

## SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1947

(Legislative day of Thursday, December 4, 1947)

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

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

Our Father, as our heads are bowed in prayer, may our hearts be open to Thy Spirit, lest we say words with our hearts not in them, and make Thee yawn at the emptiness of our petition, or make Thee angry at the insincerity of what we do.

Give us faith to believe in prayer, and in Thy willingness to work in us that Thy will may be done among the nations and in our own land.

We ask this in Jesus' name. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 12, 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.

## SETTLEMENT OF FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General of the United States, reporting, pursuant to law, on the settlement of Federal tort claims made by the Department of Justice, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS

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

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

Resolutions adopted by the City Commissioners of the City of West Palm Beach and the Palm Beach County branch of the American Association of University Women, both in the State of Florida, favoring an appropriation in an amount sufficient to give proper water control of the Everglades from the Kissimmee Swamp to the southern end of the mainland of Florida; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PEPPER:

A resolution adopted by members of the Florida State Horticultural Society at St. Petersburg, Fla., favoring reestablishment of the State-Federal citrus canker eradication project in Louisiana and Texas; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by members of the Florida State Horticultural Society at St. Petersburg, Fla., requesting that the Secretary of Agriculture enter into cooperative agreements with the Government of Mexico to the end that blackfly be eradicated or brought under control in Mexico at an early date; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

A resolution adopted by members of the Florida State Horticultural Society at St. Petersburg, Fla., relating to the inspection of baggage at ports of entry in Florida; to the Committee on Finance.

## FOREIGN LEGION IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the United American Veterans, Washington, D. C., which relates to the proposition of forming a Foreign Legion in the United States Army.

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

Resolution favoring a Foreign Legion of the United States of America

Whereas at this very moment our Government is spending millions of dollars for the purpose of helping destitute Christian nations, and also to acquaint all foreign countries with our form of democracy; and

Whereas a Foreign Legion of the United States of America would be a very fine way to introduce American democracy to all foreign nationals and it would also help to alleviate a lot of suffering with the families of the Legionnaires: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the United American Veterans go on record as giving wholehearted support to Senator Lodge's idea of creating an army to be known as the Foreign Legion of the United States of America; be it further

*Resolved*, That this said army shall be composed of enlisted soldiers, all of foreign nationalities and officers and noncommissioned officers who are American citizens; be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of National Defense, to the chairmen of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the House, and the press.

THOMAS DIXON,  
National Commander.  
FRANCIS F. LEBRUN,  
National Adjutant.

## PROGRAM FOR CONTROL OF PRICES

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a program for the control of prices, written by Melvin J. Wheeler, of Lawrence, Kans. Mr. Wheeler is a former member of the Kansas Legislature.

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

LAWRENCE, KANS.,  
November 29, 1947.  
Members in Congress, Washington, D. C.:

An important issue is under discussion among you. Some claim that no restrictions should be used during the reconstruction period. Others claim there should be. The writer would like to give his view on the subject.

Prices during the war advanced extremely high because proper means were not used to prevent it. Then after the war all price restrictions were removed. This was an implied suggestion to this effect: "Now you are free. Go to it and get all you can in a hurry." This admonition has been heeded, as evidenced by higher prices on some articles now than during the war.

In the face of this situation, we should ask ourselves a question: What effect will the shipment of millions of pounds of commodities to Europe have on prices in our country? Without control, they will surely go higher. According to the law of supply

and demand, products shipped out means the same as though less has been produced for home consumption. Therefore, if we are going to give relief to Europe, let us decide at the same time that it shall not affect the price on goods consumed at home. The only way to do this is to set the top price on goods consumed at home at what prevails when shipment to Europe starts. This restriction should be left in force until prewar conditions have returned. This plan is meant to produce an immediate effect. A more far-reaching plan follows:

Excessively high prices came step by step during the war because of lack of control. Now let us return to normal step by step under the influence of lawful control. Here is a plan which we believe would produce the desired result:

Commencing on date mentioned in this act, prices shall be lowered a certain percent each month until prewar level has been reached. Give sufficient time after passage of the act for dealers to dispose of stock on hand before cut in price goes into effect. Then dealers can restock in anticipation of future cut in price. In this way we can merge gradually back to normal, instead of waiting for a panic to send us back in one bold plunge.

Listen to this warning: The business structure of this country has become top-heavy because of inflation and high prices. This condition must be corrected, or a financial crash is bound to come. Are we going to read the writing on the wall, or are we going to drift blindly along waiting for the worst to come?

Gentlemen, it is left for you to decide this question. What will your answer be?

Respectfully,  
MELVIN J. WHEELER,  
Former Member,  
Kansas House of Representatives.

## REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES—REPORT ON UNITED STATES POSTWAR FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (S. DOC. NO. 112)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from Mr. BYRD, chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, transmitting, pursuant to law, an additional report of the joint committee on the subject of United States postwar foreign assistance, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on the subject of United States postwar foreign assistance, just laid before the Senate, be printed as a Senate document.

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

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. GEORGE:  
S. 1869. A bill for the relief of William Jackson Bishop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ECTON:  
S. 1870. A bill to provide for the adjustment of repayment contracts with respect to lands within the Flathead irrigation project, Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

## By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1871. A bill to restore certain lands to the town site of Wadsworth, Nev.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

S. 1872. A bill for the relief of Jose Babace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. CAPEHART introduced Senate bill 1873, to maintain prosperity, promote full employment, and kill inflation, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

## By Mr. HATCH:

S. 1874. A bill authorizing the head of the department or agency using the public domain for national-defense purposes to compensate holders of grazing permits and licenses for losses sustained by reason of such use of public lands for national-defense purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

## By Mr. BYRD:

S. 1875. A bill for the relief of the estate of Francis D. Shoemaker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 1876. A bill for the purpose of erecting a Federal building in Kirkland, Wash.;

S. 1877. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Seattle, Wash. a post-office building to be known as the Broadway Station;

S. 1878. A bill for the purpose of erecting a post-office terminal annex in Seattle, Wash.;

S. 1879. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Seattle, Wash., a post-office building to be known as the West Seattle Station; and

S. 1880. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Tacoma, Wash., a post office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

(Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 165, providing for the discontinuance of further plant dismantling in the American war zone in Germany, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. SMITH (for himself, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LODGE, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. BALL, Mr. O'MAHONEY, and Mr. HILL) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 166, to provide that any future payments by the Republic of Finland on the principal or interest of its debt of the First World War to the United States shall be used to provide educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

## By Mr. TAFT:

S. J. Res. 167. Joint resolution to aid in the stabilization of commodity prices, to aid in further stabilizing the economy of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## PLANT DISMANTLING IN AMERICAN WAR ZONE IN GERMANY

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution providing for the discontinuance of further plant dismantling in the American war zone in Germany, and I request that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 165) providing for the discontinuance of further plant dismantling in the American war zone in Germany, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. EASTLAND), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on

Armed Services, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the American zone of occupied Germany constitutes today a deficit economy calling for large appropriations by the United States; and

Whereas there are proposals on foot for having the United States assume similar expenditures in the British zone of occupied Germany, which has been economically merged with the American zone into the so-called bizon; and

Whereas it is imperative that these expenditures be no larger than necessary so as not to further burden the American taxpayer; and

Whereas a new level of industry has been agreed upon for the bizon since the Potsdam policy for Germany has not proved workable; and

Whereas occupied Germany and more especially the bizon are an integral part of the program for Europe's economic reconstruction now being considered by the Congress; and

Whereas the potential industrial productive capacity of the bizon would be seriously reduced by the dismantling of 682 plants declared surplus and available for reparations; and

Whereas it is doubtful that the plants, if removed, could be successfully integrated into the productive facilities of the recipient countries, without great loss of time and efficiency; and

Whereas the net productive capacity of all western Europe would be thereby reduced, at the expense of the American taxpayer: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, etc., That the Secretary of Defense is directed to issue orders to the military and civilian personnel of the United States engaged in the occupation of Germany to discontinue immediately all plant dismantlings and prevent the commencement of any new dismantling, in the United States zone of Germany, until the Congress shall have had an opportunity to investigate and determine which plants are clearly non-convertible war plants and to study the economic effects of any such dismantling upon the proposed expenditures to be incurred in connection with the economic reconstruction of western Europe, including Germany. No such dismantlings shall thereafter be resumed except as specifically approved by law, and pending the enactment of such legislation, the plants now in existence shall be utilized to their fullest possible capacity for peacetime production in the interest of building up a self-supporting Europe, independent of American aid: *Provided*, That in no event shall dismantlings be commenced or carried on with a view to shipment to Russia or any of her satellite countries unless specifically approved by law in each case.

Sec. 2. The President is requested, in view of proposed American aid to the British zone of Germany, to suggest to the British Government that it adopt similar policies with respect to plant dismantling in the British zone, and to further suggest that adequate machinery be set up for American participation with respect to investigation and review as to the character of individual plants in the British zone.

Sec. 3. (a) There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be composed of five Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A vacancy in the membership of the committee shall not affect the powers of the remaining members to execute the functions of the committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The committee shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

(b) The committee, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, shall carry on a continuing review and study as contemplated by this joint resolution, with a view to advising the Congress on matters for which congressional approval is required under this joint resolution. The committee shall from time to time report to the Senate and the House of Representatives the results of its studies and investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable with respect to the dismantling of the plants under consideration.

(c) The committee shall have the power, with regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary for the performance of its duties, including consultants who shall receive compensation at a rate not to exceed \$35 for each day actually spent by them in the work of the committee, together with their necessary travel and subsistence expenses. The committee is further authorized, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of all agencies in the executive branch of the Government, and may obtain the advice of independent experts, regardless of nationality, and the information, advice, and recommendation of representatives of business, industry, finance, and labor in the United States.

(d) The committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress; to require by subpens or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer oaths; to take such testimony; to have such printing and binding done; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services in reporting such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. Subpens shall be issued under the signature of the chairman or vice chairman of the committee and shall be served by any person designated by them.

(e) The members of the committee shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the committee, other than expenses in connection with meetings of the committee held in the District of Columbia during such times as the Congress is in session.

(f) The expenses of the joint committee, which shall not exceed \$50,000, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by the chairman.

## AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO COMMITTEE SERVICE—AMENDMENT

Mr. LODGE (for himself and Mr. BALDWIN) submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the resolution (S. Res. 149) prohibiting chairmen of certain committees from serving as members of other committees, which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and ordered to be printed.

## SECOND DECONTROL ACT OF 1947—REFERENCE OF A BILL

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, at the last session of the Senate, December 12, 1947, there was a discussion with reference to the bill (S. 1842) to amend the Second Decontrol Act of 1947. After somewhat prolonged debate it was agreed that the Committee on the Judiciary

should be discharged from further consideration of that bill. I now ask unanimous consent that the bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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

**PRINTING OF ECONOMIC REPORT ON FOOD PRICES, PRODUCTION, AND CONSUMPTION**

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document a report prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report on Food Prices, Production, and Consumption, with such additions, to bring it up to date, as the staff is now preparing.

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

**MAJORITY MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY**

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming, and by unanimous consent, it was

*Ordered*, that the majority members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry shall be the following: ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas, chairman; GEORGE D. AIKEN, of Vermont; HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, of South Dakota; GEORGE A. WILSON, of Iowa; MILTON R. YOUNG, of North Dakota; EDWARD J. THYE, of Minnesota; JAMES P. KEM, of Missouri.

**ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT AT TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA**

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at the two hundredth anniversary dinner of the St. Andrew's Society at Philadelphia, December 1, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**CAN AMERICAN DOLLARS SAVE EUROPE FROM COMMUNISM?—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BALL**

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Can American Dollars Save Europe From Communism?" delivered by him on December 13, 1947, at Philadelphia, Pa., before the Philadelphia Foreign Policy Association, which appears in the Appendix.]

**JUSTICE FOR POLAND—ADDRESS BY SENATOR LODGE**

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject Justice for Poland, delivered by him on November 30, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**RECLAMATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WHERRY**

[Mr. MCFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of reclamation, delivered by Senator WHERRY at a meeting of the National Reclamation Association, in Phoenix, Ariz., October 30, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**WESTERN DEVELOPMENT: THE NATION'S KEY TO PROSPERITY—ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR**

[Mr. MCFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Western Development: The Nation's Key to Prosperity," delivered by Hon. J. A. Krug, Secretary of the Interior, at the 1947 annual convention of the National Reclamation Association in Phoenix, Ariz., which appears in the Appendix.]

**HOW FAR IS IT TO WATER?—ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE**

[Mr. MCFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "How Far Is It to Water?" delivered by Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, the Secretary of Agriculture, at a meeting of the National Reclamation Association at Phoenix, Ariz., on October 30, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**INFLATION—STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE**

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement of the Republican policy committee on the subject of inflation, which appears in the Appendix.]

**INCENTIVES TO SELL WHEAT—EDITORIAL FROM NEBRASKA FARMER**

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Incentives To Sell Wheat," published in the Nebraska Farmer for December 6, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**FLIGHT OF WIDOWS OF WORLD WAR I—ARTICLE FROM THE ST. PETERSBURG LEGIONNAIRE**

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Flight of Most Widows of World War I," from the St. Petersburg Legionnaire for October 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE**

Mr. WHITE asked and obtained consent that Mr. MALONE be excused from attendance on the session today because of official business.

**HEARING ON OIL BY SUBCOMMITTEE OF SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE**

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Oil of the Small Business Committee of the Senate be permitted to hold a hearing this afternoon.

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

**CALL OF THE ROLL**

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

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

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

Aiken	Hatch	O'Conor
Ball	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Overton
Bridges	Hoy	Pepper
Brooks	Holland	Reed
Buck	Ives	Revercomb
Bushfield	Jenner	Robertson, Va.
Butler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson, Wyo.
Byrd	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Cain	Kem	Saltonstall
Capehart	Knowland	Smith
Capper	Langer	Stennis
Chavez	Lodge	Stewart
Connally	Lucas	Taft
Cooper	McCarran	Taylor
Cordon	McCarthy	Thomas, Okla.
Donnell	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Downey	McFarland	Thye
Dworshak	McGrath	Tydings
Eastland	McKellar	Umstead
Ecton	McMahon	Vandenberg
Ellender	Magnuson	Watkins
Ferguson	Maybank	White
Flanders	Millikin	Wiley
Fulbright	Moore	Williams
George	Morse	Wilson
Green	Murray	Young
	Gurney	Myers

Mr. WHITE. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWER] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent by leave of the Senate because of official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent by leave of the Senate because of a death in his family.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senators from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and Mr. SPARKMAN and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent on public business.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELL in the chair). Eighty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

**INTERIM EUROPEAN AID PROGRAM—CONFERENCE REPORT**

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I have asked Senators to permit the conference report on the interim aid program to be considered first today, because it must go to the House and be acted on in the House this afternoon. I submit the conference report, and ask for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The conference report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1774) to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing supplies to certain European countries on an emergency basis, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That this Act may be cited as the Foreign Aid Act of 1947."

"Sec. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to provide immediate aid urgently needed by the peoples of Austria, China, France, and Italy, hereinafter referred to as the recipient countries, to alleviate conditions of hunger and cold and prevent serious economic retrogression.

"Sec. 3. The President, acting through such existing departments, agencies, or independent establishments of the Government as he shall direct, may, by allocation of funds herein authorized to any such existing departments, agencies, or independent establishments, or by establishing in this country credits subject to the control of the President, whenever he finds it in furtherance of the purposes of this Act and upon the terms and conditions set forth in this Act—

"(a) procure, or provide for the procurement of, from any source—

"(1) food, medical supplies, fibers, fuel, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed, delivered in a recipient

country on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

"(2) incentive goods, consisting of commodities not in short supply in the United States, including Government-owned stocks, to be used, distributed, or sold in a recipient country, under a specific agreement previously entered into pursuant to section 5 (g) to increase the production or distribution of locally produced commodities referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a): *Provided*, That not more than 5 per centum of the funds made available under the authority of this Act may be used to procure such incentive goods;

"(b) transport and store, or provide for transportation and storage of, such commodities;

"(c) transfer such commodities to any recipient country;

"(d) incur and defray expenses, including administrative expenses and expenses for compensation and travel of personnel, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

"SEC. 4. The President shall promulgate regulations controlling the purchase or procurement of commodities under this Act designed to minimize (a) the drain upon the natural resources of the United States and (b) the impact of such purchase or procurement upon the domestic price level: *Provided*—

"(1) That procurement may be from foreign sources whenever the cost delivered to the recipient country will be less than the cost delivered from the United States;

"(2) That, except in the case of commodities not produced in commercial quantities in the United States, not more than 10 per centum of the funds made available under the authority of this Act may be used to procure commodities abroad at delivered cost higher than from the United States, its Territories and possessions, provided that the President shall find that such commodities are in short supply or not readily available in the United States: *Provided further*, That no funds made available under the authority of this Act shall be used by any procurement agency of the United States Government for the purchase, within the United States and its Territories and possessions, of any commodities (other than commodities procured by or in the possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to Act of July 1, 1941, 55 Stat. 498, as amended) at prices higher than the market price prevailing at the time of the purchase in the area wherein the purchase is made;

"(3) That the President shall, in making a finding of short supply in the United States, consider (a) the drain upon natural resources, and (b) the effect of the necessary procurement upon domestic prices;

"(4) That the procurement of petroleum and petroleum products shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be made from petroleum sources outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions; and wherever practicable such petroleum and petroleum products shall be delivered to the recipient country by the most economical route from the source of supply.

"SEC. 5. Before any commodities are made available to any recipient country under the authority of this Act, an agreement shall be entered into, subject to the limitations and provisions of this Act, between such country and the United States containing an undertaking by such country—

"(a) to make efficient use of any commodities made available under the authority of this Act and to take insofar as possible the economic measures necessary to increase its ability to achieve a self-sustaining economy;

"(b) to make, when any commodity which is not furnished on terms of repayment in dollars is made available under this Act, a commensurate deposit in the currency of such country in a special account under such

general terms and conditions as may, in said agreement, be agreed to between such country and the Government of the United States, and to hold or use such special account for, and only for, such purposes as may be agreed to between such country and the Government of the United States, and under agreement by the government of the receiving country that any unencumbered balance remaining in such account on June 30, 1948, will be disposed of within such country for such purposes as may, subject to approval by Act or joint resolution of the Congress, be agreed between such country and the Government of the United States;

"(c) to give full and continuous publicity by all available media (including government press and radio) within such country, so as to inform the ultimate consumers, as to the purpose, source, character, and amounts of commodities made available under the authority of this Act;

"(d) to furnish promptly upon request of the President information concerning the method of distribution and use of commodities made available under this Act, and to furnish on March 31, 1948, or as soon as practicable thereafter, information showing—

"(1) an itemized list of commodities made available with funds provided under this Act;

"(2) the total amount of money received by such country from the sale of commodities made available under this Act and the average price charged per unit for each commodity;

"(3) a detailed statement of the disposition of all money and other things of value received from the sale or transfer of any commodities made available under this Act; and

"(4) such other information concerning the distribution and use of commodities made available under this Act as may be requested by the President;

"(e) to make available to its people at reasonable prices, consistent with economic conditions in the recipient country, such commodities as it may sell under the terms of this Act; and, where necessary, to distribute to indigent and needy persons their fair share of all available food supplies;

"(f) to make all possible efforts to secure the maximum production and distribution of locally produced commodities, and not to permit any measures to be taken involving sale, distribution, or use of any commodities of the character covered in this Act which would reduce the locally produced supply of such commodities or the utilization of foreign sources of supply other than the United States;

"(g) to enter into specific agreements providing for such use, distribution, and sale of each classification of incentive goods, made available to it under the authority of this Act, as will increase the production or distribution of locally produced commodities referred to in paragraph (1) of section 3 (a);

"(h) not to export or permit removal from such country, while need therefor continues, of commodities made available under the authority of this Act or commodities of the same character produced locally or imported from outside sources, except to the extent agreed upon by the Government of the United States;

"(i) to permit representatives of the Government of the United States, including such committees of the Congress as may be authorized by their respective Houses, to observe, advise, and report on the distribution among the people of such country of commodities made available under the authority of this Act;

"(j) to permit representatives of the press and radio of the United States to observe and report on the distribution and utilization of the commodities made available under this Act and the special account provided for in subsection (b) of this section.

"SEC. 6. The President shall promptly terminate the provision of aid under this Act for any country (a) whenever he determines that such country is not adhering to the terms of its agreement entered into in accordance with section 5 of this Act; or (b) whenever he finds, by reason of changed conditions, that the provision of aid under this Act is no longer necessary or desirable; or (c) whenever he finds that because of changed conditions aid under this Act is no longer consistent with the national interests of the United States.

"SEC. 7. All commodities made available under the authority of this Act or the containers of such commodities shall, to the extent practicable, be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly, and permanently as the nature of such commodities or containers will permit, in such manner as to indicate to the people of the country of destination that such commodities have been furnished or made available by the United States of America.

"SEC. 8. Wherever reference is made, in this Act, to commodities made available under the authority of this Act, such reference shall be deemed to include commodities procured with credits made available to a recipient country under the authority of this Act.

"SEC. 9. The President shall take appropriate steps to encourage other countries to make available to recipient countries such aid as they may be able to furnish.

"SEC. 10. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations as he may find necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be deemed to authorize the issuance of any proclamations, orders, rules, or regulations in any way controlling production or prices or allocating deliveries of any commodity within the United States. He may delegate to the Secretary of State any of the powers or authority conferred on him under this Act. In accordance with the direction of the President, the responsibility for administering in the recipient countries the program of assistance provided for in this Act shall be vested in the field administrator of the United States foreign relief program appointed pursuant to section 4 of the joint resolution of May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress). The provisions of subsections (1) and (1) of section 5 of this Act shall not apply to distribution of commodities in Austria: *Provided*, That the President shall have determined, upon recommendation of the United States High Commissioner for Austria, that commodities furnished to Austria hereunder will be distributed under control systems embodied in agreements between the High Commissioner and the other occupying authorities or the Austrian Government which assure compliance with the objectives of the occupation and with the purposes of this Act. No citizen or resident of the United States shall serve under this Act as a United States representative, observer, or adviser until such person has been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The field administrator may, when he finds it essential to the purposes of this Act, utilize for observation the services of a limited number of other persons, who shall be investigated and approved by the field administrator.

"SEC. 11. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$597,000,000, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this Act. This Act, however, shall not imply any present or future obligation to give aid to any foreign country, nor shall it imply or guarantee the availability of any specific commodities.

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds authorized or made available under this Act shall be used or made available for use for the acquisition of wheat, wheat flour, or cereal grain in the United States or the shipment thereof from the United States unless the President shall first—

"(1) survey the requirements of other countries which are dependent upon the United States for a portion of their supplies of such commodities;

"(2) estimate the quantities of such commodities which will probably be made available to such countries from the United States; and

"(3) estimate the total amount of such commodities available for export from the United States to the recipient countries, after giving due consideration to the quantity thereof required in this country for food, feed, seed, and industrial uses, and for the needs of other countries dependent upon the United States for supplies of such commodities. In estimating the amount of such commodities available for export from the United States the President shall allow for a carry-over of wheat in the United States as of July 1, 1948, of not less than one hundred and fifty million bushels to protect the economy of the United States from inflationary prices and to insure against a scarcity of bread for domestic consumption during the twelve-month period beginning July 1, 1948.

"The funds authorized herein shall not be made available or used to acquire a quantity of wheat, wheat flour and cereal grain in the United States which, after taking into consideration the amount estimated for export to other countries, and the amount needed for domestic consumption in the United States, will leave a carry-over of less than one hundred and fifty million bushels of wheat on July 1, 1948, unless the estimates of the President after March 1, 1948, justify an increase in the amount available for export to recipient countries with full protection for domestic needs.

"(c) Funds authorized under this Act, when allocated to any department, agency, or independent establishment of the Government, shall be available for obligation and expenditure in accordance with the laws governing obligations and expenditures of such department, agency, or independent establishment or organizational unit thereof concerned, and without regard to sections 3709 and 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5; 31 U. S. C. 529).

"(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed, until such time as an appropriation shall be made pursuant to this section, to make advances, not to exceed in the aggregate \$150,000,000, to carry out the provisions of this Act, in such manner and in such amounts as the President shall determine. From appropriations authorized under this section, there shall be repaid without interest to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the advances made by it under the authority contained herein. No interest shall be charged on advances made by the Treasury to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in implementation of this subsection.

"(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any commodity heretofore or hereafter acquired by any agency of the Government under any price-support program shall, to the extent that such commodity is determined by the President to be appropriate for such purpose and in excess of domestic requirements, be utilized in providing aid under this Act or any other Act providing for assistance and relief to foreign countries, and shall be disposed of by such agency for such purpose at such price as may be determined by such agency, which price may be the equivalent of the domestic market price of a quantity of wheat having a caloric value equal to

that of the quantity of the commodity so disposed of. Any such agency shall report to the Congress on March 31, 1948, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the amount of losses incurred by it as the result of the disposition of commodities hereunder and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cancel notes of such agency held by him in an amount equal to the amount of such losses.

"Sec. 12. Personnel employed to carry out the purposes of this Act shall not be included in computing limitations on personnel established pursuant to the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 298), as amended by section 14 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 219).

"Sec. 13. The President, from time to time, but not less frequently than once every calendar quarter, and until the end of the quarterly period after all operations under the authority of this Act have been completed, shall transmit to the Congress a report of operations under this Act. All information received pursuant to undertakings provided for by section 5 (d) of this Act shall, as soon as may be practicable after the receipt thereof, be reported to the Congress. Reports provided for under this section shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, if the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, is not in session.

"Sec. 14. The functions, applicable records, and funds provided for the purposes of carrying out this Act shall be transferred to the administration of any organization for general foreign aid which Congress may provide. To the extent that any funds may be made available under provisions of any other Act heretofore or hereafter passed relating to China, any funds reserved under this Act for China may be used for aid to the other countries named in section 2 of this Act.

"Sec. 15. After March 31, 1948, no funds may be obligated for the procurement of commodities provided for under this Act.

"Sec. 16. (a) Clause (1) in the proviso in the first paragraph of the first section of the joint resolution of May 31, 1947 (Public Law 84, Eightieth Congress), is amended to read as follows: '(1) to constitute more than 57 per centum of the aggregate amount contributed to said fund by all governments, including the United States.'

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall take effect as of May 31, 1947.

"Sec. 17. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"Sec. 18. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to make inapplicable, in the case of commodities procured under the authority of this Act, the authority to prohibit or curtail exports granted by section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (Public Law 703, Seventy-sixth Congress), as now in force or as hereafter amended."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill.

A. H. VANDENBERG,  
ARTHUR CAPPER,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,  
TOM CONNALLY,  
WALTER F. GEORGE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

CHARLES A. EATON,  
JOHN M. VORYS,  
KARL E. MUNDT,  
SOL BLOOM,  
JOHN KEE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I think I can dispose of this matter with a very brief statement, inasmuch as the conference report, which is unanimously signed by all the conferees of both the House and Senate, substantially preserves everything that was in the Senate bill, and the chief differences in the proposed legislation are the result of additions to the bill after the Senate had acted.

The first and perhaps most important change is the addition of China to the list of recipient countries. The Senate will recall that China was not included in the Senate bill; it was put into the bill by the House of Representatives. The Senate conferees shared all the feelings of the House of Representatives that China, in connection with her difficulties, richly deserves consideration and attention, which she has not received; though it was the Senate view that this particular bill was not the preferable place in which to meet that unliquidated obligation. But the attitude of the House on the subject was obviously important, and it was the view of the Senate conferees that since China had been added to the bill by the House, it would be distinctly misunderstood and would be almost an act of negation in respect to China, if it were not also recognized by the Senate conferees in the ultimate conference report. Therefore, China is included among the recipient countries. It is included, however, with a clause which indicates:

To the extent that any funds may be made available under provisions of any other act heretofore or hereafter passed relating to China, any funds reserved under this act for China may be used for aid to the other countries named in section 2 of this act.

In other words, the reservation contemplates the fact that under Public Law 84, which was the post-UNRRA aid bill there is still available \$18,000,000 of authorized relief, which can be appropriated for China under that act. It is recognized also that the \$30,000,000 of aid which was made available to China under Public Law 84 is only now in process of delivery and will be available during the first 3 months of next year.

It was further recognized that the State Department has promised to submit a complete program for aid to China the first of the year, and if any appropriations are made under that plan, the proviso permits equivalent deductions to be made from allocations out of this fund. Senators will remember that in the bill we are now considering there are no specific allocations to any country. On the contrary, it is specifically provided:

This act, however, shall not imply any present or future obligation to give aid to any foreign country, nor shall it imply or guarantee the availability of any specific commodities.

Therefore, the inclusion of China simply means that China is within the jurisdiction of the appropriating committees, along with the other three countries, for such action as, in terms of dollars and cents, the Congress ultimately decides to take. The total figure remains

at \$597,000,000, which was the figure established in the Senate bill.

The next most important addition to the bill is the addition of the House provision respecting preliminary and temporary advances from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pending the time when actual appropriations can implement the pending authorization. It is precisely the same provision which was put into Public Law 84 by both the Senate and the House, in order to cover time lapse and permit prompt implementation of the legislation.

I may interrupt my narrative by saying that Senators will find upon their desks the printed report of the House managers and a complete text of the amended bill, to which they may refer in this connection.

In addition to the China and RFC amendments, the next amendment which the Senate conferees accepted relates to so-called incentive goods. There was no provision in the Senate bill for incentive goods. The House bill contained a provision to permit the use of incentive goods, with the thought of increasing production in recipient countries. A purely permissive amendment has been written into the conference report, which provides that not more than 5 per cent of the proceeds of the legislation can be used for incentive purposes.

In connection with offshore procurement, the net result is as follows: Under the Senate bill not more than 25 percent of the commodities involved in the procurement program could be secured offshore, regardless of price. In some respects the provisions of the House bill were more restricted than this; in other respects they were more liberal. In any event the compromise is as follows:

The conference has agreed to the House provision so that offshore procurement is permitted whenever goods can be bought abroad cheaper than in the United States.

I underscore the phrase "cheaper than in the United States."

The amendment of the House version also includes a provision that not more than 10 percent of the funds available, instead of 25 percent as provided in the original Senate language, may be used to procure commodities abroad when the delivered cost from foreign sources is higher than from the United States. Such items must be in short supply or not readily available in the United States before they can be procured on such terms.

The petroleum provisions remain the same as in the Senate bill.

A very interesting amendment was added by the House which I think the Senate will heartily approve, and the Senate conferees were very glad to agree to the change that was made in the so-called use of price-supported commodities. Senators will recall that this amendment was submitted by the Senator from California (Mr. KNOWLAND) and was supported by numerous Senators who rose to express their keen interest in the particular amendment. In fact, I think it was an amendment in which Members of the Senate displayed more interest than in any others. The Senate amendment not only stands, but stands with an

increased authority, because in the Senate original language the word "may" was used, and in the conference report the word "shall" is used in respect to the application of this provision, limited only by finding of appropriateness on the part of the President.

Furthermore, the bill as passed by the Senate did not apply to anything except relief under the act, whereas it has now been broadened to include relief under any act, so that the Commodity Credit clause now applies to relief under the Army's occupation responsibilities in Germany, and so forth.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The conference report, I assume, contains this language as found in the House bill:

Any such agency shall report to the Congress on March 31, 1948, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the amount of losses incurred by it as the result of the disposition of commodities hereunder and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cancel notes of such agency held by him in an amount equal to the amount of such losses.

Of course that is a wide-open authorization, and it is really a blank check. It is conceivable that such action could run into a very substantial amount of money. I wonder if the Senator feels that insertion of that provision, without any limitation whatsoever, is a sound procedure.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It is the opinion of the Senator from Michigan that this provision is limited by the language defining the operations of the Commodity Credit clause, and that obviously even the Senate version of the amendment had to be implemented in some fashion. In my mind the only question raised by the able Senator from New Hampshire is that the language has been broadened to include the application of the Commodity Credit device to other relief goods. On the other hand, it is entirely confined, as the Senator will probably recall, to price-supported commodities which, at the moment, I believe, include potatoes, a few dried fruits and dried eggs. The list is exceedingly limited. Therefore, I would say to the Senator that, as I see it, there is a very definite limitation upon this provision.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Certainly.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I might also say to the Senator from New Hampshire that the expense involved under the provision grows out, I think, not from the amendment adopted by the House of Representatives, but rather from the price support program itself. The Commodity Credit Corporation has these commodities in hand, and if no method is provided by which they can dispose of them, then we may find that the same thing will happen that happened in the case of potatoes—they will have to be destroyed, and instead of securing the caloric value of wheat from these commodities they will constitute a total loss, which eventually will have to be made up by someone. So, in addition to the saving of approximately 100,000,000 bushels of

wheat, as the Secretary of Agriculture testified, by the use of these substitute foods, which is one factor that should hold down the price of wheat, it is a conservation measure in that it will prevent the wastage of this food, plus the third factor, that until there is a hard currency in these countries, it will result in opening up the normal markets which American agriculture has had for its products.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may say that I raised the question because of the open features of the provision, upon which the Senator from Michigan has explained his position and the Senator from California has explained his.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the able Senator from New Hampshire speak a little louder so we on this side of the chamber may hear him?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Michigan has explained his view of the limitation, and the Senator from California has explained in general about the possibilities under this provision of the bill. My point is that the cost of interim aid might advance by a very substantial amount as the result of the procedure outlined, and particularly the canceling features. I rose to point that out rather than to protest too much, for the estimates as to the ultimate cost which have been given to me are that they might run \$100,000,000 or even \$200,000,000 more than the actual figure contained in the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If I may, I should like to interrupt the Senator to say that we gave consideration to figures of that character in the meeting of the conference. Concededly, no one knows what is involved because no one knows to what extent surplus commodities which are under price control will or can be used, inasmuch as it is necessary that their use should be appropriate, and inasmuch as it is necessary that they must meet comparable caloric need. But whatever the amount of surplus commodities involved may be, I submit to the able Senator from New Hampshire, it is not calculated to be a charge upon the Treasury at all. What it represents is the salvage and some valuable use of commodities which otherwise are calculated simply to be destroyed in a manner which I know the Senator agrees the American people cannot understand. Therefore I do not believe it is possible to attach a loss figure to this particular paragraph.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. Allow me to suggest to the Senator from New Hampshire that there would not be any actual increased obligation on the Treasury. The Treasury has already paid for these commodities, probably at an inflated price, in order to encourage their production, but the Treasury has the commodities. The Treasury is out the purchase money. The transfer to the agency in question would not increase the obligation at all, as I see it, because if we do not take this

action ultimately the Treasury would either be out the whole cost, if the commodities were burned or otherwise destroyed, or the Treasury would be out the difference between what it paid for them and the depreciated price at the present moment. So, as I see it, the proposed action does not increase the obligation on the Treasury, nor does it in any sense increase the outlay in cash proposed by the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think the Senator from Texas is completely correct. The only question involved, as the Senator from Michigan sees it, is whether or not a helpful use can be found for commodities which otherwise probably would be destroyed.

Mr. CONNALLY. The agency will not use them unless they find that they are helpful. The Commodity Credit Corporation will still have its arms around them, so there may be a loss of the entire amount.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Following up what the Senator from New Hampshire has said, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Michigan. I shall ask him whether a certain matter was considered in the conference. I was one of those who approved of the theory of the amendment, and I hope the problem can be worked out. I call the Senator's attention to a speech made by the Honorable JACK Z. ANDERSON, Representative from the State of California, which appears on page A4517 of the Appendix and which gives a list of the commodities expected to be available, based upon their caloric equivalents in wheat, through June 30, 1948.

I agree with what the Senator from California said, that if these articles are to be destroyed, we want to save what we can. Take frozen eggs as an example. Frozen eggs, processed, cost the CCC 32.34 cents, and yet they are to be sold for 2.50 cents, or about one-sixteenth, under this caloric estimate. These figures are difficult to understand, and I wish to be corrected if I am in error. The cost of all these commodities to the Commodity Credit Corporation is approximately \$142,988,000. They are equivalent in calories to 9,884,000 bushels of wheat, of 90-percent extraction. The cost of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, in round figures, at \$3 a bushel, is \$30,000,000. The cost of these articles is \$142,000,000. That would mean a loss to the Government somewhere, if all these articles were to be used for this purpose, of \$112,000,000. Assume that the Commodity Credit Corporation takes some of that loss. We are authorizing expenditures of \$597,000,000. If we are to pay, from these authorized sums, for articles which have a much less caloric content than wheat, will not the ultimate result be that we shall be able to buy less food for people abroad, because there will be less money with which to buy it?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I submit to the Senator from Massachusetts that that is a question which would have been pertinent and competent when the clause originally went into the bill. This clause

went into the bill by the enthusiastic vote of the Senate, and it was the duty of the Senate conferees to preserve it and bring it back. Here it is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand, this amendment is a "shall" if it is appropriate.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes. The last phrase which the Senator has used is a very important limitation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What we really have to rely on to get the full value out of this money abroad, with as little loss as possible to the Government through the CCC, is the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator is correct. Let me ask the Senator from California, who was the author of this amendment—although I understand that numerous other Senators joined in it, particularly members of the Appropriations Committee—whether the form in which the conferees have brought the section back is satisfactory.

Mr. KNOWLAND. It is satisfactory so far as I am concerned. I think there was no doubt about it. I am sure that members of the Appropriations Committee understood that if this policy were put into effect, somewhere along the line the Commodity Credit Corporation would have to be reimbursed. In the letter which I placed in the Record on the day when the amendment originally came up for consideration, the Secretary of Agriculture makes that plain. The only point is that under the original language of the Senate bill the Commodity Credit Corporation would have been required to come back to the Congress, through the Appropriations Committee, and ask for a specific appropriation. This provision gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes of the equivalent amount. I believe that with the restrictions we have in the language, namely, the approval of the President plus the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of War, there are sufficient restraints to prevent the operation from getting out of hand.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I regret very much that we could not hear all the remarks of the able Senator from Massachusetts in his colloquy with the distinguished chairman of the committee. Will the Senator be good enough to say what the last statement of the Senator from Massachusetts was, which the Senator from Michigan regarded as a sufficient statement?

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator from Massachusetts was raising a fundamental question regarding the philosophy of the entire amendment. The chairman of the committee suggested to him that that question would have been a little more pertinent at the time the Senate so enthusiastically voted the language into the bill and bound the conferees to protect it, which they are happy to report they have done. The limitation to which the chairman of the committee drew the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts is, "to the extent that

such commodity is determined by the President to be appropriate for such purpose."

Mr. PEPPER. I wanted to keep the record straight. I was afraid I might have misunderstood the Senator from Michigan. I thought I heard him use the word "must"—that the price at which the agency may sell must be the equivalent of the domestic market value of the quantity of wheat having a caloric value equal to that of the commodity so disposed of. We are all aware of the fact that Government agencies often scrutinize very carefully the words used in debate, especially if they fall from the lips of the Senator from Michigan. If I correctly understood the Senator from Michigan to use the word "must," I invite his attention to the word "may" in the language, making it clear that the agency still has discretion as to the price at which it sells a commodity. The criterion might be in the word "may."

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think the Senator is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. I warmly commend the Senate conferees for having improved the Senate provision. It has been expanded so as to include the relief program as well as the program contemplated under this bill. Also, I believe that some other salutary changes have been made. This amendment will go far toward meeting the criticism of some of our people that surpluses of some of our essential agricultural commodities bought up by the Commodity Credit Corporation are wasted because of nonuse. The committee has afforded an opportunity not only to help our own surplus situation, but to help the producers obtain a fair price. Today, the producers of citrus fruits are not receiving the cost of production. When they see an important nutritional element going to waste because we cannot find any way to put it into our program, it represents an anomaly. I am very glad that that criticism is to a very large degree being met. I commend the Senator.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator from Florida. He referred to the fact that the American people cannot understand what goes on in the congressional mind when it permits these commodities to be wasted. The word "wasted" can be expanded. When they are actually destroyed, the American people simply find the situation utterly imponderable.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. REED. I was one of the Senators who favored the insertion of this clause. The Commodity Credit Corporation has on hand a number of commodities which it has purchased in support of the market. Some of them are so-called Steagall commodities, and some are not. They were purchased under the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. It was desirable to get rid of them. There is no reason for the Commodity Credit Corporation to get them and perhaps have to destroy them, as it has destroyed other commodities. Such of these commodities as are useful ought to be sent to Europe. The

Commodity Credit Corporation is willing. It was not my intention that this appropriation for relief should be penalized by reason of a higher price for caloric value in these commodities than would be required in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the Commodity Credit Corporation ought not to be asked to stand the loss. The clause as it was brought back from the conference is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to point out for the record that the shipping of dried fruits for specific uses will not be so burdensome to the American taxpayer as some people may believe, for the simple reason that the Government did not purchase these commodities at 90 percent of parity, or anywhere near that point. The Government has been buying raisins at \$130 a ton, or approximately 6½ cents a pound. The wholesale price last year, as I recall, was 15 cents a pound. The Government has been purchasing dried peaches and dried prunes at correspondingly low prices, at not more than half the present parity prices of those commodities. In the case of peanuts, which come under the Steagall amendment and under the laws of the Congress, they have had to pay, I assume, 90 percent of parity, or approximately 10 cents a pound. But in the case of dried fruits and fruit juices they have purchased at a ridiculously low figure. For instance, for apples to be used for canning and drying, the Government has been paying 38 cents a hundred pounds. I think I am correct in saying that the price has been 38 cents. That is approximately a third of a cent a pound. If those apples are dried and shipped abroad I am inclined to think that the caloric value at the price which the Government is paying will not be much more than would be that of some scarcer commodities which have an actually higher caloric value and which might be shipped.

Mr. BRIDGES. If the Senator from Massachusetts does not want to follow up this subject, I should like to ask some further questions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Michigan that if these foods are likely to be lost, because of the likelihood of decay, certainly they should be made use of abroad. My only question is whether they should go abroad at these very much reduced prices if and when the Commodity Credit Corporation has an opportunity perhaps to sell them at higher prices. I call to the Senate's attention the case of orange concentrate and fruit juices, 65 percent soluble. The price of orange concentrates to the Commodity Credit Corporation is 25 cents a pound after processing. That commodity has to be sold for relief purposes at the caloric value of wheat, at 3 cents a pound, making a loss to the Commodity Credit Corporation of 21.4 cents a pound on that one article. If the commodity is likely to be lost or destroyed because of

rot, and the Commodity Credit Corporation can get more than those very few cents, then in my humble judgment it should do so, not only so that relief provided for people abroad may have, perhaps, an increased caloric value, but also in order that the Commodity Credit Corporation may take as little loss as possible on the commodities it has purchased.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to say so, there are two answers to that suggestion.

Mr. VANDENBERG. One answer is sufficient.

Mr. PEPPER. One is the assumption that the Senator from Massachusetts is correct, that this fruit would really be destroyed. If this fruit is really being destroyed, the whole purpose of the Commodity Credit Corporation in taking up the surplus is to take it off the market. If it is to go out into the market and compete with other fruit being sold in the market in a normal way, it tends to deplete the opportunity for a fair market. I am sure that in this case, it is a question of a useful assignment of the commodity being achieved, rather than its purposeful destruction or wilful waste.

The second point is that it is a protection policy which has been forced upon the Army by the limited appropriations made available which have limited the recipients of these foods to less than a balanced diet. In other words, we give them only a wheat diet. That is, of course, essential, but it is not adequate; it is not a balanced diet. So by allowing some of these other foods to go into the general diet we now make available, we give them a more nutritious diet and a food value which they do not otherwise get. We give them vitamins which they need and do not otherwise get. So we are saving an American commodity, which is important to our agricultural economy, and at the same time we are balancing the diet of the recipients.

Mr. VANDENBERG. This question was fundamentally settled by the Senate itself before the bill went to conference. If the conferees were here trying to explain why they had deserted the Senate's position I could understand the debate on the subject, but when we are here explaining our success in protecting it, I feel a little differently about it.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Is there anything in the bill which prevents the purchase of margarine under this program?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Not that I know of.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I do not see it in this bill, but it used to be a very common restriction in most bills of this character.

Mr. VANDENBERG. It was in neither the bill passed by the Senate or the one passed by the House.

The next important addition to the bill is the so-called wheat carry-over provision. I am sure this will appeal to Senators, because, although the Senate took no action relating to that subject in its

own bill, there was constant reference to an apprehension lest we were not providing sufficient protection for our own domestic needs.

The conferees have agreed to a House provision which places a limit on wheat exports and protects the wheat carry-over on a basis of 150,000,000 bushels as of July 1, 1948.

Wheat flour and cereal grain are not to be acquired or shipped from the United States unless the President shall (1) survey the requirements of other countries dependent upon the United States for a portion of their supply of such commodities, (2) estimate the quantity of such commodities which will probably be made available to such countries from the United States, and (3) estimate the total amount of such commodities available for export from the United States after giving due consideration to the quantity required in this country for food, feed, seed, and industrial uses, and for the needs of other countries dependent upon the United States for their supplies of such commodities. In estimating available exports the President must allow for a wheat carry-over of not less than 150,000,000 bushels. The only latitude which he is allowed in that connection is the latitude that if a carry-over of less than 150,000,000 bushels is found after March 1, 1948, by the President, as a result of increased information, the nearer we approach the actual crop, the exports may be increased in view of crop prospects after 1948, with full protection of domestic needs.

In other words, there is a floor of 150,000,000 bushels of wheat by way of a domestic carry-over, which cannot be lowered except after March 1, 1948, as the crop figures indicate that the carry-over can safely be used with full protection of domestic needs, in the language indicated in the previous quotation which I have read.

I am sure the Senate will be glad that its conferees agreed to that provision.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. KEM. I think this is an excellent provision. I regret, however, that the conferees thought it advisable to include the weasel words at the end of the paragraph, which, as I interpret them, give the President the right, in his discretion, to disregard this provision. The words to which I refer are as follows:

Unless the estimates of the President after March 1, 1948, justify an increase in the amount available for export to recipient countries with full protection for domestic needs.

As I understand the situation, the estimate is merely a guess or a figure which is arrived at from the best information available. As I interpret that provision, it gives the President unbridled discretion to estimate and then to disregard the ceiling provision.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, my comment in reply to my able friend from Missouri is, first, that there is no unbridled discretion given to the President by this amendment, because I respectfully submit that he is definitely

and specifically bound by the congressional expression of intent which runs all the way through this provision. Furthermore, I call the Senator's attention to the date from which the President can change the figure, if it be deemed appropriate to do so—which is on and after March 1, 1948, which is 30 days after the termination of this act. I hesitate to enter into the field of agricultural discussion, because what I know about the subject is not too profound; but it is my understanding that after March 1, a national figure is made public by way of an estimate of intention to plant, and that somewhere in the period shortly following March 1 it is possible officially and with considerable reliance to reassess the prospects of a wheat crop. If that prospect on the basis of official information indicates that the carry-over does not need to be 150,000,000 bushels, the President is justified in reducing the figure. But I am unable to believe, under the entire intent of the paragraph as it is written, that any President would find it possible to use unbridled discretion in connection with the administration of the section.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I also am interested in the provision for retaining a reasonable carry-over of wheat in the United States. I say to the Senator from Michigan most frankly that in my humble opinion the provision written into this part of the measure, insofar as it is a limitation upon the amount of grain which may be available under the Act, is of little effect, if any. The provision of limitation goes to March 1, 1948; that is the absolute limitation.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator from Oregon means, does he not, that on March 1, 1948, it could be revised in the face of official figures?

Mr. CORDON. Exactly. That means that the limitation is absolute until March 1, 1948.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is correct.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I have seen no figures from any source indicative of any intent to ship any grain out of this country or to purchase grain for shipment up to March 1, 1948, that would approach a figure which would impair the 150,000,000 bushel carry-over.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is also the opinion of the conferees.

Mr. CORDON. So March 1, 1948, is meaningless insofar as this section is concerned, and therefore the section, so far as its legal effect is concerned, reads that the 150,000,000 bushel carry-over shall be maintained unless the President, under the limitations previously provided, finds that it can be decreased.

Mr. VANDENBERG. With full protection of domestic needs.

Mr. CORDON. Of course that, again, is the matter to which I referred in connection with subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3).

Mr. President, there would have been purpose in putting in a date, had the date been set far enough into 1948 so as to give the President the official information to

which the distinguished Senator from Michigan adverted a few moments ago; but that information is not available until the 1st and the 10th of May. These two dates are the dates when the official information is made available by the Department of Agriculture, with reference to the prospects of the grain crop in the United States. I cannot believe that the amount of grain to be made available in this country is going to be varied to any great extent by the prospects in other portions of the world. The only grain that can be made available before our crops come in would be the grain from the lower Mediterranean countries, and that would come in during May and June of the current year.

Frankly, I do not know how the limitation which I should like to see placed in the act can be placed in it. I am hopeful that a clearer statement of the views of Congress may be included in committee reports in connection with the appropriation itself. I should like to see specific language in the bill; but, Mr. President, after having done the best I could with it, and after having sought advice from those who are experts in the grain business, I say frankly that I have not been able to see how we can write into this measure the specific prohibition which is needed, in view of the several contingencies which may develop and the indefiniteness of any provision which might be written in regard to them, so far as setting forth information as a condition precedent is concerned.

I am not going to object to the provision. However, I felt that we should understand that it is more or less of a reiteration of the provisions of subparagraphs (1), (2), and (3) of paragraph (b) of section 11, insofar as the prohibition following those subparagraphs is concerned.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon for his comments. Of course, I remind him that the conference was not in a position to legislate originally on this subject. The Senate did not legislate upon it at all, and all the conferees could do was to act within the circumference of the House action. I am sure the Senator from Oregon will agree that at least this is better than nothing.

Mr. CORDON. Yes; and, of course, it indicates, at least, that the greatest possible care should be given to the carry-over. As to that, I agree with the Senator from Michigan.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. KEM. I should like to ask whether this provision contemplates that the President will make an estimate of the wheat available by March 1, 1948.

Mr. VANDENBERG. This contemplates that the President will obtain, through the Secretary of Agriculture, all the information, set out in detail, regarding the wheat prospects and the wheat carry-over.

Mr. KEM. Will that information be made public?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I assume that the President will act on the basis of public information.

Mr. KEM. As the Senator from Michigan has said, the usual report is available in May.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes. Of course, May figures would be of no use to an act which expires in March.

Mr. KEM. Naturally. But a March figure might be of great use to those who were inclined, in advance of May, to make a personal profit upon the basis of the information.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I cannot disagree with the Senator from Missouri as to that. But I agree that an indictment is to be placed against all persons who, whether they act on information or otherwise, act at all in the speculative grain markets. Such action is unconscionable.

Mr. KEM. Let me express the hope that whenever such information is available it will be made public.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I think I have now about concluded my statement. Two other additions have been made to the protections in the bill, both of which I am sure the Senate will approve.

In connection with the optional termination of the act, in the event of certain untoward circumstances, the Senate will note that the conference report makes this contingency even clearer than did the Senate text, when it says that the President shall terminate aid to any country "whenever he finds, by reason of changed conditions, that the provision of aid under this act is no longer necessary or desirable; or (c) whenever he finds that because of changed conditions aid under this act is no longer consistent with the national interests of the United States."

Then an additional provision is taken from the House text which reads:

No citizen or resident of the United States shall serve under this act as a United States representative, observer, or adviser until such person has been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

There are a few other changes which are minor. For instance, the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], my colleague, I think on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a rather long amendment seeking to make sure that certain Congressional committees would be allowed authority to have access to all official information regarding the administration of the act at home and abroad. The precise language used in the original Senate amendment has been changed to read as follows:

To permit representatives of the Government of the United States, including such committees of the Congress as may be authorized by their respective Houses, to observe, advise, and report on the distribution among the people of such country of commodities made available under the authority of this act.

Mr. President, I think I have covered practically every substantive issue involved in the report.

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

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

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Commit-

tee on Foreign Relations a little about China. China has been included in the conference report, as it was in the bill which passed the House.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Was the Senator present when I spoke of that?

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes. The matter is apparently left to the Committee on Appropriations for action. Inasmuch as the Committee on Foreign Relations acted on this matter, I should like a little guidance. For background, let me say to the distinguished Senator that the Committee on Appropriations, for the first time in the history of Congress, so far as I know, has "jumped the gun" as far as hearings are concerned. We have held our hearings before even a bill is before us. We concluded our formal hearings Friday night. It would seem to me that if the decision is to be left to the Committee on Appropriations, then we must reopen our hearings and go into the subject of China. If that is the course of procedure we should follow, can the Senator give us any indication of the feelings of his committee as to the desirability of doing that, or what the general program should be from the policy-making position?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I recognize the Senator's dilemma, and I am sure the situation described by him is one of the reasons why Senators who are deeply interested in China as one of the critical spots in our world problem did not originally press for the inclusion of China in the interim-aid bill.

Money without a plan is "rat hole" money; there is no doubt about that. Under the proposed act there is no available plan for the use of money for China, except as one goes back to Public Law 84 and supplements the relief which is provided for China under that act.

I say to the Senator now that when that point was brought to the attention of the House conferees, they produced the record of a colloquy which occurred on the floor of the House between the Representative who was the sponsor in the House for the amendment regarding China and the Representative who is chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. My understanding of that colloquy was that the Committee on Appropriations of the House will not be asked to make a specific allocation of funds to China under the interim-aid act, but that this authorization will hold over until the China plan shall arrive as promised by the State Department in January; in other words, that there would simply be a set aside to China under this particular act.

The Senator will then note that it is provided that when subsequent legislation provides a definite and specific China plan, any appropriations made under it can be charged against whatever reserve is made in the bill we are considering, and those funds will be released to the original recipient country.

Mr. BRIDGES. It is rather tragic that, inasmuch as the story of China is well known and present conditions having existed for years, the State Department has no known plan for China.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator knows the viewpoint of the Senator from

Michigan on that subject. The Senator from Michigan has for some time been out of harmony with our official attitude toward China. He has repeatedly urged a different attitude. He welcomed the fact that the Secretary of State, in presenting his plan for interim relief, added a prospectus in behalf of China. A prospectus is at least something more encouraging than what we have had up to date.

On the basis of that prospectus, there is sound reason, in my opinion, for postponing all congressional action in behalf of China until the State Department plan arrives, because the chairman of the committee believes in plans ahead of appropriations. But the chairman of the committee also believes—and I submit this to the opinion of the Senator from New Hampshire—that since the House had opened the door to the extent, for the first time in quite a while, of identifying China as one of the essential beneficiaries of American attention in its effort to defend the right of free people to live in a free world, it would be highly liable to misunderstanding if, the door having been opened by the House, the Senate slammed it shut with no action whatsoever. In my opinion, that would represent a double prejudice which none of us, whether we agree to the particular method of procedure suggested or not, would want to be any part of. I am sure the Senator from New Hampshire would agree with that analysis.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President—

Mr. VANDENBERG. Just a moment. It is for the reason I have stated that China was included, at the behest of the House, because the Senate conferees were unwilling to slam the door shut, lest they be misunderstood in respect to their fundamental attitude toward China, and the great contest which has been waged in China against common enemies for a decade.

I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CONNALLY. Let me say to the Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. President, that I think it is due the State Department, and those who have been handling this matter, to have their attitude accurately set forth. There is no disposition on the part of the State Department, and it so appeared in the hearings, to close the door on China, and the bill does not close the door. The attitude of the State Department is that it wants a concrete plan for China, and it is now working on one, and will have it ready for submission in a very short time, possibly in 2 or 3 weeks, probably before the 1st of January.

It must occur to the Senator from New Hampshire, as I am sure it has occurred to him, that the situations in China and those that are contemplated by the pending bill, while they may be similar, are not exactly comparable. For instance, we are considering a relief measure, pure and simple, whereas China's problems are involved with military operations. Three-fourths of China's budget consists of military appropriations. China is now receiving, under the general relief act, \$30,000,000, and there is another \$18,000,000 which will be available, so that

with the \$48,000,000 we are granting China now, there will be sufficient money certainly to tide her over, insofar as anything that may be in mind at the present time is concerned.

The State Department, in hearings conducted sometime ago, revealed that one of its plans in which I think Secretary Marshall particularly concurs, is to provide an allowance of \$20,000,000 per month, beginning April 1. There was no disposition on the part of any member of the committee, from either the House or the Senate, to exclude China. I have been in Congress a good many years, and I have been voting periodically, ever since I have been here, on bills for the relief of China—a \$500,000,000 loan, a loan for this, a loan for that, and a loan for some other thing. China and the United States have been friends from time immemorial. There is no disposition whatever to shut her off, but it must be realized that as the situation has developed in China, her problems and conditions are not on all fours with the conditions treated in the pending bill.

The State Department specifically stated before the Foreign Relations Committee that it is already at work, and it has been for some time, on details of the proposed plan for aid to China. That plan will be here for consideration within a very short time. We feel sure that the plan will envisage all the critical situations which we must face.

All Senators know that General Marshall, the present Secretary of State, spent more than a year in China. He knows China's problems better than do most of us. He is now absent, but, according to reports appearing in the press, he may be expected back shortly. I am sure General Marshall would want to be here to assist in this particular matter. I merely thought it was due the State Department to say that there has been no lack of interest and no lack of purpose to provide a plan for submission to the Congress in a very short time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Texas and to the Senator from Michigan that my rising here today was not in any way to be construed as in criticism of the action of the committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand.

Mr. BRIDGES. The thought I endeavored to express was that if there is any policy which our Government has bungled for years it is the China policy. In connection with that policy there has been continual bungling.

Mr. CONNALLY. China is fragile.

Mr. BRIDGES. It is tragic. I am glad we are getting ready to do something for China in a consistent, organized way. I wanted to get from the Senator from Michigan, and from the Senator from Texas, as the ranking minority member of the committee, an expression as to the procedure expected to be followed once the authorization is granted, their advice and counsel as to how the Appropriations Committee should proceed. I am very happy that this step to include China has been taken. I was merely seeking advice and counsel, in the wisdom of Senators who have had the matter under consideration and

who have heard the testimony, and who have had long experience in such matters, as to how we should follow up the authorization.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator.

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

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

Mr. PEPPER. I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire in one thing, that there has been an element of error in our policy toward China. But if there has been an error in considering that the Government of China at the present time was worthy of our unqualified support, I think there has been some effort in recent months to retreat from it. When an authority of the character of General Marshall after spending a year in China returns home and says that that Government is not entitled to support, that it is in many respects corrupt, that it is not democratic in its origin or in its sentiment, and when he counsels us against embracing the extremists of the left or the present government, which is the extremist of the right, then it seems to me that we should with hesitation adopt any policy that goes contrary to that very competent observation and recommendation of our present Secretary of State.

Mr. President, I am glad that the chairman of the committee made it clear that in voting for the conference report we should not be voting for an appropriation for China, without at least some knowledge beforehand as to how the money was to be used and the circumstances attending its disbursal.

Some of us wish an opportunity to protest against our Government always in every aid that we disburse being alined with the corrupt and the rightist elements of the countries we help. Surely at some time or other we are trying to stand up for what the able chairman so eloquently and so often calls free people in a free world, or words to that effect; certainly sometimes we should find it possible to aid freedom and a free world by doing other than supporting the rightist elements of the countries we are serving. In China, so far as my limited information goes, there is a civil war in progress. What we are expected to do is to take the rightist side in the civil war. I do not want our country to take either the rightist side or the leftist side. Long years ago we had, unfortunately, a civil war, but other nations did not take either side. We have a greater America today because they did not. I am not one of those who want to take sides in the present civil war on the side of the rightists. If we want to do what General Marshall proposed in his recommendation, to try to find a liberal government—I mean a democratic government—that represents something of what we stand for in our sentiment in this country, then, if it is desired to try to support such a government, so far as my individual vote is concerned, I am disposed to help. But at least I want the right to make a reservation on always giving assistance to the people who are on the rightist side and already condemned before the world as corrupt, as

futile in their attitude, belonging to a period before the nineteenth century in the evils they are trying to impose upon their people. When a plan is prepared and presented, I understand from the able chairman we shall have an opportunity to scrutinize it before we are called upon to vote the appropriation of funds.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I do not think this is the time to extend the debate regarding the character of the Chinese Government or the character of our intelligent American self-interest in what goes on in China. But I could not let the record stand quite where the Senator from Florida leaves it, without this observation on my own account: I quite agree that General Marshall was fully justified in urging, upon his return from China, that the Nationalist Government should be, shall we say, "scrubbed up," to the extent that it might represent a higher democratic morality. On the other hand, I fully recognize the difficulties confronting a great leader like Chiang Kai-shek in connection with traditions that are a thousand years old in his country. I am not quite willing to allow, without protest, the stamp of corruption to be put upon the government of Chiang Kai-shek, without at least the reservation that this man has been the sole hope of whatever organized democracy there was in that area for a long, long time, and that he has led a very courageous fight in behalf of the Nationalist Government, which is the only government that we recognize, and therefore is the only government in China toward which we hold any sort of obligation.

I quite agree that it is highly desirable that there should be progress in the liberalization of the type of government which is in central control, but I totally disagree, I must say, with the original directive under which General Marshall was sent to China to operate, because in my opinion, when we were undertaking to force a coalition upon the Nationalist Government and the Communist government, we were undertaking to enforce an impossibility, for I have never known organized communism to enter a coalition for any purpose except to destroy it, and that continues to be my point of view. But I think the liquidation of the disagreement has nothing to do with the adoption of the conference report, because I believe the Senator from Florida is correct in saying that the whole subject will come back for complete and adequate attention when the State Department's plans are unveiled.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the thing I am so solicitous about is that nothing be done which would turn China into another Spain. I do not want to see certain of the powers of the world get behind one government and the other powers of the world, or many of them, get behind the other government, which may prove to be the breeding ground of another war, as Spain was of World War II. I should merely want to avoid our taking steps which would commit us, Mr. President, by such a policy, to bring about that sort of a tragedy.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. By way of comment on what the Senator from Florida has said, that he does not want to see China turned into another Spain, and that he wonders why we always take the side of the rightists, I will say that I do not want China turned into a satellite of Russia. I do not want China to become another Yugoslavia. I do not want China to become another Hungary. I want China to have a chance to become a sound democratic nation. The reason why our country many times has ended up by supporting the right is because the right has opposed the Communists, and any one who is fair-minded knows that that issue is clearly before us all over the world. When we get down to the basic facts in the matter, of course if the issue were that of supporting or opposing the side which is fighting communism, and which is the sole hope for establishment of a government in China we can deal with, we should support that side. If we have to choose in the case of China, certainly I am not going to choose a China forced by the Communists into an existence like Yugoslavia's or any other of the extreme Russian satellites in the world today.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I do not want to be understood as being in favor of China becoming the satellite of any other country. I do not want us to make China a satellite of the United States or of any other country. I think probably we all agree that there would be a greater possibility of peace in China if we would let China be the protégé of the United Nations organization rather than the protégé of one of the great powers directly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. VANDENBERG. On that question I should like to have a vote.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I do not want to take much time, but I notice that the provision which was placed in the bill by the Senate, requiring that packages of relief goods going to distressed people carry a statement that the goods were furnished by the United States without charge, has been eliminated from the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is, the phrase, "without charge," has been eliminated from it.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct. The requirement of a statement to the effect that the goods were furnished by the United States remains. There is no requirement that any information to the effect that the food comes without charge from the United States shall go to the recipients of the food.

Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I am not too much worried by the absence of that language in the bill. Personally, there is a very grave doubt in my mind as to whether or not the measure will serve what has been set out to be one of its two main purposes; namely, that of having an effective part in the determination of the political actions of the people who will receive the food. However, if it is to be of any value what-

ever in that regard, the people who receive the food, who need the food, also should know that it is coming without charge from a nation which seeks at least to help those who at the moment are incapable of helping themselves.

As the language of the bill now stands, the officials of the government of the country receiving the food will know what the facts are, and a handful of others will have the knowledge, but the common people, those who need the food, who will receive the food, will not have that knowledge. The only information they will ever have is that they have had to pay the same price for the bread they now secure that they have paid for the bread that was made from the wheat grown in their own country.

Mr. President, I recognize that we have written the bill with one philosophy, and that we have passed it with another. The justification of the relief in the first instance was the fact that the countries in question had run out of dollars; that they could not buy food in this country because they did not have any money with which to buy it. The philosophy of the bill is that they may be able to pay for some part of it in dollars. There has been nowhere, so far as I know, any indication that they have any dollars, but to the extent that they have dollars to purchase the food, the food should not be furnished to them on any other basis.

So long as the bill is written, however, with the philosophy that they may pay for some portion of the food in dollars, I recognize that we cannot divide the loaf of bread and say that we furnish one-half of the loaf for money and the other half free. But I do want to call the Senate's attention to the fact that we are deluding ourselves if we believe that the bill as drawn will have any real effect, so far as the people of the several countries are concerned, except that it will feed them. They will not feel any differently toward the United States of America because, so far as they are concerned, even though the United States of America actually furnishes the food, they know they have to pay for it in their currency when they get it for consumption by their families and for such other purposes as they may secure it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the subject to which the Senator refers was canvassed in the conference. The difficulty with the phrase "without charge" was that it simply did not fit the facts as they might exist under certain circumstances. For instance, it has always been the theory of the bill that all these commodities should be paid for in local currency. If we could have found a phrase which indicated that the commodities reached the beneficiary without revenue to the Government of the United States, that would have been one thing. The phrase "without charge" was an equivocal phrase under a system in which local currency is to be paid for everything that is shipped.

I totally disagree with the Senator that there is any danger whatever of a continuing lapse in the adequate publicity emphasis which will be put upon the complete nature and extent of the aid, because I can think of no greater progress in anything which has happened than

that which has been made in overtaking the publicity errors which were made under UNRRA. I am very sure that every possible effort will be made to indicate the full character, type, and scope of the assistance. I do not believe that the objective totally fails and fails merely because two words have been taken out of the basic law.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I am one of those who believe that the purpose of law is to make direct and mandatory the purpose of the lawmakers. In my opinion this bill fails to meet that requirement.

I cannot understand how anyone can take the position that there is any payment to the United States in connection with the setting up in a recipient country of a fund consisting of the currency of that country, to be expended in that country.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I have made no such statement.

Mr. CORDON. Just what does the Senator mean, then, by indicating that there is something in the way of a charge?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am saying that when bread is distributed in Italy under this act, it is paid for by the recipient in local currency; and so far as the recipient is concerned, he pays for it, in local currency. If he receives a notice that he is supposed to get it without charge, it would require quite a long time for either the Senator from Michigan or the Senator from Oregon to explain to him what the distinction is. There is a distinction. It is without charge so far as revenue to the United States is concerned; but it is not without charge so far as the individual beneficiary is concerned, unless he happens to be an indigent. It is the phrase which is equivocal, under the practical circumstances which are confronted in the distribution.

Mr. CORDON. The Senator is now in entire agreement with the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well. Let us leave it there.

Mr. CORDON. In that respect, I suggest to the Senator that the very difficult problem which he envisions, of getting the word to the people, is being met at this moment in Austria, if we are to believe the press. The type of statement which some of us desire to require with reference to food sent under the provisions of this act is being made today in Austria by the Government to all the people. Only recently the newspapers carried headlines indicating that the facts as to the furnishing of the food by the United States and the use of the money paid therefor by the people were being broadcast in Austria, and most effectively so. If it can be done in Austria it can be done in France, Italy, or China.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The chairman of the committee expects that the truth will be made just as plain in Italy and France.

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

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. KEM. I agree with the Senator from Oregon. I expect to vote for the

conference report. However, I shall do so with reluctance. Before doing so I should like to state briefly my position with reference to the elimination by the conferees of the provision that full information be given in countries receiving aid, to the effect that the people of the United States expect to receive no repayment.

The language which was embodied in the Senate bill, and which has been eliminated in the conference, reads "without charge by the United States, in an effort to prevent suffering because of hunger, starvation, and cold, and prevent serious economic retrogression."

I invite the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee to the fact that that does not say without charge by anyone. It does not say that the goods shall be sold without charge by the country to which the goods are given; but it does say that there is no charge by the United States.

As I understand the Senator from Michigan and other sponsors of the bill, the bill has two purposes: First, to prevent suffering from hunger and cold during the coming winter; and second, to combat the spread of communism. I think it should be generally known that the people of the United States are sending a gift of approximately \$600,000,000, not to the people of France, Italy, China, and Austria, but to the governments of those countries, and that those governments will in turn sell to the people of their countries the commodities which are sent to them by the people of the United States from the goodness of their hearts without charge, just as the Senate bill said, and without expecting any repayment.

When the bill was under consideration in the Senate I offered a group of amendments with two purposes in mind. The first purpose was to guarantee that the taxpayers of the United States and the people generally would receive full information as to the manner in which the aid was distributed, and to whom it was distributed. I am glad to see that those amendments were adopted in substance in the conference report. I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from Michigan for his interest in those amendments.

The second purpose which I had in mind was to guarantee that the taxpayers of the United States would know that the people receiving aid would be informed that it was a gift from us, and that we expected no repayment.

I have read the conference report with some care; and, so far as I can see, that purpose is not met in any respect. The purpose which I had in mind accomplishing by the second amendment was that when the commodities furnished by the Government of the United States were sold to the people of other countries and were paid for by them, the people buying the goods would know that the money did not come back to the United States. The amendment originally offered provided that the commodities be marked, stamped, or branded to show that such was the case. The conference report provides that these goods shall be marked or branded to the effect that

they come from the United States, that the United States is the country of origin; but there is absolutely no provision to show that they are a gift, or are furnished without charge by the people of the United States.

I believe that the result will be wholly to defeat the purpose of the people of the United States in sending this relief. The goods will be sold, and the people will pay for them. They may know that the goods originally came from the United States, but they will wholly and entirely fail to get the idea that they are a gift from the people of the United States, to use the language of the Senate bill—

in an effort to prevent suffering because of hunger, starvation, and cold, and prevent serious economical retrogression.

If we can judge from the reports of Members of Congress who have returned from trips to foreign countries this summer, there is hardly any country in the world where Uncle Sam is held in high regard or even grateful respect. It seems to me that the method which we are to use in sending these goods out will contribute still further to misunderstanding. In effect, it plays into the hands of Communists, because they will be given an opportunity to say, "America claims to be generous, claims to send you gifts, but you notice that you pay for whatever you get."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I wish to say this in reply to the Senator: The Senator will understand, in the first place, that the Senate conferees were not free agents to write the bill as they pleased.

Mr. KEM. Certainly.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator will recognize that when the conferees saved about 85 percent of his text, they had a fairly good batting average, even as rated in St. Louis.

Mr. KEM. I have already expressed my appreciation to the Senator.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I will say to the Senator in conclusion that the absence of the particular language to which he refers does not for an instant mean that the information to which the language would have referred is necessarily to be absent from the general information which is given. So far as the Senator from Michigan is concerned, he completely agrees with the basic point of view expressed both by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] and by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]; and he will urge that, under the general injunction of publicity, the exact truth be made plain at all times.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER subsequently said: Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that on the voice vote on the adoption of the conference report the Senator from North Dakota voted "No."

DEATH OF FORMER SENATOR ARTHUR WALSH, OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, it is with the deepest sorrow that I announce

to the Senate the death of ex-Senator Arthur Walsh, who was called into the Great Beyond early Sunday morning, December 14, 1947.

Senator Arthur Walsh was beloved by all of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle in the United States Senate and while here made a substantial contribution to the deliberations of the Senate.

He was that type of representative of the people who made each of us forget to which political party he belonged, because, in my opinion, he belonged to the United States of America. Even when he differed with any of us, we still had both a deep respect and an affection for him because he was honest, straightforward, and, in my opinion, sought justice and fairness for all. He was a great public servant.

His loss is great not only to his beloved wife, daughter, and the other members of his family, but to all those who knew him and to the citizens of the State of New Jersey.

While it is difficult for us to understand why he should be called home at the early age of 51, we must accept the will of God Almighty as infallible, and our philosophy and spiritual understanding must cause us to believe that even those things which we do not understand are in the final best interest of all.

As one of his former colleagues and as one of the Senators from the State of New Jersey, I extend to his wife, their daughter, and the other members of his family our deepest understanding sympathy, coupled with the prayer that God will give them the strength and guidance which are so vitally essential to carrying on in this life.

Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 174) was read by the legislative clerk, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and extreme regret the announcement of the death of Hon. Arthur Walsh, who served in the United States Senate from the State of New Jersey from November 26, 1943, to December 6, 1944.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased, together with a transcript of remarks made in the Senate in praise of his distinguished service to the Nation.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I ask that the resolution be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Jersey.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY subsequently said: Mr. President, I was called from the Chamber a little while ago. During my absence the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] submitted a resolution expressing the sympathy of the Senate because of the death of former Senator Arthur Walsh, of the State of New Jersey. But for my absence at the moment, I would have said then what I have to say now.

I am sure that we all learned today with deep sorrow the news of the death of former Senator Walsh. He came here by appointment of the Governor of New Jersey to serve a portion of an unexpired term. He did not run for reelection after the term for which he had been appointed. I am sure that no Member of this body who knew the late Senator Walsh failed to appreciate his fine qualities. He was a man of very great ability in a business way. He had a very keen understanding of the political situation. He possessed a charming personality and great versatility, which made him a popular associate either in public assemblies or in private associations. It seems a tragedy that a man so young—only 51—should be suddenly called from an active, busy, and useful life. I do not believe any of us here realized that Senator Walsh was suffering from any ailment of any sort. At least I did not. When I last saw him he was the picture of perfect health. He seemed in good spirits and had a jovial approach and disposition which made him like a breath of fresh air in any community or society in which he circulated.

I wish to join the Senator from New Jersey in the expression of the sympathy of this body to the family and friends of the late Senator Walsh, and to express my own sense of personal loss at his premature death. I do not know when I have seen or known a man of more charming personality in recent years than that which characterized the late Senator from New Jersey. I hope that his life, brief as it was, comparatively speaking, may be a consolation to his family and friends, and that his memory will always remain green in our lives.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Kentucky for the remarks which he has just made. I received notice this morning of former Senator Walsh's death. I regret that I was called out of the Senate earlier today when, I am advised, my colleague [Mr. HAWKES] presented his resolution, and I want to add these words of my own to what my colleague said. I desire to record my deep sense of personal loss of a great friend whom I had known for a number of years and who was my immediate predecessor in the Senate from New Jersey. If in any way I can fulfill the expectations which the late Senator Walsh in his lifetime represented when he was in the Senate, the fine standards he attained, the wonderful citizenship record he had in New Jersey in everything he did; his wonderful appreciation of the arts—he was a great musician—his great business ability, and his devotion to duty, I shall be happy, indeed, to follow in his footsteps. I am glad to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to a man who meant so much to the State of New Jersey.

MAINTENANCE OF PROSPERITY AND CURE OF INFLATION

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I send to the desk a bill to maintain prosperity, promote full employment, and kill inflation, and ask that it be read.

The bill (S. 1873) to maintain prosperity, promote full employment, and kill inflation, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act be cited as the "Price Moratorium Act of 1947."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be in the national interest that the Congress provide a long-range program to protect and promote a sound national economy; such a program requires careful study and preparation and until such program is fully developed, it is necessary that the present price spiral be stopped. It is the purpose of this act to maintain prosperity, promote full employment, and kill inflation. To carry out the purposes of this act it is essential that there be full cooperation of all the people—the farmer, the wage earner, the businessman, the housewife, and the Government.

GENERAL PROVISION

SEC. 3. The maximum price at which any commodity, new or used, may be sold, bartered or exchanged, shall be the prevailing price of the seller of such commodity at the close of his business day on December 13, 1947. No used motor vehicle may be sold at a price in excess of the sale price of a new item of like make or character, regardless of the date of manufacture. The prevailing price for any commodity listed upon any trading exchange shall be the closing price of such commodity on such exchange on December 13, 1947.

ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 4. Any person, firm, association, or corporation that willfully violates any provision of this act shall upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or to imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or to both such fine or imprisonment.

It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute any violators of the provisions of this act and jurisdiction of all proceedings for violation of any of the provisions of this act is hereby conferred upon the district courts of the United States.

TIME LIMIT

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall terminate on May 1, 1948, or upon any date prior thereto fixed by Executive order of the President.

APPLICABILITY

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall be applicable to the United States, its Territories and possessions, and the District of Columbia.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The bill will be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

**Mr. CAPEHART.** Mr. President, when we convened in this extraordinary session of the Eightieth Congress, we knew that we were to face domestic and foreign problems which would call for history-making action on our part. Many people in devastated European nations were starving and cold. We were aware of the need for immediate help, and we shall consider a long-range program of rehabilitation of those countries. Here in America our people were falling deeper into the whirlpool of inflation and were facing a loss of our cherished free-enterprise system. Again we recognized the need for immediate help and

a long-range program which would give our great Nation a sound economy. In each of these emergencies we have found agreement among ourselves as to the need. We have differed only as to the methods of solution.

To meet the need for immediate foreign aid we speedily enacted legislation that will soon start the flow of food and clothing to those countries. We have enacted an interim-aid bill. We have enacted the bill for interim aid for Europe as a stopgap procedure while the more complex problem of long-range rehabilitation measures can be given the careful consideration necessary. During this time we have also moved steadily toward a long-range solution of our domestic troubles. Good legislation has been offered, and more will be offered; and I am certain that it will again permit us to enjoy the sound economy and prosperity to which we are entitled as a free people. But these important steps require time for study. They should not be enacted into law purely through the pressure of demand, for much of what we do here in the next few days will become milestones in our history.

We have given interim aid to Europe while we study carefully the long-range needs of those countries. Now let us give interim aid to the United States while we carefully consider the long-range needs of our economic system.

I have just introduced a bill which will kill inflation immediately and will serve to maintain employment and prosperity. Its title is the "Price Moratorium Act of 1947." Mr. President, this bill will give the people of our great Nation immediate protection against inflation without the need for arbitrary price controls and rationing which our people hate and which I hate. It will give our people a chance to throw off their fears of inflation, while we here in Congress can give the proper consideration to the permanent program of the future.

Our economy has been like a runaway automobile. Now let us stop the automobile so that we can determine what made it run away.

The bill I have introduced will place an immediate moratorium on prices of commodity transactions as of midnight December 13. It provides an expiration date as of May 1, 1948; but, Mr. President, I have provided that the President of the United States can, at any time prior to that date, remove the moratorium by executive decree. This bill will give the people relief from the rising prices, and at the same time it will give Congress a greater opportunity to study the many plans for permanent corrective legislation. This bill will also permit the long-range program which we adopt to begin functioning without penalty to our people.

I am confident that within the next few months this Congress will enact laws which will have a very quick effect upon the inflationary trend and the soundness of our future economy. Our people are in dire need of relief from the inflationary trend during this period, and this bill will give them that interim aid.

Since this moratorium will be established at the market level, there should be no need to fear black-market operations which made a farce of the wartime price-control and rationing program. The enforcement needs should be reduced to a minimum by the fact that the bill creates no hardship either on the seller or the buyer.

It merely says, "Let us stop right where we are, while a permanent, long-range program can be enacted and given time to operate."

We gave some consideration, Mr. President, to inclusion of a provision for a short-time moratorium on wages and salaries, but we believe that organized labor will recognize the need for a temporary status quo condition in order to bring order out of our chaotic economic situation. All of our people have come to realize that the cycles between price increases and wage increases have gone on and on, until the very foundation of our freedom is being threatened.

If we take this immediate action, Mr. President, to give our worried people relief from their fears of a ruinous inflation and a resultant depression, we shall bolster their confidence in this great form of government under which we have thrived for 165 years. We would not be asking our people to be ruled from Washington by an arbitrary board or bureau which could raise or lower prices at will. We would not be chaining our working people to a condition beyond their will and patriotism. We would not be delegating to anyone the power to provide in his own dictatorial way for a sharing of scarcities.

Mr. President, this bill only asks that we go no farther skyward in this spiral of destruction until permanent means to halt that spiral can be made effective. We owe this interim aid to our people, and we owe ourselves a chance for careful, sound study—unhindered by the pressure of excited fear—of the important permanent solution of the problem. By such action, Mr. President, we shall not have stopped the wheels of production, as would be the case under price-control and rationing. The workers who today have strained all our production facilities will not be faced with any change in their working schedules. Expansion of production will not be stifled by this interim-aid measure, for we shall not choke off the needs of our people with rationing. On the contrary, Mr. President, the proposed interim measure will restore to business the condition of soundness that in our judgment will be so necessary in connection with long-range European aid.

With our economy running rampant how can we apply proper consideration to the long-range problems we face? Grain market speculations which affect the very hub of our studies will be stopped by this bill until we have had a chance to determine the future course of our Nation and the many others.

Mr. President, if it was proper for us to cross our party lines to give interim aid to Europe, it is even more appropriate that we cross those same party

lines to give interim aid to our own people. We need the honest cooperation of every American in acting to meet the immediate problems, as well as in taking the steps which will determine our course for future years.

#### RELIEF OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIANS

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, today the Senate has adopted the conference report on the bill providing interim aid for Europe. I personally am in full accord with what this body has done in that connection. However, we have in the United States a problem which affects people who are half citizen and half foreign. I refer to the Navajo Indian Nation, located in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado. On July 26 last, I called the attention of this body to the deplorable condition existing among those Indians. Since that time, legislative committees have visited the Indian reservations and have made investigations. The press of the United States has sent representatives to that section of the country, and the plight of these Indians has been brought to the attention of the American people.

Mr. President, today we have been generous to Europe—in our own defense in a way, and, in another way, as a matter of Christian charity. On the other hand, we have treaty obligations with these Indians. We are obligated to provide them with schools and with teachers; and having taken their lands and having driven these Indians from their former lands to those on which they are now located, we are obligated to see that at least they have an opportunity to earn their own living, to live the kind of life they wish to live, and finally to become self-sustaining American citizens.

Most of these Indians do not vote. In some of the States, by reason of the laws and regulations, they are not permitted to vote; they do not exist as a political power. But I am sure that in the generosity of America, now that we have taken steps to render assistance to the people of other lands, we will be willing at this time to recognize the needs of these Indians.

From 55,000 to 60,000 of the Indians live on 13,000 square miles of land which for the most part is barren, without sufficient rainfall, without enough water even to irrigate many portions of it. Because of these conditions this area is now overcrowded, so far as its productivity is concerned, and it will be necessary, as the Indian committees of the Senate and the House have checked the matter, to take many thousands of the Indians away from the present reservation and permit them to earn a living elsewhere, because, as I have just said, the land is already overcrowded.

These Indians are shepherds; they have small flocks of sheep, and a number of years ago it was found necessary to reduce the size of the flocks. Having done this, the Indians became somewhat discouraged. The range is undergrazed in many sections. The Indians do not have enough to eat. There was a serious drought in that section during the last year, and from the accumulation of their troubles they have been brought into serious distress.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to provide some interim relief for the Indians, and it was passed unanimously. The bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate, of which I am chairman, and has been reported unanimously with an amendment which we feel would result in the relief which should be provided, in a way that would be of great benefit to the Indians.

Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 831, House bill 4627, to authorize an appropriation for the immediate relief of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and for other purposes, be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4627) to authorize an appropriation for the immediate relief of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and for other purposes.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator the nature of the amendment.

Mr. WATKINS. The amendment would strike out all after the enacting clause and rewrite the bill, and I should like to read the amendment, if the Senator will permit. It is as follows:

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide immediate relief for needy Navajo and Hopi Indians who are on their reservations and for those who leave their reservations for employment as hereinafter provided. Not to exceed \$500,000 of such amount shall be available for relief of the children, the blind, aged, sick, and disabled, who are needy, and the needy able-bodied where work is not available; and not to exceed \$1,500,000 to provide (a) useful employment on permanent construction projects duly authorized for the Navajo and Hopi Indians and (b) to secure employment off their reservations for Navajo and Hopi Indians.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed at the earliest practicable date to submit to the Congress his recommendations for necessary legislation for a long-range program dealing with the problems of the Navajo and Hopi Indians.

Let me say to the Senator that the idea in handling the matter in this way was to provide directly a sum which the Bureau of Indian Affairs felt was sufficient for direct relief of those who are unable to help themselves, and the able-bodied who could not find employment. That was covered in one section. The \$500,000 met with the approval of Mr. Zimmerman, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Authorization for the appropriation of \$1,500,000 was inserted in order to carry on projects which have now been duly authorized for construction on Indian reservations, but the money is not at present available for many of the projects. They can be carried on. They are not very large, covering some small irrigation projects. One project which would be of great value to the Indians would be the construction of roads. The Indians could do some work on the roads this winter.

The bill is drawn on the theory that those who can work should be required

to work. We do not want the Indians to be put into the situation in which many of the white people are looking to the Government for everything, and not being willing to work for what they get. The bill was drafted in order to cover that feature.

The bill has been discussed with the chairman of the Indian subcommittee of the House, and he has agreed to the language which we have suggested in the amendment. It is broad enough to accomplish the desired purposes, yet it is drafted in such a way that it will give full protection to the United States, and will be of great aid in providing employment, and putting the Indians on their feet. It is only a part of what we are planning and hope to introduce in Congress soon after the first of the year covering a long-range program, which we hope may put these Indians in such circumstances that it will not be necessary for Congress to pass relief measures.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield further?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. The total appropriation is \$2,000,000, is it not?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes, that much is to be authorized.

Mr. LANGER. An authorization for \$2,000,000?

Mr. WATKINS. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. To take care of 60,000 people?

Mr. WATKINS. For a short period of time.

Mr. LANGER. For how many months?

Mr. WATKINS. It will be until we can pass the next bill, which I hope will be early in the next regular session of the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. LANGER. It may be March or April before we get it through.

Mr. WATKINS. It could be.

Mr. LANGER. Does not the Senator think the sum is totally inadequate, that the average Indian on the reservation would receive about \$10 a month out of the \$2,000,000 fund?

Mr. WATKINS. I have recently visited the Indian reservation. I met a large number of the newspaper representatives there, and I have been reading the stories carried in the press. I have inquired of the Bureau of Indian Affairs whether there has been any change in the situation since I visited the reservation, and they have told me that it has not substantially changed. I think the picture has been overdrawn. The Indians are used to poverty; they have been living for years in the condition in which we now find them. It is true they do not have enough corn to see them through the season, they do not have enough sheep to permit them to eat of their capital, so to speak, and carry on, but they are not fundamentally in worse condition than they have experienced for the last 15 years at least.

However, the accumulation of the conditions I have mentioned has brought about such a situation that before spring arrives they will need the money proposed to be authorized. Mr. ZIMMERMAN said \$500,000 would take care of the Indians on the reservation who were unable to help themselves; and if we can get this bill enacted so as to start im-

mediately to provide work for the able-bodied men who are able to work, they will get income from their work and will get along even better than they have in the past.

Mr. LANGER. Is the Senator aware of the fact that an Under Secretary of the Interior, not Mr. Chapman, but a man somewhat below him, about 3 months ago gave out a statement that it would take \$100,000,000 to take care of the Navajo Indians?

Mr. WATKINS. After seeing the condition on the reservation, and after making a study last year before I addressed the Senate on the question, I am convinced it will take all the way from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to put the Indians on a permanent basis of recovery.

Mr. LANGER. Just this morning I received a letter from Mrs. Kirk, of New Mexico, who, as the Senator knows, is chairman of public welfare of the women's clubs of the United States, stating that conditions are worse now than they have ever been in the history of these Indians, and she lives in that immediate vicinity.

Since we have already authorized an appropriation of nearly \$600,000,000 for Austria, China, France, and Italy, does not the Senator think the sum of \$2,000,000 is indescribably insufficient, that it would be a disgrace to pass that kind of an authorization, and that it should be increased very materially while we are about it?

Mr. WATKINS. I would say to the Senator that under the program now prepared, and under the machinery we now have, \$2,000,000 will be ample until we can get to the permanent program. I realize that it is only "small change" compared with what we have been talking about in relation to the relief of Europe, but even this much will be a powerful "shot" to the Indians, I am sure.

Churches, women's clubs, and charitable organizations all over the United States have been gathering together funds, clothing, food, and other things, in considerable numbers, and have been sending them to the Indians. The War Assets Administration, at the request I think of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, has made available to the Indians rice, potatoes and numerous other commodities which the organization has on hand. The Indians have not been entirely neglected. While many fine news articles and stories have been published about the Indians, I have an impression from what I saw and from what I have read that the publication of such stories has been just a little overdone.

Mr. LANGER. Would the Senator say that Oscar Chapman, the Under Secretary of the Interior, who made a personal investigation extending over a period of several months, is competent to say what the Indians need?

Mr. WATKINS. I understand that Mr. Chapman, or Mr. Warne, or whoever made the investigation, did not ask for interim relief in any large sum, but recommended a program of about \$80,000,000 as a permanent rehabilitation program for the Indians. That is in the minds of the two committees of the

House and Senate that are considering the Indian program.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to congratulate the distinguished Senator from Utah. I am very happy that the Senator has taken the action that he has taken. I know he is at heart a most generous man, but it seems to me that when the tuberculosis rate, according to Mr. Chapman, is five times as high among the Indians as among the white people of this country, when Mr. Chapman stated a short time ago that the syphilis rate is terrifically high, and when Mr. Chapman said that their hunger and want and starvation and suffering are indescribable, which he said over the radio, so that it is now known by all the people of the United States, it seems to me that for 60,000 people the sum of \$2,000,000 is wholly inadequate. I wonder if the Senator would object to increasing the amount to some extent?

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

Mr. WATKINS. I should like first to answer the Senator from North Dakota, then I will yield. I should say that inasmuch as the House has passed the pending bill unanimously, and inasmuch as the special session probably will adjourn on the 19th of the month, I think it would be highly impractical to start all over again with an additional amount. In view of statements made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the studies that have been made by the two committees in both Houses, I think the amount for temporary relief is ample. I now yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to say to the Senator from North Dakota that I greatly appreciate his remarks. I appreciate his interest in the Navajo Indians and their problems. I also wish to compliment the Senator from Utah upon the able manner in which he has presented this subject, and particularly upon the study he has made of the Navajo Indians and their problems, and also of the other Indians throughout the United States. But I would say to the Senator from North Dakota that, while I should be perfectly willing to multiply the \$2,000,000 many times, yet since the Congress is about to recess, I fear we should not obtain any authorization at all.

The Public Lands Committee in each House has indicated a desire to go into the matter and carefully to map a program for the Indians. I hope it will not be a long bill. It was the thought of the committee that it should be done carefully and in such manner as to insure that the money would not be wasted. It is for that reason that an amendment has been proposed, that the \$1,500,000 be spent on duly authorized projects which have already been given consideration by Congress, and for the purpose of securing employment for those who are off the reservations. Although I am in sympathy with what the North Dakota Senator is endeavoring to do, I hope he will not object to consideration of the bill at the present time or ask that it be amended, because I feel it may prevent our obtaining action which is very badly needed. If the authorization is

passed, I believe the Appropriations Committee will act quickly to give the Indians the relief they need.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. MOORE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield first to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to say a brief word about the situation. As I understand, we are proceeding under a unanimous-consent agreement. I had the very definite understanding that there was no opposition to the bill and that it might be passed speedily; otherwise, I might have objected to its becoming the unfinished business of the Senate. I wish to impress upon Members this ultimate fact, which I think should be determinative of our attitude at the present time: We are speeding toward adjournment of this session of the Congress. Everyone, I think, or most of us at any rate, hope we shall be able to close the session during the present week. To adopt amendments to the bill at this time and to send it in amended form back to the House, which has already given its sanction to the present terms of the bill, I think would put the legislation in jeopardy. If the House should not accept the Senate amendments, certainly the legislation would be lost. If the House asked for a conference and conferees were appointed, and the bill found its way into conference, it might very well die in conference. Therefore, I hope that those who have a special interest in the subject of relief for Indians will allow the bill to pass as it comes to us with the sanction of the House; otherwise, I do not think anyone can give assurance as to what its end may be.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I wish to make a statement to the senior Senator from Maine in explanation of the situation. The matter has been discussed with the proponents of the legislation in the House, and as I understand it they are agreeable to the changes made by the Senate committee. I think they agree that the language adopted by the committee and recommended to the Senate is an improvement on the original bill; and I feel that there would probably have been objection in this body, from those who are interested in the Indians, to the bill as it came from the House. I anticipate no trouble whatever in having the measure go through conference, or whatever may be necessary to obtain its final passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In response to the remark made by the Senator from Maine, who was under the apprehension that the Senate is proceeding under a unanimous-consent agreement, the Chair will say to the Senator that the unanimous consent has not yet been given.

Mr. WHITE. That is what I understood.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The inquiry was made by the Chair as to whether or not unanimous consent would be given, whereupon the Senator from North Dakota obtained the floor, with the consent of the Senator from

Utah, for the purpose of calling a certain matter to his attention. The question is on agreeing to the request for unanimous consent.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if we may have some assurance that the bill can be speedily disposed of, I shall have no disposition to object, because I am sympathetic with the bill as it has come to us from the House. I hope the Senate will be disposed to feel that it is a day's work well done if the measure is passed as it comes to us.

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

Mr. WATKINS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I believe that if the Senate were to understand the work that the Senator from Utah and the other members of the committee have done in preparing to present this matter to the Senate, unanimous consent would be given. I would only call the attention of the Senator from Utah and of my colleague to one point in connection with the bill. The Senate committee has prepared entirely new language, which it is proposed be substituted for the House language.

Mr. WATKINS. That is correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Utah to page 3, beginning in line 3, relating to the proposed beneficiaries of the legislation. I call the Senator's attention to one particular provision which I believe should be clarified. It reads as follows:

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide immediate relief for needy Navajo and Hopi Indians who are on their reservations and for those who leave their reservations for employment as hereinafter provided.

The Navajos have a reservation which takes in a portion of New Mexico, a portion of Arizona, a portion of Utah, and I believe a small portion of Colorado. But outside the reservation itself, which is a designated area of land, there are thousands and thousands of Navajo Indians who live without the reservation, on allotted land. Indian families who live on such allotted land have each been allotted 160 acres of land by the Department of the Interior. I know there are thousands of allottees outside the reservation in New Mexico. They are in the same position, so far as needs are concerned, as those who live within the reservation. So I ask the Senator from Utah if he will not kindly agree to the addition of the words "or allotted holdings" after the word "reservations," on page 3, line 7. That would not result in changing the purposes of the bill. I ask the Senator if he will accept such an amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. WATKINS. I desire to call attention to the fact that the bill was perhaps intended to take care of those who were on the reservations and for those who leave their reservations for employment as hereinafter provided.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. WATKINS. The reason was that nearly all the Indians who do not live

on the reservations at the present time are covered, and are being helped by various relief agencies of the States. They receive some Federal and State relief. The Indians on the reservations do not. Those who leave their reservations for employment as hereinafter provided are those who go off the reservations.

I should like to say to the senior Senator from Maine, the majority leader, that when I stated the situation I did not know there was going to be any long discussion of the subject, or that there would be any objection to the amendment to the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. Has the request for consideration of the bill been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4627) to authorize an appropriation for the immediate relief of the Navajo and Hopi Indians, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to provide immediate relief for needy Navajo and Hopi Indians who are on their reservations and for those who leave their reservations for employment as hereinafter provided. Not to exceed \$500,000 of such amount shall be available for relief of the children, the blind, aged, sick, and disabled, who are needy, and the needy able-bodied where work is not available; and not to exceed \$1,500,000 to provide (a) useful employment on permanent construction projects duly authorized for the Navajo and Hopi Indians and (b) to secure employment of their reservation for Navajo and Hopi Indians.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed at the earliest practicable date to submit to the Congress his recommendations for necessary legislation for a long-range program dealing with the problems of the Navajo and Hopi Indians.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I hate to delay the matter further, but if we are going to help the Indians we should help all the Indians.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I am willing to accept the amendment which the Senator from New Mexico has proposed. There may be some allottees who need help.

Mr. President, I urge that the Senate accept the word of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the various committees of both Houses that the bill is workable, and should be passed at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] has offered an amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes, Mr. President. The amendment to the committee amendment is on page 3, line 7, after the word "reservations", to insert "or allotted holdings."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] if he has carefully considered the suggestion made by the Senator from Maine [Mr. CHAVEZ] about the effect of adopting the committee amendment on the ultimate passage of the bill at the present session?

Mr. WATKINS. I have, and I may suggest that the bill, as the committee has amended it, will pass the House without difficulty.

Mr. HATCH. Does the Senator believe that if the committee amendment is adopted and the bill as amended goes to the House, the House will adopt it this week, and that it will be placed on the President's desk for his signature this week?

Mr. WATKINS. Yes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, with that understanding, I hope the committee amendment will be agreed to. Undoubtedly it is an improvement upon the bill as it came to us from the House. The measure is an emergency one. It provides for the giving of immediate relief. Action should be had now if that relief is to be given. Therefore, I hope the committee amendment will be agreed to.

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

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, perhaps before the bill is passed, I, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and as one who covered personally the reservation during the recent recess of Congress, should say that I can personally testify to the need and to the emergency nature of the measure. The sum involved is not large, but those who have the administration of the relief in charge have assured us that the funds suggested will be sufficient to take care of the situation in an emergency way. I hope the bill will be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill (H. R. 4627) was read the third time and passed.

#### APPLICATION OF FINLAND'S DEBT PAYMENTS TO INSTRUCTION OF FINNISH CITIZENS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today, the 15th day of December 1947, the Republic of Finland paid to the United States the interest due on its World War I indebtedness. To make this payment it was difficult for Finland to secure the necessary dollars.

This little incident is of vastly more importance and significance than the mere payment of money from one country to another to settle a debt. Mr. President, it is my judgment that this is a

matter of such importance that we should properly commemorate it. It has seemed to some of my colleagues and myself that now is an appropriate time to review what Finland has done through the years in meeting her payments on her World War I debt, and to do some significant act to demonstrate our appreciation of her integrity. We are offering a joint resolution with this end in view.

Twenty-eight years ago, on the 30th day of June 1919, the American Relief Administration, an organization created and financed by the United States Government, consigned a quantity of food-stuffs and other relief aid to the newly created Government of the Republic of Finland. Eleven months later this same organization sent the people of Finland a second consignment of relief supplies. The total value of these two consignments was \$8,281,926.17. At that time, just after emerging from centuries of control by other governments, neither the people of Finland nor their government could do more than promise to pay for these supplies at some time in the future.

Since that time other nations, great and small, rich and poor, have been compelled to default on their debt payments to the United States. I am not commenting on or criticizing that fact, but I do want to emphasize that at the time when this was happening the heroic people of little Finland have repeatedly demonstrated that they place integrity above comfort or convenience. They have constantly made payments on their indebtedness to the United States as those payments fell due.

These remarkable people, who contend with adverse destinies in a severe climate and who struggle for a living in a land which nature has treated with so little generosity, appear determined in a world of forgotten principles to make their country an example of integrity.

It is true that Finland faltered in its debt payments three times, but these falterings were only for brief periods—once, in 1932, under the shock of a world depression, and twice in the 1940's, when a world war made debt payments impossible. But let me note here that each time they carefully arranged for a moratorium agreement to cover these temporary defaults.

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

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. The indebtedness to which the Senator refers was a part of the \$11,000,000,000 which the United States loaned to the various nations of Europe, including Finland, after the First World War, was it not?

Mr. SMITH. That is true. I am coming to that in a moment.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Is not Finland the only one of the European nations to whom we loaned \$11,000,000,000 during and after the First World War which has paid us back anything at all?

Mr. SMITH. Some has been paid back by other nations, as I shall presently show.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I believe that Great Britain did pay something, but she still owes us a vast amount.

Mr. SMITH. That is true.

I am now coming to the point just raised by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

I am well aware that other countries which owed money to the United States after the First World War, and which have since defaulted on their debts, had serious difficulties to encounter, and that there may be reasons why their obligations could not be met. We find the appalling figure of nearly \$15,000,000,000 owed by these other countries, with less than \$3,000,000,000 repaid in principal and interest. Whereas other nations have repaid 18½ percent of their original indebtedness, Finland to date has paid a sum equal to more than 98 percent of the principal of its original debt. That is to say, against an original debt of \$8,281,926.17, Finland has paid \$7,805,898.68. The balance due to the United States today, counting interest payments of approximately \$635,000, which were deferred by the moratorium agreement, amounts to the sum of \$8,154,494.48, according to figures furnished by the Treasury Department. This is very close to what Finland has paid already, and as a matter of fact it is nearly the full amount of the original indebtedness.

Some may seek to disparage Finland's payment record because she owed so little in comparison with the amount other nations owe us, but that is wholly beside the point. In the first place, Finland's resources are slender and her needs great, but of far greater importance is this fact: Integrity is a question of quality, not quantity. Her payment of her debt proves that the quality of Finland's integrity has successfully met all financial tests. The attitude of her people toward the people to whom she owes this debt proves that they are a truly superior people. To them America is not a grasping, materialistic land. Instead, immediately after their own country, it is the land of their heart's desire.

I am advised by two distinguished Americans who traveled over Finland during the past year that, if the people of that country were free to go to the country of their personal choosing, 19 out of every 20 would emigrate to the United States immediately.

Let me say that they are members of the Quaker faith who have been doing such wonderful work in reconstruction abroad, giving of their all to try to help those people rehabilitate themselves. I believe that those of my colleagues who were abroad last year and who visited Finland can bear me out in this statement: I believe it was the distinguished senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] who raised the question with the Finns as to whether America was their favorite country next to their homeland. I am informed that the answer was unanimously in the affirmative.

Circumstances, of course, make it impossible for Finland to send her people here in any large numbers, and, of course,

obviously the suggestion is impractical, but there is something we can do to aid them in their grim struggle against disease, destruction, and want. We can extend to them the hand of friendship in their desperate need by helping them to train a new generation of technical experts to replace their war-lost generation. On the basis of population Finland's war losses were 10 times greater than those of the United States.

Our offer to help Finland train the experts she so desperately needs carries other important possibilities. Such an act of disinterested helpfulness on our part will serve as an expression of good will which will warm the hearts and strengthen the hopes of the brave people of Finland.

In proposing that we apply the moneys hereafter paid by Finland to us on her World War I debt to the education of her young people—and that is the proposal I am about to make—we are not proposing something new or untried. We are not establishing any new precedent. The precedent we are suggesting was established by the United States when nearly 40 years ago we remitted to China the balance of the Boxer indemnity payment "as an act of friendship in order to further develop the educational and other cultural activities of China."

As my colleague the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] stated in a recent speech on the floor of the Senate:

This act of friendship has had a very great influence in the promotion of the good will and friendly relations that have prevailed between the people of America and the Chinese. \* \* \* The foresight of our Government nearly 50 years ago has paid great dividends in our relations with the people of Asia. \* \* \* Many students of the Chinese and other Asiatic peoples agree that our enlightened attitude toward China was our greatest defense to the propaganda of the Japanese in recent years and is to a great extent accountable for the loyalty of these people during the recent war.

I can tell Senators out of my own experience something about the beneficial results which have followed another project of a similar nature. The organization of which I speak is the Belgian-American Educational Foundation, of which I have been a director since it was created in 1920 by former President Herbert Hoover. The funds for this Foundation were derived from the liquidation of supplies which had been handled by the Belgian Relief Commission. During the 27 years of its existence this Foundation has arranged for the exchange of more than 700 individual students between the two countries.

Several important results have followed. At the outbreak of World War II nearly one-quarter of the teaching and research faculty of the Belgian universities had been graduate students in American universities. One Prime Minister and six Cabinet members have likewise done graduate work in American universities. Numbers of American and Belgian professors and specialists have been exchanged between our American and Belgian universities. I doubt whether there is a country in Europe where the ideals and purposes of the American

people are better understood and respected than they are in Belgium. Belgium in Europe is a small country geographically, but I think I am safe in saying that there is no other country of Europe for which we in the United States have more respect and affection.

These two acts of friendship with China and Belgium respectively are outstanding landmarks in our history which have closely cemented the cordial relations—and, yes, affections—of the people of the United States for the Chinese and the Belgians.

In the light of these experiences, in light of Finland's need, and following our own Government's precedent of good will in handling the Boxer Indemnity in China, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I am introducing a joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to hold in a special fund the payment of interest that has just been made by the Government of the Republic of Finland on December 15 and any subsequent payments which the government of the Republic of Finland in the future may make in the discharge of its World War I indebtedness to our Government. This fund shall be used to finance the studies, instruction, technical training and other educational activities of citizens of Finland in our American institutions.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks the full text of the joint resolution which I am introducing on behalf of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and myself.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 166) to provide that any future payments by the Republic of Finland on the principal or interest of its debt of the First World War to the United States shall be used to provide educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland, introduced by Mr. SMITH, for himself, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. HATCH, Mr. LODGE, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. BALL, Mr. O'MAHONEY, and Mr. HILL, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Republic of Finland alone among our debtors of the First World War has consistently made payments of principal and interest toward the retirement of its indebtedness to the United States; and

Whereas it is deemed proper, as an act of abiding friendship and good will which the people of the United States hold for the people of Finland, to provide that any further payments on its World War I debt by the Republic of Finland shall be held in a special fund for such use as will advance

and strengthen the close ties of friendship which bind together our two peoples: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, etc.*, That any sums due or paid on and after December 15, 1947, by the Republic of Finland to the United States as interest on or in retirement of the principal of the debt incurred under the act of February 25, 1919, as refunded by the agreement dated May 1, 1923, pursuant to authority contained in the act of February 9, 1922, or of any other indebtedness incurred by that Republic and owing to the United States as a result of World War I, shall be placed in a special fund in the Treasury of the United States.

This fund shall be used to finance studies, instruction, technical training, and other educational activities for citizens of the Republic of Finland in the United States and its Territories and possessions, including payment for travel (together with transportation to and from Finland), tuition, subsistence, and other expenses incident to such activities, for the purpose of enabling the people of Finland to have the services of a new generation of technical experts to aid them in their efforts to rebuild the shattered economy and destroyed areas of their country.

SEC. 2. The Board of Foreign Scholarships, appointed pursuant to the act entitled "An act to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to designate the Department of State as the disposal agency for surplus property outside the continental United States, its Territories and possessions, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1946, shall, on nomination of the Government of the Republic of Finland, select students to receive benefits from the fund established by this joint resolution. The Board, after conferring with the Government of the Republic of Finland, is authorized to make such rules and regulations relating to the granting of benefits from such fund, including allowances for travel, tuition, subsistence, and other expenses necessary to effectuate the purposes of this joint resolution, as it deems advisable.

SEC. 3. Expenditures from the fund shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon vouchers approved by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Such expenditures shall be final and conclusive on all officers, departments, and agencies of the United States.

#### PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Washington holds in his hand a clipping taken from the Washington Post of Friday, December 12. I ask unanimous consent to have it included in the RECORD as a part of my very brief remarks.

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

#### SENATORS ARE ROUGH ON REECE

(By Drew Pearson)

GOP National Chairman Carroll Reece has been dodging so many brickbats hurled at him by his own team, that he ventured nervously up to Capitol Hill the other day waving the white flag.

His visit was reported by the press, but what didn't get into the papers was the reaction which followed. One group of Republican Senators later dissected him in penetrating whispers on the Senate floor.

"Reece is the best man the Democrats have," bristled Vermont's RALPH FLANDERS.

To this HARRY CAIN of Washington and gentle-mannered JOE McCARTHY, of Wisconsin, agreed.

"The Democrats certainly have done a better job of selling what they have accomplished to the country," remarked McCARTHY.

Massachusetts' cautious HENRY CABOT LODGE leaned over and put in his two-bits' worth.

"Every time Reece opens his mouth," he added, "we lose another 10,000 votes."

NOTE.—Nevertheless, a tacit understanding was reached between Reece and his critics that he would stay on the job, though wear a gag in the future. It was agreed that Reece would stick to party organization and leave national policy to the Republican leadership on Capitol Hill.

Mr. CAIN. This clipping covers a portion of an article by Mr. Drew Pearson. It recites a conversation which Mr. Pearson said was held recently in some corner of the floor of the Senate. The parties to that conversation were said by Mr. Pearson to be the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], and the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN]. The alleged conversation between these men constituted an attack upon Mr. Carroll Reece, the Republican national chairman. Two of the men are said to have pointed out that Mr. Reece was a liability to the Republican Party and the other two men were said to have endorsed and approved that opinion.

I suppose, Mr. President, that thousands of Americans read this purported conversation. Of those who read it I suppose that a large majority believed what they read. This would be so because of the respect most Americans have for newspaper writers and columnists in general. All of us sometimes differ with the opinions expressed by members of the fourth estate, but we seldom have cause to believe that a writer uses a lie as a foundation for his opinion or story.

Mr. President, I have such cause. The conversation described by Mr. Pearson never took place on the floor of the Senate or anywhere else. So far as I know the four parties to the fictitious conversation have never passed the name of Mr. Reece between them.

In the year since I first came to the Senate Mr. Pearson has written critically of me on several occasions. I have sometimes been indignant and resentful over what he wrote and I have quietly told him so over my own signature, but I have never thought it proper before to reply publicly to one who has given me little reason to respect him.

But these remarks are proper, Mr. President, and they ought to be made, because Mr. Pearson has unfairly, unreasonably, and senselessly abused Mr. Reece through an imaginary dialog which was spawned by an individual who has been malicious, irresponsible, and mischievous making.

Mr. President, I want to make two convictions and positions both clear and positive. The first is that Mr. Drew Pearson has lied about Mr. Reece without reason or excuse. Through doing this he has insulted the intelligence of his

readers and broken faith with his profession.

Secondly, Mr. President, I want to say a happy word in support, but not in defense, of Mr. Reece. Any man who has earned as he has the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal and the Purple Heart on the field of battle needs no defenders. He is well able to take care of himself. My desire is to add support to his official mission and activities as national chairman of the Republican Party. For as long a time as he holds that portfolio I shall gladly work for and with him for what we jointly believe to be the good of our Nation and political party. I enjoy Carroll Reece as a personal friend; I respect him as a conscientious, honest, and responsible party leader. Should I ever change my opinion I shall discuss my grievance in person with Mr. Reece and not through the pen of an individual to whom the truth and accurate reporting are often meaningless and unknown.

**INFLATION MAY OVERWHELM US UNLESS CONGRESS GIVES GOVERNMENT POWER TO ACT**

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very much pleased this afternoon to note that the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] has been so moved by spiraling prices that he presented upon the floor a bill to freeze prices. I have not had the opportunity of reading that bill, and in expressing my pleasure that he introduced such a bill I do so without in any way endorsing its provisions. My pleasure at its introduction arises from the fact that it represents another manifestation of the fact that Members of the majority party in the Congress are beginning to realize that the philosophy with which they began the exercise of their control of the legislative processes was wrong and that it must be changed. They are now going through the painful process of changing their minds about the exercise of governmental power to protect the people from the sad effects of inflation. When they came into power in the Eightieth Congress, Mr. President, in January 1947, they came here, I am quite willing to acknowledge, with the sincere conviction that all that it was necessary to do to put this country back upon the high road of stable prosperity was to discharge a couple of million employees of the Federal Government, reduce the present budget far below the point to which the President himself had reduced it, lift all controls, and let the Government get out of the business of telling the people what they should do. That was the principle upon which the majority party of the Eightieth Congress began to act. But soon they came upon substantial difficulties as, for example, that which is represented by the oft-repeated promise, which they made last January, to cut the President's budget. The House of Representatives adopted the resolution promising to cut the President's budget by \$6,000,000,000.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the able Senator from Wyoming suggest that perhaps the Republicans themselves now are willing to admit that they have had enough?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think they probably will admit that a little later; and by the introduction of measures similar to the one which was introduced here today, they are indicating a gradual perception of the economic facts of our times.

Mr. President, the resolution pledging a \$6,000,000,000 cut of the budget came to the Senate. The majority leadership in the Senate said frankly, "We cannot reduce the budget by \$6,000,000,000"—it was said so here on the floor of the Senate—"but," they said, "we can reduce it by four and one-half billion dollars; surely we can cut this wasteful spending by four and one-half billion dollars." So they adopted the resolution. The resolution proposing a \$6,000,000,000 cut in the budget was amended so as to provide for a reduction of four and one-half billion dollars; and then, as a concession to some fiscal policy, they amended it so as also to provide that some of the reduction should be applied upon the national debt.

**REPUBLICANS PROPOSED PHONY BUDGET CUTS**

Mr. President, what happened to that resolution? Did they reduce the budget by \$6,000,000,000? Not at all. Did they reduce the budget by four and one-half billion dollars? Not at all. Did they reduce the budget in any way, shape, form, or manner? No. They went through the form of reducing the budget by placing what were called phony reductions—as, for example, an \$800,000,000 reduction in the appropriation for the Bureau of Internal Revenue for refunding taxes which had been overpaid. That was not a reduction in the cost of Government; it was merely a postponement of a debt of the Federal Government. They made that postponement, although the law makes it clear that when tax refunds are not paid, they carry 6-percent interest. So that vote to cut \$800,000,000 from the item for the refunding of overpaid taxes was actually a vote to require the Government of the United States to pay an additional 6-percent interest upon the postponed debt, whatever it might have been.

But, Mr. President, I did not rise to discuss that matter. I cite it only as an instance of the fact that that resolution died in conference. It never was brought to the floor of the Senate. The people of the country did not know that; and still this talk goes on about cutting the expenses of the Federal Government. I could go over those bills one by one, and could show how the facts of life compelled the majority to abandon its program of reducing governmental expenditures. When I say that, Mr. President, I do not say it as an advocate of increased governmental expenditures—not at all. I agree that governmental expenditures should be reduced to the very minimum; but I submit that that is precisely what has been the policy of the President of the United States and of the Bureau of the Budget—namely, to

reduce the expenditures of the Government to a minimum.

**NOW PROPOSE FUTILE ECONOMIC POLICY**

I rose to discuss prices. I am moved to do so because the policy committee on the Republican side of the Senate and the Republican leaders of the House of Representatives have announced their purpose to deny the country relief from the effects of concentrated control over commodities that are in short supply, by providing for voluntary allocations and priorities, without giving the Government of the United States the power to compel action. I wish to show how perfectly futile any such policy would be.

**PRESIDENT'S WARNING IGNORED**

Mr. President, it is my conviction that there has now arisen in the United States in a clear and definite manner the fundamental issue of our time—which, sad to say, has been neglected for 25 years. It is the issue of whether the people shall control their economy or whether their economy is to be controlled by concentrated economic power in the hands of a few wealthy aggregations which now dominate the industrial scene. Last January the President of the United States in his economic report to Congress warned against rising prices. He warned Congress against the things that now are transpiring; and in July, when he sent in his midyear report, he repeated his warning. He asked the representatives of the people in the Congress to act in the public interest to hold down prices and to prevent the conditions which, as he pointed out, might easily result in depression.

What can we do by voluntary action? The President asked for voluntary action last January. I have his report in my hand. It was laid upon the desk of every Member of this body, it was laid upon the desk of every Member of the House of Representatives. Said the President of the United States on the 8th of January 1947, more than 11 months ago:

Business should reduce prices wherever possible in order to bring about the necessary increase in consumer purchasing power to bolster their markets. Price reductions are especially needed in the case of goods such as many articles of food, clothing, housefurnishings, and building materials, whose prices have risen out of line. If business makes these reductions in a timely and orderly way, it will help sustain markets rather than destroy them.

Did we pay any attention to the President's warning? It fell upon deaf ears. Did business pay any attention? The warning again fell upon deaf ears.

Voluntary reduction of prices, Mr. President, is a delusion, and it will be a snare to the hopes of the people of America of somehow controlling this economy which has gotten out of hand.

**THE PREDICTION THAT FAILED—AND BLACK MARKETS STILL FLOURISH**

The Members of the Senate will recall that when we were battling here about the control of prices it was said by those who were agitating for the abandonment of all controls that the minute those controls were dropped production

would increase, and the black market would disappear. The prices in the present market far exceed the prices of the black market under the controls.

The New York Times yesterday on its front page printed an article which should have the attention of the Congress of the United States through its appropriate committees. We should not waste 48 hours in reviewing the facts which are at the basis of this article. The title is:

Big black market in steel is found flourishing here. Fabulous prices being asked by profiteers for real or phantom metal. Two thousand persons in deals. Three million to three and one-half million tons find way into racketeers' hands, survey estimates.

Under the byline Mr. Thomas E. Mulaney, the article reads as follows:

The black or "gray" market in basic and finished steel, disclaimed and minimized by the producers and fabricators of the vital industrial commodity, is no small enterprise. It is a gigantic business whose center is situated in New York City and which controls millions of tons of steel in various forms throughout the Nation.

I interrupt to ask Members of this body, what can the people of Tennessee do to protect themselves against this black market which is centered in New York City? What can the people of North Dakota do to protect themselves against this black market in steel centered in New York City? What can the people of Arkansas, or of Utah, or of Oregon, or of Mississippi, do to protect themselves, if their Government does not act?

Oh, but we are going to let these fellows do it "voluntarily." What a wonderful Christmas gift to the people of the United States. The Congress of the United States will allow the leaders of the steel industry to fight inflation.

Mr. President, I have in my hand a notice which was sent out by the United States Steel Corp. "for immediate release, Tuesday, October 28, 1947." This is from John Munhall III, director of public relations, United States Steel Corp. Subsidiaries, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., National 5064.

Reporting the earnings of United States Steel Corp. for the third quarter of 1947, Irving S. Olds, chairman, announced that the directors had today declared the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable November 20, 1947, to stockholders of record as of November 3, 1947, and a dividend of \$1.25 per share on the common stock, together with a special dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, both payable December 10, 1947, to stockholders of record as of November 7, 1947.

Mr. President, this is the company which raised the price of steel to the people of the United States just a few weeks before that.

#### RECORD-BREAKING CORPORATE PROFITS—AND PROPAGANDA

The figures which are available to the Congress of the United States prove that the corporate profits of institutions in this country for the first 9 months of 1947, after taxes, are greater than the corporate profits after taxes for the entire 12 months of 1946, and profits after taxes in 1946 were the largest in the

history of corporate enterprise in the United States of America.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to say that once again, as is the case so frequently when the Senator from Wyoming speaks, I am in complete agreement with the major premises he lays down in his attacks on monopoly. Certainly what he has said this afternoon is deserving of further commendation from the junior Senator from Oregon, because I share the views of those who believe that one of the more effective checks against the ravages of inflation would be for the Congress of the United States to triple the appropriations for the enforcement of the antitrust laws. We should do that instead of talking about setting them aside by way of voluntary agreement. We must not permit big business combines to determine the flow of goods in this Nation by any voluntary agreement entered into outside of the protections of the antitrust laws.

I should like to direct the attention of the Senator from Wyoming to a very interesting advertisement by the National Association of Manufacturers which appears in today's newspaper, entitled "To Lick Inflation." I intend to comment on the advertisement at some length at a later date, but there are a few comments which I want to make on this occasion. There are many amusing things about this advertisement, especially in view of the fact that it was not so many months ago that we were reading propaganda of the same type put out by the National Association of Manufacturers, telling us in effect how we could rely on the self-discipline of American industry to keep prices down. In those advertisements the National Association of Manufacturers and other propaganda forces of big business told us that prices would go down if we would just leave the matter up to American industry. We will just let the record speak for itself as to how effective that promised self-discipline on the part of American industry and business has been. The fact is that both prices and profits have skyrocketed since these propaganda forces succeeded in their drive against Government inflation checks.

I think, if the Senator from Wyoming will permit a comment, one of the most amusing sentences in this advertisement of the National Association of Manufacturers is this one:

To accomplish all three of these high purposes, the following 12-point program is offered by the National Association of Manufacturers—in the public interest.

If it were not so tragic it would be comic, may I say to the Senator from Wyoming, to find the words "in the public interest" in the advertisement. I submit that when the proposals are read, their effect is to show how the vested interests of the country can make higher and higher profits. There is not a word in the advertisement suggesting that

American business proceed to limit its profits.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is not a single word suggesting that that be done. The National Association of Manufacturers and other business executives are so blind to what is going on that they do not know they are digging a pit into which they may push the whole capitalistic system.

Mr. MORSE. I submit that their greed and profiteering have so overcome their judgment that they have the audacity to insult the intelligence of the American people by an advertisement that, when one starts breaking it down into its 12 points, is nothing but the rationalization of a maneuver that will result in greater, not less, profiteering.

I have only one more comment on it, because I shall reserve my other comments for a longer analysis that I intend to make at a later date. But take the proposals one after another and show me anything in the proposals—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If I may interrupt the Senator, the Senator says "take them." No, I will not take them—let the Senator take them and see what is done with them on that side of the aisle.

Mr. MORSE. I think this side of the aisle is going to take care of itself before we get through with the fight, because I have cause to believe that when the millions of registered Republican voters of this country are heard from between now and the Philadelphia convention, the National Association of Manufacturers' program will not be written into the Republican platform. I say that because if my party has any hope of winning the election in 1948 it must not fall for the scheme of the National Association of Manufacturers which, in essence, will regiment our economy by big-business monopolies. It is a serious danger. Hence I repeat that the platform of the National Association of Manufacturers provides in point after point, apparently through so-called voluntary arrangements, to make it possible for greedy interests in this country to make higher and higher profits. Why, they even want now to permit the lifting of restrictions on interest rates so they can charge what the traffic will bear. In this advertisement they show that they are not even thinking of their stockholders any more, because they even want the controls protecting the rights of stockholders removed.

I want to say to the Senator from Wyoming in conclusion, when we talk about the need for increasing prices in order to take care of increased labor costs—because that is the song and dance of much of the propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers—the fact is that in the major industries of the country, every time there has been a price increase in the name of an increase in labor cost, the price increase has been twice as much as was necessary to take care of the increase in labor costs. I think the time has come to put the lie on such propaganda as the National Association of Manufacturers is feeding the public of the country in the name of trying to check inflation as demonstrated by

this advertisement. Their program will not check inflation. It will lead us to and through a boom-and-bust cycle. I insert at this point the entire advertisement of the National Association of Manufacturers. Its subterfuges speak for themselves.

[From the Washington Post of December 15, 1947]

TO LICK INFLATION

Everybody in America wants to halt the inflationary pressures that have been driving prices up. At the same time, we all want to maintain the standard of living of the American people, and provide the necessary amount of aid to foreign nations.

To accomplish all three of these high purposes, the following 12-point program is offered by the National Association of Manufacturers—in the public interest.

1. Reduce Government spending by maximum efficiency in administration; eliminating excessive Government personnel and activities; and postponing all Government expenditures not immediately necessary.

2. Provide funds for further capital investment by making an immediate and substantial reduction of individual income-tax rates.

3. Adopt a systematic plan for paying off the public debt, with provision for a minimum annual debt retirement of \$2,500,000,000.

4. Offer, and vigorously promote, a new long-term Government bond issue having an interest-bearing rate attractive to individual investors; the proceeds to be used to retire Government bonds held by banks.

5. Discourage inflationary expansion of bank credit by permitting interest rates to seek their own levels free of Government domination.

6. Redoubling by management of its efforts to increase production, to lower unit costs, and to pass on the benefits of such increased productivity to the public.

7. Encourage management to plow back earnings and increase output, by eliminating present United States Treasury pressures on business to distribute at least 70 percent of its profits as dividends.

8. Encourage labor leaders to forego demands for further general increases in wages without a corresponding increase in productivity, except in cases of gross inequity.

9. Set aside all restrictions on individual productivity not essential to the safety and health of employees, and remove all featherbedding rules.

10. Give emergency foreign relief in goods, not in dollars, with an American relief agency making the necessary purchases of whatever goods in whatever markets, here or abroad, prove most economical, and identify them as having been provided by the United States.

11. Finance, to the greatest extent feasible, reconstruction loans to foreign countries, as distinct from gifts and grants, through the World Bank and private sources rather than out of taxes collected from the American public.

12. Provide maximum incentive for increased production abroad by requiring foreign nations, as a condition of our aid, to establish sound currencies and to modify and eventually eliminate price controls and other controls over the internal production and distribution of commodities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Senator from Oregon very deeply for that contribution. The advertisements which the National Association of Manu-

facturers is now publishing in all of the large and many of the small newspapers of the country, are paid for in ten-cent dollars, because 90 percent of the cost of every such advertisement is represented as a deduction upon tax returns, so that the money which ought to go to the Treasury of the people of the United States in order to help reduce the debt is being used to propagandize in favor of spiraling prices.

I wish to add at this point the cold figures taken from the reports of the steel and iron companies themselves. Many months ago, Mr. President, it was clear what the game would be, and how attempts would be made to sidetrack every sincere effort to stabilize the economy in the interest of the masses of the people, and so I went to the columns of the New York Times, in their business section, to compile reports of the companies themselves on their earnings and profits. I have before me a list showing the net profits of certain companies for the first 9-month period of 1947, to and including September 30, with comparative figures for the same period of 1946. According to the figures given to the New York Times by the American Brake Shoe Co., its net profits for the first 9 months of 1947 were \$3,525,199 as compared with \$2,449,422 in the comparable period in 1946; American Rolling Mill, \$18,165,398 as against \$12,488,684; Bethlehem Steel Co., for the first 9 months of 1947, \$38,710,728 as against \$29,794,650 for the same period a year ago. I shall not read all the figures, Mr. President, but shall ask that they all be embodied in the RECORD at this point.

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

Profits of individual corporations in 1947

[The following figures have been taken from the financial statements published in the New York Times since Oct. 1, 1947. Unless otherwise stated they show net profits for the first 9-month period to and including September 30th and comparative figures for the same period for 1946. The list is not all-inclusive but presents the earnings of industries typical of certain groups and those where the profits appear extraordinary.]

	1947	1946
BUSINESS MACHINES AND TYPEWRITERS		
International Business Machine	\$17,610,802	\$13,115,986
National Cash Register	7,545,688	1,315,739
Underwood Corp.	3,856,869	919,375
CHEMICAL FERTILIZER		
Monsanto Chemical	12,395,367	6,987,663
Consolidated Chemical	2,535,539	1,532,160
Commercial Solvents	6,217,560	3,008,669
Dow Chemical	4,396,398	3,607,303
Du Pont	83,220,901	82,179,876
E. R. Squibb & Sons	1,5,525,386	2,151,403
Inter-Chemical	2,320,159	1,239,546
FOOD AND BEVERAGE		
Coca-Cola	23,810,416	17,375,785
Corn Products Refining	13,092,583	5,592,283
National Biscuit	26,024,222	13,513,225
New Niquero Sugar	494,721	202,916
Vertientes-Camaguey Sugar of Cuba	\$ 5,082,486	2,962,419

<sup>1</sup> Year ending June 30, 1947.

<sup>2</sup> Year ending June 30, 1946.

<sup>3</sup> 12-month period.

<sup>4</sup> 12 months to July 3, 1947.

<sup>5</sup> 12 months to Sept. 30.

Profits of individual corporations in 1947—Continued

	1947	1946
GLASS		
Libby-Owens-Ford	\$8,727,826	\$2,616,681
Owens Illinois Glass	616,402,124	11,211,455
STEEL, IRON, COAL, METALS, AND METAL PRODUCTS		
American Brake Shoe	3,525,199	2,449,422
American Rolling Mill	18,165,398	12,488,684
Bethlehem Steel	38,710,728	29,794,650
Detroit-Michigan Stove	1,700,143	1,254,391
Florence Stove	1,027,882	202,130
Inland Steel	16,241,583	9,900,773
Jones & Laughlin	16,682,738	6,100,260
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator	4,602,668	2,912,195
National Steel	19,903,655	13,941,320
Republic Steel	23,111,631	9,494,414
Revere Copper & Brass	6,676,580	3,198,103
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	1,352,650	294,816
Standard Steel Spring	2,116,015	555,531
United States Steel	97,306,461	57,467,894
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp.	724,617	870,690
Pittsburgh Consolidated Coal	9,009,170	4,168,712
PETROLEUM		
Continental Oil	24,889,113	12,061,245
Gulf Oil	42,510,375	26,746,013
Mid-Continental Petroleum Corp.	12,763,618	7,662,872
Phillips Petroleum Co.	25,706,157	14,763,153
Skelly Oil Co.	13,448,187	6,484,106
Shell Union Oil Co.	38,670,876	23,981,773
Standard Oil of California	106,544,580	48,990,458
Texas Co.	78,396,388	50,360,115
Union Oil of California	13,749,940	6,624,352
TEXTILES		
M. Lowenstein & Sons	7,937,349	5,158,651
United Merchants & Manufacturers (producers and factors)	21,132,358	9,098,705
MISCELLANEOUS		
Atlas Powder	1,472,841	588,021
Bendix Home Appliances	7,497,750	3,607,303
Commercial Investment Trust	5,197,934	3,400,417
Commercial Credit	5,411,956	3,179,928
Consolidated Cigar Corp.	1,148,606	902,169
Electric Auto Lite Co.	7,816,946	
Federal Motor Truck	11,078,146	17,736,534
General Electric Corp.	56,459,434	404,109
General Refractories	2,062,207	508,453
Georgia Hardwood Lumber	1,089,877	485,209
Johns Manville Corp.	7,497,750	3,251,694
Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.	4,117,778	1,125,400
St. Regis Paper Co.	11,055,144	3,775,622
Radio Corp. of America	12,233,758	4,007,429
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	9,408,056	6,919,600
Snyder Tool & Engineering Co.	11,252,198	11,92,130
The Crane Co. (ventilators, pumps, heating and air conditioning units)	1,402,136	14,446,385
Union Carbide & Carbon Co.	54,865,182	40,331,672
Waukesha Motor Co.	1,817,794	17,613,362

<sup>6</sup> Year ending Sept 30, 1946.

<sup>7</sup> Net income.

<sup>8</sup> Loss in 1946.

<sup>9</sup> First 6 months.

<sup>10</sup> The 66,544,580 does not include a dividend of \$10,450,365 from the Arabian American Oil Co. which was equal to 80 cents a share of Standard stock.

<sup>11</sup> Equal to \$5.23 a share compared with \$1.50 a share in 1946.

<sup>12</sup> 9 months.

<sup>13</sup> All of 1946.

<sup>14</sup> Strike of 1946 contributed to low earnings for that year.

<sup>15</sup> Year ending Aug. 2.

<sup>16</sup> Year ending August.

<sup>17</sup> Year ending July.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to call attention to the fact that Jones & Laughlin in the first 9 months of 1947 had net profits of \$16,682,738, as against \$6,109,260 in the same period of 1946. The United States Steel Co., which cut an extra-dividend melon in October for its stockholders, in the first 9 months of 1947 had net profits of \$97,306,461 as against \$57,467,894 for the same period in 1946,

or an increase of approximately \$40,000,-000 net profit for 9 months.

Mr. President, the significance of what I say is to be found in the fact that corporate profits generally for the first 9 months of 1947 are greater than the total profits of corporations for the entire 12 months of 1946. Thus, rising prices are accompanied by skyrocketing profits for the huge interstate corporations which dominate our economy. Stockholders are receiving greater and greater dividends, while it is becoming increasingly more difficult for the people at the bottom of the economic scale to make their incomes cover the rapidly rising cost of living.

I observed with great interest the report which was filed in the House in support of the Wolcott bill by the Banking and Currency Committee.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. After listening to the Senator from Wyoming and the Senator from Oregon, it seems to me that they are characterizing the Manufacturers' Association program as one for stealing the country instead of saving it.

#### THE WOLCOTT BILL A TAP ON THE WRIST

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator's comment is very appropriate. But when we think of voluntary control by these executives who have been under public pressure for a year to exercise voluntary controls and have not done so, what shall we conclude will be the result of this slap on the wrist proposed by the Wolcott bill accompanied by this language? I read from the report:

It is distinctly understood—

I take it the committee meant by that that nobody should be under any misapprehension—

It is distinctly understood, and the joint resolution provides, that the agreements entered into shall not be binding industry-wide but shall be effective only against the parties to the agreement. Likewise, the President or anyone whom he might designate to act in his behalf is not obligated to approve any agreement.

Now, it was a great concession to make to the President of the United States that he is not obligated to approve an agreement. Imagine a committee of the Congress of the United States feeling that it has to say in a report that without a constitutional amendment the Congress is not attempting to pass a law obligating the President to approve a plan voluntarily proposed by a partial group in industry.

That, Mr. President, brings us back to the black market as reported by the New York Times, after a 3-week investigation.

For the last 3 weeks—

Says Mr. Mullaney—

It has been observed first hand that scores of local brokers, dealers, and entrepreneurs from almost every walk of life are trying to peddle fantastic tonnages of real or phantom steel at fabulous prices three and four times the official quotations for the products involved. To declare that perhaps 2,000 per-

sons in the city are engaged in this activity may be understatement.

Most of the profiteering is being done in sheet and strip steel of the type used by automotive and appliance manufacturers, but the gray market also is strongly active in scrap metal and nails.

Estimating the amount of steel that has been funneled to racketeers is no easy task because of the multitude of phony offers being made. Some steel company spokesmen have guessed that approximately 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons of finished steel, or around 5 percent of total output, have gone, unintentionally and unfortunately, into the hands of the profiteers.

Unintentionally and unfortunately are the words used by the author of this story. I think that is a subject which would bear a little examination.

One buyer for several prominent manufacturing concerns, however, has placed the volume at close to 11,000,000 tons. Very likely the actual figure splits the range.

#### LITTLE BUSINESS AT MERCY OF GRAY MARKET

Let it be borne in mind, Mr. President, that a buyer operating in New York acts as the agent of scores of little businessmen all through the United States, out in your State and in my State. These little fabricators of steel are unable to maintain large buying organizations. So they place their orders through these brokers. The brokers go around to obtain the steel. Are we to believe that the brokers secure the steel without the knowledge of the manufacturers of the steel? Three and a half million tons of steel cannot be put into a handbag. It has to go to some storage warehouse, and someone has to pay rent for the storage warehouse. Are we, as realistic persons, to believe that a commodity such as steel can be moved out of the mills of the great industrial manufacturers of steel into the hands of the black marketeers without the knowledge of someone in that organization?

A little operator of a ladies' ready-to-wear store in my State returning home from New York where he was trying to buy ladies' ready-to-wear garments for next season's retail trade, dropped into my office to tell me that the prices for ladies' garments next spring will be so high that he doubts very much whether any young women, or any women for that matter, in the lower-income groups will be able to afford the purchase of even the cheapest of these garments. "How does it come about?" I asked him.

"Well," he reported to me—and this of course is a report not made under oath, but the gentleman with whom I was speaking is an honorable man, an able businessman, and he knows his way around—"The manufacturer of ladies' ready-to-wear clothing will give an order to the mill for fabric enough to make the number of garments he thinks his trade will want to buy. Then perhaps a little bit later he discovers that he has not ordered enough. He will go back to the mill, and the mill will say, 'Well, we are sorry we are out of that particular fabric. There has been such a great demand for it that we cannot give you any. But over at such and such a place around the corner Broker XYZ

has a lot of it. You go over there and you will secure what you need."

The manufacturer goes over there and then runs into the gray market. Then he runs into the extortionate price. And we like children are going to say, "Let us have voluntary control." Are we going to try to fool the people of America, Mr. President? They will not be fooled by that sort of stuff. They know that prices are going up. They know that they will continue to go up unless the people's Government does something about it.

The Senator from Oregon is speaking good Republican doctrine when he advocates Government action in a positive manner. Abraham Lincoln was a pretty good Republican. When the Lincoln papers which had not previously been made public, but had been kept by his son, Robert Todd Lincoln, were made public just a few months ago at the Congressional Library, I was greatly interested to note a little sentence in his handwriting in which he spoke about the powers and duties of government. In that little memorandum he said it was the obligation of government to do those things for the people which the people could not do for themselves.

I say that it is the obligation of the Government of the United States to take hold of the price problem in an effective way, and not in the puny and pusillanimous way which is suggested by voluntary price controls and allocation controls, with the distinct understanding that no one need obey them.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I agree with the Senator. This noon I had lunch with a fine representative of the automobile industry in this country. I am pleased to be able to report to the Senator from Wyoming that he supported my position on this issue. I am glad to be able to say that because in times past some of the leadership of the automobile industry has been none too kindly disposed toward the junior Senator from Oregon, because of some decisions which I have rendered in labor cases which went against some of the automobile companies on the record of the trial of those cases. But it was rather interesting to note this noon that this representative of the automobile industry deprecated the proposals to set aside the antitrust laws by voluntary agreements entered into by some business tycoons. He thinks there is a very great danger that we may fall for a proposal to set aside the antitrust laws by way of voluntary agreements among big business price fixers. He fears, and rightly so, that the provision that such agreements must be approved by the President of the United States is no real protection at all because it places these monopolists in a position of "passing the buck" to the President if he does not accept their agreements. I am not going to take that hook, either with the political bait on it or off it, because I know that such a proposal is not in the best interests of either all the people of the country or of large segments

of industry such as the automobile industry. It is a blow against the true meaning of a free enterprise system. It is economic regimentation by monopolists.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am not at all surprised that the automobile industry has taken that position. Mr. Paul Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp., and the head of the Committee on Economic Development—which, let me say for the RECORD, is not a Government organization, but an organization of free enterprise—appeared before our committee, the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, and told us that there was a backlog of 19,000,000 automobiles which were not made in the United States during the war, and which are waiting to be made. There was a demand for those cars, but the steel companies, which are boosting their dividends and raising prices, are not giving the motorcar industry the steel it needs. As a result, every county in America is suffering.

Mr. MORSE. Let me say to the Senator from Wyoming that this representative of the automobile industry who discussed the problem with me today pointed out the firm belief of the leaders of the automobile industry in a free enterprise system. He told me that they do not see how the competitive system can be retained if we ever give such power over supply and over prices to certain business combines who would welcome the chance by voluntary agreements, so-called, to regulate the distribution of steel.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It will be remembered that I was reading from Mr. Mullaney's article from the New York Times. He had quoted one buyer as saying that the volume of steel in the black market in New York City was as high as 11,000,000 tons. Mr. Mullaney says:

Very likely the actual figure splits the range. Be that as it may, the fact is that substantial tonnages of the material which turns the wheels of 40 percent of America's industry have been removed from their normal markets by opportunists who are commanding—and getting—premium prices from the buyers best able to pay. Various sizes and gages of sheet and strip steel, for instance, are being disposed of, easily, at prices running between \$150 and \$350 a ton, whereas the price ordinarily paid for these different products ranges between \$85 and \$95 a ton.

Is it not obvious, Mr. President, that when a fabricator of steel is compelled to pay a black-market price of \$350 a ton he must raise his prices too?

What do we propose to do about it? We know that the farmers of America in the Grain Belt have been unable to ship the grain which they have produced and which they hold on their farms, because there are not enough cars. We know that the production of coal in coal mines is being held up because there are not enough cars in which to transport the coal.

It is also a fact, Mr. President—and I state it upon information and belief—that the car manufacturers of the United

States are not getting the steel they want from the steel industry, because it has deliberately followed the policy of raising prices and splitting dividends, instead of following the policy of increasing production.

GOVERNMENT MUST PROTECT PEOPLE FROM  
PRIVATE REGIMENTATION

In his economic message of January 8, 1947, the President urged increased production in steel. He urged voluntary action. Was anything done? Ah, Mr. President, we shall be deceiving ourselves completely if we imagine for 1 minute that we can turn the economy of this Nation over to the small group of members who sit at the top of our economic system and issue their private directives of a private government, which every man jack in America must obey. We talk about regimentation by government, and directives by government.

Mr. President, these rising prices, these burgeoning profits, tell us the story of what private regimentation does. If the Government of the United States, as represented in its Congress, declines to take action, where can the people of America go for relief? We have the power. A distinguished authority on the Constitution of the United States (Mr. DONNELL) sits in the chair at this hour. The first article of the Constitution provides that the Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign countries. There is a grant of complete power to regulate commerce. It is commerce under private regulation which is causing the inflation which can destroy this Government.

See the havoc which has been wrought elsewhere. Shall we say that it cannot happen here?

Mr. President, after World War No. 1 we had a depression. Prices went away up first, and then they tumbled; and when they tumbled every person in America paid the price. I remember when I appeared before the Banking and Currency Committee in the Seventy-ninth Congress in support of the Employment Act which created the Board of Economic Advisers to the President and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. I presented there the figures to show that between the date of the crash in 1929 and the year 1940 the businesses of America had lost in sales \$355,000,000,000, or \$70,000,000,000 more than the entire war debt of the United States.

YOU CAN'T FIGHT INFLATION WITH FEATHER DUSTERS

Have we any intelligence? Are we blind? Do we think we can fight inflation with a feather duster, and with polite phrases, when things like this are happening?

I continue reading from Mr. Mullaney's article:

Scrap metal, which currently is quoted at \$40 a ton delivered in the Pittsburgh area, is selling freely in the gray market at levels between \$4 and \$15 a ton above the market price, at a time when the domestic steel production is being held 3 to 4 percent under capacity for lack of this critical material. Nails, the valuation of which would not exceed \$4 a keg, even under inflated price schedules, are being denied to many construction companies because the gray market has commandeered huge quantities of them and is offering them at \$8 to \$11.75 a keg.

ceed \$4 a keg, even under inflated price schedules, are being denied to many construction companies because the gray market has commandeered huge quantities of them and is offering them at \$8 to \$11.75 a keg.

Mr. President, I could entertain the Senate for another hour reading the remainder of this article, but I shall not do so. I ask unanimous consent that the entire article be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

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

BIG BLACK MARKET IN STEEL IS FOUND FLOURISHING HERE—FABULOUS PRICES BEING ASKED BY PROFITEERS FOR REAL OR PHANTOM METAL—2,000 PERSONS IN DEALS—8,000,000 TO 3,500,000 TONS FIND WAY INTO RACKETEERS' HANDS, SURVEY ESTIMATES

(By Thomas E. Mullaney)

The black or "gray" market in basic and finished steel, disclaimed and minimized by the producers and fabricators of the vital industrial commodity, is no small enterprise. It is a gigantic business whose center is situated in New York City and which controls millions of tons of steel in various forms throughout the Nation.

For the last 3 weeks it has been observed first hand that scores of local brokers, dealers, and entrepreneurs from almost every walk of life are trying to peddle fantastic tonnages of real or phantom steel at fabulous prices three and four times the official quotations for the products involved. To declare that perhaps 2,000 persons in the city are engaged in this activity may be understatement.

Most of the profiteering is being done in sheet and strip steel of the type used by automotive and appliance manufacturers, but the gray market also is strongly active in scrap metal and nails.

Estimating the amount of steel that has been funneled to racketeers is no easy task because of the multitude of phony offers being made. Some steel company spokesmen have guessed that approximately 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons of finished steel, or around 5 percent of total output, have gone, unintentionally and unfortunately, into the hands of the profiteers. One buyer for several prominent manufacturing concerns, however, has placed the volume at close to 11,000,000 tons. Very likely the actual figure splits the range.

REMOVED FROM NORMAL MARKET

Be that as it may, the fact is that substantial tonnages of the material which turns the wheels of 40 percent of America's industry have been removed from their normal markets by opportunists who are commanding—and getting—premium prices from the buyers best able to pay. Various sizes and gages of sheet and strip steel, for instance, are being disposed of, easily, at prices running between \$150 and \$350 a ton, whereas the price ordinarily paid for these different products ranges between \$85 and \$95 a ton.

Scrap metal, which currently is quoted at \$40 a ton delivered in the Pittsburgh area, is selling freely in the gray market at levels between \$4 and \$15 a ton above the market price, at a time when the domestic steel production is being held 3 to 4 percent under capacity for lack of this critical material. Nails, the valuation of which would not exceed \$4 a keg, even under inflated price schedules, are being denied to many construction companies because the gray market has commandeered huge quantities of them and is offering them at \$8 to \$11.75 a keg.

During this 3-week scouting venture in the steel gray market, contact was made with dozens of acknowledged profiteers who came to the office of a New York buyer's representative boldly proffering actual steel at the amazing prices cited. As many, and more, nonprofessionals pretending to have impossible tonnages of critically scarce sheet and strip steel also appeared during this time.

Their game, apparently, is to attempt to discover the maximum price that a legitimate purchaser will pay for particular types of steel and then to scurry frantically to round up the steel at a price that would yield a handsome return to them as middlemen.

#### TEN THOUSAND TONS AT HIGH PRICE

Opportunity was afforded also during the 3 weeks to examine thoroughly the index cards, correspondence, purchase requests, sales transactions, and other files of this local buyer for industrial companies. The investigation revealed that, in the last 8 months, this one purchasing agent has bought 10,000 tons of steel at prices ranging between \$120 and \$320 a ton, with the vast majority of the transactions being consummated at levels above \$250 a ton.

The buyer is Norman J. Edelmann, president of Know-how, Inc., located on the second floor of a four-story brownstone house at 425 East Fiftieth Street. He alleges that his organization, which he calls a finding company, has not engaged in gray-market activities except insofar as it has openly bought from these profiteers at the extraordinary prices that they have demanded. His only compensation, he maintains, is a regular finder's fee of \$5 a ton for quantities under 1,000 tons found and \$1 a ton when the tonnages exceed that total.

Mr. Edelmann disclosed that he now holds firm orders for more than 3,000,000 tons of sheet and strip steel from 68 large manufacturing companies in all sections of the country. The prices they are willing to pay, he said, start at \$120 a ton and mount up to \$260 a ton.

Among his standing purchase orders are one from a company in Detroit producing automotive parts asking for 160,000 tons of sheet steel over a 12-month period at \$169 a ton; another offer comes from a national radio manufacturing company seeking steel at \$250 a ton, and a third offer was submitted by a Southwest manufacturing group asking for 96,000 tons of hot-rolled, pickled sheets over a long period at \$150 a ton.

In addition to these, Mr. Edelmann declared, he is constantly receiving offers of scrap iron and steel from dealers seeking to trade the material on the basis of 3 tons of scrap for 1 ton of finished steel. Another offer of scrap was made last week by a local dealer who made 500 tons of the material available to him each week for an indefinite period with the proviso that "you make the most advantageous deal for this scrap that you can make and submit to us the market price plus 20 percent of any profits derived."

The most recent deals completed by Know-how, its 41-year-old president declared, were: (1), the sale of 3,500 tons of sheet steel to an eastern manufacturer at \$260 a ton, on which Know-how realized its usual profit but middlemen received \$11 a ton; (2), the sale of 4,500 tons of steel pontons for use as scrap to one of the Nation's top steel companies at \$36.50 a ton plus 50 cents a ton to Know-how as a finder's fee. The preparation price on the last lot will run up to approximately \$8 a ton, making the actual price about \$45 a ton, Mr. Edelmann said.

The president of Know-how said that his purpose in exposing the gray market in operation was "to smoke out the phony operators and their fantastic prices so that American business can again obtain their supplies in normal markets through legitimate channels and at fair prices." He said

that the inflated quotations on scarce materials, such as steel, charged by the flock of racketeers extant are responsible for the continuing high prices of many lines of durable goods.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Food, Mr. President, is the basic element in the high cost of living. But before I comment upon that I wish to make one remark regarding a press release which I received in the mail on Saturday from Mr. Fowler McCormick, chairman of the board of the International Harvester Co., at Chicago. Mr. McCormick appeared before the joint committee and made a very favorable impression upon that committee as an enlightened executive who was seeking to keep prices down. As a matter of fact, the company had reduced prices. But this press release tells about their increasing prices.

Based on the present rate of sales—

Says the document—

the increases raise the cost of the company's product to customers an estimated 5 percent on the average over present list prices and an addition of 2 percent over prices on March 9, 1947, when the company reduced its prices. Increasing costs of materials, wages, and transportation are cited as the reason by Mr. McCormick.

What I desire to point out is that even a company, the manager of which is such an enlightened person as Mr. Fowler McCormick, is now raising prices. They tried to keep prices down, but the force of inflation is overpowering that leader and that company. Does anyone imagine that the voluntary agreement which the committee report says is not obligatory upon members of industry will be of aid? Does anyone imagine that such an agreement will aid Mr. McCormick to keep the prices of farm implements down for the farmers of America? The time has gone for pussyfooting. The time has gone for political pettifogging. The time has gone for trying to seek somebody to blame. The time is here to do something for the people of America.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from Wyoming has just been making some remarks which I myself have wanted to make. I think the time has passed for political pettifogging. Political pussyfooting should be gone. The issue should be met, and met now.

I have not been too happy with this special session of the Congress insofar as my own party is concerned, in that we have not introduced a bill ourselves carrying into effect the President's proposals. I certainly have been most unhappy that the other side of the Chamber which controls the Senate has not faced up squarely to the most dangerous question before our country.

I learned only a few moments ago that there has been sent to the Committee on Banking and Currency a bill today which does carry out in detail the President's proposals. Is the Senator aware of that?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite right. Such a bill has been presented.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it ought to be made clear that the bill has not been introduced in the Senate. As the Senators well know, the Secretary of Commerce was requested by the President to sort of head up a program to prepare legislation to carry out the President's recommendations. There was some natural hesitation to send the bill down from the executive department, on the grounds that heretofore frequently the charge has been made that the executive department was trying to cram something down the throat of the Congress.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It would have been a "must" bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; it would have been a "must" bill. But no bill on the subject has been introduced in the Senate. Even the program which has been announced in the newspapers as coming from the majority policy committee or the majority conference has not been introduced in the form of a bill. It has been given out as a statement and has been printed in the newspapers.

The Secretary of Commerce has sent to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the draft of a bill carrying out the recommendations of the President. Whether the chairman of that committee will introduce the bill I do not know. I understand that the Senator from New Hampshire is absent from the city today, and it has been impossible to ascertain whether he will introduce the bill or whether he will report it as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. But the Secretary of Commerce felt that the original of this bill should be sent to the chairman of that committee, along with a letter which I understand has been given to the press today. It is probably printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the House side, and a bill has been introduced over there. A bill has been presented by a group of Secretaries, including the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Agriculture, all of whom signed the accompanying letter to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. No doubt that bill will be printed in the press as of today. So that there has been a bill presented, although not introduced here. Personally I felt that as a courtesy to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency he should be given an opportunity to introduce a bill if he so desires, inasmuch as it was sent to him originally before being introduced here.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield still further—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. I want to reassert what I have said, that I think the Senator from Wyoming has been saying very eloquently that the question of inflation is the most serious threat to the institutions of free government that this country has faced perhaps in a generation. I think it is the first duty of Congress,

even before a campaign for the next President is conducted, that appropriate action should be taken. I mean by that, that more important than whether Republicans are elected or Democrats are elected next year, Congress now faces this issue regardless of party politics, and that in the interest of the country as a whole each and every one of us can well afford to take our stand on what we think will avoid this danger to the country, regardless of what may happen to our own political selves.

I hope, Mr. President, that whether the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency introduces the bill, some one will introduce a comprehensive measure which will be brought to the floor of this body and in the other branch of the Congress which may be for the welfare of America.

WITH NATION'S LIFELOOD AT STAKE, CONGRESS FIDDLE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am very grateful to the Senator from New Mexico for his statement. It represents the high degree of statesmanship that he has always exhibited as a Member of this body.

I am here, Mr. President, not as a Democrat primarily, but as a citizen of the State of Wyoming; and when I raise my voice I raise it for all the people of that State, regardless of politics. I should regard myself as completely derelict in my duties under my oath of office if I should guide my policy upon the floor by some notion of what effect it might have on the Presidential campaign of next year. We are dealing here with the commercial lifeblood of the people of America. The Joint Committee on the Economic Report, required by law to study the economic recommendations of the President and report thereon to the Congress, did practically nothing throughout the entire first session of the Eightieth Congress. It held some public hearings. I recommend those hearings to every Member of the Senate; I recommend that they read the testimony that was given there by representatives of every possible shade of economic opinion. That testimony came from men in business, men in big industry, men in education. It was agreed among all of them that action is necessary to prevent the disastrous deflation which is certain to result from uncontrolled inflation. Of course, there was disagreement as to the type of action. But we are in danger of not acting because some Members seem to be thinking more about the forthcoming Presidential election than they are about the rapidly increasing cost of living.

Mr. President, I undertake to declare that the voters of America are far ahead of those leaders who try to pussyfoot on this issue. I know that the cattlemen of my State believe that prices are too high. I know that livestock men generally throughout the Nation believe that prices are too high. They do not know how to bring them down; they cannot bring them down. But today the black markets are operating; and the managers of big business, who sit down in New York and fix prices and determine

how prices are to be made and how much profit is to be made, control our economy while the Congress of the United States, which is constitutionally empowered to control our economy just fiddles along.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. A moment ago the Senator from Wyoming made a very interesting statement about the cattlemen of his State. Not more than 30 minutes ago I was in my office, talking to one of the most prominent men interested in agriculture in Illinois. He told me that he had just finished selling his last few bushels of soybeans for \$3.85 a bushel; and he said, "Scott, those beans were sold for too much money."

Mr. President, as a result of the hearings which the subcommittee on agriculture held throughout the Middle West on a long-term farm stabilization program, I find that the farmers in Illinois believe that prices are too high, although, of course, they say perhaps the prices of their products are not too high, in view of the prices of some of the things they have to buy, such as combines, rakes, plows, and so forth.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The prices of those articles have increased 5 percent.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct. But every farmer is wondering whether the same thing that happened after World War I is going to happen to him today.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It will happen unless we act.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course it will.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wyoming will yield to me, let me inquire whether the Senator from Illinois knows why the price of soybeans went up. I can tell him. The price of soybeans went up because for the fourth quarter of this year the Government increased the export quota of fats and oils from the United States to three times what it had been in the first quarter or the second quarter or the third quarter, and the Government authorized an export of fats and oils which was far in excess of anything that we could hope to supply, in view of the domestic demand. Of course, the result was an immediate increase in the price of fats and oils and the price of soybeans, which is one of the most important sources of that supply.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wyoming will yield further to me, so that I may answer my distinguished friend the Senator from Ohio—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I did not expect that my statement about soybeans would cause the Senator from Ohio to answer, but now that he has said that the Government of the United States is responsible because of its export program, I should like to remind him that we have been in special session some 4 or 5 weeks, and the Republican Party has been in power in the Congress since last January 3. The Republican majority should thoroughly understand their responsibility. The Senator from Ohio has just been telling

the Senator from Illinois why the price of soybeans is so high, and yet not one thing has been done by the Republican majority in the Senate, headed by the Senator from Ohio, to curb these so-called exports, if they wish to do that. The time is not too late, even now. The Republicans have the majority and they have the power to pass any kind of law they wish to pass, to curb these administrative evils that they are constantly talking about over the radio and in the press, yet they sit here day after day and do nothing about it. They bring out a four-point program which is just as meaningless, useless, and futile in stopping the march of inflation as pouring a teakettle of water into the Atlantic Ocean would raise the level of that ocean several inches.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield to me?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I shall yield in just a moment, Mr. President. I do not wish to have this debate rage over my head, for I might be caught in the middle.

Let me say that I hold in my hand a document which was prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, of which the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is chairman, and of which I also am a member. On page 18 of the report is to be found table XII, which shows, in regard to fats and oils, that the exports of fats and oils for 1946-47 amounted to 8.9 percent of the total production of fats and oils in the United States in 1946. The total production was measured at 2,625,000 long tons. Exports for 1946-47 were 233,000 tons, or 8.9 percent of the total production, or 1.1 percent less than 10 percent of our total production.

Inasmuch as I am on the point, I think it may be well to call attention to the fact that in this same report appears a very interesting statement, and I invite the Senator from Illinois to take it back to the farmers of Illinois. The statement appears on page 12:

Total production of food for sale and farm home consumption during each of the war years—

That is when we had the OPA, by the way—

exceeded by wide margins that for any pre-war year. The index of total production ranged from 125 in 1942 to 138 in 1944 (1935-39=100) and averaged 134 for the 4 years 1942-45, inclusive.

Then there is this additional statement:

The spectacular increase in the total volume of food production is even more significant in that it was achieved with a decrease in farm employment and practically constant total acreage of croplands. Farm employment in June 1947 is estimated at 11,394,000 persons, as compared with 12,564,000 persons for the June average, 1935-39, a decrease of 9.3 percent.

With a decrease of 9.3 percent in labor, the farmers of America reached the highest pinnacle of production in history.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Does the Senator have in the information before him a table

showing the soybean crops for the last 4 years?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have no doubt the figures are here, but I cannot put my finger on them.

Mr. LUCAS. I think the Senator will find that the yield has been increasing tremendously each of the last 4 years.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wyoming yield a moment?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Illinois seems to think that we have in some way failed in our duties about exports. We gave the President absolute and complete authority to control exports the way he chose to do it. It is absolutely impossible for Congress to tell him how many bushels of wheat he can authorize exported or how much fats and oils are to be exported. We gave the whole responsibility and the whole power into his hands.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Oh, Mr. President, the Senator is talking in my time, and I insist at this place in pointing out—

Mr. TAFT. If I may continue—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Wyoming yield?

EFFECTIVE EXPORT CONTROL MADE IMPOSSIBLE

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am going to take the floor now just to point out that the Senator from Ohio has over and over again made the statement to which we have just listened. It is the cry of the policy committee of the majority, I know; and, it is echoed in their radio pronouncements, but the fact of the matter is that when the Department of Commerce a year ago asked for the extension of the power to control exports, Congress deliberately cut it down. When the bill came to the Congress it came with a special section, calling it by name. I have it here in my hand. This is Public Law 188 of the Eightieth Congress, Chapter 248, first session, H. R. 3647:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That this act shall be cited as the "Second Decontrol Act of 1947."

"Decontrol" is what they were talking about, and when Mr. Springer, chairman of the subcommittee of the House, who handled this matter upon the floor of the House, submitted his report on the 27th of June, 3 days before the controls were to expire, and the majority was allowing the time to fly, with only 3 days left, in that report Mr. Springer notified the House of Representatives that it was the purpose of the committee to eliminate controls as rapidly as possible.

The Department of Commerce had asked for an extension of the power to control exports to the 30th of June 1948. The House cut it back to the 31st of January 1948. The Senate Judiciary Committee, acting with a reasonable degree of understanding of what the country was struggling with, reported a bill extending the controls to the 30th of June 1948, as recommended by the Department of Commerce.

The distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] was in charge of the bill on the floor of the Senate, and here he undertook to say why these controls should be extended for a full year, and the Senate passed the bill as the Department of Commerce wanted it, extending the power to June 30, 1948. But in conference the Senate conferees were unable to persuade the House conferees, and the final conference report extended the controls only until February 29, 1948. But in the debate in the Senate and in the debate in the House it was seen clearly that the will, the purpose, the overriding intent, of the Congress was to lift controls and let private persons export without Government control. "Lift controls" was what the majority said they were going to do—lift controls. Now they say, "You are not controlling enough." It is like the talk about international relief. They condemn the administration because too much money is being spent in Europe, and they condemn it because not enough is being spent in China. They are on both sides of every question.

When it is clear that their policy of decontrol is a failure, then they say, "Why, you did not do enough with the powers we gave you." They conceal or forget the fact that when the appropriation bill was passed to implement the Decontrol Act, the Eightieth Congress, under the policy of the majority, cut the appropriation to such an extent that there are 50,000 applications for export licenses at this moment in the Department of Commerce which have not been acted on.

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

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator pointed out a moment ago from the report of the joint committee that 8.9 percent of our domestic production of fats and oils had been exported in 1946 and 1947. Is that a fiscal year figure?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. That was a fiscal year figure, as I understood it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the report show what percentage of fats and oils were exported in 1945 and 1946?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No, this table does not show that; but those figures are all available.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thought perhaps the Senator had them. It might be interesting to know whether the 8.9 percent was larger or smaller than the figures for the year before. If they were smaller, they could not have had the baneful effect upon prices referred to by the Senator from Ohio, because if the amount of exportations had been cut down for any reason, they would certainly not have effected, disadvantageously, an increase in the prices of those products.

MAJORITY SEEKS TO CONCEAL FAILURE TO ACT

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that the debate about who is to blame is all beside the issue. Of course it is indulged in by our friends of the majority, because they desire to conceal from the American peo-

ple the fact that they have failed to act. What difference does it make what happened a year ago if we do not act now?

Mr. BARKLEY. I recognize that, but I am trying to get at the real facts. I am not inquiring about strategy, because I am not interested in strategy, but if the Senator has the figures on his desk, I should like to have the percentage of fats and oils exported in 1945 and 1946.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I will see that the Senator gets the figures. It may be that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the chairman of the joint committee, has them in his hand.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I point out that on September 10 it was announced that the export quotas on fats and oils in the United States would be three times what they had been in the first quarter of 1947 or the second quarter of 1947 or the third quarter of 1947. I happened to come across the announcement because of the fact that immediately prior to September 10 Mr. Pauley bought 500,000 pounds of lard on the commodity exchange. The announcement seemed to have a decided bearing on the question. It resulted in an immediate increase.

Mr. BARKLEY. That ought to be enough lard to grease the Republican campaign wheels. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAFT. The point is that the moment the announcement was made it was the cause of an immediate increase in price. I do not think there is any question about that. I say it would be one of the substantial causes of an increase in the price.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course, there are many causes. The inflationary condition in which the country finds itself is the result of many things, but primarily, Mr. President, it is the result of the fact that we fought World War II, and that we borrowed against the future of America. We mortgaged the future of America to the extent of \$259,000,000, now outstanding, in order to win the war. Now it is catching up with us, and the question before the people of America is whether we will do as some of our friends urge, and let the economy control itself, or shall we control it by the people's government?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may make one further statement?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I shall not trespass upon the time of the Senator further.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator honors me by his interruptions.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand the Senator is trying to complete his remarks, and many Senators are preventing him from doing so.

In further reply to what the Senator from Ohio said, and to the point he is trying to make, I wish to repeat and reiterate that if the conditions with respect to exports are as serious as the Senator from Ohio tells the Senate this afternoon, and has been telling the country, over the radio and through the

press, he has the power, as the leader of the Republican majority—and practically all on the majority side follow him—to do something in the way of having legislation adopted for more drastic action on export controls, if the exports are the cause of the high cost of soybeans. The point I make is that Republican leadership does nothing but talk. Talk is cheap, and sometimes entertaining but it is not getting any place with respect to stopping inflation.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, by the unanimous action of this body today the conference report on the European interim aid bill was adopted. Everybody who voted for that knew that it would constitute a drain upon the resources of the United States to the extent that appropriations are allowed. But everybody voted for it just the same, out of an abiding conviction that it is the obligation and the duty and the opportunity of the people of America to save a democratic system of government in Europe from chaos and communism. That is why we acted.

The war will not be over until the peace has been won upon the basis of freedom. We are still fighting for freedom. Why, of course the exports have an effect upon price, but the exports, the table from which I quoted shows, represent only a fraction of the food that the people of America have produced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator will suspend for a moment, the Senator inadvertently stated that the interim aid bill passed the Senate by a unanimous vote. Doubtless the Senator was not present when the senior Senator from North Dakota announced that he voted against it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I thank the Chair. I overlooked that fact. I modify my statement in that respect.

The total amount of food which was exported in the period 1946-47, 18,168,000 tons, produced domestically in the United States, represents 8.6 percent of

the total production in 1946 of all foods in the United States, and about 7 percent of the production of all foods in 1947, so that even with the huge contributions which we have been making we have not injured our own economy. The people of America are eating more today by 20 percent than they did before the war; but the sad fact is that if prices continue to rise, it will be difficult for them to eat as much as they did. Already, in the lower income groups people are digging into their savings. Every subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report which investigated the cost of living, during the recess of Congress, from coast to coast, found that to be the fact and so reported. There was no partisan division. We know that the people at the bottom of the economic scale are suffering now because of spiraling prices. I have in my hand a table, which I shall ask be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks, which undertakes to make a comparison of corporation profits for 9 months, 1946-47, compared with 1940, 1945, and 1946, in manufacturing, trade, and selected industries and companies, both before and after taxes, showing percentage changes in return on net worth. It is as accurate as I and those who have assisted in the preparation of the table could make it. We have taken the most authoritative sources which we could find.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the table will be printed as requested.

(See exhibit A.)

#### HOW CORPORATE PROFITS HAVE RISEN

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I wish to conclude by reading one or two of the figures. The profits of corporations manufacturing food and kindred products in 1946 were 213 percent above 1940. The Borden Co., for example, had profits amounting to 273 percent for the first 9 months of 1946, above the same period in 1940. Corporations manufac-

turing textile-mill products showed an increase in profits of 564 percent; leather and leather products, 285 percent; lumber and timber basic products, 197 percent; paper and allied products, 211 percent; petroleum and coal products, 135 percent; iron and steel and their products, 92 percent; nonferrous metals and their products, 62 percent.

In connection with food, Senators should bear in mind that there has been a development of great food chains which distribute food products throughout the United States. Local communities are practically defenseless. What has been happening to the profits of the chains? American Stores Co. showed profits in 1946 above 1940 of 990 percent; Colonial Stores, 200 percent; Kroger Co., 200 percent.

Ah, Mr. President, what has happened in the United States is that commerce among the States has become so powerful that local commerce and State commerce are both defenseless. It is the big fellows who sit in New York and in Chicago who set the pattern of food prices, the corporations which operate in the very field of commerce which was committed by the Constitution to the Congress to regulate. We are not regulating it. It is proposed, on the contrary, that we commit it to the solicitous care and voluntary action of the very groups which have been raising prices and raising profits and distributing dividends ever since the war ended.

Mr. President, Congress, I think, will act, because the Members of Congress are realizing now that the issue is here between control of our economy by the masters of concentrated economic power, and control of that economy by the people's representatives. Let Senators set the standards, Mr. President, and define the responsibilities, but give the Government the power to act; for if Senators do not do that, inflation will overwhelm their constituents.

EXHIBIT A.—Corporation profits, 9 months 1946 and 1947, compared with 1940, 1945, 1946, in manufacturing, trade, and selected industries and companies (before and after taxes, percentage changes, and return on net worth) and wholesale price increases, June 1946 to September 1947, for industrial goods, and selected commodity groups and items

Industry and company	Profits before taxes (millions of dollars)								Profits after taxes (millions of dollars)							
				9 months		Percentage change						9 months		Percentage change		
	1940	1945	1946	1946	1947	1940-46	1945-46	1946-47	1940	1945	1946	1946	1947	1940-46	1945-46	1946-47
	5,601	10,644	10,858	-----	-----	94	2	-----	3,840	4,553	6,338	1,012.1	1,863.4	65	39	84
All manufacturing-----	559	1,467	1,748	-----	-----	213	19	-----	408	567	1,026	86.9	118.4	150	82	36
Food and kindred products-----	9.0	39.0	33.6	-----	-----	273	-14	-----	7.6	12.1	19.6	18.9	10.0	160	62	60
Borden Co.-----	11.9	13.7	23.3	116.5	96	71	-----	9.6	8.6	13.6	-----	9.0	42	58	-----	-----
Corn Products Refining-----	15.7	27.0	27.4	120.7	74	1.5	-----	10.7	10.5	15.7	-----	12.4	47	50	-----	-----
National Biscuit-----	11.8	18.1	45.0	-----	-----	281	149	8.8	9.3	21.0	-----	140	130	-----	-----	-----
Armour & Co.-----	216	774	1,434	-----	-----	564	85	-----	151	277	844	74.1	91.4	460	205	23
Textile-mill products-----	2.8	13.7	23.0	-----	-----	721	68	1.7	5.0	12.9	8.6	18.2	659	158	112	-----
Burlington Mills-----	-0.3	9.2	16.7	9.0	11.2	82	24	-0.3	2.0	9.5	4.6	5.6	-----	375	22	22
Pacific Mills-----	40	144	154	-----	-----	285	7	-----	29	61	91	-----	214	49	-----	-----
Leather and leather products-----	0.59	1.24	-----	-----	-----	110	-----	-----	0.24	0.82	-----	-----	240	-----	-----	-----
Amalgamated Leather Cos.-----	.17	.87	-----	-----	-----	410	-----	-----	1.23	.49	-----	-----	110	-----	-----	-----
Graton & Knight-----	.29	.75	-----	-----	-----	160	-----	-----	.17	.45	-----	-----	170	-----	-----	-----
Griess-Pfleger-----	.17	.52	-----	-----	-----	210	-----	-----	.10	.33	-----	-----	220	-----	-----	-----
Seton Leather-----	95	138	284	197	106	73	-----	70	182	-----	-----	-----	150	160	-----	-----
Lumber and timber basic products-----	0.6	0.3	1.5	10.6	11.1	150	400	83	0.4	0.2	0.9	10.4	10.7	125	350	75
Harbor Plywood-----	1.3	4.1	7.8	5.7	14.6	500	90	156	1.0	1.7	5.0	3.5	9.0	400	194	157
Long-Bell Lumber-----	.5	2.9	2.7	1.6	2.6	440	-7	63	.4	.9	1.6	1.0	1.5	300	78	50

<sup>1</sup> 6-month total.

<sup>2</sup> Exceeds profits before taxes by amount of net tax refund.

EXHIBIT A.—Corporation profits, 9 months 1946 and 1947, compared with 1940, 1945, 1946, in manufacturing, trade, and selected industries and companies (before and after taxes, percentage changes, and return on net worth) and wholesale price increases, June 1946 to September 1947, for industrial goods, and selected commodity groups and items—Continued

Industry and company	Profits before taxes (millions of dollars)									Profits after taxes (millions of dollars)								
	1940	1945	1946	9 months		Percentage change			1940	1945	1946	9 months		Percentage change				
				1946	1947	1940-46	1945-46	1946-47				1946	1947	1940-46	1945-46	1946-47		
Paper and allied products	197	357	612	211	71	—	—	—	137	142	360	28.2	66.2	163	154	135		
Container Corp.	3.4	8.7	12.5	7.9	13.1	268	44	—	2.2	2.0	7.2	4.8	8.0	127	260	67		
International Paper	21.6	25.5	48.7	10.4	41.6	126	91	104	15.7	8.5	31.2	13.4	23.3	99	267	74		
Union Bag & Paper	3.7	6.2	8.7	6.0	14.4	135	40	140	2.1	1.6	5.3	3.6	8.8	152	231	144		
West Virginia Pulp & Paper	4.4	5.4	9.0	6.5	13.2	105	67	103	3.7	2.1	5.1	3.7	7.9	38	143	114		
Petroleum and coal, products of	321	587	753	135	27	—	—	—	265	484	550	191.2	310.5	108	14	62		
Phillips Petroleum	14.5	27.7	28.9	19.9	35.5	99	4	78	11.6	22.6	22.6	14.8	28.2	95	0	91		
Shell Union Oil	19.5	32.4	42.1	30.9	51.3	116	30	66	15.7	28.7	32.9	24.0	38.7	110	15	61		
Standard Oil (California)	24.0	61.9	79.5	58.2	82.2	231	28	41	22.5	55.6	67.0	49.0	66.5	198	21	36		
Tidewater Associated Oil	10.1	19.4	26.3	16.5	26.8	160	35	62	9.5	18.1	19.8	12.8	18.1	108	9	41		
Iron and steel and their products	647	1,204	1,240	92	3	—	—	—	439	533	738	156.4	283.7	68	39	81		
American Rolling Mill	10.1	23.8	30.3	200	27	—	—	—	7.6	13.4	18.6	12.5	18.2	145	39	46		
Bethlehem Steel	72.6	47.1	57.2	40.5	66.0	-21	21	63	48.7	34.9	41.7	30.0	38.7	-14	20	29		
Jones & Laughlin	4.7	15.4	8.6	26.5	230	210	10.3	—	2.8	10.9	6.1	16.7	6	35	174			
United States Steel	130.4	88.3	121.3	69.2	164.7	-7	37	138	102.2	58.0	68.6	57.5	97.3	-13	53	69		
Nonferrous metals and their products	226	237	366	62	12	—	—	—	148	129	227	—	—	53	76			
Anaconda Copper	49.5	37.2	43.2	17.4	45.7	-13	16	518	35.1	20.4	23.8	12.6	25.4	-32	17	877		
Kennecott Copper	62.8	43.8	34.2	16.6	70.0	-46	-32	961	43.8	30.3	23.0	14.5	40.1	-18	-24	924		
Wholesale and retail trade	1,116	3,527	4,622	312	31	—	—	—	785	1,402	2,727	54.4	38.2	247	95	-30		
Food distributing:																		
American Stores	1.3	6.5	14.1	14.6	15.0	990	120	9	1.0	2.0	8.3	12.0	13.0	730	320	50		
Colonial Stores	1.0	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.2	200	50	16	.6	.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	150	130	8		
Kroger Co.	5.7	15.6	17.4	—	—	200	11	—	4.6	5.6	9.4	14.2	16.7	105	66	35		
National Tea	2.0	4.8	—	12.4	—	140	—	—	.9	2.9	.7	—	11.5	-20	221			

Industry and company	Return on net worth, 1946		Wholesale price increases, June 1946-Sept. 1947																
			Commodity groups				Selected items												
	Before taxes	After taxes	Group	Increase	Item				Price			Increase	Percent						
Percent	Percent	12.1	Industrial goods	Percent															
All manufacturing	15.7	—	Industrial goods	31															
Food and kindred products	—	—	Finished products	41															
Borden Co.	28.0	16.3	All foods	59	Breakfast foods, case				\$1.22-\$2.53										
Corn Products Refining	21.8	12.8	Cereal products	56	Smoked ham, pound				26.5-66.4 cents			154							
National Biscuit	25.3	14.5	Meats	122	Fresh beef carcasses, pound				20.3-48.2 cents			133							
Armour & Co.	23.4	10.9	All textile products	30	Burlap, yard				11.8-21.9 cents			96							
Textile-mill products	—	25.4	Cotton goods	45	Bleached muslin, yard				18.6-29.3 cents			58							
Burlington Mills	33.8	19.0	Hides and leather products	51	Hides and skins				51			188							
Pacific Mills	38.5	21.9	Leather	82	Calf skins, pound				\$0.218-\$0.625			130							
Amalgamated Leather Cos.	34.4	19.2	Shoes	78	Chrome calf, square foot				\$0.519-\$1.19			67							
Graton & Knight	22.4	12.6	Men's oxfords, pair	35	\$2.82-\$4.70														
Griess-Pfleger	51.7	31.3	Lumber	62	Douglas fir 2 by 4, thousand board feet				\$41.53-\$67.82			63							
Seton Leather	43.7	27.4	Paper and pulp	38	Paperboard, lined thousand square feet				\$2.09-\$3.42			64							
Paper and allied products	—	14.4	Petroleum and products	46	Fuel oil, No. 2, gallon				4.1-6.6 cents			61							
Container Corp.	32.3	18.6	Iron and steel products	28	Sheet steel (bar), gr. ton				\$38-\$66			74							
International Paper	23.6	15.1	Nonferrous metals	43	Steel barrels, each				\$2.98-\$4.15			39							
Union Bag & Paper	40.8	24.9	—	—	Structural steel shapes, 100 pounds				\$2.35-\$2.80			19							
West Virginia Pulp & Paper	14.2	8.0	—	—	Pig lead, pound				8.2-15 cents			50							
Petroleum and coal, products of	—	10.7	—	—	(Electrolytic copper, pound)				14.4-21.5 cents			50							
Phillips Petroleum	11.4	7.8	—	—															
Shell Union Oil	14.9	11.7	—	—															
Standard Oil (California)	11.6	9.8	—	—															
Tidewater Associated Oil	13.5	10.1	—	—															
Iron and steel and their products	—	7.5	—	—															
American Rolling Mill	21.4	13.1	—	—															
Bethlehem Steel	9.6	7.0	—	—															
Jones & Laughlin	7.3	5.2	—	—															

and without it there can be no peace with freedom.

This objective cannot be attained, however, unless we organize to achieve it. We organized to produce for war. Certainly we should not hesitate to organize to produce for peace.

When we organized for war we unhesitatingly gave to the President, by the unanimous action of Congress, power and money without stint or standard. The laws which were passed by Congress to win the war were a complete surrender to central authority of power to mobilize and direct all of our resources of manpower and materials.

In the crisis of conflict there was no hesitation, there was no dissent. Before we actually became involved in the war, the authorized national debt limit was \$65,000,000,000. It was successively raised, until finally it reached \$300,000,000,000. No vote was cast in Congress against that increase because no American in or out of the Government was willing to hold anything back to win military victory.

Now we want peace. The world wants peace. And Destiny has placed upon our shoulders the responsibility of winning that peace. It cannot be won without us. It cannot be won by force, for force means only another war, and another war means chaos. Peace can be won only by increased production, but since we fought the war to make certain that dictatorial power over the lives of people should be broken, the organization for peace must be one that will maintain freedom and avoid arbitrary central power. The organization that is needed to produce for peace must be different from the type of organization under which we produced for war.

Organization for peace must be such as will not surrender to central government the authority to tell us what we must do. Neither must it be such as will surrender to any central private authority any similar power. Rather, must it be an organization to release the initiative, the resourcefulness, and the production energy of all the people of America in their local communities and in their States. That is a condition which does not exist now, because the decisions which determine how much production we may have, and what sort, are being made not by the people in their home communities in the States and cities where the needs exist, but in the central offices of organized business. These decisions are not based upon the needs of the people, but upon the private purposes of the organizations which control American production.

All this was recently made clear when the steel industry of the United States decided to increase prices rather than to increase production. That decision may have been a perfectly sound and reasonable one from the point of view of the managers of the few units which control the steel productive capacity of the country. But it was not a sound decision from the point of view of the people in the appalling crisis of civilization now threatening to sweep away all individual liberty and establish an era of arbitrary totalitarian power throughout the world.

When the managers of the steel industry decided not to expand steel production, but rather to increase the prices of what they do produce, they placed a restriction upon the economic expansion of America. This restriction will be felt in every community throughout the land. It will be felt by almost every industry. It will be felt by people everywhere, and it will prevent the United States from achieving the new record production so necessary to win the peace.

To stop Hitler, we had to destroy the productive capacity of Europe, for we were engaged in total war. To stop Stalin, we must help Europe to rebuild, so that the productive capacity we destroyed may be restored and the people enabled to support themselves again by their own efforts.

To do that we must begin here in the United States to expand production in every

possible way. We must show the people of Europe by our own example how, with modern science and technology, natural resources can be utilized to raise the standard of living to higher and higher levels. This cannot be accomplished by the restrictivist policies of the steel industry.

That these policies are restrictivist is capable of proof. The automobile industry, according to the testimony of Paul G. Hoffman, head of Studebaker Corp., before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, did not manufacture 19,000,000 motor cars during the war. It was otherwise engaged. Thereby was built up a tremendous backlog of demand. This year the automobile industry, which as long ago as 1929 sold 4,000,000 cars, was planning to build 3,600,000 units. Everybody knows that many more cars could be sold this year if they were available, but they are not available because the automobile industry cannot get the steel with which to manufacture them.

The Automobile Manufacturers' Association, in its current booklet "Automobile Facts and Figures" tells us that one out of every seven persons employed in the United States is working, one way or another, in the highway transport industries, and that 27½ percent of all the persons employed in the automotive industry are veterans.

This booklet tells us that 4,710,000 school children in all the States of the Union are served daily by automotive busses, that 31 percent of all trucks and 16 percent of all cars are on the farms of the Nation, and that in 1946 farm demand for trucks was 42 percent greater than it was in 1940. Farms are producing more food than ever before. More trucks and cars will help to maintain and increase that production.

That is not all. One out of every six business concerns in the whole United States is engaged in one way or another in the automotive business. The total number is 537,470, according to the Automobile Manufacturers Association. These concerns are located in every community, in every county, in every State. They do the business which explains why the automobile industry uses more steel, more rubber, more glass, more nickel, more lead than any other industry. It is clear, therefore, that this industry is the very heart of American business, and that all America suffers when it is restrained.

The demand for steel, however, does not stop with the automobile. The livestock industry in many Western States is in dire need of steel pipe and casing to provide water for the meat animals which must feed America. Lack of steel will inevitably reduce the production of meat when we need it most.

We are using more petroleum and petroleum products now than was used even during the war, but the search for new sources of oil and the transportation of oil we have are both hampered by lack of steel.

The railroads need steel to build more freight cars to carry the tremendous output of American industry.

The American merchant marine has 91 fewer passenger ships than it had before the war, when 121 such vessels were flying the American flag. So we need more steel to build more ships.

We need more housing, we need more highways, and we need more steel for all these purposes.

But the industry says the demand is excessive and temporary, and tells us we should be satisfied with the standards of 1929 instead of looking forward to the steel consumption a fully employed America will need in 1959. This defeatist doctrine by which America is being shackled was proved to be unsound in the September 1947 issue of *Steelways*, published by the same American Iron and Steel Institute, the leaders of which are selling America short. This issue, just off the press, paints the picture of the constantly expanding demand for steel. "Five years ago," it tells us, "stainless steel

was a virtually unknown material in American wineries. Today 75 percent of all new equipment going into American wineries is stainless steel, and the leaders of the industry predict that all winery equipment will shortly be stainless steel with the exception of the grapes themselves."

Another article tells how penicillin is being made possible by the miracle of steel. Another tells of the expanding demand for steel to build refrigerator cars so that fresh oysters and other fresh food may be delivered throughout the United States. Another describes enthusiastically the neat, clean lines of a finished steel house. Another tells the amazing story of the steel-clad wind machine now just coming into use by lemon growers to drive the frost away from their orchards. Finally, the principal article, *A Banker Looks at Steel*, written by P. J. Hebart of the Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York, tells us that though steel and iron have long been the foundation of our material progress and civilization, we can go far beyond that in assigning to steel the basic role in an economy based on productivity.

Into this picture of an expanding economy based on a demand as yet unmeasured, the fiscal managers of steel say we must put the clamps on production and turn backward toward the past. The explanation is that they fear a depression, and therefore they are increasing prices instead of production.

This story illustrates precisely what is wrong with our economy. We have not yet become accustomed to the revolutionary advances of modern technology which have made the people of America the industrial leaders of the world. We have not organized to make our tremendous industrial machine do the work of which it is capable.

Meanwhile, defeatists in business and in Congress seem on the verge of surrender. Some Members of the Senate seem even to be saying that we must have some unemployment if we are to stop rising prices, and that some people who now for the first time are getting enough to eat must be content to go back on a depression or a near-depression diet. I refuse to believe that we must have a second-class citizen in America. I know that the purchasing power of a fully employed people will make this country an even greater market than it has been, and that there is profit and prosperity for all if only we have the wit and the will to prepare for it by organization.

To produce for peace we must formulate a rule of economic order which will deny to both Government and to concentrated economic power authority to restrict the economic lives of the people; a rule which will encourage local and individual development; a rule which will restore economic freedom to the people; a rule which will encourage the preservation of the system of private property, and yet preserve the benefits derived from the great collective enterprises we call Big Business.

To do this, we must—

1. Reform the tax system so as to provide incentive for the investment of private capital in new and competitive enterprise, and for the expansion of productive facilities.

2. Maintain the antitrust laws so that monopoly shall not be able to restrain the new business established by tax reform.

3. Recognize that modern business requires organizations, industrial and commercial corporations, trade associations, agricultural associations, labor unions, and all the rest, and then provide a system of national charters for all such organizations establishing their powers, their duties, and their responsibilities, thus freeing them from discretionary regimentation by Government, and enabling them to cooperate to expand production.

I spoke of stimulating the investment of private capital. When we entered the war, the Government advanced huge sums to

expand our industrial productive facilities because private capital was unwilling to take the risk. It is just as important now as it was then that the Government should, by a positive program, encourage the construction of plant facilities to produce for peace. I have, therefore, recommended that the Congress undertake immediately to encourage such expansion by authorizing an accelerated rate of depreciation on all new facilities. This concession should be granted to big business as well as to little business, but in consideration national business should be willing to cooperate in the establishment of a pricing plan designed to prevent inflation and the exploitation of consumers.

One thing should be clear now to leaders in Government and in business. It is this: That the Soviet dictators are confident that capitalism is too greedy to save itself, that it is headed straight for another depression, and that when the depression comes communism will take over. This explains Russian policy. The Communists are counting on chaos, but we have it within our own hands to disappoint them. The consuming power of a fully employed America is so great that it will sustain a productive machine far greater than that which we now have, and by constructing such a machine we here in the United States can demonstrate to the peoples of Europe that permanent peace and a rising standard of living is possible of achievement by all peoples.

**RETIREMENT OF FLEET ADMIRAL  
CHESTER W. NIMITZ**

**Mr. GURNEY.** Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the departure today from Washington of a man whose great and courageous contribution to current history has had a significant impact upon the world. Today marks the termination of the duty of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as Chief of Naval Operations. With his departure from Washington I feel certain that the Senate will agree that an era in the history of the United States Navy has ended.

It is unnecessary to recall more than briefly that in the darkest days of the war 6 years ago this month, he hoisted his flag aboard the submarine *Grayling* in Pearl Harbor, littered with the wreckage of the United States fleet, and there took upon his shoulders the responsibility of forcing his way island by island to Tokyo Bay; and it was in Tokyo Bay that there was consummated the great task to which the Nation had assigned him when he, among others, signed, aboard his flagship, the *Missouri*, the instrument of surrender by which he, as one of his Nation's top representatives accepted the capitulation of the Japanese Empire.

It has often been said that in times of greatest emergency great leaders appear. I think no one will dispute the fact that the leaders who appeared in the dark days of World War II are certain to be so classified. Certainly no one can dispute the place which the name of Chester W. Nimitz will hold, not only in any future naval hall of fame, but in the glorious history of the United States of America.

We all remember that after the Pearl Harbor disaster Admiral Nimitz took command of the Pacific Fleet, and despite tragic shortages of vessels, planes, and supplies, halted the Japanese advance. And then slowly, bitterly, and tenaciously he undertook an offensive

which culminated in the decisive defeat of the greatest enemy fleet ever encountered by any nation in the history of naval warfare.

To him, as commander in chief of our fleet, in a great measure goes credit for the successful coordination of the multitude of tasks, many of them of fantastic complexity, which rested finally upon him in accomplishing the most effective utilization of all the forces under his command.

Mr. President, Admiral Nimitz, always true to his code as a naval officer, considers that he did only his duty. Leaving Washington, it is entirely fitting that he should make his home in California overlooking the blue Pacific. We can rest assured that so long as he lives he will there stand, his eyes looking westward, ever watchful of the safety of the country which already owes him so great a debt of gratitude.

**Mr. CONNALLY.** Mr. President, as a citizen of the State of Texas, I express my grateful thanks for the remarks the Senator from South Dakota has just made respecting Admiral Nimitz. Admiral Nimitz is a native of Texas, and we of that State are inordinately proud of his great achievements. I believe his name will rank along with those of the great naval heroes of the past, John Paul Jones, Admiral Nelson, and other shining names. As he goes into retirement our best wishes go with him for a period of rest, and of useful public service as a citizen, no doubt as a constant adviser of the Navy and the armed services. His achievements entitle him to high rank among the heroes of the Republic. His superb services to his native land and his lofty patriotism will always be remembered.

I join in the eloquent and fitting remarks made by the Senator from South Dakota.

**EXPORT PROGRAM UNDER THE INTERIM  
AID AND OTHER FOREIGN RELIEF  
MEASURES**

**Mr. BUTLER.** Mr. President, I want to take just a moment to call the attention of the Senate to the importance of keeping as large a proportion as possible of our export trade in the hands of private export firms and other private business enterprises.

This is a subject to which I believe we have given too little attention during recent months. The Foreign Aid Act of 1947 which we have just been considering, for example, gives no clearcut instructions as to whether the relief supplies to be furnished under its terms shall be procured by the Federal Government or shall be handled by private exporters. The same may be said of many of the other bills we have passed dealing with foreign assistance. In fact, in some of the other measures we have specifically provided for or permitted Government procurement rather than procurement through private channels.

Generally speaking, I believe this has been a mistake. It is an article of faith with most of us that private enterprise can handle operations of a business type more efficiently and at less expense than can a Government agency. Our various measures of foreign assistance have, it is

true, boomed our export trade, but they have not had a correspondingly beneficial effect in strengthening the machinery for export by private firms. In many cases, it seems that our methods of administration for handling these exports have been deliberately designed to weaken the firms on whom we must depend to carry on our export trade of the future.

It is important to realize that our exports may come to play a much larger part in our national economic life, even after the reconstruction of Europe is completed, than they have in the past. The events of the last few years have made us much more dependent on a flourishing export market than we were before the war. If we expect to maintain a sizable volume of exports in the years to come, we shall need skilled men and experienced firms to carry on that trade.

It is equally important that this trade should be handled by those firms best qualified to give service to their foreign customers on a competitive basis. It is my opinion that in the past the administration of our export licensing system has tended to play into the hands of the larger firms rather than giving smaller businessmen a chance to share in the business. Certainly that is true in the case of flour exports, to which I have given particular attention. I believe we should take care of that question in the legislation we enact dealing with export controls.

In that connection, I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD a letter I have addressed to the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], who has been holding hearings on the subject. The letter urges that the smaller firms be given an equal competitive chance with the larger ones, and I believe it is self-explanatory.

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

DECEMBER 13, 1947.  
Hon. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You may recall that last summer when the question of the extension of export controls was up for consideration, I had several discussions with you on certain aspects of the legislation authorizing these controls, particularly with respect to the exports of wheat and flour. During the last few days, you have again had this question up for consideration in your committee. For that reason, I would like to bring my present views to your attention. In this letter I shall confine myself to the subject of export controls on flour.

Let me review briefly the present procedure in administering these controls. At present, after quotas have been set limiting the total amount of flour which may be exported, and dividing that total among the foreign countries to which it may be sent, the administering agency is faced with the problem of dividing up among exporters who desire to participate in the trade, the total quantity of permitted trade in flour. Always there are applications for authority to export more flour than would be permitted by the country quotas. The quantity permitted to be exported to each country is limited by means of licenses to the various exporters, and these licenses are issued on a so-called historical basis. That is, each exporter, with certain exceptions, is authorized to ship a quantity of flour in proportion to the quan-

tity shipped by him during a previous representative period.

The effect of this system is to freeze almost completely the flour business in the hands of the old, established firms, and to prevent newcomers from coming into the trade to any substantial extent. Such a system of freezing on the basis of the status quo is, I believe, in fundamental conflict of our faith in the virtues of free competitive enterprise. Furthermore, it has the effect of granting a windfall to certain established firms, since the export trade of a licensed commodity is admittedly more profitable than the domestic trade. Finally, under the present procedure, the granting of these licenses is not made public, and there is no chance to secure official information as to the particular firms which have been granted the licenses, or the quantities for which such licenses have been granted.

It is bad enough that the Federal Government should be in the position of granting windfall profits to particular firms. To my mind, it amounts to a scandal when these grants are surrounded by secrecy. It is about the same as if a Government contract were awarded to a favored bidder without any public notice of the basis for the award. I understand that the justification given is that these firms have a right to keep secret the details of their business operations. But such an argument can hardly be accepted in this type of case. Business firms receiving grants of windfall proceeds from the Federal Government, even though such grants may be legitimate and justified, have no right to expect to have such grants concealed.

I am, therefore, writing to suggest that two major changes be made in the granting of these export licenses. First, I suggest that the historical basis be discarded entirely, and that licenses be issued either to the low bidder, as suggested by Mr. Harriman, or else that they be divided on the basis of confirmed sales negotiated. Second, I suggest that all licenses granted be publicly announced and published in the Federal Register.

I hope you will find it possible to give serious consideration to these suggestions. I recall that when the subject was under consideration last summer, you also were highly critical of the present method, and that you suggested a thorough review of the whole procedure. I believe it is time for us to make such changes in the law as are necessary, and that the suggestions I have made will do a great deal toward putting the whole business on a much more fair and equitable basis.

Very sincerely yours,

HUGH BUTLER.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in my judgment it is unfortunate that we have not really taken the time we should have to study this problem. I hope that at a later date it will be possible for the Senate to go into the whole question much more thoroughly.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF BILL

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess of the Senate the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to sign the so-called interim-aid bill, if received.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1770) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1774) to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing supplies to certain European countries on an emergency basis.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4469) to amend the act of July 7, 1947, so as to authorize the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to procure the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof.

#### AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1770) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, which was in line 5, to strike out "\$4,700,000,000" and insert "\$4,450,000,000."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, request a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. TOBEY, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. MAYBANK, and Mr. TAYLOR conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELL in the chair) 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.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. REVERCOMB, from the Committee on Public Works, reported favorably the nomination of Col. Joseph S. Gorlinski, Corps of Engineers, to serve as member and secretary of the California Debris Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David A. Morse to be Under Secretary of Labor.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask that the nomination be passed over.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, May I inquire why this nomination cannot be acted upon? It is an important nomi-

nation. We have quite a large Executive Calendar, upon which action should be taken.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I am in complete agreement with the Senator from Kentucky in his statement that we have an Executive Calendar of substantial size and importance. I feel that Members who have well-founded objections to any nomination should be present to make their position known. As a matter of fact, however, I have been asked to request that several of these nominations be passed over.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Maine feels a disposition to respect the requests of absent Senators who leave word that they want him to have a nomination go over, and then leave the Chamber. It seems to me that at this stage of the session, when we are told that we are to adjourn on Friday or Saturday, with important nominations on the calendar, including that of a former Member of the United States Senate who was appointed to the National Labor Relations Board last year, and whose nomination was not acted upon, but has been reported to the Senate and has been on the calendar for several days, as well as the nomination of a Postmaster General of the United States, a member of the Cabinet of the President, which nomination has been on the calendar for several days, we should be prepared to take action. We all know that without a special resolution providing otherwise, these nominations lapse at the end of this session. They will not hold over until the January session.

It seems to me that in view of the consideration which has been given to these nominations in committees—some of them were pending in committee for weeks, and even months—we ought not, in a lackadaisical way, to postpone action upon Executive appointments because some absent Senator has left word that he wishes to object.

I can understand the compulsion on the Senator from Maine in that connection. However, let me say that if Senators are going to object to nominations, they ought to be present to make their objections known and the reasons therefor. Following today's session of the Senate I shall insist, if this and other nominations go over on the request of absent Senators, that we take them up and at least give the Senate an opportunity to vote on them.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, whatever I may do or say I am in complete sympathy with any action which the Senator from Kentucky may take with respect to these nominations after today.

Mr. BARKLEY. I thank the Senator. The Senator is always courteous and considerate. However, we are reaching the end of the session. Some of these nominations are important. Some of them, such as those in the Public Health Service, are more or less routine. I do not suppose that there will be objection to any of them. But certainly there should be no further delay in the confirmation of the nominations of members of the National Labor Relations Board and the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, the nominations of

Postmaster General, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and other important nominations.

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. As chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I should like to see the nominations all confirmed today. The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] wishes to speak on one of the nominations. He is ready to speak. I did not know about the other objections.

If the nominations are to be passed over, I shall certainly insist that they be considered and disposed of on Wednesday.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the Senator realizes that the nearer we come to the end of the week the easier it will be for any Senator, if he so desires, to interfere with action at all until the session is ended.

Mr. TAFT. I agree with the Senator. I think we ought to consider the nominations. I did not know about this last objection, which I understand "comes from a different source."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in accordance with the request made of me, I ask that the nomination be passed over.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination of David A. Morse to be Under Secretary of Labor will be passed over.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I am not objecting to the nomination being passed over, because I want to be as courteous to the Senator from Maine as he is to me at all times. However, I make no commitments beyond today as to any of these nominations.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, because of lack of time, and because I understand that it has been decided that this session shall come to an end at the close of this week, it seems to me that before consenting to unanimous-consent requests that nominations be passed over, we ought to know whether the Senate is to be in session so that we may consider these nominations. If we are to adjourn until Thursday, that will leave only 1 day. I wonder if the Republican leader will tell us what his intention is.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I will be frank with the other side. I have stated why I objected to the present consideration of one nomination. I have no other reason on earth beyond the fact that I was requested by a Senator to do so.

It is the purpose to take a recess until Wednesday. I believe that there will be another call of the Executive Calendar. I certainly shall endeavor to bring it about.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Can we expect a call of the Executive Calendar on Wednesday, so that action can be taken? Furthermore, is it the intention of the Senator that the Senate shall be in session on Thursday and Friday?

Mr. WHITE. I cannot answer that question. It depends upon what happens in another place. However, if it is left to me and I can exercise any control, the Senate will meet on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, unless some-

where along the way we decide to adjourn sine die.

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire whether the Senator who makes this objection is in the city?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; or he was a short while ago.

Mr. LUCAS. Can we not have a quorum call and proceed to the consideration of this nomination?

Mr. WHITE. We would not gain anything, because he has a long speech.

Mr. LUCAS. I am willing to listen to a long speech in order to clear up the Executive Calendar.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is ready to speak. However, I understand that objection comes from other sources. Is that correct?

Mr. WHITE. Let me complete a somewhat fuller statement.

The objections which I have been asked to urge apply to nominations in the Department of Labor; the nomination of Housing and Home Finance Administrator; the nomination of Federal Housing Commissioner, and nominations in the National Labor Relations Board. I understand that one Senator who had spoken to me in opposition to a certain nomination does not desire to vote against the nomination, but desires to make a brief explanatory statement of his attitude.

The objection also applies, on the second page of the calendar to the nomination in the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Then follow a great number of nominations in the Public Health Service, to which there is no objection. Coming nearly to the end of the calendar, so far as I have been advised there is no objection to the nominations in the Post Office Department, which include the nomination of Jesse M. Donaldson to be Postmaster General, and the nomination of Paul Aiken to be Second Assistant Postmaster General. There is no objection to the nomination for Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

I have been asked also to request that the nomination for Federal Security Administrator be passed over.

I think I have performed my full duty when I have advised the Senate of the objections that I am making and the reasons for them.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from Maine and other Senators that we have executive business on the calendar. The Senator announced that what we shall do the rest of the week depends on what happens in the other body. I presume he has reference to the "runt" mouse known as the Wollcott bill, which has been produced by the laboring of the mountain.

Mr. WHITE. I would not express it in quite that way.

Mr. BARKLEY. At any rate, our action on the question of price control will depend somewhat on whether the House acts upon this diminutive animal which I think I have accurately described.

Mr. WHITE. I do not like the Senator's descriptive terms.

Mr. BARKLEY. Regardless of that, we have business in the form of an Executive Calendar. Why can we not meet tomorrow and let Senators speak to their hearts' content with reference to nominations, and then vote on them, so that if and when this animal comes over from the other body, we can identify it when it arrives, and can then determine what action to take upon it?

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I think there is one nomination on the calendar to which there is no objection. I have heard no disapproval. The committee was unanimous. Will the Senator yield to me to ask that the nomination of Jesse M. Donaldson to be Postmaster General be confirmed?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the nomination be confirmed at this time.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Jesse M. Donaldson to be Postmaster General.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, I make the same request with respect to the nomination of Paul Aiken to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul Aiken to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I suggest that the nomination of Mr. Paul Aiken to be Second Assistant Postmaster General be confirmed.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed, and, without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in view of the situation which has developed, and influenced by the Senator from Kentucky—

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

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. There is no objection to the nomination of Carl Raymond Gray, Jr., to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection.

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Carl Raymond Gray, Jr., to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read certain nominations in the Public Health Service.

**Mr. TAFT.** Mr. President, in order to save printing, I suggest that all the nominations in the Public Health Service be confirmed en bloc. I know of no objection.

**The PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc; and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

RECESS

**Mr. WHITE.** Mr. President, we have made some progress with the Executive Calendar. I think it should be understood by all Members of the Senate that we are to have a session tomorrow and that at some stage of the proceedings tomorrow there will be another effort to have an executive session for the consideration of nominations which have been passed over, and any others which may be in order. With that understanding, and with that statement, Mr. President, as in legislative session, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, December 16, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 15 (legislative day of December 4), 1947:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Peyton Ford, of Oklahoma, to be the Assistant to the Attorney General, vice Hon. Douglas W. McGregor, resigned.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

Tighe E. Woods, of Illinois, to be Housing Expediter.

IN THE ARMY

**Maj. Gen. Henry Spiese Aurand,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army), for appointment as Director, Service, Supply, and Procurement, United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant general under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following-named officers for appointment to the positions indicated under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

**Lt. Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army), to be Deputy Chief of Staff, United States Army, with the rank of general.

**Maj. Gen. Willard Stewart Paul,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army), to be Director, Personnel and Administration, United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant general.

**Maj. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlin,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army), to be Director of Intelligence, United States Army, with the rank of lieutenant general.

**Maj. Gen. Manton Sprague Eddy,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army), to be Director of Army Education System, and Commandant, Command and General Staff College, with the rank of lieutenant general.

The following-named officers for temporary appointments in the Army of the United States, to the grades indicated under the provisions of section 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

*To be major generals*

**Brig. Gen. Doyle Overton Hickey,** Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Joseph Cowles Mehaffey,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Jonathan Waverly Anderson,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Roscoe Campbell Crawford,** assistant to the Chief of Engineers (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. James Kirk,** assistant to the Chief of Ordnance (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Alfred Bixby Quinton, Jr.,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Henry Balding Lewis,** assistant The Adjutant General (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Charles Gardiner Helmick,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Douglas Lafayette Weart,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Henry Benton Sayler,** assistant to the Chief of Ordnance (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Vernon Evans,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Arthur Arnim White,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Stanley Lonzo Scott,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Charles Andrew Willoughby,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Roderick Random Allen,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Frank August Heileman,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Albert Cowper Smith,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. William Frederic Marquat,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Abram Franklin Kibler,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. John Ernest Dahliquist,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Lester Johnson Whitlock,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. George Anthony Horkan,** Assistant to the Quartermaster General (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Ray Tyson Maddocks,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Hobart Raymond Gay,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Jersey Vrchlicky Matejka,** Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Lewis Andrew Pick,** Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. William Herschel Middeswart,** Assistant to the Quartermaster General (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Russel Burton Reynolds,** Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. William Oliver Reeder,** Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. William Maynadier Miley,** Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

**Brig. Gen. Walter Leo Weible,** Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

*To be brigadier general*

**Col. Franklin Prague Shaw,** Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title V of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, with dates of rank to be as established under the provisions of the aforementioned title:

*To be major generals*

**Maj. Gen. Manton Sprague Eddy,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. Joseph Lawton Collins,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. Matthew Bunker Ridgway,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. LeRoy Lutes,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. John Reed Hodge,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. John Edwin Hull,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Gen. Lucius DuBignon Clay,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. Albert Coady Wedemeyer,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. Raymond Stallings McLain,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlin,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. Willis Dale Crittenden,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Harold Roe Bull,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Henry Spiese Aurand,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. James Alward Van Fleet,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Lt. Gen. Clarence Ralph Huebner,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Willard Stewart Paul,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Robert Sprague Beightler,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. George Fleming Moore,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison Morris, Jr.,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Walter Melville Robertson,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Archibald Vincent Arnold,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Louis Aleck Craig,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Frank William Milburn,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. George Jacob Richards,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Charles Wolcott Ryder,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. Stafford LeRoy Irwin,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

**Maj. Gen. John William Leonard,** Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Alfred Maximilian Gruenthal, Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Joseph May Swing, Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Edward Hale Brooks, Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Wilton Burton Persons, Army of the United States (brigadier general, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Glen Edgar Edgerton, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Everett Strait Hughes, Chief of Ordnance (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Donald Hilary Connolly, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Lt. Gen. Raymond Albert Wheeler, Army of the United States (major general, Chief of Engineers and colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. John Porter Lucas, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Ira Thomas Wyche, The Inspector General (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. John Louis Homer, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Albert Monmouth Jones, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Clift Andrus, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Harry James Malony, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Edwin Pearson Parker, Jr., Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. John Breitling Coulter, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Lunsford Errett Oliver, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. William Richard Schmidt, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Robert Walter Crawford, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Jens Anderson Doe, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Thomas Bernard Larkin, The Quartermaster General (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. James Allen Lester, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Paul John Mueller, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Leland Stanford Hobbs, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Roscoe Barnett Woodruff, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Horace Logan McBride, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. William Morris Hoge, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. William Glenn Livesay, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Walker Grow, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Edward Mallory Almond, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Percy William Clarkson, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Robert Chauncey Macon, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. William Curtis Chase, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Leven Cooper Allen, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Withers Alexander Burress, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Daniel Noce, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. John Matthew Devine, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Frederick Augustus Irving, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. William Willis Eagles, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Ernest Nason Harmon, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Arthur McKinley Harper, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Milton Baldridge Halsey, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Love Mullins, Jr., Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Frank Augustus Keating, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Herman Feldman, assistant to the Quartermaster General (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Andrew Davis Bruce, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Charles Lawrence Bolté, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

*To be brigadier generals*

Brig. Gen. Joseph Cowles Mehaffey, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Jonathan Waverly Anderson, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Roscoe Campbell Crawford, assistant to the Chief of Engineers (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. James Kirk, assistant to the Chief of Ordnance (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Alfred Bixby Quinton, Jr., Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Henry Balding Lewis, Assistant The Adjutant General (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Gardiner Helmick, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Douglas Lafayette Weart, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Henry Benton Sayler, Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Vernon Evans, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Arthur Arnim White, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Stanley Lonzo Scott, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Andrew Willoughby, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Roderick Random Allen, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Frank August Heileman, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Albert Cowper Smith, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Frederic Marquat, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Abram Franklin Kibler, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. John Ernest Dahlquist, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Lester Johnson Whitlock, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. George Anthony Horkan, Assistant to The Quartermaster General (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Ray Tyson Maddocks, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Harry John Collins, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Hobart Raymond Gay, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Jerry Vrchlicky Matejka, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Lewis Andrew Pick, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Herschel Middleswart, Assistant to The Quartermaster General (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Russel Burton Reynolds, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Oliver Reeder, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Robert Battey McClure, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Lawrence Carmel Jaynes, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Floyd Lavinus Parks, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Hugh John Casey, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Maynadier Miley, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Walter Leo Weible, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Leslie Richard Groves, Army of the United States (brigadier general, assistant to the Chief of Engineers and lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. James George Christiansen, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Paul Wilkins Kendall, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Anthony Clement McAuliffe, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Willard Gordon Wyman, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. William Benjamin Kean, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Ewart Gladstone Plank, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Lyman Louis Lemnitzer, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Maj. Gen. Clovis Ethelbert Byers, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Maxwell Davenport Taylor, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Rollin Larrabee Tilton, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Francis Page Hardaway, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. John Millikin, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Curtis Lockwood, Jr., Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Edward Montgomery, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Kenneth Thompson Blood, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Harry Lewis Twaddle, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Gordon Russell Young, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton Milliken, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Edwin Albert Zundel, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Pearson Mencher, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Barnwell Rhett Legge, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Roy Charles Lemach Graham, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Marks Bathurst, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Elbert Louis Ford, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Kelly Harrison, Jr., Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Aaron Bradshaw, Jr., Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Laurence Bolton Keiser, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. George David Shea, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Willard Wadsworth Irvine, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Everett Ernest Brown, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Eugene Martin Foster, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Lewis Charles Beebe, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. George Leland Eberle, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Brooks Bradford, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Ward Hale Maris, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Edward Bergin, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Ralph Julian Canine, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. John Kirkland Rice, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Robinson Earl Duff, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Thomas Wade Herren, Army of the United States (colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Hubert Don Hoover, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Oliver Shoe, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Roy Victor Rickard, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. John Huston Church, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Alonzo Patrick Fox, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Josef Robert Sheetz, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Truman Casper Thorson, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. William Arthur Beiderlinden, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Thomas Francis Hickey, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Harry Benham Sherman, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Desmond Dene Balmer, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Reuben Ellis Jenkins, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Homer Soule, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Whitfield Putnam Shepard, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Ira Platt Swift, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

Brig. Gen. Walter Joseph Muller, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, United States Army).

#### MEDICAL CORPS

##### To be major generals

Brig. Gen. John Mitchell Willis, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps).

Maj. Gen. Raymond Whitcomb Bliss, The Surgeon General (colonel, Medical Corps).

Brig. Gen. George Corwin Beach, Jr., Assistant to The Surgeon General (colonel, Medical Corps).

Brig. Gen. Albert Walton Kenner, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps).

Maj. Gen. Malcolm Cummings Grow, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps).

##### To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Omar Heinrich Quade, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps).

Brig. Gen. Edward Allen Noyes, Assistant to The Surgeon General (colonel, Medical Corps).

Brig. Gen. James Albertus Bethea, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps).

Brig. Gen. Guy Blair Denit, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps).

Brig. Gen. Joseph Ignatius Martin, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps).

#### DENTAL CORPS

##### To be major general

Brig. Gen. Thomas Lovet Smith, Assistant to The Surgeon General (colonel, Dental Corps).

##### To be brigadier general

Col. Walter Duncan Love, Dental Corps.

#### VETERINARY CORPS

##### To be brigadier general

Col. James Alexander McCallam, Veterinary Corps.

#### CHAPLAINS

##### To be major general

Maj. Gen. Luther Deck Miller, Army of the United States (brigadier general, Chief of Chaplains and colonel, Corps of Chaplains).

##### To be brigadier general

Chaplain (Col.) James Hugh O'Neill, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, Corps of Chaplains).

#### FROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

##### MEDICAL CORPS

##### To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Sam Foster Seeley, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. William Draper North, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Clifford Verly Morgan, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. William Henry Lawton, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. James Elmo Yarbrough, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Abner Zehm, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. John Winchester Rich, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Hervey Burson Porter, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Norman Hyde Wiley, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Paul Irwin Robinson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Silas Beach Hays, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Henry William Daine, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Earl Maxwell, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Wilford F. Hall, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Daniel John Berry, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Roary Adlai Murchison, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. George Hollander Donnelly, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Francis Willard Pruitt, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Elbert DeCoursey, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. John Frederick Bohlender, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Charles Scott Mudgett, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Ellis McFerrin Altfather, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Aubrey LeVerne Bradford, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Rollin LeRoy Bauchspies, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. David Ernest Liston, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. John Ruxton Wood, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Jack William Schwartz, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Clyde Lemuel Brothers, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Roger Gaylord Prentiss, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. George Horsfall, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Harold Edward Schneider, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Olin Foster McIlroy, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Samuel Howard Alexander, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Warren Mimms Scott, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. James Harvey Turner, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Robert Eugene Bitner, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Alexander Otis Haff, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Gilles Edward Horrocks, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Ralph Matthew Thompson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Paul Crump Gilliland, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Crawford Fountain Sams, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Clarence Woodson Hardy, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Robert Edward Lee, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Robert Edwin Peyton, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Harold Hanson Twitchell, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Clement Franklin St. John, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Duran H. Summers, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. James Hedges Forsee, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Walter Atwater Carlson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Robert Moore Allott, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Edward Joseph Tracy, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Arnold Archibald Albright, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Robert Cabaniss Gaskill, Medical Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Dan Clark Ogle, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. William Spencer Stone, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Milford T. Kubin, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. John Edward Pluemeke, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. James Donley Gardner, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Emmett Bryan Litteral, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Austin Lowrey, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Carl Willard Tempel, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Muel Pazdral, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. George Dewey Newton, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. George Edward Leone, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Albert Henry Schwichtenberg, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Ehrling Lloyd Bergquist, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Wendell Axline Weller, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Clinton Stone Lyter, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Walter Lee Peterson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Russell Samuel Leone, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Dwight Moody Kuhns, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Lawrence Abraham Matternes, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Arthur Lyman Streeter, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. John Alexander Isherwood, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Harold Bradley Luscombe, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Charles Lewis Baird, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Thomas Neilson Page, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Samuel Leonard Cooke, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Harold Eastman Coder, Medical Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Victor Allen Byrnes, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. William Smith George, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Gustave Everett Ledfors, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Herbert Theodore Berwald, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Robert Reeve Estill, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Charles Laurn Leedham, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Frederick Cantwell Kelly, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 12, 1946.

Maj. William Henry Powell, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 12, 1946.

Maj. Junius Penny Smith, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 14, 1946.

Maj. Harry George Armstrong, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 15, 1946.

Maj. Cleveland Rex Steward, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 5, 1946.

Maj. William A. Dains Woolgar, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 19, 1946.

Maj. Karl Rosenius Lundeberg, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 19, 1946.

Maj. Arthur Herman Corliss, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 19, 1946.

Maj. Jonathan Milton Rigdon, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 19, 1946.

Maj. Roland Keith Charles, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 20, 1946.

Maj. Joseph Julius Hornisher, Medical Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 22, 1946.

Maj. Frederic Ballard Westervelt, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 3, 1947.

Maj. Otis Otto Benson, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Kenneth Arthur Brewer, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Norman Wilhalm Anderson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Paul Strimple Fancher, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Vinnie Hale Jeffress, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Kenneth Frederick Ernst, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Theodore Longworth Finley, Medical Corps (temporary Lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Kermit Hoyt Gates, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Charles Lee Kirkpatrick, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Loyd Eugene Griffis, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Joseph Hamilton McNinch, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. William Jeffers Kennard, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Edward Miller Sager, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Allan Brodie Ramsay, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Achilles Lacy Tynes, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Robert Barrett Skinner, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. James Little Murchison, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. William Clarence Knott, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Paul Edmund Keller, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Albert Henry Robinson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. John Frederick Blatt, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. John Randolph Copenhaver, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Cyril Edward McEnany, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Frank Yearsley Leaver, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. Leonard Neil Swanson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Maj. John Ellsworth Roberts, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 1, 1947.

Maj. Ralph Vernon Plew, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 25, 1947.

Maj. Wayne Glassburn Brandstadt, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 25, 1947.

Maj. Edward James Kendricks, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from May 1, 1947.

Maj. Oliver Harold Waltrip, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 1, 1947.

Maj. Thomas James Hartford, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 2, 1947.

*To be majors*

Capt. William Edgar Wilkinson, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from March 1, 1944.

Capt. Charles Harden Schutt, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 8, 1944.

Capt. Benjamin Anderson Strickland, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 8, 1944.

Capt. Howard Hansen, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from March 17, 1944.

Capt. Edwin Matthew Goyette, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from March 22, 1944.

Capt. Harold Allen Myers, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 6, 1944.

Capt. Hartwin Adolph Schulze, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 22, 1944.

Capt. Frank Hiram Van Wagoner, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from May 1, 1944.

Capt. Clarence Asa Tinsman, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from May 1, 1944.

Capt. Donald Bullen Peterson, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 1, 1944.

Capt. Raymond McKinley Williams, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 1, 1944.

Capt. Lloyd Ethan Gould, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 1, 1944.

Capt. Henry Armand Kind, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 12, 1944.

Capt. Theodore Cleveland Bedwell, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 17, 1944.

Capt. Charles Bateman Perkins, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 19, 1944.

Capt. Robert Joseph Benford, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 28, 1944.

Capt. James Peter Pappas, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 9, 1944.

Capt. Paul Owen Wells, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 16, 1944.

Capt. Arnold Lorentz Ahnfeldt, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 11, 1944.

Capt. Raymond Edward Duke, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 16, 1944.

Capt. Beverly Dixon Holland, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 22, 1944.

Capt. Santino Joseph Lerro, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 10, 1944.

Capt. Charles Olin Bruce, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 17, 1944.

Capt. Francis Fred Viglione, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 30, 1944.

Capt. Claude Benjamin White, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 6, 1944.

Capt. Andrew Frederick Scheele, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 16, 1944.

Capt. Clark Bolton Meador, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 29, 1944.

Capt. Howard Amos Van Auken, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 1, 1944.

Capt. John Henry Taber, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 6, 1944.

Capt. James Edward Tate, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 15, 1944.

Capt. Charles Henry Moseley, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 19, 1944.

Capt. Walter Richard Cook, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1945.

Capt. Frank Wilson Threadgill, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 8, 1945.

Capt. George John Matt, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 18, 1945.

Capt. Paul Charles Sheldon, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 20, 1945.

Capt. John Chisholm Fitzpatrick, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Levi Martin Browning, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. John William Kemble, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. John William Raulston, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. William Ferrall Cook, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Conn Lewis Milburn, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. James Thomas McGibony, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Robert Henry Blount, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. John Kemp Davis, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Wilbur Carmen Berry, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Karl Herbert Houghton, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Kenneth Somers, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Horace Craig Gibson, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Frank Rodney Drake, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Jack Segal, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Harold Augustus Vinson, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1945.

Capt. Nicholas Fred Atria, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 3, 1945.

Capt. Joseph Wallace Batch, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 26, 1945.

Capt. John Joseph Pelosi, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 1, 1945.

Capt. William Harry Amspacher, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from March 8, 1945.

Capt. Patrick Ignatius McShane, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 11, 1945.

Capt. Louis Samuel Leland, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 20, 1945.

Capt. Roosevelt Cafarelli, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from May 5, 1945.

Capt. Laurence Alexander Bilotta, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 8, 1945.

Capt. Philip Wallace Mallory, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 20, 1945.

Capt. John Robert McGraw, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from August 4, 1945.

Capt. Hal Bridges, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 10, 1945.

Capt. Romeyn James Healy, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 15, 1945.

Capt. Ralph Townsend Artman, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 28, 1945.

Capt. Wayne Creekmore Pittman, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1945.

Capt. John Brancato, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 5, 1945.

Capt. Andres Gilberto Oliver, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from October 18, 1945.

Capt. Raymond Harold Bunshaw, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 1, 1945.

Capt. Robert Paul Hughes, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 10, 1945.

Capt. Earl Cranston Lowry, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 17, 1945.

Capt. Charles H. Gingles, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 17, 1946.

Capt. John Boyd Coates, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from January 17, 1946.

Capt. Byron Edward Pollock, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. William Donald Preston, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Winston Hunter Vaughan, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Richard Patrick Mason, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Daniel Joseph Sheehan, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Donald Edgar Carle, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Thomas Donald McCarthy, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. James Bernard Seaman, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Henry McClellan Greenleaf, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Clark Batchelder Williams, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Michael Louis Sheppick, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Merrill Clark Davenport, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. John Washington Simpson, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1946.

Capt. Melvin Frederic Eyerman, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 12, 1946.

Capt. Frederick James Knoblauch, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 15, 1946.

Capt. Eugene Richard Inwood, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 23, 1946.

Capt. Oswald Raymond Jensen, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 6, 1946.

Capt. William Theodore Lane, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 26, 1946.

Capt. Norman Everett Peatfield, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from April 21, 1946.

Capt. George Zalkan, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 12, 1946.

Capt. John William Linfesty, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 15, 1946.

Capt. Thomas Earl Patton, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from July 1, 1946.

Capt. Henry Clay Vedder, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 17, 1946.

Capt. Leon Joseph Numainville, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 17, 1946.

Capt. Charles Kassile Morris, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 19, 1946.

Capt. Robert Walker Robinson, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. Francis Wilson Reginier, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 25, 1946.

Capt. Clarence Raymond Brown, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 1, 1946.

Capt. Leo Joseph Butler, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 10, 1946.

Capt. Frank Whitton Govern, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 26, 1946.

Capt. Richard Ray Cameron, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 28, 1946.

Capt. Alfred Pembroke Thom, 3d, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Joseph Thomas Caples, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Julius John Snyder, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Adanto Arcangelo Secondo D'Amore, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Martin Andrew Compton, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Robert Beardsworth Lewis, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Frank Gordon Stephens, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Forrest Edgar Hull, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 12, 1946.

Capt. Jackson Franklin Morehead, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 19, 1946.

Capt. John Henry Voegely, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 19, 1946.

Capt. John Austin Booth, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 3, 1947.

Capt. Robert Scurry Anderson, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 17, 1947.

Capt. Arthur Thomas Jones, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 21, 1947.

Capt. Charles Culmer Scamahorn, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 21, 1947.

Capt. Robert Sexton Higdon, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Fred James Fielding, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Herbert Downing Edger, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Ernest Martin Nielsen, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Robert McAllister Davis, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Edwin Wayne Hakala, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Homan Elfred Leech, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Philip Jack Smith, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Myles Patton Moursund, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 1, 1947.

Capt. Fred George Lahourcade, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 15, 1947.

Capt. Doss Owen Lynn, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 15, 1947.

Capt. Hallman Earl Sanders, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 18, 1947.

Capt. John Randall McBride, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from March 29, 1947.

Capt. Wendell Playfair Harris, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 26, 1947.

Capt. Alonzo Bee Christie, Jr., Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 1, 1947.

Capt. John Beardsley Wallace, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 22, 1947.

Capt. Oscar Elliott Ursin, Medical Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 17, 1947.

#### DENTAL CORPS

##### To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Roger Giles Miller, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Leland Stanford Mabry, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. James Simon Cathroe, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 27, 1946.

Maj. Tyler James Walker, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from September 16, 1946.

Maj. Henry Richard Sydenham, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 17, 1946.

Maj. Leland Grant Meder, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 9, 1946.

Maj. Samuel Rush Haven, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 14, 1946.

#### To be majors

Capt. Marion Lawerance Mills, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 5, 1944.

Capt. Robert Donald Johnson, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 25, 1944.

Capt. Egar Gunther, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from July 28, 1944.

Capt. Bernard Charles Hammon, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1944.

Capt. Stanley Foster Steele, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 17, 1944.

Capt. Jack Monroe Hawkins, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from December 21, 1944.

Capt. Charles Max Farber, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 23, 1944.

Capt. George Henry Timke, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from February 11, 1945.

Capt. Clyde Danford Oatman, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 26, 1945.

Capt. Maurice Edson Washburn, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from March 1, 1945.

Capt. Edmund Harold Van Dervort, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 7, 1945.

Capt. Edward Goodwin Austin, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 15, 1945.

Capt. Robert Bruce Loos, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 8, 1945.

Capt. Stuart E. Hays, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 8, 1945.

Capt. Cephas William Gary, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 22, 1945.

Capt. Wayne Alden Hayes, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel) with rank from September 22, 1945.

Capt. William Victor Hill, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 22, 1945.

Capt. Paul Wilson Holter, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 5, 1945.

Capt. Ellsworth Kessler Kelly, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 5, 1945.

Capt. Walter John Reuter, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 5, 1945.

Capt. Maurice Cooper Harlan, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from November 10, 1945.

Capt. William Harold Day, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 1, 1945.

Capt. Martin Frederick Sullivan, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 1, 1945.

Capt. James O'Neil Mitchell, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 10, 1945.

Capt. Charles Kenneth Reger, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel) with rank from December 15, 1945.

Capt. Francis Emmett Cummings, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from January 1, 1946.

Capt. Thayne Foster McManis, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 1, 1946.

Capt. Glynn Bryan Widner, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from February 17, 1946.

Capt. William Preston Barnes, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from April 14, 1946.

Capt. Donald Malcolm O'Hara, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 14, 1946.

Capt. Clare Thomas Budge, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 8, 1946.

Capt. Carlos Francis Schuessler, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 3, 1946.

Capt. James Shira Pegg, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from August 17, 1946.

Capt. Thomas James Hagen, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. William Brooks Simms, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. John Eugene Finnegan, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. Frederick Reuben Corbin, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. Frederick Henry Richardson, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. Henry Stuart Carroll, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. Donald Bliss Lenkerd, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. Frank Garvey Bolton, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 1, 1946.

Capt. William Foster Perkins, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from September 28, 1946.

Capt. Walter Nicholls Graham, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from October 10, 1946.

Capt. Charles Sidney Winston, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from November 1, 1946.

Capt. Clarence Ellwyn Sheets, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from December 24, 1946.

Capt. Willard LaGrand Nielsen, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 4, 1947.

Capt. William Paxton Fly, Jr., Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 16, 1947.

Capt. Robert Bruce Shira, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from April 18, 1947.

Capt. Calvin George Hagerman, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 17, 1947.

Capt. Herbert Lester Gullickson, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 19, 1947.

Capt. Lawrence Carlton Radford, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from May 24, 1947.

Capt. Donald Charles Hudson, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 8, 1947.

Capt. Leon Guin McConnell, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 8, 1947.

Capt. Winlaw Archiebald Priebe, Dental Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from June 8, 1947.

Capt. Benjamin Walter Dunn, Dental Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 8, 1947.

#### VETERINARY CORPS

##### To be Lieutenant colonels

Maj. John Lloyd Owens, Veterinary Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from June 29, 1946.

Maj. Maurice Wendell Hale, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from March 25, 1947.

##### To be majors

Capt. Lloyd Christopher Tekse, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from May 30, 1946.

Capt. Wayne Devere Shipley, Veterinary Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 22, 1946, subject to examination.

Capt. Walter Tederoff Carl, Veterinary Corps (temporary major), with rank from August 4, 1946.

Capt. Stephen Grieve Asbill, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 14, 1947.

Capt. Benjamin Francis Leach, Veterinary Corps (temporary lieutenant colonel), with rank from January 16, 1947.

Capt. Earl Goss Kingdon, Veterinary Corps (temporary major), with rank from March 20, 1947.

Capt. Charles Edwin Robinson, Veterinary Corps (temporary major), with rank from March 24, 1947.

NOTE.—These officers, except Maj. Cyril Edward McEnany, Medical Corps, and Capt. Charles Edwin Robinson, Veterinary Corps, were promoted during the recess of the Senate.

#### ARMY NURSE CORPS AND WOMEN'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

The following-named persons, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1947 (Public Law 36, 80th Cong.), for appointment in the Regular Army in the Army Nurse Corps and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps in the grade specified, with date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Army pursuant to provisions of the mentioned act. These officers have been selected to fill existing vacancies in the grades for which they are nominated and appointments in these grades will not act to exceed the number of positions authorized for such grades:

##### To be captains

Ada M. Bowers, WMSC(OT).

Olena M. Cole, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Marcella A. Conlon, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Christine D. Ehlers, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Elizabeth C. Jones, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Alberta H. Knips, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Elsie Kuraner, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Donna S. Lowe, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Edna Lura, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Eleanor M. Marshall, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Mary M. Merrick, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Eleanor L. Mitchell, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Florence B. Pierson, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Leah E. Teale, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Audrey A. Underkofer, WMSC(PT), xxxx.

Nell Wickliffe, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Derlie Winstead, ANC, xxxxxxx.

##### To be first lieutenants

Felicina M. Accordini, ANC, xxxx.

Mildred E. Adams, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Phyllis W. Adams, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Virginia R. Adams, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Dorothy M. Aimo, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Rena J. Alexander, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Doris M. Allison, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Rene L. Andersen, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Audrey E. Arnold, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Nelna M. Arp, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Alice J. Arrington, ANC, xxxx.

Lillian V. Avery, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Julia W. Baker, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Margaret M. Barnosky, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Anne E. Batho, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Margaret G. Bishop, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Ruby J. Blasingame, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Grace D. Boisvert, ANC, xxxx.

Ann Bosshard, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Myfanwy M. Bowden, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Patricia I. Boyle, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Mary C. Brady, ANC, xxxx.

Virginia N. Brice, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Winifred M. Briggs, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Glenna M. Briley, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Edith E. Brown, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Margaret A. Brown, ANC, xxxx.

Elizabeth M. Cale, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Alma C. Cancian, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Florence M. Christman, ANC, xxxxxxx.

E. Lynne Christy, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Valerie P. Cigagna, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Lacadia M. Clarke, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Mildred P. Coleman, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Inez R. Combites, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Rita V. Connors, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Grace A. Crate, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Margaret E. Croskery, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Barbara M. Cullom, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Nannie C. Curtis, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Virginia B. Dailey, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Edith M. Daughtry, ANC, xxxx.

Margaret E. Davis, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Helen G. Debellis, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Eloise R. Deege, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Isabelle Delaney, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Jewell Dennis, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Helen T. Devine, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Lois R. Dimmerling, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Flora J. Ditchfield, ANC, xxxxxxx.

June E. Dixon, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Lilamae Dixon, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Jane M. Duey, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Hazel B. Duncan, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Elsie F. Easterling, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Edyth H. Emerson, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Jennie L. Farnsworth, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Alice E. Featherstone, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Mary Fedor, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Margaret L. Flye, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Mary M. Foley, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Claudia L. Fore, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Lois M. Forsythe, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Irma J. French, ANC, xxxx.

Doris J. Fuller, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Mary L. Gardiner, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Edythe C. Garst, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Vivian M. Gersema, ANC, xxxx.

Margaret G. Gibson, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Lois A. Giebler, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Clare M. Gilberg, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Marjorie G. Gillard, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Evelyn M. Girard, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Beatrice F. Goldstein, WMSC (Diet), xxxx.

Louise B. Gondek, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Jeanette D. Grenon, ANC, xxxx.

Anna C. Grosskopf, ANC, xxxxxxx.

May H. Gunsten, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Marguerite A. Hagerty, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Nellie E. A. Harris, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Olive M. Hartle, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Evelyn L. Hary, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Dale A. Hawkins, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Irene I. Hawkins, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Yoko M. Hayashi, ANC, xxxx.

Helmi Heikkila, ANC, xxxxxxx.

Grace M. Heltman, WMSC (PT), xxxx.

Helen S. Henderson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Evelyn J. Hendrickson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Jonike E. Henry, ANC, ██████████.  
 Muriel Herman, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary C. Hickman, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Edith M. Hobson, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Dorothy M. Holgate, ANC, ██████████.  
 Hettie A. Hopkins, ANC, ██████████.  
 Bettie E. Hosick, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ann E. Howell, ANC, ██████████.  
 Charlotte V. Ice, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mamie S. Ingram, ANC, ██████████.  
 Helen M. Inten, ANC, ██████████.  
 Angeline P. Jankovik, ANC, ██████████.  
 Elsa K. Jensen, WMSC (OT.).  
 Jennie E. Jones, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary C. Jordan, ANC, ██████████.  
 Virginia H. Kegerreis, ANC, ██████████.  
 Audry J. Kellett, ANC, ██████████.  
 Anna C. Kelly, ANC, ██████████.  
 Marian C. Kemm, WMSC (OT.).  
 Cecelia L. Kirsching, ANC, ██████████.  
 Esther K. Knapp, ANC, ██████████.  
 Alma C. Koehler, ANC, ██████████.  
 Lillian S. Koontz, ANC, ██████████.  
 Idelle D. Kraft, ANC, ██████████.  
 Josephine M. Krummacker, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary M. Laggan, ANC, ██████████.  
 Cecilia S. Lakemeyer, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ophelia M. LaPorte, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Althea LaRaut, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Harriet T. Laubacher, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary J. Leonard, ANC, ██████████.  
 Marcia M. Lessard, ANC, ██████████.  
 Iva D. Lewis, ANC, ██████████.  
 Alice G. Lloyd, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mamie V. Loman, ANC, ██████████.  
 Helen T. Lonchar, ANC, ██████████.  
 Suzanne E. Luchuck, ANC, ██████████.  
 Agnes C. Malerba, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary C. Mallette, ANC, ██████████.  
 Genevieve M. McCartney, ANC, ██████████.  
 Myra L. McDaniel, WMSC (OT.).  
 Mary C. McNamara, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ruth V. McPherson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Elsie K. Miller, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Flora V. Moore, ANC, ██████████.  
 Jeanne M. Moore, ANC, ██████████.  
 Georgia B. Murphy, ANC, ██████████.  
 Kathryn V. Murphy, ANC, ██████████.  
 Dolores M. W. Naranche, WMSC (PT.).  
 ██████████.  
 Leah L. Neff, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary E. Newman, ANC, ██████████.  
 Elaine M. Nigro, ANC, ██████████.  
 Antoinette E. Nobile, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mae E. Olson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Frances F. Olszowy, ANC, ██████████.  
 Lora J. Pace, ANC, ██████████.  
 Bessie J. Pack, ANC, ██████████.  
 Margaret E. Parsons, ANC, ██████████.  
 Catherine G. Paul, ANC, ██████████.  
 Madeline W. Pauls, ANC, ██████████.  
 Janie L. Perkins, ANC, ██████████.  
 Elina C. Petersen, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Solveig C. Peterson, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Helen F. Phillips, ANC, ██████████.  
 Yvonne H. Plumb, ANC, ██████████.  
 Martha L. Poole, ANC, ██████████.  
 Helen Porter, ANC, ██████████.  
 Reber L. Posey, ANC, ██████████.  
 Virginia A. Potter, ANC, ██████████.  
 Lillian F. Priddy, ANC, ██████████.  
 Rachel C. Ragle, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ann Reeves, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary A. Reilly, WMSC (OT.).  
 Corrine C. Rizzo, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Selma F. Robbins, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Florence T. Roche, ANC, ██████████.  
 Elizabeth E. Rode, ANC, ██████████.  
 Elma Rich, ANC, ██████████.  
 Rhoda B. Richards, ANC, ██████████.  
 Anna C. Rydholm, ANC, ██████████.  
 Lois H. Sargent, WMSC (OT.).  
 Alice M. Service, ANC, ██████████.  
 Margaret I. Sharow, ANC, ██████████.  
 Kathleen L. Sheedy, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary I. Shindelbower, ANC, ██████████.  
 Savinah Shockey, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Mary I. Smith, ANC, ██████████.  
 Maude M. Smith, ANC, ██████████.

Milly E. Smith, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ruth E. Smith, ANC, ██████████.  
 Frances J. Spillman, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary F. Spisak, ANC, ██████████.  
 Edith E. Spohn, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ruth M. Stallard, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mada Steele, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Margaret R. Stonaker, ANC, ██████████.  
 Leona K. Sudkamp, ANC, ██████████.  
 Virginia T. Szyper, ANC, ██████████.  
 Estelle V. Tamals, ANC, ██████████.  
 Isabelle A. Tarutis, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary S. Templeton, ANC, ██████████.  
 Margaret K. Thatcher, ANC, ██████████.  
 Catherine M. Thompson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary S. Thompson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Marianne S. Tiller, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary I. Tobey, ANC, ██████████.  
 Virginia M. Tolar, ANC, ██████████.  
 Katherine J. Tolen, ANC, ██████████.  
 Marie B. Vaillancourt, ANC, ██████████.  
 Bessie M. Waeltz, ANC, ██████████.  
 Alma S. Wainwright, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Ruth H. Waldrop, ANC, ██████████.  
 Alice M. Walters, ANC, ██████████.  
 Bertha E. Webb, ANC, ██████████.  
 Alice E. Weinstein, ANC, ██████████.  
 Stephanie Wekkul, ANC, ██████████.  
 Irene M. Wendt, ANC, ██████████.  
 Edna C. White, ANC, ██████████.  
 Irene Wiley, ANC, ██████████.  
 Muriel B. Worthington, ANC, ██████████.  
 Jeanette E. Wyatt, ANC, ██████████.  
 To be second lieutenants  
 Barbara E. Bangs, WMSC (OT).  
 Angela Barreras, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Frances L. Beauchamp, ANC, ██████████.  
 Joyce Bodycomb, WMSC (OT).  
 Mildred V. Bond, WMSC (OT).  
 Helen M. Cartwright, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Evelyn L. Chadwick, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ruth E. Clevenger, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Genevieve A. Connors, ANC, ██████████.  
 Lois Dean, ANC, ██████████.  
 Jean H. Donahue, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary E. Doyal, ANC, ██████████.  
 Loraine H. Droxler, ANC, ██████████.  
 Tommye J. Duncan, WMSC (OT).  
 Melna A. Farmer, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Marjorie M. Farwell, WMSC (OT).  
 Dorothy E. Fisher, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Dorothy A. Fouquet, WMSC (OT).  
 Dorothy A. Goeller, ANC, ██████████.  
 Sarah G. Gomez, ANC, ██████████.  
 Velma F. Grove, ANC, ██████████.  
 Olga W. Gull, ANC, ██████████.  
 June D. Harris, ANC, ██████████.  
 Edith A. Hill, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Barbara L. Hugson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Zita J. Ierino, ANC, N792045.  
 Bonnie B. Jackson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Dorothy L. Kemiske, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Barbara M. Knickerbocker, WMSC (OT).  
 Margaret A. Kraybill, WMSC (OT).  
 Helen G. Kurz, ANC, ██████████.  
 Joan B. Larum, ANC, ██████████.  
 Nancy C. Leftenant, ANC, ██████████.  
 Louisa R. Lindow, WMSC (OT).  
 Geraldine Massingill, ANC, ██████████.  
 Shirley M. McCoy, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ellen M. McDonald, ANC, ██████████.  
 Iva R. Miller, ANC, ██████████.  
 Evelyn Murray, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary A. Neacy, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Elizabeth M. Nichols, WMSC (OT).  
 Mary E. Nipher, WMSC (OT).  
 Lorraine A. Olsor, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ruth E. Patterson, ANC, ██████████.  
 Mary A. Perta, WMSC (PT.), ██████████.  
 Marian M. Poitras, WMSC (Diet.), ██████████.  
 Mary C. Proctor, ANC, ██████████.  
 Barbara A. Reber, WMSC (OT).  
 Christine E. Reinsch, ANC, ██████████.  
 Susan E. Rhine, WMSC (OT).  
 Margaret A. Rowland, ANC, ██████████.  
 Margaret E. Sanford, ANC, ██████████.  
 Bertha M. Schrack, WMSC (OT).  
 Florence M. Serbin, ANC, ██████████.  
 Hazel Sitton, ANC, ██████████.  
 Wanda A. Slaybaugh, ANC, ██████████.  
 Golda L. Sloan, ANC, ██████████.

Imogene L. Stites, ANC, ██████████.  
 Ruth E. Summy, WMSC (PT), ██████████.  
 Eleanor M. Vance, WMSC (OT).  
 Lila G. Van Scoyk, ANC, ██████████.  
 Barbara D. Viets, WMSC (OT).  
 Mary E. Williams, ANC, ██████████.  
 Jacqueline L. Wright, WMSC (OT).  
 Olga A. Zanella, ANC, ██████████.

## IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers for appointment in the United States Navy in the Corps and grades hereinafter stated.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the line of the Navy:

## LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Delete, Thomas E.

## LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Nitz, Donald H.  
 Robertson, Bruce W.  
 Striso, Julius A.

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

## COMMANDER

Shaw, Christopher C.

## LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Miller, Henry W.  
 Taylor, Walter R.

## LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Babcock, Oliver L. Lear, Charles L.  
 Bandy, Preston H. Molnar, Charles J., Jr.  
 Bennett, David D., Jr. Neill, John S.  
 Burgess, Leonard B. Nunemaker, Marion E.  
 Burnham, Donald L. Parker, Edward E.  
 Capehart, John D. Rankin, Joseph E.  
 Carty, John J. Redfield, Ernest S.  
 Cotton, Avery L. Read, William S.  
 Dugger, James A. Sederstrom, Leslie W.  
 Fahrner, Robert J. Valusek, Fred A.  
 Garrison, Robert R. Viele, William A.  
 Habib, Hamlin G. Wells, Clay N.  
 Hoopingarner, New- man A. Wood, Harold E., Jr.  
 Hughes, Rupert S. Wright, Harold S., Jr.  
 Jones, Roland W. Wyatt, Norman F.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy:

## LIEUTENANTS

Cahn, Harold M.  
 Plawchan, John D.

## LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Eding, Lawrence H. Marquardt, Dean K.  
 Laurenzano, Frank M. Marschall, Albert R.  
 Hansen, Bernard L. Stephenson, William B.  
 Manning, John J., Jr. Waters, Allen S.  
 Dibble, Benjamin T. Wilson, Joe R.  
 Jarvis, Robert B.

## ENSIGNS

Livingston, George E. Iselin, Donald G.  
 Roy, Vershall A. LaLande, Albert M., Jr.  
 Acuff, James T. Saunders, Edward M.  
 Boyd, Earl I. Simonson, Nelson C.  
 Farley, Robert J. Vander Wolk, Walter W., Jr.  
 Forquer, Charles J. Francy, William J.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Dental Corps of the Navy:

## LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS

Jerkofsky, Gus J.  
 Pump, Harry E.

The following-named officer to the grade indicated in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy:

## LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Manley, Woodrow C.

The following-named officers to the grades indicated in the Nurse Corps of the Navy:

## LIEUTENANTS

Anderson, Mary R. Reeves, Edna A.  
 Dillon, Anna M. Thompson, Ida A.  
 Macha, Edith M. Yankowski, Adelyn M.  
 Parker, Mary F.

## LIEUTENANTS (JUNIOR GRADE)

Duffy, Elois M.  
Lopartz, Kathryn E.  
Pipkin, Celia Z.

## ENSIGN

Devoe, Edith M.

The following-named officer to the commissioned warrant grade indicated:

## CHIEF BOATSWAIN

Buday, John

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 15 (legislative day of December 4), 1947:

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Jesse M. Donaldson to be Postmaster General.

Paul Aiken to be Second Assistant Postmaster General.

## VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Carl Raymond Gray, Jr., to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR CORPS

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of oath of office

O. John Schmidt Kenneth C. Lauster  
Hayse H. Black Henry L. Roahrig  
Joseph A. Boyer

To be senior assistant engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of oath of office

Lucian E. Renes Herbert W. Haas  
George D. Clayton Hershel Engler  
Harry Stierli Ross W. Buck

To be senior assistant pharmacists (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of oath of office

Joseph P. Crisalli Ernest J. Simmacher  
Carmen A. Carrato Boyd W. Stephenson

To be assistant pharmacists (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date of oath of office

Edwin J. Olson  
Glenn H. Hamor  
Wanda J. Butler

To be junior assistant pharmacist (equivalent to the Army rank of second lieutenant), effective date of oath of office

David A. Westover

To be senior assistant scientists (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date of oath of office

R. Edward Bellamy  
Theodore T. Puck

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR CORPS

To be surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date indicated

Carl M. Eklund, August 20, 1947.  
Ladislaus J. Zbranek, November 14, 1947.

To be senior assistant surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Ivan L. Bunnell, October 3, 1947.  
Benjamin Highman, November 14, 1947.  
Weldon C. White, September 26, 1947.

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

William E. Holy, November 10, 1947.  
Ralph C. Gruber, October 15, 1947.  
Howard W. Spence, October 13, 1947.  
Floyd B. Taylor, October 13, 1947.

To be assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date indicated

Henry J. L. Rechen, November 12, 1947.  
William W. Payne, November 10, 1947.  
Frank A. Butrico, November 7, 1947.

To be senior assistant engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Henry N. Doyle, October 14, 1947.  
Joseph E. Flanagan, Jr., November 10, 1947.  
Wesley E. Gilbertson, November 12, 1947.  
George L. Carley, Jr., October 13, 1947.  
Richard L. Woodward, November 10, 1947.

To be senior assistant pharmacists (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Ronald G. Esson, September 22, 1947.  
Robarts L. Proper, October 4, 1947.  
Reid M. Hovey, September 22, 1947.  
Francis R. Ellis, October 2, 1947.  
Arnold H. Dodge, October 13, 1947.

To be assistant pharmacists (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date indicated

Donald E. Wenselhof, October 1, 1947.  
Henry L. Verhulst, October 3, 1947.  
Robert E. Jones, September 26, 1947.

To be scientist (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective August 20, 1947

Harry J. Bennett

To be senior assistant scientists (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Morris B. Ettinger, August 15, 1947.  
Francis M. Middleton, August 19, 1947.  
Dale R. Lindsay, August 23, 1947.  
John A. Rowe, October 30, 1947.  
William W. Smith, August 16, 1947.  
H. Page Nicholson, September 15, 1947.  
George R. Weber, August 15, 1947.  
James E. Birren, August 5, 1947.  
Julius S. Youngner, August 20, 1947.

To be nurse officer (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective October 22, 1947

F. Ruth Kahl

To be senior assistant nurse officers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Ruth I. Gillan, November 7, 1947.  
Vera P. Hansel, November 12, 1947.  
Hazel G. Barkley, November 11, 1947.  
Lola M. Hanson, November 12, 1947.

To be medical director (equivalent to the Army rank of colonel), effective date indicated

LeGrand B. Byington, November 10, 1947.  
Milton V. Velde, November 14, 1947.

To be senior assistant surgeon (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective November 14, 1947

Reuben B. Widmer

To be temporary medical directors (equivalent to the Army rank of colonel), effective dates indicated

LeGrand B. Byington, July 28, 1947.  
Oswald F. Hedley, August 6, 1947.  
Joseph O. Dean, September 1, 1947.  
Alonzo F. Brand, September 30, 1947.  
Hiram J. Bush, September 30, 1947.  
Frank S. Fellows, September 30, 1947.  
Ernest E. Huber, September 30, 1947.  
Samuel J. Hall, September 30, 1947.  
Ralph L. Lawrence, September 30, 1947.  
Albert T. Morrison, September 30, 1947.  
Anthony P. Rubino, September 30, 1947.  
Adolph S. Rumreich, September 30, 1947.  
James B. Ryon, September 30, 1947.  
Mark P. Schultz, September 30, 1947.  
Fletcher C. Stewart, September 30, 1947.  
Gregory J. Van Beeck, September 30, 1947.

Langdon R. White, September 30, 1947.

Bengt L. K. Hamilton, November 10, 1947.  
William H. Sebrell, Jr., November 10, 1947.  
Harry Eagle, November 10, 1947.

To be temporary senior surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel), effective date indicated

Albert L. Chapman, August 6, 1947.

Curtis R. Chaffin, August 6, 1947.

Virgil J. Dorset, August 6, 1947.

Erwin C. Drescher, August 6, 1947.

Paul T. Erickson, August 6, 1947.

John B. Hozler, August 6, 1947.

Norvin C. Kiefer, August 6, 1947.

Myron D. Miller, August 6, 1947.

Lydia B. Edwards, October 10, 1947.

Ira Lewis, October 10, 1947.

Frederick J. Krueger, October 15, 1947.

Carl M. Eklund, November 1, 1947.

To be temporary surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date indicated

Glenn H. Algire, August 6, 1947.

Bertrand E. Bennison, August 6, 1947.

Edward T. Blomquist, August 6, 1947.

George W. Comstock, August 6, 1947.

John C. Cutler, August 6, 1947.

John J. Davies, August 6, 1947.

James L. Elliott, August 6, 1947.

Robert H. English, August 6, 1947.

William H. Ergong, August 6, 1947.

Robert M. Foote, August 6, 1947.

H. Charles Franklin, August 6, 1947.

Leon A. Heppel, August 6, 1947.

Elmer L. Hill, August 6, 1947.

I. Ray Howard, August 6, 1947.

John C. Hume, August 6, 1947.

William C. Jenkins, Jr., August 6, 1947.

Arthur Kornberg, August 6, 1947.

Willys M. Monroe, August 6, 1947.

Elton S. Osborne, Jr., August 6, 1947.

David S. Ruhe, August 6, 1947.

Andrew P. Sackett, August 6, 1947.

John B. Spriggs, August 6, 1947.

Mary Walton, August 6, 1947.

Lewis C. Robbins, August 6, 1947.

Emory S. Moore, Jr., August 20, 1947.

Thomas A. Hathcock, Jr., August 23, 1947.

Willoughby J. Rothrock, Jr., September 4, 1947.

Frederic C. Bartter, November 14, 1947.

Benjamin Highman, November 14, 1947.

To be temporary senior assistant surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Louis B. Thomas, August 27, 1947.

Alan D. Miller, September 2, 1947.

Carl A. Boswell, October 10, 1947.

Thomas A. Burch, October 9, 1947.

William A. Himmelsbach, October 8, 1947.

Andrew L. Hoekstra, October 10, 1947.

Leonard T. Kurland, October 6, 1947.

John G. Robinson, October 10, 1947.

Joseph Satten, October 19, 1947.

Robert B. Shelby, October 10, 1947.

Gordon B. Wheeler, October 9, 1947.

To be temporary senior sanitary engineer (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel), effective August 29, 1947

Vernon G. MacKenzie

To be temporary sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date indicated

Arthur H. Neill, August 6, 1947.

Charles D. Spangler, August 6, 1947.

Leonard M. Board, August 20, 1947.

Kaarla W. Nasi, August 21, 1947.

Elroy K. Day, October 23, 1947.

William E. Holy, November 10, 1947.

Gerald W. Ferguson, November 14, 1947.

Conrad P. Straub, November 14, 1947.

Ernest C. Anderson, November 14, 1947.

To be temporary senior assistant sanitary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective dates indicated

William W. Payne, November 10, 1947.

Frank A. Butrico, November 7, 1947.

To be temporary engineers (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective dates indicated

Joseph E. Flanagan, Jr., November 10, 1947.  
Wesley E. Gilbertson, November 12, 1947.  
Richard L. Woodward, November 10, 1947.

To be temporary pharmacist (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective October 2, 1947

Francis R. Ellis

To be temporary senior assistant pharmacist (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective October 1, 1947

Donald E. Wenschhof

To be temporary senior assistant surgeons (equivalent of the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Robert B. Dorsen, November 8, 1947.  
James R. Mason, November 12, 1947.  
Gove Hambidge, Jr., November 14, 1947.  
Frederic D. Regan, November 14, 1947.

To be temporary dental directors (equivalent to the Army rank of colonel), effective November 6, 1947

William C. Parker Allen M. Perkins  
Pendleton J. Slaughter Hubert H. Martin  
Frederick W. Harper

To be temporary senior dental surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel), effective August 7, 1947

Charles H. Wright, Jr.  
Herbert A. Spencer, Jr.

To be temporary dental surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective August 6, 1947

Howard K. Wyatt  
Dennis E. Singleton, Jr.  
Earl C. Hewitt

To be temporary senior assistant dental surgeons (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective date indicated

Joseph W. Fridl, September 10, 1947.  
Charles P. White, September 14, 1947.

To be temporary sanitary engineer directors (equivalent to the Army rank of colonel), effective October 24, 1947

John J. Bloomfield Carl E. Schwob  
Henry A. Johnson Charles T. Wright  
Leonard H. Male  
Judson L. Robertson, Jr.

To be temporary scientists (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective dates indicated

William C. Frohne, October 20, 1947.  
Harold B. Robinson, September 16, 1947.  
John A. Rowe, October 30, 1947.

To be temporary senior nurse officers (equivalent to the Army rank of lieutenant colonel), effective date indicated

Marie E. Wallace, August 13, 1947.  
F. Ruth Kahl, October 22, 1947.

To be temporary nurse officers (equivalent to the Army rank of major), effective date indicated

Ella Mae Hott, August 15, 1947.  
L. Margaret McLaughlin, August 15, 1947.  
Margaret Denham, August 26, 1947.  
Mabelle J. Markee, September 10, 1947.  
Emily M. Smith, September 10, 1947.  
Frances E. Taylor, September 10, 1947.

To be temporary senior assistant nurse officer (equivalent to the Army rank of captain), effective August 27, 1947

Ina L. Riddlehoover

To be temporary assistant nurse officers (equivalent to the Army rank of first lieutenant), effective date indicated

Anne K. Buck, August 15, 1947.  
Mary F. Callan, August 15, 1947.  
Dorothy L. Connors, August 15, 1947.  
Rita A. Foy, August 15, 1947.  
Vivian L. Gibson, August 15, 1947.

Robert C. Brave, August 15, 1947.  
Mildred K. McDermott, August 15, 1947.  
Mary B. Krause, August 15, 1947.  
Emile S. Wilson, August 15, 1947.  
Mary E. Evans, August 15, 1947.  
Florence J. Ullman, August 15, 1947.  
Jennie H. Rakich, August 15, 1947.  
Mary C. Larkin, October 17, 1947.  
Margaret H. Cahalan, November 7, 1947.

appoints Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. WHITE, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. GEORGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair wishes to make a statement. Owing to the fact that we have two important bills pending today, also a conference report, there will be no 1-minute speeches. The Chair will receive requests for extension of remarks, however.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. McGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include articles by one of his constituents, Mr. Louis Bromfield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

#### THE WOLCOTT BILL

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the manner in which the Republican leadership is attempting to steamroll through Congress the Wolcott bill, also known as the Republican anti-inflation bill, and the contents of the bill itself, are a shameful repudiation of Republican campaign promises and the confidence voters placed in our party at the last national election.

The whole business is an outrage.

This bill was handled by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, of which I am a member. No open hearings were permitted to be held on it. The only consideration given the bill by the committee was in closed or executive session.

It is my understanding the Republican leadership intends to whip the bill through the House, allowing only 20 minutes of debate on each side of the House.

This bill, House Joint Resolution 273, will, if enacted into law, resurrect the notoriously discredited NRA, the Blue Eagle, and all its venomous talons.

This time the alleged purposes to be achieved by it would be rationing, controlling inventories, controlling the use of grain and weights and grades of livestock and poultry to be marketed, regulating the commodity exchanges, stabilizing the economy, curbing inflation, and so forth, all of which would somehow prevent further price rises, or possibly reduce prices.

Allegedly the scheme would be voluntary, just as was claimed the NRA was voluntary.

The antitrust laws would be suspended, just as they were under the NRA Act.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Lord of grace and mercy, open our eyes that we may behold the beauty in all Thy works. Because we are weak and dependent, direct our words and keep us from impatience, cynicism, and doubt. Allow not broken plans to cling to that which is false and which lowers the spirit. Without Thy guidance the inner voice fades, the vision passes, and we wander in the wilderness of uncertainty.

In these days so tense, which require the utmost self-possession, bless our country with its manifold gifts; wherein she is corrupt, purify her; when in error, correct her; wherein divided, reunite her and lead her in all her ways. Let Thy blessed providence brood over the confusions of men that they may bring order from misunderstanding and know better the whole compass and depth of Thy will. We offer our prayer in the name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, December 12, 1947, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1770. An act to amend the National Housing Act, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 4469) entitled "An act to amend the act of July 7, 1947, so as to authorize the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government to procure the temporary or intermittent services of experts or consultants or organizations thereof," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. AIKEN, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. McCLELLAN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1774) entitled "An act to promote the general welfare, national interest, and foreign policy of the United States by providing supplies to certain European countries on an emergency basis"; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and