour and consequently the quality of the products made from that flour. It would stretch the wheat supply and might well consume the surplus potato supply. Much research and experimentation remains to be made as regards this particular use of surplus potatoes, but much progress has been accomplished in

connection with it already.

I would like to say, in connection with the discussion, which has frequently substituted fancy for fact, and also regarding some bills which have been introduced in the Congress, that there exists now and will exist at least until June 30. legislation providing for the diversion of surplus potatoes into outlets outside the channels of trade and this provides for the outright gift by the Government of surplus potatoes, which it has purchased under the support program, to welfare institutions and to schools, for use in the school-lunch pro-gram. These potatoes almost invariably represent the low grade, or small size Their quality is on a par with potatoes. the larger potatoes and many think that the flavor of the small ones is superior to the others. Some welfare institutions do not want the small potatoes, as they do not peel easily in their paring machines.

Thousands upon thousands of carloads of these low-grade potatoes have been given by the Government to these welfare institutions and schools since Public Law No. 320 of the Seventy-fourth Congress was written upon the statute books on August 24, 1935. That law amended the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Section 32 of this act, as amended, provides that 30 percent of the gross custom receipts shall be appropriated to the Department of Agriculture for its use in the handling of surplus agricultural commodities. It provides that ways shall be sought to encourage the exportation of these commodities and to permit of their diversion into channels that will not interfere with established commerce and trade. Under this section 32, these potatoes may be given to welfare institutions and schools

and they have been most generously given since the enactment of this law.

If the Agriculture Department appropriation bill abolishes or cripples section 32, a bad situation will be further complicated. Funds to the extent of approximately one hundred and forty-eight million per year have been made available by this law. The substitution of a fixed amount of forty million does not adequately take care of the requirements.

I feel that the provisions of section 32 have been wisely administered and am informed that approximately \$280,000,000 have been turned into the Treasury by the Department of Agriculture from money provided through this section.

Not a single potato has been dumped or destroyed under the provisions of section 32. If this section should be eliminated, and the program for supporting farm prices was financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation, as it is at present constituted, then all surplus potatoes would be destroyed and it is under the Commodity Credit Corporation that surplus crops have been destroyed in the past. Proper authorization to divert them into useful channels does not exist under the law setting up that Corporation.

Through section 32, ways for the useful disposal of surplus crops are provided. Since section 32 was written into the law, I understand that practically \$1,000,000,000 worth of surplus agricultural products have been given to welfare institu-

tions and public schools.

One final thought: If means are not provided to dispose of these potatoes through useful outlets, which may be found through research and experimentation, and proper legal authority is not established to destroy them—which I do not recommend or approve—these early potatoes will destroy themselves. They cannot be kept very long. This resolution offers hope at least.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am very much for this resolution. I note that it is broad enough to include both sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. We are all interested in it. I hope it passes.

The recent destruction of some potatoes in Alabama was bad. I called the Department of Agriculture immediately and protested this action. I was advised that every effort had been made to use the potatoes and even to give them away to eleemosynary institutions, all without success. I hope the Department never

lets this happen again.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Agriculture which will make this broad investigation as to the surplus of potatoes and methods of using the surplus will, I am sure, explore all phases of the question and I want to urge the committee to give consideration to finding new uses and new outlets for sweet potatoes, as well as Irish potatoes. My section of the country can produce both. As I indicated a few minutes ago when I asked the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Sabath] to yield to me, I think one of the best ways to solve our surplus potato

question is to dehydrate a lot of them for feed purposes. Dehydration plants have not yet come down in price enough to make general use available to our small farmers, but I urge this committee, when it goes into this investigation, to give consideration to the development of machinery cheap enough that it can be made available to small farmers to dehydrate potatoes for conversion into feed for livestock. Our problem, Mr. Speaker, is not so much, it appears to me, a question of a surplus as it is a question of conserving what we make so as to make it last the year around. For instance, I dare say that in some sections right now where there have been great quantities of both sweet and Irish potatoes produced, one might find later on few or perhaps no potatoes in the hands of some of the very persons who produced them. While the committee will give attention to the use of potatoes as an ingredient in bread-making, as the gentieman from Michigan pointed out, I think the committee would do well to work out plans for dehydrating and protecting the potatoes which we do make so that we would have them for both human consumption and also for livestock feed throughout the year. I have understood that dehydrated potatoes make a most excellent feed and in voting for this resolution, I urge the committee to explore all angles of the conservation of potatoes, as well as finding new uses.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Murray].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have followed this potato program very closely not only this year but all the years it has been in operation. I think we must be charitable in one way. When potatoes are ready to harvest, everyone wants to get them sold and obtain his money immediately. Under normal conditions the crop has been going to market in a more orderly manner.

I think it is a mighty poor policy for the Government to destroy any food. I believe that these potatoes selling for 5 to 10 cents a pound should never have been burned up. I personally cannot subscribe to this food waste. I think that the administration could have found places to use these surplus potatoes to a good advantage. In addition to the allocations to institutions and to school lunch, there is not any reason why these potatoes could not have been provided to the low-income groups in the various cities and in foster homes.

I do not want to get into an argument as between crops. That is one part in this resolution that must have consideration. I presume the Committee on Agriculture will consider this. If we are going to suggest putting potatoes into flour, it will not be very long before the nut people will be here wanting to put in a half pound of nuts, and someone from Wisconsin might want to put in a couple of pounds of powdered skim milk, which has 35 percent good digestible protein in it. So I presume the Committee on Agriculture will have to take that into consideration if and when they consider the resolution.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I listened with some interest to the discussion, and I think it ought to be pointed out that if the Department of Agriculture is going to carry on a price-support program for potatoes, obviously you do not distribute potatoes in commercial channels; you do directly opposite to what you are paying money out of the Federal Treasury to accomplish. If you use \$80,000,000 to support the crop price, then how are you going to give money to consumers of potatoes and at the same time load up your commercial markets? That is the reason they started to divert them to distillers and starch plants and to send them abroad. That was the real difficulty.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in my remarks the bill H. R. 3585, which I introduced a few days ago, that would prohibit the Department of Agriculture or any of its agencies from destroying any food in the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

# COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 195 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as fol-

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of reorganization and home rule for the District of Columbia.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

# PAROLE SYSTEM OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 494) to reorganize the system of parole of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a Board of Parole for the penal and correctional institutions of the District of Columbia is hereby created to consist of three members appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, one of whom shall serve on a full-time basis and be designated by the Commissioners as Parole Executive. The other two members shall serve without compensation. The Board of Parole shall select its own Chairman and shall have power to establish rules and regulations for its procedure.

SEC. 2. Upon appointment of the members of the Board of Parole, the powers of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole created by the act of July 15, 1932 (ch. 492, 47 Stat. 696, title 24, D. C. Code, sec. 201), not specifically repealed by this act, shall be transferred to and vested in the Board of Parole. The officers and employees of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole. except the members thereof, together with all official records, furniture, and supplies, and all unexpended balances of any appropriations, shall be transferred to the Board of Parole. It shall be the duty of the Parole executive to prepare for the consideration of the Board of Parole all applications of prisoners for parole in such form and at times and together with such information and records as the Board of Parole may require, to perform such administrative duties as the Board may prescribe, and to supervise prisoners on parole in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Board. The courts of the District of Columbia, the Department of Corrections, and all other agencies and officials of the District shall cooperate with the Board and shall furnish the Board with such information, files, and records as it may deem necessary in the performance of its duties: Provided, That confidential information and records shall not be required to be produced.

SEC. 3. Section 4 of the act of July 15, 1932 (ch. 492, 47 Stat. 697; title 24, D. C. Code, sec. 204), as amended by the act of June 6, 1940 (ch. 254, 54 Stat. 242), is amended as follows:

ollows:

"SEC. 4. Whenever it shall appear to the Board of Parole that there is a reasonable probability that a prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, and that he has served the minimum sentence imposed or the prescribed portion of his sentence, as the case may be, the Board may authorize his release on parole upon such terms and conditions as the Board shall from time to time prescribe. While on parole, a prisoner shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the Attorney General of the United States or his authorized representative until the expiration of the maximum of the term or terms specified in his sentence without regard to good time allowance."

SEC. 4. When by reason of his training and response to the rehabilitation program of the Department of Corrections it appears to the Board that there is a reasonable probability that a prisoner will live and remain at liberty

without violating the law, and that his immediate release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, but he has not served his minimum sentence, the Board in its discretion may apply to the court imposing sentence for a reduction of his minimum sentence. The court shall have jurisdiction to act upon the application at any time prior to the expiration of the minimum sentence and no hearing shall be required.

SEC. 5. Section 6 of the act of July 15, 1932 (ch. 492, 47 Stat. 698; title 24, D. C. Code, sec. 206), as amended by the act of June 6, 1940 (ch. 254, 54 Stat. 242), is amended as

"SEC. 6. When a prisoner has been retaken upon a warrant issued by the Board of Parole, he shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Board, a member thereof, or an examiner designated by the Board. At such hearing he may, in the discretion of the Board and under such rules as it may pro-mulgate, be represented by counsel. The Board may then, or at any time in its discretion, terminate the parole or modify the terms and conditions thereof. If the order of parole shall be revoked, the prisoner, unless subsequently reparoled, shall serve the remainder of the sentence originally imposed less any commutation for good conduct which may be earned by him after his return to custody. For the purpose of computing commutation for good conduct, the remainder of the sentence originally imposed shall be considered as a new sentence. The time a prisoner was on parole shall not be taken into account to diminish the time for which he was sentenced.

"In the event a prisoner is confined in, or as a parolee is returned to a penal or correctional institution other than a penal or correctional institution of the District of Columbia, the Board of Parole created by the act of May 13, 1930 (ch. 255, 46 Stat. 272; 18 U. S. C. 723a), shall have and exercise the same power and authority as the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia had the prisoner been confined in or returned to a penal or correctional institution of the

District of Columbia."

SEC. 6. Section 9 of the act of July 15, 1932 (ch. 492, 47 Stat. 698; title 24, D. C. Code, sec. 208), as amended by the act of June 6, 1940 (ch. 254, 54 Stat. 242), is amended as

"SEC. 9. The power of the Board of Parole shall extend to all prisoners whose sentences exceed 180 days regardless of the nature of the offense: Provided, That in the case of a prisoner convicted of an offense other than a including violations of municipal regulations and ordinances and acts of Congress in the nature of municipal regulations and ordinances, the prisoner may not be paroled until he has served one-third of the sentence imposed, and in the case of two or more sentences for other than a felony, no parole may be granted until after the prisoner has served one-third of the aggregrate sentences imposed."

SEC. 7. Section 3 of the act of July 15, 1932 (ch. 492, 47 Stat. 697; title 24, D. C. Code, sec. 203), as amended by the act of June 6, 1940 (ch. 254, 54 Stat. 242), is amended as fol-

lows:
"Sec. 3. (a) In imposing sentence on a person convicted in the District of Columbia of a felony, the justice or judge of the court imposing such sentence, except when the death penalty is imposed, shall sentence the person for a maximum period not exceeding the maximum fixed by law, and for a minimum period not exceeding onethird of such maximum except where the maximum sentence imposed is life imprisonment the minimum sentence shall not exceed 15 years: Provided, That the maximum fixed by law shall be imposed as the maximum sentence in the case of a person who has previously been convicted of a crime of violence punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, whether such conviction was under the laws of the United States, the District of Columbia, or one of the States, Territories, or possessions of the United States. This proviso shall not apply where the maximum sentence for the previous conviction expired more than 5 years prior to the commission of the offense for which sentence is being imposed nor authorize the imposition of the death penalty where not now authorized by existing law.

'(b) The term 'crime of violence', as used in this section, means any of the following crimes, or an attempt to commit any of the same, namely: Murder, manslaughter, rape, mayhem, maliciously disfiguring another, abduction, kidnaping, burglary, housebreaking, robbery, arson, any assault with attempt to kill, commit rape or robbery, assault with dangerous weapon or assault with intent to commit any offense punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.'

SEC. 8. Section 1 of the act of July 15, 1932 (ch. 492, 47 Stat. 696; title 24, D. C. Code, sec. 201), and section 2 of the said act as amended by the act of June 6, 1940 (ch. 254, 54 Stat. 242; title 24, D. C. Code, sec. 202), are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 6, line 16, after the word "person" insert the words "convicted of a crime of violence and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Davis of Georgia:

On page 2, lines 20 and 21, strike out the words "The courts of the District of Columbia." Strike from the bill section 7 thereof beginning with line 3 on page 6 and extending through line 10 on page 7.

Line 11, page 7, strike cut the figure "8" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "7."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### PROBATION SYSTEM FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 497) to transfer the probation system for the District of Columbia to the probation system for United States courts, and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN], a member of the subcommittee that handled this bill.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H. R. 497, was one of the seven bills submitted to the Congress at this session by a committee appointed in the Seventy-ninth Congress to study the penal system of the District of Columbia.

This bill provides for the transfer of the parole system of the District or rather the probation system of the District to the probation system prevailing throughout the Federal courts. It includes the municipal court as well as the

district court for the District of Columbia.

Mr. STEFAN. If the gentleman will yield, how many cases of probation do you have under the present system in the District of Columbia?

Mr. ALLEN of California. We had a tabulation submitted but I do not have

that at present.

Mr. STEFAN. What was the cost of

Mr. ALLEN of California. I cannot give you the figures

Mr. STEFAN. Would this bill transfer the cost of the probation system so that appropriations for it would be made out of the general funds rather than out of the District funds?

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is no provision for that here.

Mr. STEFAN. It leads to that. And

I object to it. Mr. DIRKSEN. If the gentleman is

interested in the matter we will withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the bill.

REGULATING THE BUSINESS OF LIFE IN-SURANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 1633) to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Co-lumbia," and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia," be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. Rights of creditors and beneficiaries under policies of life insurance: When a policy of insurance, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, is effected by any person on his own life or on another life in favor of some person other than himself having an insurable interest therein, or, except in cases of transfer with intent to defraud creditors, if a policy of life insurance is assigned or in any way made payable to any such person, the lawful beneficiary or assignee thereof, other than the insured or the person so effecting such insurance or executors or administrators of such insured or the person so effecting such insurance, shall be entitled to its proceeds and avails against the creditors and representatives of the insured and of the person effecting such insurance whether or not the right to change the beneficiary is reserved or permitted and whether or not the policy is made payable to the person whose life is insured, if the beneficiary or assignee shall predecease such person: Provided, That subject to the statute of limitations the amount of any premium for said insurance paid with intent to defraud creditors, with interest thereon, shall inure to their benefit from the proceeds of the policy, but the company issuing the policy shall be discharged of all liability thereon by payment of its proceeds in accordance with its terms, unless before such payment the company shall have written notice by or in behalf of a creditor of a claim to recover for transfer made or premiums paid with intent to defraud creditors with specifications of the amount claimed."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALE OF THE BED OF E STREET SW. BE-TWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 1893) to authorize the sale of the bed of E Street SW., between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, in the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas by act of Congress approved February 12, 1901 (31 Stat. 767), E Street SW., between Twelfth Street SW. and Water Street, among other streets and avenues in the District of Columbia, was vacated and abandoned for public use; and

Whereas under the provisions of said act, the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co. was granted the right to occupy and use said street for tracks and other corporate purposes, subject to tax by the District of Columbia, the same as other property in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas said act further provided that in case said Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co. consolidated with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Co., to which the assent of Congress was thereby given, the consolidated company would succeed to all of the rights, powers, property, and privileges of said Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co., within the District of Columbia, including those granted in said act; and

Whereas by instrument of consolidation and merger, dated July 15, 1902, said Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Co. consolidated with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Co. under the name of Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. and later by agreement of consolidation and merger, dated April 3, 1916, all of the rights, powers, property, and privileges of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. became vested in the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wash-

ington Railroad Co.; and
Whereas the Philadelphia, Baltimore &
Washington Railroad Co. desires to acquire
the fee-simple title to the bed of E Street
SW., between the west line of Twelfth Street
and the east line of Thirteenth Street, in
said District of Columbia: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby authorized, under such terms and conditions as they may prescribe, subject to the approval of the Attorney General of the United States, to convey to the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co., its successors and/or assigns, all rights, title, and interests of the United States of America in and to a parcel of land, aggregating thirty thousand six hundred and twenty-two and fifty one-hundredths square feet, more or less, being part of lot 805 in square 299, in the District of Columbia, and consisting of the bed of E Street SW., between the west line of Twelfth Street and the east line of Thirteenth Street, in said District of Columbia, as shown on plat of computation dated January 29, 1945, filed in the office of the surveyor, District of Columbia, in survey book 149, at page 164.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. BAND IN METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 2470) to authorize the establishment of a band in the Metropolitan Police force, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be established in the Metropolitan Police Department a band to perform at such municipal or civic functions and events as may be authorized by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The major and superintendent of police is authorized in his discretion to detail, without additional compensation, such officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force as may request such a detail to par-ticipate in the activities of such band. The said Commissioners are authorized to employ, without reference to the civil-service laws, one director for such band with compensation at a rate not to exceed the rate of compensation to which a lieutenant in the Metropolitan Police force is entitled.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the limitations of existing law, the said Commissioners may appoint to, and employ in, the position of director of such band, any retired officer of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and such retired officer shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his retired pay, the compensation authorized by this act to be paid to such director, such additional compensation to be payable from District of Columbia appropriations.

SEC. 3. Appropriation to carry out the purpose of this act is hereby authorized.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# WHITE HOUSE POLICE FORCE

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 2947) to authorize an adequate White House Police force, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen]?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Illinois explain that bill? This bill seeks to increase the number of police at the White House. I want to find out how the expense is going to be arranged. Is it to be paid out of District funds as usual? There will be some Park Police and some from the Metropolitan Police on this force. What is the change, so that the House will understand it?

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is no change in existing law except it authorizes a larger number of police. It comes about in connection with the consideration of the Treasury-Post Office Department appropriation bill. I raised the question during the consideration of that bill about the authority for hiring as many people as they had. Consequently, a message was sent up by the Secretary of the Treasury asking for an increased number, their contention being that in that

connection there would be some jeopardy involved for people in high places. I did not register any objection. I said if we had legislative authority, we could then consider the matter in the Treasury-Post Office Department appropriation bill.

Mr. STEFAN. I do not object to having an adequate police force at the White House, but I want to know what the additional cost will be.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It would be the difference between 80 policemen and 110.

Mr. STEFAN. You are increasing it to 110? What will be the average salary?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The salary scale is not changed from what it is at the present time. I do not have the exact figure before me.

Mr. STEFAN. Why do you have to have this bill if it does not change existing law?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It does change existing law in the respect that there is authority now for only 80 people, but it does not change the law insofar as drawing them from the other police forces.

Mr. STEFAN, It only increases the number?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right, from 80 to 110. It is done at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury and the White House.

Mr. STEFAN. And it has been recommended by the Commissioners?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. It has full approval.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illi-

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to create the White House Police force, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922 (42 Stat. 841, as amended; U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 3, sec. 62), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) The White House Police force shall consist of such number of officers, with grades corresponding to similar officers of the Metropolitan Police force, and of such number of privates, with grade corresponding to that of private of the highest grade in the Metropolitan Police force, as may be necessary. Members of the White House Police shall be appointed from the members of the Metropolitan Police force and the United States Park Police force from lists furnished by the officers in charge of such forces. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 2, after the comma, insert "but not exceeding 110 in number."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill (S. 1022) be substituted for the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Dirksen]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to create the White House Police force, and for other purposes," approved September 14, 1922 (42 Stat. 841, as amended; U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 3, sec. 62), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. (a) The White House Police force shall consist of such number of officers, with grades corresponding to similar officers of the Metropolitan Police force, and of such number of privates, with grade corresponding to that of private of the highest grade in the Metropolitan Police force, as may be necessary, but not exceeding 110 in number. Members of the White House Police shall be appointed from the members of the Metropolitan Police force and the United States Park Police force from lists furnished by the officers in charge of such forces. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner."

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The similar House bill (H. R. 2947) was laid on the table.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Bedford Daily Times-Mail.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS AMENDMENT OF LAW REGARDING ABAN-

DONMENT OF CONDEMNATION PRO-CEEDINGS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3235) to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia, with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 490 of chapter XV of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, as amended (D. C. Code, 1940 ed., sec. 16-610) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 490. It shall be optional with the Commissioners to abide by the verdict of the jury and occupy the land appraised by them, or, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the court in its order confirming the verdict, to abandon the same: Provided, however, That if such condemnation proceeding shall be abandoned, the court shall award to the owner or owners of the property involved therein such sum or sums as will in the opinion of the court reimburse such owner or owners for all reasonable costs and expenses, including reasonable counsel fees, incurred by him or them in such proceeding; and the sum or sums so awarded shall constitute a judgment or judgments against the District of Columbia."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 8, insert at the end of the bill the following: "Provided further, That no such owner shall be entitled to such reimbursement in any case where the proceeding is abandoned at the request or with the consent of the owner of such property."

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I just want to keep the record straight on this matter of surplus potatoes. Let me say in answer to my distinguished colleague from Illinois that if the position of the gentleman from Illinois is to be followed, if he wishes to take the view of the Agriculture Department and wishes to take the position that these potatoes cannot be given away because they would replace potatoes that otherwise would be sold ir the market place, the answer is that is not much of a reason. If potatoes are given to the school lunch program and if potatoes are given to institutions, they are replacing potatoes that would have been obtained through commercial channels. We would have to say that we cannot send anything to any of these foster homes and low-income groups, or for school lunches or institutions, but that we must destroy them or not use any of them for human food. We do not wish to be placed in this position.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The gentleman from Illinois was not expressing his own opinion, but was simply trying to point out what the argument was on the part of the Department of Agriculture when we had this matter up with them on previous occasions.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. And I took it that way, I may say to the gentleman from Illinois; but I find that many times I do not agree with the positions they take down in the Department of Agriculture. They have so many people down there in high office particularly who do not seem to use much judgment. They do not seem to be able to understand the intent and provisions of the Steagall amendment so far as milk is concerned. So I do not want to be bound by any particular position they may take.

I personally believe it is entirely wrong to waste food. I feel that the low-income groups in this country and the foster homes as well as these school lunch programs could use this food and that there is absolutely no excuse for wasting the potatoes when they are selling from 5 to 10 cents a pound in the stores. I want to make my position clear. I do not want to be misled by what they say. Of course, it would displace potatoes used in foster homes; of course, it would displace potatoes used in the school lunch program and would displace potatoes used in other institutions; but that is no reason for wasting these potatoes. It is only an excuse and a mighty poor one

Many of these potatoes could have been made into soups, together with dehydrated milk. Tin appears to be available for nonfood products. I took this up with the Home Economics people several weeks ago. Surely a good concentrated potato-milk soup could be made. And thousands of bushels of these potatoes could have been sent for foreign relief. We appropriate large sums of money each year for agricultural information, but we do not seem to make much

practical use of the information that is obtained. Before anyone spoils any more potatoes in 1947 it might be well for them to wait and find out how many bushels are produced in 1947. "Waste not, want not" is just as applicable today as in the days of Benjamin Franklin.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRUPT INFLUENCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN CASE OF ATHLETIC CONTESTS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3515) to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to corruptly influence participants or officials in contests of skill, speed, strength, or endurance, and to provide a penalty therefor, and ask unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection
to the request of the gentleman from
Illinois?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subchapter 5 of chapter 19 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 869e. Bribery in connection with athletic contests: (a) It shall be unlawful to pay or give, or to agree to pay or give, or to promise or offer, any valuable thing to

"(1) with intent to influence such individual to lose or cause to be lost, or to attempt to lose or cause to be lost, or to limit or attempt to limit his or his team's margin of victory or score in, any professional or amateur athletic contest in which such individual is or may be a contestant or participant; or

"(2) with intent to influence such individual, in the case of any professional or amateur athletic contest in connection with which such individual (as a manager, coach, owner, second, jockey, trainer, handler, groom, or otherwise) has or will have any duty or responsibility with respect to a contestant, participant, or team who or which is engaging or may engage therein, to cause or attempt to cause (A) the loss of such atheltic contest by such contestant, participant, or team; or (B) the margin of victory or score of such contestant, participant, or team to be limited; or

"(3) with intent to influence such individual, in the case of any professional or amateur athletic contest in connection with which such individual is to be or may be a referee, judge, umpire, linesman, starter, timekeeper, or other similar official, to cause or attempt to cause (A) the loss of such athletic contest by any contestant, participant, or team who or which is engaging or may engage therein; or (B) the margin of victory or score of any such contestant, participant, or team to be limited.

"(b) It shall be unlawful for any individual to solicit or accept, or to agree to accept, any valuable thing or a promise or offer of any valuable thing—

"(1) to influence such individual to lose or cause to be lost, or to attempt to lose or cause to be lost, or to limit or attempt to limit his or his team's margin of victory or score in, any professional or amateur athletic

contest in which such individual is or may

be a contestant or participant; or

"(2) to influence such individual, in the
case of any professional or amateur athletic
contest in connection with which such individual (as a manager, coach, owner, second,
jockey, trainer, handler, groom, or otherwise) has or will have any duty or responsibility with respect to a contestant, participant, or team who or which is engaging or
may engage therein, to cause or attempt to
cause (A) the loss of such athletic contest
by such contestant, participant, or team; or
(B) the margin of victory of such contestant,
participant, or team to be limited; or

"(3) to influence such individual, in the case of any professional or amateur athletic contest in connection with which such individual is to be or may be a referee, judge, umpire, linesman, starter, timekeeper, or other similar official, to cause or attempt to cause (A) the loss of such athletic contest by any contestant, participant, or team who or which is engaging or may engage therein; or (B) the margin of victory of any such contestant, participant, or team to be limited.

"(c) Whoever violates any provision of subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years and by a

• fine of not more than \$10,000.

"(d) Whoever violates any provision of subsection (b) of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year and by a fine of not more than \$5,000.

"(e) As used in this section, the term 'athletic contest' means any of the following, wherever held or to be held: A football, baseball, softball, basketball, hockey, or pologame, or a tennis, or wrestling match, or a prize fight or boxing match, or a horse race or any other athletic or sporting event or contest."

With the following committee amend-

Page 1, line 7, strike out "bribery" and insert "corrupt influence."

Page 3, line 21, after "victory", insert "or score."

Page 4, line 5, after "victory", insert "or score."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR CEREMONIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 3547) to authorize funds for ceremonies in the District of Columbia, and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from
Illinois?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman from Illinois would accept an amendment reducing the amount from \$25,000 to \$10,000.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; or to \$15,000. Mr. STEFAN. No; I have decided that \$10,000 would be sufficient for a start.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There would be no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection. There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$25,000 in any fiscal year for such expenses as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall deem to be necessary, including personal services, and without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, the civil-service laws, for the reception and entertainment of officials of foreign, State, local, or Federal governments and other dignitaries and eminent persons visiting in or returning to the District of Columbia; and the certificate of the Commissioners shall be sufficient voucher for the expenditure of appropriations made pursuant to this act.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Stefan: Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE METHODIST HOME OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 3604, to authorize the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia to make certain changes in its certificate of incorporation with respect to stated objects, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia, a corporation organized under the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, by certificate of incorporation filed on January 11, 1889, is authorized to make such changes in the object clause of such certificate of incorporation as may be considered necessary to make such clause correspond with the present organization of the Methodist Church without changing in any respect the charitable character of such corporation. The procedure followed by such corporation for effectuating such change shall be that prescribed in section 602 of the act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1224), as amended, for changing the name of a benevolent, charitable, educational, musical, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary corporation.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS, SCHOOL OFFI-CERS, AND OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DIS-TRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill H. R. 3611, to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole; and, Mr. Speaker, in this connection I believe we shall want some explanation from the very distinguished chairman of the subcommittee which handled this matter, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Bates].

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to
the request of the gentleman from

Illinois?

There was no objection.
The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc .-

TITLE I-SALARY SCHEDULES

SECTION 1. That on and after July 1, 1947, the salaries of teachers, school officers, and certain other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall be as follows, and, wherever the term "other employees" is used in this act, it shall be interpreted to include only those employees of the Board of Education whose positions are included in the following schedule:

ARTICLE I—SALARIES OF TEACHERS, SCHOOL LIBRARIANS, RESEARCH ASSISTANTS, AND COUNSELORS

Class 1—Teachers in elementary schools

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for fiteen years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 2—Teachers in junior high schools

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 3—Teachers in senior high schools

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 4-School librarians

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salar of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 5—Teachers in vocational high schools

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 6-Research assistants and counselors

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 7—Instructors in teachers colleges

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 8-Librarians in teachers colleges

Group A: A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Group C: A basic salary of \$3,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,500 per year is reached.

Class 9—Chief librarians in teachers colleges

A basic salary of \$4,100 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,100 per year is reached.

Class 10—Assistant professors in teachers colleges

A basic salary of \$4,100 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,100 per year is reached.

Class 11—Associate professors in teachers colleges

A basic salary of \$4,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,500 per year is reached.

Class 12-Professors in teachers colleges

A basic salary of \$5,000 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$6,000 per year is reached.

ARTICLE III—SALARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK PERMITS

Class 13—Principals in elementary schools with 16 or more rooms and principals in Americanization schools

A basic salary of \$4,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,300 per year is reached.

Class 14—Assistant principals in junior high schools

A basic salary of \$4,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,300 per year is reached.

Class 15—Assistant principals in vocational high schools

A basic salary of \$4,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,300 per year is reached.

Class 16—Assistant principals in senior high schools

A basic salary of \$4,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,500 per year is reached.

Class 17—Heads of departments

A basic salary of \$4,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,500 per year is reached.

Class 18—Principals of junior high schools

A basic salary of \$4,800 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,800 per year is reached.

Class 19—Principals of vocational high schools

A basic salary of \$4,800 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,800 per year is reached.

Class 20-Principals of senior high schools

A basic salary of \$5,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$6,300 per year is reached.

Class 21—Assistant directors

A basic salary of \$4,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,500 per year is reached.

Class 22-Directors

A basic salary of \$5,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$6,300 per year is reached.

Class 23-Divisional directors

A basic salary of \$5,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$6,300 per year is reached.

Class 24-Chief examiners

A basic salary of \$5,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$6,300 per year is reached.

Class 25-Presidents of teachers colleges

A basic salary of \$5,300 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$200 for the first 6 years and \$100 for the seventh year, or until a maximum salary of \$7,700 per year is resched.

Class 26-Associate superintendents

A basic salary of \$6,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$200 for the first 6 years and \$100 for the seventh year, or until a maximum salary of \$7,700 per year is reached.

Class 27—Assistant to the Superintendent (in charge of business administration)

A basic salary of \$7,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$200 for the first 6 years and \$100 for the seventh year, or until a maximum salary of \$8,700 per year is reached.

Class 28-First assistant superintendents

A basic salary of \$7,400 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$200 for the first 6 years and \$100 for the seventh year, or until a maximum salary of \$8,700 per year is reached

Class 29—Superintendent of Schools A salary of \$14,000 per year.

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK PERMITS

Class 30-Director

A basic salary of \$4,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$5,500 per year is reached.

Class 31-Chief attendance officers

A basic salary of \$3,600 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 10 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,600 per year is reached.

Class 32-Attendance officers

A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

Class 33—Census supervisors

A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years,

or until a maximum salary of \$4,600 per year is reached.

Class 34-Child-labor inspectors

A basic salary of \$2,500 per year, with an annual increase in salary of \$100 for 15 years, or until a maximum salary of \$4,000 per year is reached.

The teachers, school officers, and other employees provided for in this title, during the first year of service after the effective date of this act shall receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of sections 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of this act.

TITLE II—CLASSIFICATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES

SEC. 2. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to establish the eligibility requirements and prescribe such methods of appointment or promotion for teachers, officers, and other employees as it may deem proper. The Board of Education is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed, on written recommendation of the Superin-tendent of Schools, to classify and assign all teachers, school officers, and other employees to the salary classes and positions in the foregoing salary schedule: *Provided*, That teachers, school officers, and other employees on probationary or permanent status shall not be required to take any examinations, either mental or physical, to be continued in the positions in which they are employed on June 30, 1947, or to which they may be transferred and assigned under the provi-sions of section 6 of this act. Except as here-inafter provided in this section, no teacher, school officer, or other employee shall be appointed in or promoted to group C in any class or appointed in or promoted to classes 13 to 30, inclusive, or receive a salary in excess of \$4,000 in any class or in any class and group unless he possesses a master's degree: Provided, however, That no teacher, school officer, or other employee shall receive compensation at a rate less than his annual compensation as of June 30, 1947, including the additional compensation authorized by the act entitled "An act to authorize increases in the salary rates of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia whose pay is fixed and regulated by the 'District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945,' as amended," approved July 31, 1946. A school officer in any one of the classes 13 to 30, inclusive, on June 30, 1947, irrespective of whether he possesses a master's degree, may receive the annual increases provided for in this act until the maximum salary of his class is reached. When used in this act, the words "master's degree" shall mean a master's degree granted in course by an accredited higher educational institution.

SEC. 3. The Board of Education, on recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, is authorized, empowered, and directed to assign, at the time of appointment, teachers, school officers, or other employees hereafter appointed to the salary classes and positions in the foregoing salary schedule in accordance with previous experience, eligibility qualifications possessed, and the character of the duties to be performed by such persons: *Provided*, That the first year of service of any newly appointed teacher, school officer, or other employee shall be probationary.

TITLE III—METHOD OF ASSIGNMENT OF EMPLOYEES TO SALARIES

SEC. 4. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, each teacher, school officer, or other employee in the service of the Board of Education on permanent or probationary tenure on June 30, 1947, shall, except as provided in section 2 of this act, receive the salary provided in the foregoing schedule for his class or position in accordance with the following rules:

(a) For the purposes of the following provisions of this section and of section 5 of this act, the annual compensation received by any teacher, school officer, or other employee shall be defined as the annual compensation received by such employee on June 30, 1947, under the provisions of title I of the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945, approved July 21, 1945, exclusive of any additional compensation authorized by the act approved July 31, 1946.

(b) Teachers, school officers, or other employees shall receive an increase in their annual compensation at the rate of \$600 at the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948: Provided. That each teacher, school officer, or other employee shall receive during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, the minimum or basic salary of the lass or class and group to which he is assigned where the minimum or basic salary of said class or class and group exceeds by more than \$600 the annual compensation received by such employee on June 30, 1947: Provided further, That each teacher, school officer, or other employee whose salary is increased at the rate of not more than \$600 per annum during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, shall also receive one annual increase in salary in the amount provided in title I of this act for his class or class and group if he would have been entitled to an annual increase on July 1, 1947, under the provisions of said act of July 21, 1945, as amended.

SEC. 5. (a) Each teacher, school officer, or other employee in the service of the Board of Education on probationary tenure on June 30, 1947, whose annual compensation is increased under the provisions of this act at the rate of not more than \$600 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each teacher, school officer, or other employee who may be appointed or promoted on probationary tenure after June 30, 1947, shall receive his first annual increase on the date of his permanent appointment or promotion.

(b) Each teacher, school officer, or other employee in the service of the Board of Education on probationary tenure on June 30, 1947, whose annual compensation is increased under the provisions of this act at the rate of more than \$600 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, shall receive his first annual increase on July 1, 1948.

SEC. 6. Teachers, school officers, and other employees in the service of the Board of Education on July 1, 1947, assigned to salary classes and positions under the said act of July 21, 1945, shall be placed in the salary classes and positions of the foregoing salary schedule as follows:

(a) Teachers in kindergartens and elementary schools, now assigned to salary class 1, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 1, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(b) Teachers in kindergartens and elementary schools, now assigned to salary class 1, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 1, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(c) Teachers in junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 2, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group A, of the foregoing schedule.

(d) Teachers in junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 2, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(e) Teachers in junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 2, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that teachers without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 2, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(f) Teachers in junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 2, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that teachers without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 2, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 2, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(g) Teachers in senior high schools, now assigned to salary class 3, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 3, group A, of the foregoing schedule, except that teachers with master's degrees now assigned to salary class 3, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 3, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

(h) Teachers in senior high schools, now assigned to salary class 3, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 3, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that teachers without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 3, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 3, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(i) Librarians in senior high school and visual instruction libraries, now assigned to salary class 4, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 4, group A, of the

foregoing schedule;

(j) Librarians in senior high school and visual instruction libraries, now assigned to salary class 4, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 4, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(k) Teachers in vocational or trade schools shall be transferred and assigned as follows:

(1) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group A, of the foregoing schedue;

(2) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

- (3) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that vocational school teachers without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 5, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group A, of the foregoing schedule; and
- (4) Vocational school teachers now assigned to salary class 5, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that vocational school teachers without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 5, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 5, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(1) Research assistants shall be transferred and assigned as follows:

- (1) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group A, of the foregoing schedule;
- (2) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group A, of the foregoing schedule;
- (3) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that research assistants without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 6, group C, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group A, of the foregoing schedule; and

(4) Research assistants now assigned to salary class 6, group D, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that research assistants without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 6, group D, shall be

transferred and assigned to salary class 6, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(m) Instructors in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 7, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that instructors in teachers colleges without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 7, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(n) Instructors in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 7, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that instructors in teachers colleges without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 7, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(c) Librarians in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 8, group A, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 8, group A, of the foregoing schedue, except that librarians in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 8, group A, with master's degrees shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 8, group C, of the foregoing schedule;

(p) Librarians in the teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 8, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 8, group C, of the foregoing schedule, except that librarians in the teachers colleges without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 8, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 8, group A, of the foregoing schedule;

(q) Assistant professors in teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 10, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 10 of the foregoing schedule;

(r) Associate professors in teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 11 shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 11 of the foregoing schedule;

(s) Professors in teachers colleges now assigned to salary class 12 shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 12 of the foregoing schedule;

(t) Principals in elementary schools with 16 or more rooms, and principals in Americanization schools, now assigned to salary class 13, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 13 of the foregoing schedule;

(u) Assistant principals in junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 14, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 14 of the foregoing schedule;

(v) Assistant principals in senior high schools, now assigned to salary class 16, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 16 of the foregoing schedule;

(w) Heads of departments, now assigned to salary class 17, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 17 of the foregoing schedule;

(x) Principals of junior high schools, now assigned to salary class 18, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 18 of the foregoing schedule;

 (y) Principals of vocational schools, now assigned to salary class 19, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 19 of the foregoing schedule;

(z) Principals of senior high schools, now assigned to salary class 20, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 20 of the foregoing schedule;

(aa) Assistant directors, now assigned to salary class 21, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 21 of the foregoing schedule:

(ab) Supervisors of penmanship, now assigned to salary class 7, group B, shall be

transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group C, of the foregoing schedule with the title of instructor in the teachers colleges. Those without master's degrees now assigned to salary class 7, group B, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 7, group A, of the foregoing schedule with the title of instructor in the teachers colleges;

(ac) Divisional directors, now assigned to salary class 23, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 23 of the foregoing schedule;

(ad) Chief Examiner of the Board of Examiners, now assigned to salary class 24, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 24 of the foregoing schedule;

(ae) Presidents of teachers colleges, now assigned to salary class 25, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 25 of the foregoing schedule;

(af) Associate superintendents, now assigned to salary class 26, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 26 of the foregoing schedule;

(ag) Assistant to the superintendent (in charge of business administration), now assigned to salary class 27, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 27;

(ah) First assistant superintendents, now assigned to salary class 28, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 28 of the foregoing schedule;

(ai) Superintendent of Schools, now assigned to salary class 29, shall be assigned and transferred to salary class 29;

(aj) Director of department of school attendance and work permits, now assigned to salary class 30, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 30 of the foregoing schedule:

(ak) Chief attendance officers, now assigned to salary class 31, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 31 of the foregoing schedule:

(al) Attendance officers, now assigned to salary class 32, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 32 of the foregoing schedule;

(am) Census supervisors, now assigned to salary class 33, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 33;-

(an) Child-labor inspectors, now assigned to salary class 34, shall be transferred and assigned to salary class 34 of the foregoing schedule:

(ao) All teachers, school officers, and other employees in the service of the Board of Education on July 1, 1947, not specifically mentioned in the provisions of this section shall be placed in the salary classes and positions in the foregoing schedule as determined by the Board in accordance with the eligibility qualifications possesed and the character of duties to be performed by such teachers, school officers, and other employees;

(ap) All teachers, school officers, or other employees, appointed after the effective date of this act, shall be assistants, counselors, instructors in the teachers college, schedule by the said Board, and all teachers, librarians, research assistants, counselors, instructors in the teachers colleges, attendance officers, census supervisors, and child-labor inspectors appointed after the effective date of this act shall receive longevity increases for placement either according to the number of years of experience required by the Board of Education or the number of years of like experience acceptable to and approved by the Board of Education in accredited schools, school systems, colleges, universities, other recognized institutions, trades, and industries, previous to probationary appointment in the public schools of the District of Columbia. In the case of teachers of vocational subjects the Board of Education is authorized and

directed to credit approved training and experience in the trades in the same manner and to the same extent as though it were experience in and training for teaching. In crediting previous experience of any person who has been absent from his duties because of naval or military service in the armed forces of the United States or its allies, the Board of Education is hereby authorized to include such naval or military service as the equivalent of approved experience. On July 1, 1947, and thereafter, no teacher or any other employee entitled to longevity increases for placement shall be placed in the foregoing salary schedule for more than the fifth year of accepted and approved experience in salary class 1, group A or group C; salary class 2 group A or group C; salary class 3, group A or group C; salary class 4, group A or group C; salary class 5, group A or group C; salary class 6, group A or group C: salary class 7, group A or group C: and salary class 8, group A or group C, or for more than the fourth year of accepted and approved experience in salary class 32, salary class 33, and salary class 34 in the foregoing schedule. This paragraph shall not be construed to increase the allowance for longevity increases for placement of any probationary or permanent teacher or other probationary or permanent employee in the service of the Board of Education on June 30, 1947.

(aq) No provision in this act shall be interpreted as preventing any teacher, school officer, or other employee of the Board of Education who has been granted leave to enter the armed forces of the United States or its allies from receiving any annual longevity increase or increases to which he otherwise would be entitled when he returns to service in the public schools.

### TITLE IV-METHOD OF PROMOTION OF

SEC. 7. On July 1, 1948, and on the first day of each fiscal year thereafter, if his work is satisfactory, every permanent teacher, school officer, or other employee except as provided in section 2 of this act, shall receive an annual increase in salary within his salary class or position as hereinbefore provided without action of the Board of Education, except that after a teacher, school officer, or other employee has received five annual increases he shall receive no further increases until he is declared eligible therefor by the Board of Education on the basis of such evidence of successful teaching in the case of a teacher or outstanding service in the case of a school officer or other employee and of increased professional attainments as the Board of Education may prescribe, and that after having been declared so eligible and after having received five more annual increases, he shall receive no further increases until he is declared eligible therefor by the Board of Education on the basis of such evidence of successful teaching in the case of a teacher or outstanding service in the case of a school officer or other employee and of increased professional attainments as the Board of Education may prescribe. A program of in-service training under regulations to be formulated by the Board of Education shall be established to promote continuous professional growth among the teachers, school officers, and other employees, and such teachers, school officers, and other employees shall annually report evidence of participation in the in-service training program thus established and other evidence of professional growth and accomplishment.

SEC. 8. On and after July 1, 1947, teachers, school officers, and other employees promoted from a lower to a higher salary class or position shall receive a salary in the salary class or position to which promoted which is next above the salary in the salary class or position from which promoted.

SEC. 9. Within the limitations of section 2 of this act, every teacher, instructor, librarian, and research assistant in the service on July 1, 1947, and every teacher, school officer, or other employee thereafter appointed shall, if the class to which he is assigned be divided into group A and group C, be assigned according to eligibility either to group A or group C and shall be promoted to group C in salary classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 on the basis of documentary evidence establishing the attainment of a recognized master's degree.

### TITLE V-ACCOMPANYING LEGISLATION

SEC. 10. For the purpose of determining the classification of principals in the elementary schools, it shall be the duty of the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, to designate the number of rooms in each elementary-school building or approved combination of elementary-school buildings.

SEC. 11. There shall be two First Assistant Superintendents of Schools, one white First Assistant Superintendent for the white schools, who, under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, shall have general supervision over the white schools; and one colored First Assistant Superintendent for the colored schools, who, under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, shall have sole charge of all employees, classes, and schools in which colored children are taught. The First Assistant Superintendents shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Superintendent of Schools.

SEC. 12. Boards of examiners for carrying out the provisions of the statutes with reference to examinations of teachers shall consist of the Superintendent of Schools and not less than four nor more than six members of the supervisory or teaching staff of the white schools for the white schools, and of the Superintendent of Schools and not less than four nor more than six members of the supervisory or teaching staff of the colored schools for the colored schools. The designations of members of the supervisory or teaching staff for membership on these boards shall be made annually by the Board of Education on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools.

Sec. 13. There shall be appointed by the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, a chief examiner for the board of examiners for white schools. An Associate Superintendent in the colored schools shall be designated by the Superintendent of Schools as chief examiner for the board of examiners for the colored schools. All members of the respective boards of examiners shall serve without additional compensation.

SEC. 14. The Board of Education, on recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, is hereby authorized to appoint annual substitute teachers, who shall qualify for said positions by meeting such eligibility requirements as the said board may prescribe and who shall be assigned to the lowest class to which eligible for the type of work to be performed, and who shall be entitled to salary placement credit as provided in paragraph (ap) of section 6 of this act, but who shall not be entitled to annual increases of said class. The said board shall prescribe the amount to be deducted from the salary of any absent teacher for whom an annual substitute may perform service. The above authorization for the appointment of annual substitute teachers shall not be construed to prevent the Board of Education from the employment of other substitute teachers under regulations to be prescribed by the said board.

SEC. 15. When necessary, the Board of Education, on written recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools, is authorized and empowered to appoint temporary teachers: Provided, That such appointments shall be made for a limited period not to extend beyond June 30 of the fiscal year in which the appointments are made, and the Board of Education is authorized to terminate the services of any temporary teachers at any time, on the written recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools: And provided further, That all temporary teachers shall receive the basic salary of the class in which service is to be performed plus salary placement credit provided in paragraph (ap) of section 6 of this act, but shall not be entitled to annual increases of said class.

SEC. 16. The Board of Education is hereby

SEC. 16. The Board of Education is hereby authorized to conduct as parts of the public-school system, a department of school attendance and work permits, evening schools, vacation schools, Americanization schools, and other activities, under and within appropriations made by Congress, and on the written recommendation of the Superintendent of Schools to fix and prescribe the salaries, other than those herein specified, to be paid to the employees of the said departments and activities.

SEC. 17. All employees assigned to salary

classes 1 to 12, inclusive, and all attendance officers assigned to salary class 32 in the foregoing schedule, shall be classified as teachers

for pay-roll purposes and their annual salaries shall be paid in 10 monthly installments in accordance with existing law.

SEC. 18. Attendance officers in the department of school attendance and work permits assigned to class 32 in the foregoing schedule shall be entitled, in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Education, to cumulative sick leave with pay at the rate of 10 days per calendar year, the total accumulation not to exceed 60 days; and in the event of any further absence of any attendance officer the Board of Education, on written recommendation of the Superintendent, is hereby authorized to appoint a substitute who shall be paid at a rate fixed by the said board and the amount paid to such substitute shall be deducted from the salary of the absent attendance officer. Such attendance officers shall not be entitled to annual or sick leave under any other law.

SEC. 19. The rates of salaries herein designated shall become effective on July 1, 1947. The estimates of the expenditures for the operation of the public-school system of the District of Columbia shall hereafter be prepared in conformity with the classification and compensation of employees herein provided. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, no teacher, school officer, or other employee of the Board of Education whose salary is included in the foregoing schedule shall receive any increase in compensation other than as provided in this act.

SEC. 20. The District of Columbia Teachers Salary Act of 1945, approved July 21, 1945, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 21. After the effective date of this act, the act entitled "An act to provide educational employees of the public schools of the District of Columbia with leave of absence, with part pay, for purposes of educational improvement, and for other purposes." approved June 12, 1940, shall apply to employees of the Board of Education whose salaries are fixed by this act.

SEC. 22. This act may be cited as "District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1947." SEC. 23. This act shall become effective on July 1, 1947.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 5, after the word "for", strike "fiteen" and insert the word "fifteen,"

Page 3, line 1, after the word "in", strike "salar" and insert the word "salary."

Page 3, line 4, after the word "increase", insert the words "of \$100."

Page 7, line 10, after the word "of", strike "\$5,300" and insert "\$6,400."

Page 7, line 15, after the word "an", strike "anual" and insert the word "annual."

Page 21, line 23, after the word "qualifications", strike "possessed" and insert the word "possessed."

Page 22, line 3, strike all of line 3, and insert the words "placed in the salary classes and positions in the foregoing."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bates of Massachusetts: Page 10, line 7, after the word "degree", insert the words: "Provided, however, That any school officer without a master's degree in any one of the classes 13 to 30, inclusive, on June 30, 1947, shall thereafter be entitled to annual increases until he reaches an annual salary rate not more than \$500 below the maximum of his class: And provided, further, however."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bates of Massachusetts: Page 10, line 16, strike all the language after the numerals "1946" down to and including the word "reached" on line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Bates of Massachusetts:

Page 3, line 2, the sum of "\$4,500" should be "\$4,000."

Page 5, line 1, after "article", strike out "III" and insert "II."

Page 15, line 15, after "vocational", strike "schools" and insert "school."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word

Mr. Speaker, this is the bill fixing and regulating the salaries of school teachers, officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

Under Public Law 568 of the Seventyninth Congress, last year, the Congress directed the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to make a study of pay scales and classifications of employees of said Board included under the so-called Teachers Salary Act of 1945.

Section 3 provides as follows:

The Board of Education is hereby directed to make a study of the pay scales and classifications of the employees of the said Board whose salaries are fixed and determined by the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945, as amended, for the purpose of determining what salary and classification adjustments, if any, may be necessary or desirable, and to make a report, including its findings and recommendations, to the respective chairmen of the Senate and House District Committees not later than February 1, 1947.

In accordance with the legislative directive issued by the Congress of the United States last year, the Board of Education instructed its Superintendent of Schools to initiate and complete the study of salaries in the public schools of the District of Columbia and to prepare legislation to propose to the Congress at this session. The Board of Education made the report to Congress on January 31, this year, and the salary schedule proposed by them provided for a flat increase of \$700 over the 1945 schedule for all employees in the teachers and administrative groups. Liberalization of the promotion schedules in the separate salary groups was also recommended, and also recommended the establishment of what is known as the single salary schedule that has been widely adopted in many cities of this country.

On October 8, 1946, in conformity with the directive of the school board, the Superintendent of Schools requested a joint legislative council of public schools of the District of Columbia to undertake a study of teachers' salaries and advise the Superintendent what changes should take place.

The joint legislative council of public schools in the District comprises 46 educational organizations representing personnel on every level in the school system.

On December 9, last year, the legislative council submitted its report to the Superintendent of Schools with its recommendations, and then the school board conducted open public hearings at which all interested parties were invited to attend and to discuss the conclusions that the legislative council, and the Superintendent, and the school board itself, had arrived at.

The result was that the school board filed with the Congress a recommendation in the early part of this year providing for a \$700 increase in the salary of school teachers over and above the 1945 level. The 1945 act provided for a flat temporary increase of \$450 for all teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia. This temporary increase was for only 1 year and will expire June 30, 1947. Under the provisions of the Board of Education bill, the increase would be brought up to \$700, or an increase really of \$250 above the flat salary increase of 1945. The temporary flat increase last year was supposed to be a stopgap until a more thorough and comprehensive study could be made of the salary schedules in the school system of the District of Columbia, as the result of that legislative directive of last year. We all understand the crises that the school systems of the country are facing. A report compiled by the National Educational Association indicates that at the present time there are 75,000 vacancies in the teaching force of the United States and over 350,000 teachers have left the profession during the past several years to secure employment elsewhere where they could receive larger salaries. It is estimated that 109,000 of the present teaching force of the country, or one in eight, lack the educational

qualifications nominally required of teachers. The shortage of teachers everywhere is likely to become worse during the next year because of the sharp reduction in the number of students that are beginning to enter the so-called teachers colleges.

We must have in mind also the figures that have been given to us by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secrectary Schools, wherein they report that 3,757 students completed their training for elementary teaching in 1946 as compared with 10,182 students in 1941.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. In 1941 the teachers' colleges of the country had 39,000 enrolled male students, and in the year 1945 they had only 7,000. In addition, 2,000,000 veterans have been certified as eligible for college training in this country, and only 20,000, or 1 percent, of those veterans have enrolled in the teachers' colleges. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, it is vitally important for us to do something to develop an incentive for young people to enter the teaching profession. The shortage of teachers in the District of Columbia is a reflection of the national pattern. In the past 10 years, 1,121 teachers resigned from the District of Columbia schools, and this is exceptionally high, when you stop to consider that the total enrollment of teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia is about 3,500, and these did not include resignations on account of death, illness, retirement, or for any other emergency reasons.

Further evidence on the teacher shortage in the District of Columbia shows that there are 442 temporary teachers presently on duty trying to fill the void that the school system here so badly

needs to have tilled.

This subject matter has been very thoroughly explored into by the subcommittee over the period of the last 10 weeks. While we did not approve the bill of the school board in toto, we did recommend a \$150 increase in the teachers' salaries instead of the \$250. The salary schedule as it is constituted in this bill will place the school teachers of the District of Columbia about sixth or seventh among the large cities of the country if this bill is enacted.

We have given very thorough consideration to the question of what is called superior rating. We have wiped out that rating because we feel, and the school board concurs, that it is not the most effective system to develop the best possible work from the school teachers. In place of the superior rating, we have instituted a single salary schedule. The teachers who have less than a master's degree start at \$2,500 and over a period of 15 years at \$100 a year will receive a

maximum of \$4,000; and those who have a master's degree will start at \$3,000 and will receive 15 annual increments of \$100 each until they reach the maximum in 15 years of \$4,500.

We have considered this question from many angles, not only from the standpoint of relative salaries in other school systems of the largest cities in the country, but we have given particular attention to the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia ever a period of 10 years. We have reconciled about all of the elements entering into the general economic question pertaining to the school teachers of the District. We feel that this bill is fair and equitable in every respect and can well be justified. The school board is in favor of it, the District Commissioners are in favor of it, and the great rank and file of the school teachers themselves are in favor of it. I trust that this bill will be approved by the House.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. In the committee's consideration of the bill did you take into view the fact that the District of Columbia is not only the Capital of the country but the focal point to which many of our citizens look for guidance and inspiration?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. We have given that the most careful thought, and we fully realized that unless we did something to develop an incentive in the District of Columbia first of all for teachers to enter the profession, and secondly, to stay in the profession after they once got in, we could look for no

solution to the problem we have here and which also faces many communities in other parts of the country. We believe the pattern we have established here may well be the basis for determination of more adequate salaries among the school systems of the country in general.

Mr. MURDOCK. I am glad to hear that statement made. Many of our States do have splendid school systems, but just the same many also look to Washington for some standards in education. I hope and feel sure the standards being set here are worthy of emulation.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I might say the school board is enthusiastic about this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. I yield. Mr. JOHNSON of California. As I understand you, you say you are convinced that you have raised the salaries enough to attract the new teachers that we are going to need as the years go by?

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Yes. I am thoroughly in accord with the recommendations of the school board as far as the entrance salaries are concerned. Only 6 years ago the entrance salary of the elementary teachers of the District of Columbia was only \$1,400. Under this bill it is \$2,500.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I compliment the gentleman on the very fine job that he has done.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the Record the following tables which set forth a great deal of information on this very important subject:

Table showing separations from the teaching service of the public schools of the District of Columbia from 1937 to 1946, inclusive

Leaving the service	1937- 38	1938- 39	1939- 40	1940- 41	1941- 42	1942- 43	1943- 44	1944- 45	1945- 46	Grand total
A. Leave of absence (not including ex- tensions):						70.7				
Educational purposes Educational purposes with part	14	14	6	11	12	6	4	6	7	80
pay				12	12	6	3	13	8	54
Ill health	13	17	11	11	14	27	33	43	30	199
Maternity Military service (national de-	53	67	47	63	79	88	70	62	65	594
fense)				15	48	102	65	10	1	241
Summer employment				1			1			1
Education							1		1 5	2 5
Total leave of absence	80	98	64	113	165	229	177	134	117	1, 177
B. Resignations:		Section 1	ALI COM				THE WAY			Name of
Permanent employees	54	30	27	41	52	100	97	58	78	537
Temporary employees	4	2	2	71	30	95	112	119	220	584
C. Retirement D. Death:	34	32	32	28	37	42	40	16	32	293
Permanent employees	7	9	11	9	5	13	6	8	10	78
Temporary employees E. Suspension	1			1	1			1		78 3 2
F. Termination of permanent employee (alien)		0.1		1			THE STATE OF		100(5.0)	1
G. Leave of absence to serve Louisiana										25.50
State Department of Education.	1									1
Total	102	73	72	80	125	250	255	202	340	1,499
Total leaving service	182	171	136	193	290	479	432	336	457	2, 676
Total leaving service Temporary appointees leaving service	5	2	2		31	95	112	120	220	587
Permanent appointees leaving service	177	169	134	193	259	384	320	216	237	2, 089

Source: Office of the Statistician, Public Schools of the District of Columbia, Apr. 15, 1947.

Report showing numbers of persons examined for teaching positions in the public schools of the District of Columbia, compiled Apr. 15. 1947

	1940-41	1945-46	1946-47
Special subjects (secondary) (December): Divisions 1 to 9 Divisions 10 to 13	78 47	39 28	35 55
Total	125	67	90
Academic (secondary) (April and June): Divisions 1 to 9 Divisions 10 to 13	210 133	73 70	143 173
Total	343	143	116
Elementary (June): Divisions 1 to 9 Divisions 10 to 13	93 238	36 123	.0
Total	331	159	
Grand total	799	369	206

<sup>1</sup> April only

History of teachers' salary legislation in the District of Columbia

I. 1924-December 1, 1942. No increases granted during this yeriod: 1

	1 .		Mini-	Maxi-
Elementary	schools	1A_	mum \$1,400	mum \$2,200
Junior high	schools	2A.	1,600	2,400
Junior high	schools	2C_	1,800	2,800
Senior high	schools	3A_	1,800	2,800

II. December 1, 1942-June 30, 1945.2 Act of April 1, 1943, amended March 11, 1944, granted \$300 bonus from December 1, 1942, to June 30, 1945.

III. July 1, 1945-46. Public Law 158, Seventyninth Congress, first session,3 established basic salaries making the temporary \$300 bonus permanent and establishing minimums and maximums averaging \$400 over those for 1924, including the bonus:

		Mini- mum	Maxi-
Elementary schools	1A_	\$1,900	\$2,900
Junior high schools		1,900	2,900
Junior high schools	2C_	2, 100	3,300
Senior high schools	3A_	2, 100	3,300

IV. 1946-47. Public Law 568, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, provided an additional \$450 compensation for 1 year only, to expire June 30, 1947, and directed the Board of Education to make a study of pay scales and classifications as hereinbefore set forth.

Salary levels of teachers and officers during 1946-47, which include the \$450 temporary increase, are given in the following tables, Nos. 5 to 26, inclusive, as a basis for showing the position of Washington, D. C., among the 20 largest cities.

Note.—Salary ranges shown in this table do not include B and D groups to which only 10 percent of the teachers were assigned on the basis of merit and which provided an additional \$400 in salary.

Minimum salaries of senior high school class-room teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

#### MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

[Information furnished by the National Education Association]

Rank	City and State	Annual minimum salary 1
1	New York, N. Y.	\$3,042
2	San Francisco, Calif	2,84
2 3	Chicago III	2.600
4	Los Angeles, Calif	2,560
4 5	WASHINGTON, D. C	2, 550
6	Buffalo, N. Y	2.47
6 7	Milwaukee, Wis	2, 474
8	Detroit, Mich	2,400
9	Boston, Mass	2, 21
10	Minneapolis, Minn	2, 200
12	Philadelphia, Pa	2,000
12	Pittsburgh, Pa	2,000
12	Indianapolis, Ind	2,000
14.5	St. Lonis, Mo	1 95
14.5	Kansas City, Mo	1.950
16	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,900
18	Newark, N. J	1, 800
18	Baitimore, Md	1,800
18	Cleveland, Ohio	1,800
20	New Orleans, La	1.400

<sup>1</sup> Bonus, if any, included.

Maximum salaries of senior high school classroom teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

#### MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

Rank	City and State	Annual maximum salary 1
1	New York, N. Y	\$5, 400
2	San Francisco, Calif	4. 440
3.5	Newark, N. J	4.400
3. 5	Minneapolis, Minn	4, 400
	St. Louis, Mo	4, 350
6 7	Chicago, Ill	4, 20
7	Detroit, Mich	4, 10
8	Boston, Mass	2 4, 08
9	Boston, Mass Los Angeles, Calif	4, 06
10.5	Philadelphia, Pa	4,00
10.5	Pittsburgh, Pa	4, 00
12	Cleveland, Ohio	3, 90
13	Milwaukee, Wis	3, 87
14	Kansas City, Mo	3, 800
15. 5	Baltimore, Md. Washington, D. C.	3, 75
15.5	Washington, D. C.	3, 75
17	Cincinnati Obio	3.700
18	Indianapolis, Ind	3, 600
19	Buffalo, N. Y.	3, 27
20	New Orleans, La.	2, 96

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bonus, if any, included.
<sup>2</sup> Maximum salary for men teachers.

Minimum salaries of junior high school classroom teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

# BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE

Rank	City and State	Annual minimum salary 1
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 8 8 8 10 11 13 13 13 15	New York, N. Y Sen Francisco, Calif Los Angeles, Calif Detroit, Mich Milwaukee, Wis Washinforon, D. C Minneapolis, Minn Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Cinchmati, Ohio. Kansas City, Mo. Newark, N. J. Cleveland, Ohio. Baltimore, Md. Boston, Mass St. Louis, Mo. Chicago, Ill Indianapolis, Ind Buffalo, N. Y. New Orleans, La.	2, 400 2, 374 2, 356 2, 000 2, 000 1, 900 1, 850

Bonus, if any, included.
This city has no junior high schools.

Maximum salaries of funior high school classroom teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

### BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE

Rank	City and State	Annual maximum salary <sup>1</sup>
1 2 3 4.5 4.5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	New York, N. Y.  Minneapolis, Minn. Los Angeles, Calif. Newark, N. J. Detroit, Mich. San Francisco, Calif. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa. Baltimore, Md. Cincinnati, Ohio. Milwaukee, Wis. Cleveland, Ohio. Washington, D. C. Kansas City, Mo. Boston, Mass. New Orleans, La. Buffalo, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Indianapolis, Ind.	4, 06( 4, 00( 4, 00( 3, 90( 3, 80( 3, 75( 3, 75( 3, 574) 3, 45( 3, 355( 3, 222( 2) 3, 224( 3)

Bonus, if any, included.
 Maximum salary for men teachers.
 This city has no junior high schools.

Minimum salaries of junior high school classroom teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

### MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

Rank	City and State	Annual minimum salary <sup>1</sup>
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8,5 8,5 10 11 13 13 13 15	New York, N. Y San Francisco, Calli Los Angeles, Calli Los Angeles, Calli Wasuingron, D. C. Mil waukee, Wis. Detroit, Mich Minnespolis, Minn Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa Kansas City, Mo Cincinnati, Ohto Newark, N. J. Baltimore, Md Cleveland, Ohio. Boston, Mass St. Louis, Mo Chicago, Ill Indianapolis, Ind Buffalo, N. Y New Orleans, La	2,56 2,55 2,47 2,40 2,20 2,00 2,00 1,95 1,90

Bonus, if any, included.
This city has no junior high school.

Maximum salaries of funior high school classroom teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

# MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE

Rank	City and State	Annual minimum salary 1
1 2.5 2.5 4 5 6.5 6.5 8 9 10 12 12 12 12 12 14 25	New York, N. Y Newark, N. J Minneapolis, Minn Detroit, Mich Los Angeles, Calif Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa San Francisco, Calif Milwaukee, Wis Kansas City, Mo Cleveland, Ohio Baltimore, Md WASHINGTON, D. C Clincinnati, Ohio Boston, Mass Indianapolis, Ind. New Orleans, La Buffalo, N. Y Chicago, III St. Louis, Mo	4, 100 4, 060 4, 000 3, 996 3, 874 3, 800 3, 750 3, 750 3, 750

<sup>1</sup> Report to accompany H. R. 3376, July 6, 1945, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>8</sup> Known as the Teachers' Salary Act of 1945.

Bonus, if any, included.
Maximum salary for men teachers.
This city has no junior high schools.

Rank

Minimum salaries of elementary school class-room teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

### BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE

City and State

Annual minimum salary <sup>1</sup>

Maximum salaries of elementary classroom teachers in the 20 largest cities for 1947 in the order of rank

### BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE

100	7	The second posterior and the second second	
inual imum ary i	Rank	City and State	Annual maximum salary <sup>1</sup>
\$2,508	1	New York, N. Y	\$4, 290
2,400	2	Minneapolis, Minn	4, 200
2,374	3, 5	Newark N I	4 000
2, 350	3.5	Detroit, Mich	4,000
2,340	5	Philadelphia, Pa	3,900
2,310	6	Pittsburgh, Pa	3,800
2, 200	. 7.5	Baltimore, Md	
2,075	7.5	St. Louis, Mo	
2,000	9	Cincinnati, Ohio	3,700
2,000	10	Los Angeles, Calif	3,660
2,000	11	San Francisco, Calif	3, 576
2,000	12	Milwaukee, Wis	
1,950	13	Cleveland, Ohio	3, 450
1,900	14	WASHINGTON, D. C	3, 350
1,850	15	Indianapolis, Ind	
1,800	16	Kansas City, Mo	3, 225
1,800	17	Chicago, Ill	3, 200
1,800	18	Buffalo, N. Y	2,875
1,448	19	New Orleans, La	2,812
1,400	20	Boston, Mass	
1, 100	- 20	DOSIOII, MISS	2, 00

Ranking of salaries paid to teachers and officers in Washington, D. C., as compared with ranking of salaries paid in 19 other large cities, based upon information furnished by the National Education Association, February 1947

	Ranking		
Type of position	mum	Maxi- mum salary	
Assistant and associate superintendents Senior high school principals	15 10	9 16	
Senior high school assistant principals	7	8	
Junior high school principals	7	13	
Junior high school assistant principals	4	5	
Elementary school principals Senior high school teachers (master of arts	8	15	
degree) Junior high school teachers (master of arts	5	15. 5	
degree)	4	12	
Junior high school teachers (bachelor of		10000	
arts degree)	6	13	
Elementary school teachers (bachelor of			

Annual current expense per pupil and percent of total expenditure, by 6 major accounts, 230 city school systems, 1944-45 GROUP 1. 42 CITIES OF 100,000 POPULATION AND MORE

[From unpublished data prepared by the U. S. Office of Education. These data are the most recent available-Apr. 10, 1947]

City ar	Total annual	Admini	Administration		Instruction		Operation of the physical plant		Maintenance of physical plant		Auxiliary school services		Fixed charges	
	expendi- ture	Expend- iture	Percent of total		Percent of total 6	Expend- iture 7	Percent of total 8	Expend- iture	Percent of total	Expend- iture	Percent of total	Expend- iture	Percent of total	
	2	3	4											
Average of group I.  Average of group I, excluding cities with population of 1,000,000 and	162. 61	5. 40	3. 8	120. 32	74. 0	17. 00	10. 5	6, 52	4.0	3.54	2.2	9. 83	6.	
more lities of 1,000,000 population and more	139. 41	6.63	3. 3	104. 71	75.1	16. 65	11.9	6. 09	4.4	2.75	2.0	4. 58	3.	
Los Angeles, Calif. Chicago, Ill. Detroit, Mich New York, N. Y Philadelphia, Pa	165. 26 177. 89 151. 47 204. 24 146. 51	6. 99 6. 09 5. 81 5. 90 5. 24	4.2 3.4 3.8 2.9 3.5	120. 86 122. 94 114. 26 150. 78 112. 99	73. 2 69. 1 75. 4 73. 8 77. 3	14. 57 25. 95 19. 53 13. 77 17. 03	8, 8 14, 6 12, 9 6, 7 11, 6	6. 36 9. 16 6. 39 6. 71 4. 59	3.8 5.2 4.2 3.3 3.1	4. 41 4. 37 4. 93 4. 25 2. 55	2.7 2.4 3.3 2.1 1.7	12.07 9.38 .55 22.83 4.11	7. 5. 11. 2.	
Cities of 100,000 to \$99,999 population: Birmingham, Ala. Sacramento, Calif. Denver, Colo. Hartford, Conn San Francisco, Calif. Wilmington, Del. WASHINGTON, D. C.	68. 34 166. 99 129. 34 211. 60 204. 32 148. 08 161. 01	1.55 6.14 4.12 5.39 6.08 7.06 4.23	2.3 3.7 3.2 2.5 2.9 4.8 2.6	56. 68 125. 70 102. 24 155. 70 149. 52 116. 91 117. 19	82. 9 75. 3 79. 1 73. 6 73. 1 78. 9 72. 8	5. 60 22. 86 10. 00 25. 97 16. 32 15. 86 24. 22	8. 2 13. 6 7. 7 12. 3 7. 9 10. 7 15. 2	3. 63 6. 64 3. 52 5. 40 10. 94 4. 43 7. 34	5.3 3.9 2.7 2.5 5.4 2.9 4.5	.38 3.43 2.37 5.89 4.45 1.97	.6 2.2 1.8 2.8 2.2 1.4	. 50 2. 22 7. 09 13. 25 17. 00 1. 85 7. 83	1. 5. 6. 8. 1. 4.	
Rank	1 13	1 26		114		14		19		1 40		19		
Atlanta, Ga Gary, Ind Kansas City, Kans Baltimore, Md Flint, Mieh Minneapolls, Minn Kansas City, Mo St. Louis, Mo Omaha, Nebr Elizabeth, N. J Paterson, N. J Rochester, N. Y Charlotte, N. C Akron, Ohio Cincinnati, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Toledo, Ohio Toledo, Ohio Toledo, Ohio Toledo, Ohio Pottland, Oreg Erie, Pa Pittsburgh, Pa Reading, Pa Seranton, Pa Nashville, Tenn Dallas, Tex Fort Worth, Tex San Antonio, Tex Seattle, Wash	113, 48 149, 20 127, 82 137, 73 116, 94 198, 86 173, 00 205, 56 78, 22 135, 56 167, 44 170, 67 148, 07 144, 97 144, 97 144, 97 146, 199 91, 57 105, 20 116, 10	3. 03 5. 11 3. 67 3. 68 4. 01 3. 79 4. 92 6. 61 3. 50 9. 31 1. 52 3. 26 5. 87 4. 63 3. 91 2. 39 3. 92 5. 55 6. 12 8. 62 1. 77 2. 42 8. 42 8. 42 8. 42 8. 42 8. 43 8. 44 8. 44	3. 1 8 9 2 3 3 5 6 6 8 8 9 2 4 6 3 3 1 1 4 4 6 3 1 2 2 3 5 7 2 8 6 6 5 4 5 2 5 7 2 8 6 6 5 4 5 2 5 7 2 8 6 6 5 2 5 7 2 8 6 6 5 7 5 7 5 8 6 6 7 5 7 5 7 5 8 6 6 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5	82. 12 99. 73 67. 96 90. 62 80. 36 105. 32 95. 13 99. 11 90. 16 137. 66 146. 08 64. 19 101. 68 127. 76 118. 34 109. 42 71. 12 87. 40 101. 66 107. 95 118. 08 102. 63 109. 41 74. 64 89. 87 98. 45 74. 65 74. 65	83. 7 75. 8 73. 2 80. 1 70. 6 74. 4 76. 2 79. 5 71. 1 82. 2 75. 0 76. 4 75. 2 75. 2 76. 2 77. 8 77. 5 71. 1 82. 2 71. 2 71. 3 72. 2 73. 3 74. 4 75. 2 75. 3 75. 4 75. 4 75. 5 75. 5 75. 5 75. 6 75. 5 75. 5	8.02 9.80 7.76	7, 2 13, 2 13, 3 12, 3 19, 8 11, 9 10, 8 11, 9 10, 8 14, 1 11, 6 12, 2 12, 0 11, 6 11, 6 11, 6 11, 6 11, 7 11, 6 11, 7 11, 6 11, 7 11, 6 11, 7 11, 6 11, 7 11, 6 11, 7 11, 7 1	4. 27 5. 59 6. 14 3. 80 4. 98 6. 31 5. 86 6. 7. 29 2. 90 11. 45 5. 90 9. 90 9. 90 9. 51 8. 53 6. 18 9. 53 6. 18 8. 54 6. 18 8. 54 6. 18 8. 54 6. 18 8. 54 6. 18 7.	4.3263.344.253.44.53.34.45.32.56.3.34.55.0.33.34.55.0.35.0.3	1. 10 2.70 1. 76 1. 21 1. 13 4. 83 2. 56 8. 13 1. 39 3. 43 3. 39 1. 30 2. 46 5. 16 5. 16 6. 2. 26 2. 70 2. 18 3. 65 3. 61 3. 6	1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1	. 56 1. 21 1. 11 1. 11 1. 11 1. 14 2. 34 3. 8. 71 4. 12 3. 77 4. 85 1. 48 2. 04 4. 02 6. 66 6. 32 6. 66 2. 4. 46 4. 03 5. 59 3. 75 3. 73 4. 55 5. 4. 63 4. 63 4. 63 4. 63 4. 63	1. 5. 3. 4. 1. 6. 6. 1. 3. 3. 6. 6. 4. 4. 4. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3.	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For example: A ranking of 13 indicates that there are 12 cities above Washington, D. C., in expenditures.

New York, N. Y.
Detroit, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
San Francisco, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Holiago, III.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Kansas City, Mo.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Baltimore, Md.
Newark, N. J.
Boston, Mass.
New Orleans, La. 1 Bonus, if any, included.

<sup>1</sup> Bonus, if any, included.

	COI
Estimated annual cost under	Control of the Contro
[Note.—Number of employees 1946]	as of Oct. 1,
I. ESTIMATED COST DURING 1947-4 Estimated cost of \$600 minimum	m
increase for 3,608 probational and permanent employees Estimated additional cost to provide minimum salaries for employees	\$2, 164, 800 0- 1-
ployees who will receive most than \$600 increase in 1948 Estimated additional cost in 194 to transfer certain qualifie	29, 600 8 d
teachers from group A to the minimum salaries of group C. Estimated additional cost	19, 400 of
placement for 450 temporar teachers at an average of \$300 Estimated additional cost	135,000 of
placement for 24 annual substitute teachers at \$500 each.	
Total estimated increase cost for 1948 over the cost for the 1946 fisca	ie al
Less cost of temporary \$450 add tional compensation author ized for each employee durin	g and the
the 1947 fiscal year	(Alberton description)
Total estimated increase cost for 1948 over the cost for the 1947 fiscal	ie de la
year	
LATION 20 YEARS FROM DATE OF	
of promoting 2,067 classes 12 2A, 4A, 5A, and 6A teacher	A,
from present maximum of \$2 900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,000	
01 44,000	\$2, 273, 700
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college	\$2,273,700 it i-
Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra- rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maxi-	\$2,273,700 it  es of
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500	- \$2, 273, 700 st
of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cost of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from	- \$2,273,700 tt 
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500. Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from present maximum of \$3,300 t proposed new maximum of \$4,000	- \$2,273,700 tt 
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from present maximum of \$3,300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,000.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 891 classes 20 3A, 5C, 6C, and 7A teachers	- \$2,273,700 tt es  of - 9,600 et 3, n o of - 91,700 et c, s
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maxi- mum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from present maximum of \$3,300 t proposed new maximum of \$4,000.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 891 classes 20 3A, 5C, 6C, and 7A teacher from present maximum of \$3 300 to proposed new maximum of	- \$2,273,700 tt 9,600 tt 3, n 0 0 1 91,700 tt
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from present maximum of \$3,300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,000.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 891 classes 20 3A, 5C, 6C, and 7A teacher from present maximum of \$3 300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 213 classes 21	- \$2, 273, 700  tt
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from present maximum of \$3,300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,000  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 891 classes 20 3A, 5C, 6C, and 7A teacher from present maximum of \$3 300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos	9,600 st 91,700 st - 91,700 st - 1,069,200 st - 1,0
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from present maximum of \$3,300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,000  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 891 classes 20 3A, 5C, 6C, and 7A teacher from present maximum of \$3 300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 213 classes 21 3B, 6D, and 7B teachers from present maximum of \$3,700 teachers of promoting 213 classes 21	- \$2,273,700  tt
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 131 classes 11 2B, 5B, and 6B teachers from present maximum of \$3,300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,000.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 891 classes 20 3A, 5C, 6C, and 7A teacher from present maximum of \$3,300 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 213 classes 21 3B, 6D, and 7B teachers from present maximum of \$3,700 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500.  Estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 333 teachers in classes 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 4A, 5A, 5B, 6A, and 6B who have maximum of base maximum of the proposed new maximum of the promoting 333 teachers in classes 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 4A, 5A, 5B, 6A, and 6B who have maximum of the promoting 2B, 2A, 2B, 4A, 5B, 6A, and 6B who have maximum of the promoting 3B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 5B, 6A, and 6B who have maximum of the promoting 3B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 5B, 6A, and 6B who have maximum of the promoting 3B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 4B, 4	- \$2,273,700  tt
estimated ultimate annual cos of promoting 6 class 8A libra rians in the teachers college from present maximum of \$2,900 to proposed new maximum of \$4,500	9,600 st 9,700 st 9,600 st 3, n 0 0 st 5, s 7 n 1,069,200 st 170,400 st 1,069,200 s

Estimated annual cost of place-

Estimated annual cost of placement for 24 annual substitute

\$600 each for 24 annual substi-

credit for each ...

tutes.

teachers, using \$500 placement

ment for 450 temporary teachers, using an average of \$400 placement credit for each....

180,000

12,000

14, 400

GRESSIONAL RECO	RD—HO
Estimated ultimate annual cost of promoting 34 assistant pro- fessors, associate professors, and professors from present maximums to proposed new	
maximums to proposed new maximums  Estimated ultimate annual cost of promoting 215 officers from present maximums to proposed	\$28,900
new maximums.  Estimated ultimate annual cost of promoting 27 employees in the Department of School Attendance and Work Permits from their present maximums to the proposed new maximum	170, 000
mums Less estimated reduction in ultimate annual cost, because all teachers will not reach the maximums	28, 800 1 637, 000
Charles the contract of the co	2 8, 578, 200
Less estimated cost of \$450 tem- porary increase for 1947 only_	
Estimated ultimate an-	Inc. of the
nual cost in excess of temporary increase	
<sup>1</sup> Estimates are based upon the	
that at some given time in the personnel under the Teachers' Sale	future, all ary Act will
be earning maximum salaries. Ac average number of such personne	
maximum salaries from 1937 thi	rough 1940
and in 1945 (typical years, excl years) was 64.7 percent. Hence,	
ultimate annual cost will be mate	rially lower
than estimated. With 35.3 perce employees below maximum levels	nt of 3,608. it is esti-
mated that approximately 1,274	will be, at
any given time, 5 steps below t mums. Therefore, the reduction	
mated ultimate annual cost is \$63	7,000.
<sup>2</sup> The total estimated annual of the proposed salary schedule (	
is an outside cost. The total pay school system never will reach this	
amount, because there is always	a consider-
able savings resulting from turn-drawal from the service of higher	
ers and their replacement by perso	
salaries).	District of
Note.—The budget officer of the Columbia is in complete agree these estimates.	
PART III. AN ANALYSIS OF TH	
Purpose: One purpose of the	bill is to
provide a revised salary schedule as to minimum and maximum lev	els in order
to attract and retain in service c	apable and
efficient teachers. Another purpo tablish the principle of the six	ngle salary
schedule, and thus grant the sar equal preparation at the element	ne pay for
and senior high school levels.	The bill,
moreover, eliminates special cla for restricted groups of so-calle	ssifications
teachers, and makes the maxim	um salary
levels available to all teachers this eligibility therefor under reg	who estab-
be formulated by the Board of	Education.
The bill also grants a \$600 salar over salaries for 1945-46, which is	a \$150 in-
crease over the \$450 temporar	v increase
granted for 1946-47 only. Except teachers now receiving salaries	
maximum for their class, all teach	iers, school
officers, and other employees inch	ided under
this bill will be entitled to a mix crease of \$150 over their salaries f	
And, finally, the bill provides for of continuous in-service training a	

of continuous in-service training under regu-

lations to be determined by the Board of Education as a means of establishing eligi-

bility for increases at stated intervals

Title I: This part of the bill contains the salary schedules for all teachers, school officers, and other employees included under the bill.

Under this bill, the basic or minimum salary for teachers without a master's degree will be \$2,500 per year on the elementary, junior, vocational, and senior high school levels. Fifteen annual increases are provided to bring the maximum level of this group to \$4,000. School librarian's research assistants and counselors, instructors in teachers colleges, and librarians in teachers colleges without master's degrees will also be colleges without master's degrees will also be placed in the salary range of \$2,500 to \$4,000. With a master's degree already evaluated and approved by the Board of Education each teacher and other employee as listed in the foregoing paragraph is eligible for assignment in group C with the salary range from \$3,000 to \$4,500.

Attendance officers, census supervisors, and child-labor inspectors, with or without master's degrees, will be placed in the salary range of \$2,500 to \$4,000.

The following shows in detail the classes and classes and groups for all personnel in-cluded under the bill:

Public schools of the District of Columbia-Proposed salary schedule May 21, 1947

SALARIES OF TEACHERS, SCHOOL LIBRARIANS, RE-SEARCH ASSISTANTS, COUNSELORS, AND MEM-BERS OF THE TEACHERS COLLEGE FACULTIES

ria war	inch \$450 t	for 19	sal- 46-47, the orary se	Proposed teachers' salary schedule			
Salary class	Minimum	Number of increments	Maximum	Minimum	Number of increments	Maximum	
Elementary school		720			His		
teachers: Class 1-A	\$2,350	10	\$3, 350	\$2,500	15	\$4,000	
Class 1-B	3, 450				No.	1000	
Class 1-C				3,000	15	4, 500	
Junior high school teachers:		26				100	
Class 2-A	2, 350	10	3, 350	2,500	15	4, 000	
Class 2-B	3, 450	3	3,750				
Class 2-C	2, 550 3, 850	12	3, 750 4, 150	3, 000	15	4, 500	
Senior high school	<b>0,</b> 000	"	2, 100	*****			
teachers:	2800	77	2500	Landy.	1 35	Acres	
Class 3-A	2, 550 3, 850	12	3,750	2, 500	15	4,000	
Class 3-C	3, 800	ಿ	4, 150	3, 000	15	4, 500	
Librarians:		222		0, 000	20	3,000	
Class 4-A	2, 350	10	3, 350	2, 500	. 15	4,000	
Class 4-B	3, 450	3	8, 750	3, 000	15	4, 500	
Vocational high	0.000			0, 000	10	4, 500	
school teachers:	man de	arrest.	ou mess	Mar Comment	1	1 1100000	
Class 5-A Class 5-B	2, 350		3, 350	2,500	15	4,000	
Class 5-C	3, 450 2, 550	3 12	3,750 3,750	3, 000	15	4, 500	
Class 5-D	3, 850		4, 150	3,000	10	4, 500	
Research assistants			-				
and counselors:	0 950	10	9 950	0 500	15	* 000	
Class 6-B	2, 350 3, 450	3	3, 350 3, 750	2, 500	10	4, 000	
Class 6-C	2, 550	12	3,750	3,000	15	4, 500	
- Class 6-D	3, 850	3	4, 150				
Teachers colleges instructors:	167.3	NII	1300	10110	15		
Class 7-A Class 7-B	2, 550	12	3,750	2,500	15	4,000	
Class 7-B	3, 850	3	4, 150				
Class 7-C Librarians:			inazza.	3, 000	15	4, 500	
Class 8-A Class 8-B	2, 550	8	3, 350	2, 500	15	4,000	
Class 8-B	2, 550 3, 450	3	3, 750				
Class 8-C Chief librarians:				3,000	15	4, 500	
Class 9	3, 850	4	4, 250	4, 100	10	5, 100	
Assistant profes-							
sors: Class 10	3, 850	8	4,650	4, 100	10	5, 100	
Associate profes- sors: Class II	4, 350	8	5, 150	4, 500	10	5, 500	

Public schools of the District of Columbia— Proposed salary schedule May 21, 1947— Continued

SALARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY
OFFICERS (12-MONTH EMPLOYEES)

	aries i inch \$450 t	for 19	orary	Proposed teachers' salary schedule			
Salary class	Minimum	Number of increments	Maximum	Minimum	Number of increments	Maximum	
Principals, elemen- tary schools: Class 13	\$4, 150	8	\$4, 950	\$4, 300	10	\$5, 300	
pals, junior high schools: Class 14 Assistant princi- pals, vocational	4, 150	8	4, 950	4, 300	10	5, 300	
high schools: Class 15	4, 350	8	5, 150	4, 300	10	5, 300	
pals, senior high schools: Class 16	4, 350	8	5, 150	4, 500	10	5, 500	
Heads of depart- ments: Class 17 Principals, junior	4, 350	8	5, 150	4, 500	10	5, 500	
high schools: Class 18 Principals, voca-	4, 650	.8	5, 450	4, 800	10	5, 300	
tional high schools: Class 19 Principals, senior	5, 150	8	5, 950	4, 800	16	5, 800	
high schools: Class 20	5, 150	8	5, 950	5, 300	10	6, 300	
Class 21 Directors: Class 22	4, 350 5, 150				10 10	5, 500 6, 300	
Divisional direc- tors: Class 23	5, 150	8	5, 950	5, 300	10	6, 300	
Chief examiner: Class 24 Presidents, teach-	5, 150	8	5, 950	5, 300	10	€, 300	
ers colleges: Class 25	6, 450	5	7, 450	6, 400	61/2	7, 700	
tendents: Class 26. Assistant to super-	6, 450	5	7, 450	6, 400	61/2	7, 700	
intendent, busi- ness administra- tor: Class 27 First assistant su-	7, 450	5	8, 450	7, 400	63/2	8, 700	
perintendents: Class 28	7, 450	5	8, 450	7, 400	61/2	8, 700	
Superintendent: Class 29	10,000	2	12,000			14,000	

EMPLOYEES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND WORK PERMITS, ALL 12-MONTH EMPLOYEES EXCEPT ATTENDANCE OFFICERS WHO ARE 10-MONTH EMPLOYEES

Director, attend-		iit.				
ance department: Class 30	\$4, 850	8	\$5, 150	\$4, 500	10	\$5, 500
Chief attendance officers: Class 31	3, 450	8	4, 250	3, 600	10	4, 600
Attendance officers: Class 32	2, 350	10	3, 350	2, 500	15	4,000
Census supervisors: Class 33	2, 350	10	3, 350	2, 500	15	4,00
Child labor inspec- tors: Class 34	2, 350	10	3, 350	2, 100	15	4,000

Title II: This part of the bill deals with the classification and assignment of employees included under the proposed legislation.

Section 2: This section give the Board of Education authority to establish eligibility requirements for the appointment and promotion of employees under the bill and to assign them to the proper classes or classes and groups upon recommendation of the superintendent of schools. Section 2 provides that no employee without a master's degree shall be appointed in or promoted to group C in any class or appointed or promoted to the rank of school officer in classes 13 to 30, inclusive. No teacher now earning a salary above the maximum of the class to which he will be assigned under the bill will suffer a reduction in salary. Employees now as-

signed to classes 13 to 30, inclusive, will continue to receive the annual increases until they reach the maximums of their respective classes. Wherever the term "master's degree" is used in the bill, the reference is to an earned degree, not an equivalent thereof.

Section 3: This section authorizes the Board of Education, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, to assign at the time of their appointment, teachers, school officers, and other employees to the salary classes or classes and groups to which they are eligible, and stipulates that the first year of a new appointee shall be probationary.

Title III: This title specifies the methods of assignment of employees to the various salary classes and groups.

Section 4 (a): This paragraph defines annual compensation as that received on June 30, 1947, under the provisions of the Salary Act of 1945, exclusive of the \$450 temporary increase provided by the act approved July 21, 1946.

(b) This paragraph provides that teachers, school officers, and other employees included in the bill will receive a \$600 increase over their annual compensation as defined in paragraph (a). The effect of this provision is to give each such employee, with certain exceptions, a minimum increase of \$150 over his annual compensation as of June 30, 1947.

This paragraph also provides that each such employee shall receive any increase to which he would have been entitled for the school year 1946-47 under the provisions of the act of July 21, 1945, as amended.

Section 5 (a): This paragraph provides that a probationary employee receiving an increase in annual compensation of not more than \$600 under the bill shall receive his first annual increase when his appointment becomes permanent. It provides also that each teacher, school officer, or other employee who may be appointed or promoted on probationary tenure after June 30, 1947, shall similarly receive his first annual increase on the date of his permanent appointment or promotion.

(b) This paragraph provides that any employee on probationary tenure who receives an increase of more than \$600 shall receive his first longevity increase on July 1, 1548.

Section 6: This section transfers and assigns all teachers, school officers, and other employees from their present classes or classes and groups to the new classes or classes and groups provided in the bill. It provides specifically that teachers without master's degrees shall be assigned to group A of their respective classes. Those with master's degrees in the classes in which the degrees have already been evaluated by the Board of Education are assigned to group C of their classes.

Paragraph (ap) fixes the maximum placement credit for teaching experience or like experience acceptable to and approved by the Board of Education at 5 years for teachers and certain other employees and at 4 years for attendance officers, census supervisors, and child-labor inspectors. It provides also for a maximum of 5 years' placement credit for annual substitutes and temporary teachers.

Title IV: This part of the bill outlines the method of promotion of employees.

Section 7: On July 1, 1943, each teacher, school officer, and other employee, except those already at or above the maximum of their classes or classes and groups, will receive his annual increase without formal action by the Board of Education. After five such annual increases, however, no further increases will be granted until the employee has been declared eligible therefor under regulations to be established by the Board of Education. Upon being declared eligible for further increases, the teacher, school officer, or other employee may then receive five more annual increases, or fewer if he

reaches the maximum of his class or class and group with less than five additional increases. After having received five additional annual increases, such employee must again establish eligibility for further increases.

In order to provide opportunity for meeting eligibility requirements for the annual increases at the end of the fifth and tenth years, the Board of Education is directed to set up a program of in-service training and to provide for annual reporting of participation of teachers in such a program. The purpose of the in-service training program is to encourage continuous professional growth on the part of teachers, school officers, and other personnel.

Section 8: Any teacher, school officer, or other school employee who is promoted from a lower to a higher salary class or position will receive, in addition to his earned increase, one additional promotional increase.

Section 9: This section provides that promotion from one salary class to another or from one group to another group within the same salary class shall be on a basis of such evidence of professional attainment as the Board of Education may require.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I want to mention the vast amount of work done by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] on this bill. He richly deserves the appreciation not only of the Congress but I believe of the school system and the people of the District of Columbia. In addition, Mr. Speaker, I think I should express my personal appreciation to every member of the Committee on the District of Columbia for the fidelity with which they have discharged their duties undertaking this responsibility. They have done a grand job and I think every one of them merits the appreciation on the part of those who will have the benefits of this legislation as well as the thanks and appreciation of the Con-

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, as indicated by the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, this bill brings about a complete change in the system of pay to school teachers. It is a most complicated thing to go into all the various questions of the pay of teachers and the administrative force and bring about a complete overhauling of the system.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has done an amazing amount of work on this subject. He is perhaps too modest to say so himself, but as a member of that subcommittee I know that he collected the figures from all over the country and compared the statistics with the figures of the school system of the District of Columbia as to pay and other conditions of employment here. I have been amazed at the amount of time, energy, and intelligence that he has devoted to this work and the willingness with which he has taken over this situation and on which he has done so well in view of his background of experience in municipal affairs. He has done a fine job for the District of Columbia, and I believe he is entitled to the thanks of this committee and the Congress for what he has done. He has accomplished the most amazing performance, I believe, by getting a bill which is satisfactory to the Commissioners, to the school board, to the teachers, and to the Congress. If that is not a miracle, why, then some of you ought to try to operate on the Committee of the District of Columbia for a few years and see for yourselves.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Deane, for Monday, June 2, on account of official business.

### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

### PROGRAM FOR MONDAY

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the day I announced the program for next week. At that time the minority whip, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack] asked me concerning the possibility of the conference report on the tax bill being called up Monday. I said it might possibly be called up Monday, but I could give no definite assurance about it. Since that time I conferred with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Knutson], of the Committee on Ways and Means, and with the Speaker and others interested, and have concluded as a result of that conference that we will call up the conference report on the tax bill after the call of the Consent Calendar on next Monday.

I make this announcement in order that the Members may be apprised of the situation and make their plans accordingly for next Monday.

# INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REDUCTION ACT OF 1947

Mr. KNUTSON submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1) providing for the reduction of income-tax payments.

# ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 2, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

# EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

719. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$29,610,000 for the Veterans' Administration (H. Doc. No. 277); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

720. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$35,500,000

for the National Housing Agency (H. Doc. No. 278); to the Committee on Appropriations

and ordered to be printed.

721. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 and an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$5,000,000 for the Department of Agriculture (H. Doc. No. 279); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

722. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$150,000,000, together with a contract authorization in the amount of \$50,000,000 for the Treasury Department (H. Doc. No. 280); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

723. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to repeal that portion of section 203 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Fomes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, as designates the land herein described as available land within the meaning of that act, and to restore the land to its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Lands.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 220. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 993, an act to provide for the reincorporation of Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 484). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 221. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2798, a bill to amend section 5, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 485). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 222. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2799, a bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, title IV of the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 486). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 223. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3492, a bill to provide for the expeditious disposition of certain war housing, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 487). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 224. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3342, a bill to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies; without amendment (Rept. No. 488). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 225. Resolution providing for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 207, joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the International Refugee Organization and authorizing an appropriation therefor; without amendment (Rept. No.

489). Referred to the House Calendar.
Mr. ALLEN of Illinois: Committee on Rules.
House Resolution 226. Resolution providing

for the consideration of H. R. 2455, a bill to establish within the Department of the Interior a National Minerals Resources Division, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 490). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SADLAK: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H. R. 2826. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annulties for investigatory personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have rendered at least 20 years of service; without amendment (Rept. No. 493). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARTLEY: Committee on Education and Labor. Report pursuant to House Resolution 111 (80th Cong., 1st sess.) authorizing the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; without amendment (Rept. No. 494). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3678. A bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 495). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

# REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COLE of New York: Committee on Armed Services. House Joint Resolution 96, Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Roy Stanley Geiger, lieutenant general, United States Marine Corps, a commission as general, United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 492). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GRANT of Alabama:

H. R. 3668. A bill to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SARBACHER:

H. R. 3669. A bill to declare service in the Mexican Expedition (periodical) of April 12, 1911, to June 16, 1919, as recognizable service for all the purposes of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944; to grant equal preference under such act to veterans entitled to, or accorded, preference under prior acts of Congress, together with their wives and widows, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 3670. A bill to promote the common defense by providing for the retention and maintenance of a national reserve of industrial productive capacity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. D'EWART:

H.R. 3671. A bill to give to members of the Crow Tribe the power to manage and assume charge of their restricted lands, for their own use or for lease purposes, while such lands remain under trust patents; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. NODAR:

H.R. 3672. A bill to create an Academic Advisory Board for the United States Merchant Marine Academy; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SHORT:

H.R. 3673. A bill to extend the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to active-duty members of the Civil Air Patrol, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ENGEL of Michigan:

By Mr. ENGEL of Michigan:

H. R. 3678. A bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. JUDD: H. Res. 227. Resolution to amend rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to committee reports on bills and joint resolutions authorizing new programs of grants-in-aid; to the Committee on Rules.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred, as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make available an appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, for the control of sea lampreys, as authorized by House Joint Resolution 366 of the Seventy-ninth Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LYNCH:

H. R. 3674. A bill for the relief of Knickerbocker Insurance Co., of New York, and Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.; to the Committee on the Judiciary

By Mr. NODAR: H. R. 3675. A bill for the relief of Joseph Neumayer; to the Committee on the Judici-

By Mr. SASSCER: H. R. 3676. A bill for the relief of June C. Dollar; to the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. YOUNGBLOOD:

H. R. 3677. A bill for the relief of Vito Castiglioni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

590. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the territorial committee of the Union Republican Progressive Party of Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the legislation amendatory of their organic act now pending before the United States Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

# SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1947

(Legislative day of Monday, April 21, 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:

Once again, our Father, the long week end that brings rest and refreshment to so many of our people has brought disaster and sorrow to some, and our Nation is sobered in the reflection that death is in the midst of life. Since we know not at what moment the slender thread may be broken for us, teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. And may we be compassionate, remembering the hearts that are sore and our brethren who languish in sorrow and affliction.

Take from us the selfishness that is unwilling to bear the burdens of others while expecting that others shall help us with ours. Make us so disgusted with our big professions and our little deeds, our fine words and our shabby thoughts, our friendly faces and our cold hearts, that we shall pray sincerely this morning for a new spirit and new attitudes. Then shall our prayers mean something, not alone to ourselves but to our Nation.

In the name of Jesus Christ our Lord.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 29, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT-APPROVAL OF A BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on May 31, 1947, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 854) to amend section 502 (a) of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes."

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 1022) to authorize an adequate White House Police force.

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

H. R. 494. An act to reorganize the system of parole of prisoners convicted in the District of Columbia;

H.R. 1633. An act to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia";

H. R. 1893. An act to authorize the sale of the bed of E Street SW., between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, in the District of Columbia:

H.R. 2470. An act to authorize the establishment of a band in the Metropolitan Police force

H.R. 3235. An act to amend the Code of Laws of the District of Columbia with respect to abandonment of condemnation proceedings

H.R. 3515. An act to make it unlawful in the District of Columbia to corruptly influ-ence participants or officials in contests of skill, speed, strength, or endurance, and to provide a penalty therefor; H. R. 3547. An act to authorize funds for

ceremonies in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 3604. An act to authorize the Methodist Home of the District of Columbia to make certain changes in its certificate of in-corporation with respect to stated objects; and

H.R. 3611. An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 58)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to appropriations of the Department of State, in the form of amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO APPROPRIA-TIONS FOR NAVY DEPARTMENT (S. DOC. NO.

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting proposed provisions applicable to appropriations for the Navy Department, in the form of amendments to the Budget for the fiscal year 1948 and an amendment to his letter to the Con-gress of April 24, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 215) (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATION AND CONTROL OF CERTAIN LAND TO TERRITORY OF HAWAII

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal that portion of section 203 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, as designates the land herein described as available land within the meaning of that act, and to restore the land t its previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Public

### GROWTH AND CONCENTRATION IN THE FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY

A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, transmitting a report of that Commission entitled "Growth and Con-centration in the Flour Milling Industry" (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Com-

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore: A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Joint Resolution 4

"Joint resolution relative to an appropriation for insect control in national forests

"Whereas forest-tree-killing insects have become so numerous in certain portions of California that they have been destroying merchantable timber at a rate six times faster than the loss of such timber by forest fire;

"Whereas the control of such insects requires united action by adjacent owners, of whom the United States Forest Service is the largest owner; and

"Whereas the United States Forest Service has inadequate funds for the control of in-sect depredations on the national forests, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has grossly inadequate funds for the necessary field investigation of depredations: and

"Whereas efforts to control these insects by private owners on their own lands in cooperation with the Division of Forestry, State of California, are nullified when similar control measures are not performed on adjacent Federal lands: Now, therefore, be it