SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE USE OF CHEMICALS IN FOOD PRODUCTS

DECEMBER 31, 1950.

To the CLERK OF THE HOUSE:

The above-mentioned committee or subcommittee, pursuant to section 134 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved August 2, 1946, as amended, submits the following report showing the name, profession, and total salary of each person employed by it during the 6-month period from August 21, 1950, to December 31, 1950, inclusive, together with total funds authorized or appropriated and expended by it:

Name of employee	Profession	Total gross salary during 6-month period
Vincent A. Kleinfeld	Chief counsel (Reimburse U. S. Treasury, Department of Justice).	$2,836.34
Frances K. Topping	Staff director	2,787.75
Dolores Cook	Secretary	1,541.19
Franklin C. Bing	Consultant WAE	723.01
Frank Laspia	Clerk	53.88

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures	$35,000.00
Amount expended from Aug. 21 to Dec. 31, 1950	15,947.44
Total amount expended from Aug. 21 to Dec. 31, 1950	15,947.44
Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1950	19,052.56

JAMES J. DELANEY,
Chairman.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1951

Rev. Nathaniel C. Acton, rector, St. Andrew's Church, College Park, Md., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we beseech Thee to look with favor upon our land and people. All undeserving, Thou hast made us great among the nations of the earth. Let us not forget that this place and this power have come of Thee, and that we have them as a trust to use in Thy service. Save us from pride and arrogance; make us quick to see the needs of those less fortunate than ourselves, and to be resolute in purpose to promote good will and fellowship among all men. Guide, we pray Thee, our President and all those to whom has been committed the government of this Nation, and grant to them special gifts of wisdom and understanding, of counsel and strength; that upholding what is right, and following what is true, they may obey Thy holy will and fulfill Thy divine purpose; for Thine, O God, is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

ATTENDANCE OF A SENATOR

HARRY P. CAIN, a Senator from the State of Washington, appeared in his seat today.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 25, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, Mr. ANDERSON was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate during this week, on official business.

On request of Mr. MCFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, Mr. ELLENDER was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate during this week, on official business to attend conferences between the United States and Mexico regarding agricultural labor contracts, as an observer from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

On request of Mr. WHERRY, and by unanimous consent, Mr. FLANDERS was excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate today, tomorrow, and Wednesday.

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

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

Aiken	Green	Martin
Bennett	Hayden	Morse
Benton	Hennings	Murray
Brewster	Hill	Neely
Bricker	Hoey	Nixon
Butler, Md.	Holland	O'Conor
Butler, Nebr.	Hunt	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Ives	Pastore
Cain	Jenner	Robertson
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Case	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Chavez	Kefauver	Smith, N. C.
Clements	Kem	Sparkman
Connally	Kerr	Stennis
Cordon	Kilgore	Taft
Dirksen	Langer	Thye
Douglas	Lehman	Tobey
Duff	Lodge	Watkins
Dworshak	McCarran	Welker
Ecton	McClellan	Wherry
Ferguson	McFarland	Wiley
Frear	McKellar	Williams
Fulbright	McMahon	Young
George	Magnuson	
Gillette	Malone	

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] are absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHAPMAN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business as an observer from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, attending conferences between the Governments of the United States and Mexico regarding agricultural labor contracts.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is absent because of illness.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO 13)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission. This report covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 29, 1951.*

(NOTE.—Report accompanied a similar message to House of Representatives.)

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to announce that under the rule creating the Committee on Small Business the committee must be appointed at the beginning of each session of each Congress. At the time the committee was created and the Chair made the original appointments, he felt that he had appointed a good committee. He still thinks so, and he reappoints the same members of the committee, and asks the clerk to read the names of the members.

The legislative clerk read the names of Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. MCFARLAND, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. LONG, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. HUNT, Mr. BENTON, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. THYE, Mr. HENDRICKSON, and Mr. SCHOEPPEL.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, is it in order to make an observation at this time relative to the appointments? I know that we are in the morning hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. I rise to make only one observation, and that is that the number on the Small Business Committee is 13. I presume that the appointments in the former Congress were based upon the percentage which then prevailed. At that time the ratio was either eight to five or seven to six, to which I did not object at the time, inasmuch as it was a special committee.

In former years the membership of the committee was divided on the basis of an equal number of Members from each

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party. I have forgotten how we got away from that practice. However, as I recall, until the last Congress there was no division which represented such a large proportion in favor of one party.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair was about to observe that he thinks there is something in the point raised by the Senator from Nebraska. Inasmuch as the proportion has been changed on the standing committees, the Chair had thought that perhaps it should be changed on this committee. However, the question arose as to whether the Chair should leave off some Member who is now on the committee, in order to appoint some other Senator. The Chair felt that that question outweighed the other consideration. However, the Chair will give very careful consideration to the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska; and if the Chair concludes, as well he might, that there ought to be a difference in the proportion, the Chair will adjust it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I deeply appreciate the assurance from the distinguished Vice President that he will give the matter further consideration.

If the Chair will permit, I should like to make one further observation. We have suggested for membership on the committee the names of certain Senators who have just been reelected, and who do not have a heavy workload in the committee assignments they now have to legislative committees. I know that they would have ample time to serve on the Small Business Committee. It was with that idea in mind that I felt that if the number of members on the committee could be increased there would be no objection from our side to making the number 16, with a division of 8 on a side, so that no member would be dropped from the committee.

I am suggesting to the Vice President that the number be increased so that the workload of the Small Business Committee may be properly distributed. Some Senators are not overburdened with work on the legislative committees, and they could be very helpful in distributing the workload we have been talking about, and will continue to talk about until it is more equitably distributed.

I appeal to the distinguished Vice President to give consideration to the suggestion.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will be glad to consider it. However, the Chair does not believe that he has authority to increase the total number of the membership. The original resolution provided for a membership of 13. The Chair cannot change that. If the Chair decides that he may change the proportion, that will take care of at least one additional member of the minority.

Mr. WHERRY. May I ask the distinguished Vice President a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. Is it necessary to enter any motion, such as a motion to reconsider, or may I have the assurance of the distinguished Vice President that at some time in the near future the question will be brought up when the time for the announcement arrives, and that any rights we may have will be preserved at that time?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will announce his decision either today or not later than tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT subsequently said: With respect to the membership of the Select Committee on Small Business, concerning which some discussion was had earlier in the day, the Chair has been informed that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] does not desire to continue longer as a member of the committee. Therefore, in order to give to the minority the same representation on this committee that obtains with respect to the several standing committees, the Chair appoints the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] as a minority member of the committee.

PROPER DISPLAY OF AMERICAN FLAG—RESOLUTION OF SWEETWATER DISTRICT (TENN.) JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the United Order of Mechanics of Sweetwater, Tenn., concerning the use of the American flag. They protest against any flag being considered in preference to the American flag, and I join them in that protest as strongly as I know how.

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

Since it is our belief that America is the best Nation there is, and since it is our belief that the American flag embodies the ideals and flies as a token of that Nation;

And since we feel that the American flag has always flown uppermost in times of victory or distress;

And since it is the law of the land that no flag shall fly above or to the right of the American banner;

And since we have information that the present time in some instances that the flag of the United Nations has been carried higher than the American flag where American men are involved: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Sweetwater District of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, a patriotic fraternity do hereby deplore such a situation; and be it further

Resolved, That we think it is an injustice to the men and women who have given their lives for this same flag and are so doing now and for the millions who have, who are now, and who will in the future support this emblem to the best of their ability in many fields of endeavor; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby petition our fellow members to speak against any action that lets any banner in any way supplant the Stars and Stripes, and be it further resolved that we hereby ask our Representatives in legislative halls of the Government to lend their supports to stopping any practice that allows the American flag to be second to any banner in the world; furthermore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our State and national officials of this fraternity and to the Members of Congress from our district and to our United States Senators, as well as a copy of the same be spread in the local press.

Respectfuly submitted.

J. NEAL ENSMINGER,
CHARLIE BARNETT,
HURL W. RAY,
Resolution Committee, Sweetwater District, Junior Order United American Mechanics.

Attested this the 4th day of January 1951.

[SEAL] W. J. BRYANT,
District Secretary.

INCREASED PAY FOR CERTAIN VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am in receipt of a letter from William R. Douglas, president of Local No. 936, National Federation of Federal Employees, of Nashville, Tenn., enclosing a resolution adopted by the executive committee of that local, favoring the enactment of legislation to increase the basic salary of the employees of the Veterans' Administration regional office and veterans' hospital at Nashville, Tenn., and I ask unanimous consent that the letter and resolution be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOCAL NO. 936
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES,
Nashville, Tenn., January 25, 1951.

Hon. KENNETH D. McKELLAR,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McKELLAR: The attached resolution has been adopted by the executive committee of Local 936, National Federation of Federal Employees, Nashville, Tenn.

Your consideration of this resolution and efforts toward the passage of an increase in pay for Federal employees will be greatly appreciated.

It is requested that the president of Local 936 be furnished an expression of your attitude toward an increase in salary for Federal employees.

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM R. DOUGLAS,
President.

Whereas employees of the Federal Government, in cooperation with all other citizens, are anxious and willing to fully participate in any and all sacrifices that our preparedness program may require, to serve where and when most needed for the overall common good of our country, and make all possible personal adjustments to fit the general circumstances of these unusual times; and

Whereas said Federal employees, like other good citizens, have the sacred obligation to support their dependents as to the necessities of life, and to earn a fair living wage; and

Whereas it is a known fact that the cost of living has advanced materially and that the cost of commodities has reduced the take-home pay; and

Whereas employees of the Federal Government have had no increase in their salary range since October 1949 and are unable to get such increase except through an act of Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive committee of Local 936, NFFE, representing employees of the Veterans' Administration regional office and veterans' hospital, Nashville, Tenn.,

urge our Representatives in the National Congress to support pending legislation for a substantial increase in their basic salary, and that expedited action be taken by them for this action; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Tennessee Representative with a request that they furnish the President of our local an expression of their attitude toward our request for this needed relief to loyal Federal employees.

DANGERS OF INFLATION—JOINT RESOLUTION OF VERMONT LEGISLATURE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a joint resolution adopted by the Vermont Legislature, and approved by the Governor on January 26, 1951, relating to dangers of inflation and providing ways and means to prevent same.

The joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint Resolution 13

Whereas the threat of inflation is one of imminent danger; and

Whereas inflation reduces the value of savings, places a heavy penalty upon all those with fixed incomes, discourages thrift and good management, and places a premium upon speculation; and

Whereas, the adoption of price and wage controls alone is merely a stop-gap measure: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate and house of Representatives, That the impending inflation be curtailed and eventually stopped by taking the following measures:

I. Increased production of needed goods through commonly accepted measures, including extension of the workweek;

II. A program of "pay as we go" taxes;

III. Elimination of all nonessential Government expenses, including a reduction in the number of persons on the Government payroll;

IV. Proper exercise of controls and functions in the field of monetary, credit and fiscal policy in order to reduce the supply of purchasing power.

That the secretary of state forward a certified copy of these resolutions to President Harry S. Truman, Senators George D. Aiken, of Vermont; Ralph Flanders, of Vermont; Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona; Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas; Robert A. Taft, of Ohio; and Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska; Representatives Winston Prouty, of Vermont; Sam Rayburn, of Texas; John W. McCormack, and Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Eric Johnston, economic stabilization administrator; and Michael DiSalle, price director of the Economic Stabilization Administration—all in Washington, D. C.

WALLACE M. FAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOSEPH B. JOHNSON,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 26, 1951.

LEE E. EMERSON.

ADEQUATE BOXCARS FOR SHIPMENT OF DURUM GRAIN—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference, and printing in the RECORD, a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of North Dakota, relating to the furnishing of adequate boxcars for the early shipment of durum grain.

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

Senate Concurrent Resolution F

Concurrent resolution requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to take such action as may be necessary to insure the furnishing of adequate boxcars for the early shipment of durum grain

Whereas the State of North Dakota produces 85 percent of the durum raised in the United States and the bulk of such production is in the northerly portion of the State; and

Whereas late summer rains and early snow came before a large portion of such durum could be threshed, with the result that much of such durum contains more than 15-percent moisture; and

Whereas such grain cannot be safely stored on the farm nor in the grain elevators because of the danger of heating and it is necessary that such grain be sent to terminal markets where it can be properly dried and stored; and

Whereas the marketing and shipping of such grain is being prevented by a shortage of boxcars and if such grain cannot be shipped before warm weather starts a great deal of such grain will spoil, with great financial loss to the farmers and great loss of human foods; and

Whereas by reason of the aforesaid facts an emergency exists: Be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested to take such action as may be necessary to insure the furnishing of adequate boxcars for the early shipment of such grain: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the North Dakota Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

MILTON RUE,
President pro Tempore.
W. J. TOAUT,
Secretary of the Senate.
LEO STUKA,
Speaker of the House.
KENNETH L. MORGAN,
Chief Clerk of the House.

COMMUNIST CHINA AGGRESSION IN KOREA—RESOLUTION OF WASHINGTON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington favoring the resolution submitted in the United Nations to brand Communist China as an aggressor in Korea.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and, under the rules, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Honorable HARRY S. TRUMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

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

"Whereas the United Nations did create the Republic of Korea; and

"Whereas the Armed Forces of the United States are now engaged in armed combat in Korea, all as a representative of the United Nations; and

"Whereas Communist China has either directly or indirectly sent armies and/or soldiers into Korea and is now openly fighting the United Nations forces in Korea; and

"Whereas the United States has submitted or is about to submit to the United Nations a resolution branding Communist China as an aggressor in Korea: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, do support the principles involved in such resolution now submitted, or about to be submitted to the United Nations and do respectfully request Your Excellency to take every appropriate step in support of such resolution branding Communist China as an aggressor in Korea; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That copies of this memorial be sent to the Honorable Harry S. Truman, President of the United States, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Washington."

I hereby certify this to be a true and correct copy of resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on January 23, 1951.

S. R. HOLCOMB,
Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

AID TO VETERANS' DEPENDENTS—RESOLUTION OF BAY VIEW (WIS.) POST, NO. 180, THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received from an American Legion post in Milwaukee, Wis., Bay View Post, No. 180, a resolution urging the remedying of the deplorable delays in sending out allotment checks to families and dependents of our veterans. Many instances have come to my attention from my State in which there has been genuine hardship caused to parents, wives, and so forth, because servicemen's allowances were not received rapidly.

As an indication, therefore, of the deep sentiment of veterans' organizations on this issue, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution, as forwarded to me by Commander Emmett J. Heup, be printed in the RECORD at this point, and appropriately referred.

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

Whereas information has come to the officers of Bay View Post, No. 180, the American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, that dependents of veterans in the armed services of the United States are facing delay in the receipt of their allotment checks and thereby being caused unnecessary inconvenience, and in many instances, suffering; and

Whereas information has come to the officers of Bay View Post, No. 180, the American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, that pay to veterans who have been called back into service is delayed in reaching those veterans, in some instances extending over a period of time of several months, and by reason of this the veterans are caused unnecessary inconvenience, and in some instances, suffering: Therefore be it

Resolved by Bay View Post, No. 180, the American Legion, Department of Wisconsin, in regular meeting assembled, That immediate action be requested by the proper officers of the various branches of the armed services of the United States to remedy the above conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. ALEXANDER WILEY and Hon. JOSEPH MCCARTHY, United States Senators for the State of Wisconsin, and Hon. CLEMENT ZABLOCKI and Hon. CHARLES KERSTEN, Congressmen from the Fourth and Fifth Districts of Milwaukee County respectfully, requesting their immediate attention looking to the remedying of these conditions.

DATE FOR HEARING IN NATURAL GAS CASE—RESOLUTION OF COMMON COUNCIL OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received this morning from Stanley Witkowski, city clerk of Milwaukee, Wis., a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee urging the setting of a day certain by the Federal Power Commission to consider the petition filed by the State of Wisconsin in the Phillips Petroleum Natural Gas Rate case.

I absolutely endorse the sentiments expressed in this resolution. I feel that the State of Wisconsin is eminently fair and just in making this request. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

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

Whereas Attorney General Vernon Thompson and William E. Torkelson, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, have petitioned the Federal Power Commission for a definite hearing date relative to natural-gas rates by the Phillips Petroleum Co., exclusive supplier of natural gas to the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Co., the only wholesale supplier of natural gas to Wisconsin distributing companies, including the Milwaukee Gas Light Co.; and

Whereas the wholesale rates charged by the Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Co. are regulated by said Federal Power Commission but there is no regulation of rates charged by said Phillips Petroleum Co. at the well head; and

Whereas the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin contends that unless the cost of natural gas is regulated all the way, any regulation is an empty and meaningless formality; and

Whereas on October 1948 the Federal Power Commission ordered an investigation to determine whether the Natural Gas Act gave the Federal Power Commission power to regulate a natural-gas company and the first hearing was not scheduled until March 20, 1950, and since then there have been seven postponements; and

Whereas on December 19, 1950, said Federal Power Commission, at the request of the said Phillips Petroleum Co., ordered indefinite postponement of the hearings; and

Whereas proponents of lower natural-gas rates contend that the cost of natural gas charged by the Phillips Petroleum Co. and the pipe line company is approximately $5,000,000 per year greater than the amount which would have been permitted under the original contract; and

Whereas the aforesaid petition by Messrs. Thompson and Torkelson suggests a procedure under which the public interest can be fully served and the companies participation in the national mobilization effort can be fully protected: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, That it urges the Federal Power Commission to immediately consider the petition filed by officials of the State of Wisconsin relative to the aforesaid matter; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be sent to United States Senators ALEXANDER WILEY and JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, and to Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

S. 101. A bill to amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, with an amendment (Rept. No. 45); and

S. 379. A bill to authorize relief of authorized certifying officers of terminated war agencies in liquidation by the Department of Labor; without amendment (Rept. No. 46).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 124. A bill for the relief of Mrs. George (Wong Tze-yen) Poy (Rept. No. 47);

S. 214. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Juan Antonio Rivera, Mrs. Raul Valle Antelo, Mrs. Jorge Diaz Romero, Mrs. Otto Resse, and Mrs. Hugo Soria (Rept. No. 48);

S. 243. A bill for the relief of Dewey Pickett (Rept. No. 49);

S. 276. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alexander V. Papanicolau and his wife, Emilia (Rept. No. 50);

S. 417. A bill for the relief of Sui Ken Fong and Sui Tung Fong (Rept. No. 51);

S. 427. A bill for the relief of Nene Baalstad (Rept. No. 52);

S. 448. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans. (Rept. No. 53);

S. 451. A bill for the relief of James McGillic and Blossom McGillic (Rept. No. 54);

S. 484. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Manious (Rept. No. 55);

S. 552. A bill to amend Public Law 717 of the Eighty-first Congress to permit the admission of alien spouses and minor children of citizen members of the United States Armed Forces (Rept. No. 56);

S. 568. A bill for the relief of George W. Purdy (Rept. No. 57); and

S. 613. A bill for the relief of Ernestine Bacon Jacobs (Rept. No. 58);

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment:

S. 28. A bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act (Rept. No. 59);

S. 118. A bill for the relief of Nouhad Ann Khoury (Rept. No. 60);

S. 119. A bill for the relief of Joseph Girardi (Rept. No. 61);

S. 165. A bill for the relief of Robert Johanna Sorensen (Rept. No. 62);

S. 166. A bill for the relief of Lars Daniel Sorensen (Rept. No. 63);

S. 178. A bill for the relief of Zdenek Marek (Rept. No. 64);

S. 210. A bill authorizing the naturalizaof Jesus Juan Llanderal (Rept. No. 65);

S. 223. A bill for the relief of Azy Ajderian (Rept. No. 66);

S. 371. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vera Raupe (Rept. No. 67); and

S. 464. A bill for the relief of Willard Cheek and Louise Cheek (Rept. No. 68).

By Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 516. A bill to amend the act incorporating The American Legion so as to redefine (a) the powers of said corporation, (b) the right to the use of the name The American Legion and American Legion; without amendment (Rept. No. 71).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 502. A bill for the relief of Carroll L. Vickers, authorized certifying officer, Federal Works Agency; with an amendment (Rept. No. 72).

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

S. Res. 42. Resolution authorizing the Select Committee on Small Business to employ temporary personnel during the Eighty-second Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 73); and, under the rule, referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably, without amendment, an original concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, and I submit a report (No. 69) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the calendar.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 9) was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

A-3490319, Abe Shizu.

A-2663540, Albramo, Filippo.

A-3002010, Ahmed, Ismail.

A-3161900, Ahmed, Yusef or Yousef Ahmed and Kasim Said.

A-6961793, Aitken, Marcella Vitalini.

A-9777218, Albanese, Frank.

A-3262789, Albert, Mary (nee Teuber).

A-2541785, Albert, Anton.

A-1369863, Albu, George Vasile or Josif Toth.

A-3528892, Alfonso, Joaquina Maria Mrs. or Joaquina Maria Alfonso, formerly Fidalgo (nee Pinto); J. Maria Alfonso; Joaquina Goncalves Barroso; Joaquina Maria Pinto; Joaquinnia Alfonza; Maria Joaquina Pinto; Joaquina Maria Pinto Barraso dias Fidago; Mary Alfonso; Maria Alfonso.

A-4513584, Allie, Ahmed Ben (alias Ahmed Allie alias Samuel Ben Allie).

A-5537150, Alt, Fred Willy.

A-5673027, Andrew, Peter James or Pete James Andrew or Panagiotis Demetriou Andritsakos.

A-3209155, Andriolas, Leonidas Nick or Leonidas Andreolas.

A-6357998, Anestakis, Paraskevi or Paraskevi Kornelios Anestakis or Paraskeri Anestaki.

A-1190242, Antonelos, Alexandros Demetriou or Anthony Antonelos.

A-6397402, Antypas, William George.

A-2900070, Apergis, Konstantinos Nicolaou or Gus Pappas.

A-4874680, Arsenis, Peter Gabriel.

A-1161603, Atkinson, George.

A-4440886, Baddo, Benedicto Balais or Victor Baddu.

A-6737990, Baldini, Malania Ada (nee Tozzi).

A-5391338, Babaris, Pavlos or Paul Felix.

A-3832721, Barberis, Vasilios or Bill Barbaris or Varvaris.

A-1771910, Bargellini, Louis.

A-3901595, Bauco, Basilio.

A-5778253, Baxter, Bessie Margaret Rosalind or Bessie Rosalind Margaret Baxter or Bessie Margaret Rosalind Durn (nee Dow).

A-6317580, Belazis, Niki Thomas or Mrs. Niki Angelopoulos Belzais (nee Niki Polyrios Angelopoulou) or Niki Belazis.

A-3760573, Benedix, Ernst Gustav.

A-6798708, Benton, Madeleine Patricia formerly Parker (nee Quick).

A-6709270, Berck, Lionel Neil.

A-4483707, Bertuccelli, Amleto.

A-1662385, Biale, Giovanni Battista or John Battista Biale or Gio Batta Biale.

A-5886141, Blanco, Mary Florence Byrne alias Mabel Blanco.

A-9795302, Bluet, Roger Gabriel Marie Maurice or Roger Gabriel Bluet.
A-4164153, Bolnavita, Zaharia.
A-4069160, Bonechi, Dante.
A-6457503, Bonime, Selma or Selma Plaschges (nee Selma Fehl).
A-6958173, Bonner, John Herbert.
A-4941272, Bosetti, Enrico Ambrogio.
A-3498346, Bostos, Demetrios Nicholas or James Nicholas Bastos or Demetrios Nicholas.
A-6390971, Braun, Elly (nee Schlesinger).
A-4474635, Buono, Domenico Lo or Joe Costa.
A-1800618, Bursich, Louis.
A-6576275, Butkus, Antanos.
A-5040766, Caetano, Joao, Jr.
A-2691402, Campbell, Anna Mary or Anastasia Carey.
A-9559042, Carbajo, Salvador Pena.
A-6160261, Carfagna, Frank Joseph.
A-6910279, Carney, Valerie Boyle (nee Boyle).
A-4395390, Carpino, Agostino Eugenio Angelo or Carmelo Angelo Carpino or Angelo Carpino.
A-7083796, Caruso, Michael Vittorio.
A-5257495, Chamberlain, Mary Elizabeth.
A-7575864, Chan, Woon Lum or William Chan.
A-7575866, Chan, Kwan Ying Taam or Mrs. William Chan.
A-7575865, Chan, Shirley Shui-Ling.
A-6855472, Chang, Meng Ling.
A-7081472, Chang Shurman You Hsi or You-Hsi Chang.
A-7580983 Chang, Shurman Shao Mei.
A-4279952, Chao, Fang Yu or David Chao.
A-4518181, Chao, Manuel Perez.
A-7092967, Chayes, Chainine or Norman Chayes.
A-6760582, Chejfec, Yevel or Joel Chafetz.
A-5873433, Chen, Julia I. H. (Chinese name—I-Hsuan) or Julia H. Chen.
A-5726674, Chi, En Tao or Andrew Robert Chi.
A-7050354, Chin, Quong Lun.
A-5151324, Chira, Betty (nee Dweck).
A-7268982, Chounard, Janice Veronica or Janice Veronica Dunn.
A-4965336, Christensen, Charles William.
A5833884, Christiades, Athanasios Georgiou.
A-1007342, Cintala, Andrej or Andy Cintala.
A-4356595, Coelho, Joaquim.
A-5560179, Coggins, John William.
A-6146599, Coleman, Garland Michael.
A-3891055, Conlon, Matthew.
A-7049117, Contogiannis, Constantinos Demetrios.
A-3675543, Cornelius, Margaret (nee Nicholson), formerly Steacy.
A-4504050, Dan, Eng Suey or Suey Eng or Edward Eng.
A-4105803, Dantas, Alberto.
A-7203444, De Lisa, Velia.
A-5406233, Demouchikos, John Nicholas or John Nick Dimos or Ioannia Demouchikos or John Nick Demouchikos or Ioannia Nicolaos Demouchikos.
A-3251192, De Barros, Antonio Rodrigues or Antonio Rodrigues.
A-6153523, De Mandelbaum, Carmen Rickards or Carmen R. Mandelbaum; Carmen Rickards Mandelbaum.
A-6813667, De Martini, Rosa Victoria.
A-3046685, De Martino, Pasquale.
A-3126180, De Mergel, Maria Lunar (nee Lunar).
A-7050741, De Olmedo, Guadelupe Sevilla or Inez Garcia.
A-3662123, De Pirro, Filippo or Lilippo De Pisso.
A-5959320, De Winne, Vitale or Vital De Winne also known as August De Winne.
A-4502595, Diamantakis, Maria (nee Maria Papageorgiu).
A-1364906, Di Costanzo, Lucy (nee Trani) or Lucy Trany.
A-3852007, Dock, Lee or Dock Lee.
A-5529780, Donohue, Alexandra (nee Trzetrzewinski) or Alexandria Trzet.
A-6741596, Dorenfeld, Lola (nee Lola Elainbaum).
A-4417414, Dos Santos, Agostinho Goncalves or Augustino Santos.
A-6676366, Dracius, Raphael Anatole.
A-7599638, Durantini, Caterina Alice.
A-4947782, Economou, Vasilios Alexandrou or Basil Alexander Economou.
A-7203604, Edquid, Uldarico M. or Uldarico Maatubang Edquid.
A-7203603, Edquid, Ludivino M. or Ludivino Maatubang Edquid.
A-7203601, Edqu . Ida Ruth M. or Ida Ruth Maatubang Edquid.
A-7188365, Eide, Inger Else.
A-6246412, Elefther, Sofia.
A-3403559, Eng, Bee.
A-6261634, Etimos, Martha (nee Koudjari or Kotzaria).
A-6840137, Etimos, Mary.
A-3493248, Evenson, Olav Arthur or Arthur Boyd.
A-3370301, Fabio, Carmelo or Charles or Charlie Fabio.
A-6738370, Fabrizio, Anna Maria (nee Cappelletta).
A-6651932, Fait, Josef Ferdinand or Josef F. Fait or Josef Fait.
A-6821621, Fait, Eliska or Eliska Freiberg.
A-7079681, Farhat, Mansour.
A-5142947, Fatovic, Ante.
A-5124482, Fernandez, John or John Fernandez Marino.
A-4931665, Ferenz, John.
A-4185448, Fernandez, Pilar (nee Rodriguez).
A-5204552, Ferri, Domingo Pinar.
A-5683153, Fikaris, Constantinos or Costas or Gust Fikaris.
A-6486998, Filipovic, Frank or Franjo.
A-5244846, Finando, Yetta (nee Feiga Yenta Kalich) or Feiga Yetta Tuch.
A-1179300, Fischl, Anna (nee Weissberger).
A-4920771, Fong, Woo Lan or Woo Lang Fong (Shee).
A-5107266, Fontana, Adelino or Leo Fontana.
A-3694110, Fook, Wong or Fook Wong.
A-4919356, Fragakis, Gerasimos George or Jerry Fragakis.
A-2326918, Fragkias, Jerry or Gerassimos Gragkias.
A-6505233, Franczoz, Emery or Emeric or Imre Franczos or Moishe or Mirko or Imre Franczoz.
A-6505227, Franczoz, Ireni (nee Menczer) or Irene Franczoz or Franczos.
A-6828809, Fuller, Stanley William.
A-6163652, Funk, Clementina Fidela (nee Clementina Fidela Cuyugan).
A-5243083, Galatolo, Armando.
A-6044645, Galos, William Ernest or Emanuel Galos or William Emanuel Galos or William Ernest Mastrosoff or Kobeliachenko.
A-4532091, Geller, Louis or Liepe Celler.
A-7083777, German, Philip Zaker.
A-6495830, Gevorkian, Vazgen or Gevorgian (alias Vazgen Nazar-Begian).
A-3886024, Glinos, John.
A-1245466, Goldstein, Fred or Fritz Goldstein or Fritz Goldstone.
A-3610193, Gomes, Anthony Lopes or Anthony Santos Gomes or Antonio Gomes or Anthony Santos and Antonio Santos.
A-3792106, Goo, Oy Lin Lam or Lam Oy Lin or Oy Ling Lum.
A-6799266, Grabner, Katherine Siha or Katherine Siha.
A-6690075, Graiman, Helen or Helene Slobotzki.
A-5954836, Gralak, Ludwig or Ludwik Gralak.
A-3054760, Gray, John William.
A-3237203, Greer, Thomas Anthony.
A-7222258, Grimes, Francis or Francois Scherer.
A-5280985, Grivich, Ivan or John Grivich.
A5049393, Grunberg, Romuald Peter or Roman Peter Ellers.
A-4792060, Hafenbraedl, Otto or Charles Hafenbraedl.
A-6502870, Halberstam, Janka (nee Janka Ungar).
A-9144350, Hamiga, Franciszek.
A-6042315, Hanacik, Anna (nee Barvir).
A-7601609, Harlow, Contantine or Constantin Harlow.
A-3398080, Hart, Ida Miriam (nee Schwartz).
A-7741274, Haynie, Ann Feng or Anna Budich.
A-6989369, Heathorn, George Alfred or George Alfred Heath.
A-7525841, Helm, Betty Stucken.
A-6261619, Heropoulos, Galliope (nee Mavromatis).
A-5016580, Hewitt, Barbara.
A-7251784, Hill, Aarne Allan or Aarne Allan Jaakkola.
A-3019321, Hiltunen, Anna.
A-4223203, Hing, Leung, Wai or Leung Shee.
A-3843187, Chow, Chan Fung or F. C. Chan or Chan Chow Ming.
A-3421389, Holmsten, Sylvia Suleima (nee Harma).
A-9574471, Holst, Prehen Wilhelm.
A-6920809, Hondas, John.
A-3066243, Hong, Sheng Hwa or Hung or Wesley Sheng.
A-5740977, Hong, Florence Fung Yee Wong (nee Fung Yee Wong).
A-5371149, Horngacher, Hedwig Magdalena or Sister Mary Blanka Horngacher.
A-4948589, Howlett, John Joseph.
A-4949207, Huff, Bertha Isabella or Bertha Isabella Hanna.
A-4829032, Huneke, Nikolaus.
A-1145007, Hurtl, Frank Anthony or Franz Anton Hurtl, Frank Anton Hurtl or Frank Anthony Xavier Hurtl, Frank Hurtdle.
A-1187113, Hyuck, Choy Lung or Choy Long Hyuck or Hugh L. Choy.
A-3237648, Iwanaga, Toshio.
A-6652953, Jakobowicz, Rosalia or Rozalia Jakobowitz or Rosalia Buxbaum or Rosalia Menczer.
A-7081613, Janner, Maria Hubertina.
A-4068105, Janssens, Michael.
A-7127705, Jelsovsky, Karl or Carl Heinz or Carl Heinz Jelsovsky or Heinz Henninger or Karl Heinz Henninger.
A-6862515, Jepeway, Marie or Marie Salim De Miguel.
A-1441431, Jianakas, Epaminonoas Zenophone or Peter Jianakas.
A-4349998, Johannsen, Emil Peter.
A-4949774, Johnson, Lempi Alexandra Koskinen.
A-4751308, Johnson, Martha Irene or Martha Irene Miskala.
A-5399796, Junus, Jeff.
A-6258288, Juul, Poul Tage.
A-9799503, Kadlec, Edward Laurence.
A-3511268, Kaliszczuk, Onofry or Fred Kallin or Otto Fred Kallin.
A-7188278, Kamp, Gisela Mertins or Gisela Kamp Mertins.
A-1984087, Kane, Sara or Sale Kane.
A-3282333, Kaps, Frank alias Frank Capps (alias Kapsch alias Capsch).
A-7130272, Kaptzan, Ariadna.
A-5065624, Karas, Dora or Dnora Karasik.
A-3321122, Karavolos, Stavros Nicolau (alias Steve Nicolau Karavolos).
A-5916574, Karlsen, Karl Bjorn.
A-9663171, Karnavouras, Michael.
A-4284828, Karnuts, John.
A-3876266, Karnuts, Elizabeth (nee Kiss).
A-1895336, Katikas, Christos Nicolau.
A-5038520, Katona, Laszlo (or Louis).
A-5633270, Katsimpiris, Nickolaos Michael or Nick Fadis.
A-1393507, Katz, Dorothy or Dwojra Katz or Kora Katz (nee Dorothy Mandelbaum).
A-6347259, Katzias, Concepcion (nee Linares).
A-7140301, Kee, Yip Hon or Hon Yip or Hon Kee Yip.
A-5335599, Kegyes, John or Janos Kegyes.
A-6716722, Kekenak, Steve.

A-6009275, Khodabandeh, Mostafa.
A-3284953, Kim, Lucia or Ryang Kim.
A-6145917, King, Patricia Biel (nee Patricia Biel).
A-7736558, Kircan, Rasit.
A-5359485, Klimm, Basilius.
A-3558777, Koltz, Harry.
A-5157018, Komar, Julianna.
A-5130827, Koplowitz, Bertha formerly Miller formerly Wachman (nee Grabovsky).
A-9545100, Kopassakis, Emmanuel Xenophon or Emmanuel Xenophon Copossakis or Kopassis, or Kopasakis.
A-1122763, Koprowski, Boleslaw Karol or Boleslaw Koprowski.
A-4345827, Korman, John.
A-5137819, Kornis, Louis or Louis E. Kornis.
A-7222416, Koulianos, Theofilos or Theofilos Coulianos or Teddy Koulos.
A-3684843, Kozas, Semon or James Alexander Cozano.
A-2880774, Kremke, Harry Herman.
A-5505097, Kremmydas, Panagiotis or Panagiotis Krommydas or Panagiotis Grommydas or Panagiote Crommidas or Peter Dallas or Pete Dallas.
A-3025719, Kuchta, John.
A-5234321, Kuhle, Arnold John or John J. Purvishk.
A-5589982, Krause, Elizabeth Pauline or Elizabeth Pauline Kuhle or Elizabeth Paula Purvishk.
A-4528748, Kukkanen, Lydia.
A-5275512, Kushigemachi, Suyekichi.
A-6763383, Kuypers, Corstinus.
A-2449614, Kuypers, Jannetje Maria (nee De Groot).
A-4349542, Kwan, Hai Lu or Harry Lu Kwan.
A-5028506, Kwan, Siu Ying Hou or Susan Kwan or Susan Y. Kwan.
A-1289859, Kyriakides, Costas or Costas Papazoglou or Gus Pappras.
A-4508155, Labaro, Raffaele.
A-3707772, Labos, De Devenyi Rajmond or Raymond Labos or Raymond Von Labos.
A-2194854, Labrinidis, Ioannis Michael or John Lambros or John Michael Lambros or Michael Lambros or Ioannis Michael Lamprinidis or Ioannis Lamprinidis.
A-4144162, Lacono, Federico.
A-1417553, Lanahas, Nickalos.
A-6676346, Lande, Sevine (nee Serine Skeie).
A-7084939, Lang, Gudrun Margarete.
A-5191791, Langa, Michel or Michel Langas or Mike Langa.
A-1121428, Langemyr, Knut or Knute Langmuir.
A-4269828, Lannou, Jean Herve Marie or John Lannou.
A-5441581, Lauridsen, Halver Norup.
A-4414522, Laux, Rosine Katherina (nee Seitz).
A-9799330, Laynas, John George.
A-5253289, Lee, Bessie Pi-Yun or Bessie Pi Yun Wang (maiden name).
A-9765299, Lee, Bor or Lee Bor Cheung.
A-3336117, Leon, Emanuel Constantin or Emanuel Constantinou Leontopoulos.
A-2150253, Lewinski, John Stanislaw.
A-7068990, Lewis, Guilhermina Mendonca Toledo.
A-4892573, Lione, Edward John or Edoardo Giovanni Lione.
A-5267443, Liptak, Andrew.
A-3935383, Lo, Shih Ting or Steven Lo.
A-6867963, Loftus, Larry Arthur.
A-7092277, Long, Danny Boyd or Danny Boyd or Danny Boyd Vaubell.
A-4883409, Longolius, Conrad Rudolf.
A-6921120, Lordt, Antoine Leon.
A-3836653, Losada, Manuel Fraga.
A-5196440, Lourbacos, Petros or Pete or Peter Lourbacos.
A-3428707, Lourenco, Jose Maria.
A-5916063, Malliaroudakis, Constantinos Pericles or Kostas Pericles Malliaroudakis or Gust Malliaroudakis.
A-3349959, Mallon, Sarah Jane (nee Devlin).
A-2645007, Manalis, Constantinos or Gus Manalis.
A-4706257, Maniatis, Constantinos or Gus Manos.
A-7083491, Mantzaris, George or Georgios Mantzaris.
A-4027807, Manzino, Torino Hugo.
A-4845930, Mariotti, Anelio.
A-4516836, Mark, August George or August Mark.
A-3436330, Markarian, Markar.
A-3500860, Martin, Andrew or Andras Marton.
A-4025266, Martinez, Antonio Gonzalez.
A-6661338, Marttinen, Lea Mirjam.
A-6661330, Marttinen, Risto Kullervo.
A-6661337, Marttinen Hannu Matti.
A-6661336, Marttinen, Pekke.
A-7203781, Mascarinas, Arturo or Arturo Ando.
A-7203782, Mascarinas, Antonio or Antonio Ando.
A-3803609, Matsuba, Shige.
A-3413681, Mattera, John or Giovanni Mattera.
A-3360760, Matura, Marijan.
A-7145885, Mazzone, Giuseppina Pala.
A-7049500, Mekjian, Dikranoi or Dikranoi Semizoglu.
A-2362402, Metaxas, Gerasimos Agourias or Jerry Mataxes.
A-4724981, Micko, Stefan.
A-5009846, Milcetich, Peter or Peter or Pete Miller.
A-3036784, Milisis, John.
A-3493407, Miller, Aino Johanna or Aino Johanna Matsel (nee Kolemainen).
A-6415774, Miller, Eugenie Gabrielle Fuynel (nee Eugenie Gabrielle Guynel).
A-6415773, Miller, Charlotte Jennifer.
A-6742024, Milrod, Izrael.
A-7092040, Milrod, Lydia Ruth.
A-2571918, Moi, Jung Yin or Teddy Moi.
A-2982568, Moi, Goon Shee or Wai Ying.
A-6010467, Monzo, Jessie Leaetta (nee Alexandra or De Alexandra).
A-4040538, Morales, Matilde or Matilde Torre.
A-7203774, Morrow, Maria or Maria Morariu.
A-7203794, Moschos, Nick John or Nicolaos John Moschos.
A-2398946, Moy, Shee Tong.
A-5946330, Muller, Eugenia.
A-3837483, Musial, Hans Erich Kurt or Hans Peschkow or Erick Musial.
A-5317545, Musiu, Mihail Johan or Mike Johns or John Michael or Mihali Joan Musi.
A-6923076, McCutcheon, Grace (nee Grace Steinmetz).
A-4635079, Napoleoni, Maria Palma.
A-4032775, Neider, Edward Julius or Edort Julius Neider.
A-3621598, Nicolescu, Traian or Dan or Daniel Nicholas or Dan Nicolescu or Floria Bergian.
A-1126088, Nicosia, Gaetano or David C. Marsano.
A-7527958, Noxon, Anne Wookdridge.
A-4726441, Nunes, Serafino Da Rocha.
A-6925755, Oaks, Eugene Vernon.
A-6316253, O'Connor, Earle Robin.
A-7178580, Odenbach, Rolf Dieter.
A-7200144, Olmer, Joseph or Joseph Morris Olmer.
A-2521766, On, Haw (How) Duck or Wilbur Hall.
A-2279204, Haw (How), So Woon Ying or Susie Hall (nee So Woon Ying).
A-3563377, Ortoljo, Math or Matthew or Matthew John Ortoljo.
A-4056904, Orzea, Candit or Orzia or John Orzea.
A-7115536, Oseguera, Karl or Karl Vizvari.
A-5602910, Otamendi, Maria or Sister Marta.
A-2934218, Ozaki, Yoshio (nee Toshiyo Miyano).
A-7767272, Ozdizdar, Hamdi Hasan.
A-5524682, Paasuke, August Richard.
A-4125236, Pagano, Aniello.
A-2457076, Page, Albert Joseph.
A-3871266, Pagoulatos, Jerasimos or Jerry Pagoulatos.
A-7222516, Panagakos, Dimitra or Dimitra Nicholas Selimou (maiden name).
A-6482587, Panagopoulos, Eugene.
A-4062705, Pangos Eugenio.
A-3085849, Pantazis, John Nicholas or John Pantazis.
A-9777311, Papadakis, Nicolaos.
A-7117540, Papademas, Charalambos (alias Bob).
A-9505138, Papadopoulos, Stefanos.
A-3544491, Papoutsis, George.
A-5734016, Paris, May Estelle.
A-4363160, Pastor, Charles Emil (alias Karaly Emeil Pastor).
A-4501417, Patterson, John.
A-4129552, Pejko, Joseph or Jozef or Joe Baker.
A-4212645, Pelechata, Anna.
A-6839278, Perdew, Blanche Sophie Ghlisiane or Blanche Sophie Ghlisiane De Vriendt.
A-9561382, Perez, Andres or Andrew Perez.
A-1565944, Pessl, Eric.
A-3817284, Peters, Benjamin or Peter Benjamin and Samuel Anderson.
A-3451259, Petrator, Peter or Petros Petratos.
A-2556975, Petratos, Peter Panagiotis.
A-5598847, Petrowsky, Emil Edouard Bernhard or Emil Werner.
A-1125876, Phasoulakes, Eustratios Michel or George Fasalakis or Fassalakis or George Michael Fasalakis or Fassalakis.
A-6569456, Pihala, Kaiho Marjatta (nee Valo).
A-6569457, Pihala, Kauko Einar or Kauko Einar Riuttanen.
A-2073410, Ping, Poon Shut (Mrs. George Fung).
A-4706265, Plagmann, Max or Michael or Michale Lewis.
A-4388693, Pochert, Emil Herman.
A-7083110, Polselli, Federico or Frederick Polselli.
A-6771537, Posantzis, Vasilios Homer.
A-6924081, Poulios, Theodore.
A-6217721, Prester, Julio.
A-3543489, Prochaska, Nora Zweybruck or Nora Editha Ernestine Prochaska.
A-7203353, Quinagon, Fely or Fely Guzman Quinagon formerly Felipa Reyes.
A-7203352, Quinagon, Maurice or Maurice Guzman Quinagon formerly Mauricio Guzman Reyes or Mauricio Amador Reyes.
A-3632442, Quinn, James Hannick.
A-5188632, Racenstein, Harry or Harry Ratzenstein.
A-1275470, Raftopoulos, Deoneseos Socrates or Dennis Raftis.
A-5111083, Ramiene, Chana (nee Epstein) or Chana Ramm.
A-4366566, Ramos, Carlos Gumsindo.
A-9580343, Rasmussen, Erik Aage.
A-6970209, Rasofsky, Ladislav or Larry Rush.
A-5314172, Raypert, Stanislawa (nee Kowalski).
A-1247190, Reeves, Clara Brandon (nee Morrison) or Clara Lewis Brandon Reeves.
A-6887362, Reid, Irma Maria or Serena Irma Maria Reid.
A-4082754, Reitz, Margaret Kunst or Margaret Schmidt.
A-6921469, Rekow, Christine Kay.
A-5803209, Riley, Harry Edward (alias Harry Edward Bull).
A-4817858, Rinaldi, Antonio.
A-7070752, Rivera-Medrano, Augusto.
A-4307763, Robles, Gregorio Laciste.
A-5890431, Roig, Juan Jose Balta Seller.
A-5154920, Rose, Ramiro.
A-4829114, Rosovich, Emil Zebo or Eusebio Rosovich.
A-7140438, Rossbacher, Ingeborg Gerda.
A-3866831, Roussos, John.
A-2199705, Ruckdeschel, August Franz.
A-7264094, Ruppert, Peter Karl or Peter Karl Ruppert Jones.
A-7264095, Ruppert, Kurt or Kurt Ruppert Jones.

A-1819037, Russo, Francesco or Frank Russo.
A-3971558, Rytkonen, Waino Heikki.
A-3639497, Sabaija, Joseph or Josip.
A-7085229, Sagner, Karin Monica Eliese.
A-5720260, Sakaguchi, Namie or Namie Saruwatari.
A-4525969, Sakamoto, Shonosuke or Frank Sakamoto.
A-4855886, Sakamoto, Koito.
A-5749141, Sandberg, Gustaf Adolf.
A-9702346, Sandnes, Rolf George.
A-5885559, Sang, Ho or San Ho or Ho Tin Sik.
A-2890222, Sanles, Ricardo Santos or Diamontino, Almeira Campos.
A-6711698, Santini, Enrico Enio.
A-320614, Sardis, Eleftherios Nicholas.
A-5111935, Schaefer, Reinhardt.
A-5388287, Schaefer, Willi m Erich or Willi Erich Schaefer or Willie E. Schaefer or Erich Max Willy Schaefer.
A-4381292, Schonfeld, Isidor.
A-5985477, Schultz, Helena (nee Pawlak).
A-4553340, Schwalie, Barbara.
A-3405484, Schwulera, Ida (nee Kommorowski).
A-1978517, Scibetta, Josephine or Giuseppa or Giuseppina Scibetta or Schibetta (nee Perrone or Perrune or Hrrone).
A-5329509, Seemann, Rudolf.
A-5475209, Seitzer, Catherine (nee Appinel) formerly Brett.
A-1966918, Shadrina, Agreppina Terentievna.
A-6216427, Shee, Der Lee.
A-5120812, Sheung, Chan Lai or Evelyn Jiu.
A-5870139, Silinonte, Giuseppe or Joseph or Giuseppe or Joseph Silinunte or Silinunte or Silimonte or Selinonte or Selimunte or Selimonte or Selinunte or De Giriolomo or Muffolette or Muoletta or Muolletta or Nuffolette or Monte.
A-6032827, Simhon, Enrique or Entique Simhon Cohen.
A-7719736, Skellas, Stefanos.
A-1459289, Sklavounos, Aggelos or Angelo Sklavos.
A-2561863, Smith, Stephen Klar.
A-6187108, Souza, Mary Alice Kim or Mary Alice Souza Kim or Mary Alice Kim.
A-3555511, Spathari, Antonio.
A-5571492, Nitas, Antonios Speridon or Evangelos Stelatos.
A-4411288, Spicjarich, John.
A-4054497, Spithogaiannis, Lambros Konstantine or Louis Spittas.
A-6623448, Steinfeld, Paul.
A-6623449, Steinfeld, Ruzena (nee Herzog), alias Rose or Rosalie Herzog.
A-7247857, Stephan, Irene Jerome or Irene Nicolaou Stefanitsis (maiden name).
A-3372820, Stenger, Michael.
A-3269664, Stulman, Max, or Norbert Max Stulmann.
A-9522398, Sundstrum, Karl Hjalmar.
A-5359125, Svevar, Axel Lennart Waldemar or Axel Svevar.
A-7197893, Switzeny, Peter Klaus.
A-7197894, Switzeny, Leonora.
A-2442047, Syvertsen, Bernt Johan or Bert Johan Syvertsen.
A-9777416, Szczepski, Walenty or Valentine Szczepski.
A-5628354, Sze, Manuel, or Sze Chiu Wah or Sze Chiu Hua.
A-4261394, Takahashi, Iku.
A-2891028, Tang, Kwok Cho or Danny Tang.
A-7604862, Tang, Marguerite Zing-Tsung or Mrs. Zubin Percy Tang.
A-7604864, Tang, Zubin Percy.
A-7604861, Tang, Mina.
A-1370061, Tanikawa, Masashi or Tadashi Tanikawa.
A-4909619, Teachman, Brame Jay or Teackman or Ben Teachman.
A-3300712, Terecido, Ramon Deus or Ramon Deus.
A-4301512, Terpich, Romano Dominic or Romano Terpich.
A-9559475, Throbjornsen, Arne Thorlef.
A-5905102, Toralballa, Leopoldo Vasquez.
A-5379958, Toralballa, Gloria (nee Cortes).
A-4652874, Torcello, Rodulfo.
A-5972551, Traqueia, Cipriano Marques.
A-6145977, Treash, Purificacion Nabong.
A-4032321, Tsang, Betty Ling or Shu Hsieng Tsang (nee Ling) or Elixabeth Simpson Ling.
A-1056611, Tsang, Sien Moo or Seymour.
A-5873471, Tsien, Virginia or Cho Ing or Virginia C. Tsien.
A-3416836, Tsikouris, Helen or Helen Gatis Tsikouris or Helen Kouskoutis.
A-4495399, Tsikouris, Ioannis or John Tsikouris or Giovannis Kachias or John Nicolaou Kakias or John Chekouris.
A-5248482, Tyler, Bertha Drewett or Bertha Tyler.
A-6346545, Vaccaro, Alida Margaretha (nee Martens) formerly Gravesteyn.
A-6970152, Vago, Isabella Natalina.
A-4120108, Valentis, Jacovoa or Jacobos Valentis or Jacovos J. Valentis.
A-9739379, Vanenburg, Jules Armand.
A-6094783, Varian, Maria Franco.
A-6094785, Varian, Morris Franco.
A-6094786, Varian, Terestia Franco.
A-6094787, Varian, Helen Franco.
A-6806886, Vecere, Maria Maddalena or Placentra or Peluso (nee Sevilla).
A-6173909, Ver, Paz Silva.
A-4095062, Veta, Benedetto.
A-9825152, Vigorita, Gaetano or Thomas Vigorita.
A-4319801, Visnjak, George Philip or George Visnjak.
A-6701189, Wagner, Gisele Marie Therese or Gisela Wagner.
A-4532548, Warnack, Fritz Johann.
A-5026668, Wegelius, Lennart.
A-6933530, Weintraub, Stanislaus.
A-5225571, Weiss, John or John or Janos Weiss.
A-5294022, Weller, John.
A-7197925, Wellner, Christine Doris.
A-3099269, Weskis, Johannes.
A-6920066, Wiest, Harold Henri.
A-2088278, Wilkinson, Maurice Finbar.
A-6723783, Williamson, James Oliver or John James Peters.
A-2599271, Wincup, Charles Christopher.
A-4800918, Wing, Ching or Hing Ching or Jimmie Hing.
A-7145748, Woods, Synnove or Synnove Pedersen or Synnove Pedersen Woods.
A-3588100, Wujcik, Paul or Wujick.
A-3588105, Wujcik, Frances or Wujick (nee Slawak).
A-4322153, Yaco (Jaco) Ymrich or Emrich or Imrich or Yatsko, Emrich.
A-2411482, Yamicic, Josef or Joseph Yamich.
A-3726892, Yau, Lam Chai or Walter Lum or Lum Chai You (alias Walter Lam or Lam San Ping).
A-5366278, Yokoya, Yoshi or Sei Cho or Shiqu Ono or Yoshi Mori or Toshi Toyoshima.
A-720890, Young, Choy Shie or Choy Sie Young or Choy Yong.
A-9687179, Yuen, Wong or Wong Yun.
A-1344004, Yunger, Anna Steibel or Anna Kirch (maiden name).
A-2383005, Zainudin, Yousuf or Esouf Jainodin or Eusoof Jainoo.
A-5819992, Zamparo, Frank or Francesco Zamparo.
A-5292396, Zanicos, Kyriakos.
A-2795128, Zolas, Astghik formerly Boyadjian (nee Hatabian).
A-7011519, Zolas, Edward.
A-7011518, Zolas, Astghik Fimi.
A-4043587, Zorrilla, Jesus Aparicio or Jesus Zorilla or Zorrilla.
A-7598245, Mora y Gonzales, Isidore Felipe de.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, also from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably, without amendment, an original concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens, and I submit a report (No. 70) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and the concurrent resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10) was ordered to be placed on the calendar, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

A-2045097, Abalo, Celestino or George Abalo or Celestine Aballe.
A-5706398, Ackerman, Zelda (nee Schneider).
A-4158873, Agaccio, Edmondo Giuseppe or Edmondo Joseph Agaccio or Joe Agaccio or Edmondo Ogaccio.
A-5310181, Akiyama, Sumiyuki or Stanley Akiyama.
A-7112346, Allen, Arthur Albert (alias Albert Allen).
A-6719955, Almaz, Paul Salin.
A-3311107, Alves, Jose Lino.
A-4736061, Anagnostidis, Constantin Emanuel or Gustav or Constantin Emannel or Constantin Emanuel Efstratiadis or Lorenz Melerand or Milerand.
A-744135, Angelaras, Dimetrios.
A-5373734, Angeles, Lopez, Augustine George (Jorge) or Agustine Angeles Comacho or Augustine George Angeles.
A-7081526, Angelopoulous, John or John Angel.
A-5183849, Arakaki, Taro or Isamu Okamura.
A-9777123, Bachas, Loukas or Lucas Bachas.
A-5147731, Backhaus, Elizabeth or Elizabeth Hartman or Elizabeth Vogel or Elizabeth Klein.
A-4548118, Backhaus, Joseph or Joseph Klein.
A-5666084, Badamo, Giuseppe or Joseph.
A-6315183, Ballis, Constantin Stavros.
A-4443905, Ballis, Helen Constantine (nee Andrews or Andriou).
A-5952407, Ballis, Kimon or Cimon Constantin.
A-6867159, Barbieri, Giorgio Angelo.
A-6732354, Barbosa-Ramos, Rosendo (alias Roberto Rodriguez).
A-7083924, Barone, Antonio or Tony Barone.
A-7796121, Bascome, Altamont Stanley.
A-7776922, Nathalie, Velma or Bascome (nee Joell).
A-6984660, Bastoni, Albertina Fosca (nee Mariotti).
A-6322088, Beck, Redvers Howard or Redvers Howard Simpson.
A-6322087, Beck, Margaret Elizabeth (nee Gazzard), formerly Simpson.
A-3923866, Bekrakis, John.
A-6911160, Belvedere, Vittorio.
A-5261578, Berry, Robert Duncan.
A-2818969, Bertoglio, Giacomo (alias Pete Bertoglio).
A-7197804, Bestani, Mohamed Adib Amine.
A-4723723, Bladt, Michael or Mikal Bledt.
A-4083831, Blais, Marie Madelaine (nee Gagne).
A-6706400, Bodfish, George aka Juergen Kantor.
A-6887476, Bonati, Richard Joseph.
A-9777127, Bonello, Anthony.

A-9533410, Boot, Anton.
A-3883467, Bottino, Mariano.
A-7070348, Boules, Antonios Michael.
A-6438769, Bove, Fulvia Teresa (or Theresa) (nee Capuana) or Sylvia Capulano.
A-3790584, Bravo, Thomas Amorin.
A-3469669, Bregant, Francis Charles or Franz or Frank Bregant.
A-4015777, Brown, Jack.
A-7140108, Brussee, Wietske Van Der Goot.
A-7240575, Buchinnick, Harri or Harry Kitz.
A-7178460, Buono, Giuseppe or Joseph Buono or Jose Buono.
A-7278601, Butterfield, Jean Donald.
A-2072584, Cacerez, Saturnino Rodriguez.
A-4394545, Calcanides, Sofia (nee Christoforides).
A-7029003, Calcanides, Despina.
A-1078605, Careklas, Orestes George or Oreste Careclas.
A-5310708, Carinos, Emanuel or Emmanuel or Emanuel Karinos.
A-6971651, Caropreso, Virginio or Virginio Rocco Antonio Caropreso.
A-5293002, Carrieri, Raffasle (alias Ralph Carrieri).
A-3505946, Caruana, Carlo.
A-3347257, Castagna, Pietro.
A-2668695, Cavallaro, Ilario.
A-7618927, Chang, Cheng Shu Wang.
A-1459989, Charbides, Evdochia (nee Mimopoulos).
A-1775243, Charron, William Joseph.
A-4459707, Chen, Man Chu.
A-5229612, Chen, Shou Heng Chue.
A-7030751, Chen, Fung-Cheung or Francis Feng-Hsiang Chen.
A-7030752, Chen, Raymond Fung-Chu or Fung Chu-Chen.
A-1015199, Chengges, Louis or Elias Dimitrius Chenggis or Cheggis or Tsengges.
A-3574562, Chengges, Christina or Christina Louis Chegges or Cheggis or Tsengges.
A-6028159, Chiang, Huai-Chang.
A-6028156, Chiang, Zoh-Ing (nee Shen).
A-7171734, Chin, James Chee or Wing Chin (Chan).
A-4210249, Chinchefas, Michael Constantino.
A-6355300, Chryssikos, Paul Nicholas or Paul Nicolas Chryssicos.
A-7606579, Chuan, Raymond Lu-Po.
A-3566305, Clarizio, Saverio or Sam.
A-4454594, Clasoff, Elia Dimitroff or Ilija Dimeff Klasoff or Dimovich or Lewie Dimitroff.
A-4577197, Cohen, Frances (alias Frances Kneeter).
A-4422386, Colombos, John or Ioannis Colombos.
A-6699637, Constantinides, Eugenia Savvas or Eugenia Savva (nee Eugenia Evangelou Pagonis).
A-6998281, Costas, Elpiniki or Elpiniki Petros Giannopoulou.
A-6694937, Crowder, Gertrude Agnes or Jerabek.
A-2119529, Czerniawska, Anna.
A-6899247, Daniel, Suzanne Olga or Suzanne Olga Mornaghini.
A-2918394, Daras, Gerasimos Anastassias or Gerasimos Daras or Jerry or Geris or Gerry Daras or Darros.
A-5557874, Darinskas, Bernardas or Ben Darin.
A-3465828, D'Arpino, Arcangelo.
A-5362108, Da Silva, Agostinho Ferreira or Manuel Maria.
A-1563596, Da Silva, Alfred Alves.
A-6159617, Daughenbaugh, Edith Cecelia Lopez or Eddit Lopez.
A-6718188, Davis, Aglaia Constintin Stafilas or Aglaia Constantin Stafilas.
A-4168731, Dawson, William Rudeman or William Rudman Dawson.
A-5470962, Dawson, Constance Beatrice.
A-6290600, Debney, Audrey Rennie.
A-6839756, De Carvalho, Manuel Cordeiro.
A-5215233, De Covello, V'ncent Scotto or Scotto, Vincent.
A-3869583, Deftereos, Nicholas John or Nicholas J. Deftereos or Nicholaos Deftereos or Nicholas Thefteros or Nick Defterios or Nick Defterion.
A-3504330, Del Greco, Dino or Danny.
A-1415099, Dell'Aquila, Pasquale.
A-5410408, De Mammos, Maria, formerly Maria Eichvald (nee Maria Amers).
A-5981624, De Seaton, Celia Torres or Celia Torres Villanueva or Celia Villanueva de Seaton or Celia Villanueva de Espinoza.
A-6535879, De Wit, Louis Charles.
A-9749370, Diamandopoulos, Eustache.
A-5417653, Di Carlo, Francesco or Frank Di Carlo.
A-4083381, Di Filippi, Antonino.
A-7049191, Di Meo, Gennaro.
A-5096248, Dimoff, Pete or Pando Eftimovich.
A-2174286, Dittiger, John Caspar or John Dittiger.
A-4360055, Dobrocky, Michael.
A-3896350, D'Oliveira, Manuel.
A-6839754, Dorizas Katina Michalopoulos (nee Katina Michalopoulos).
A-6261646, Doukis, Ourania S. (nee Ouranis Sahinis or Ourania Doukis or Aurania Doukis).
A-5353927, Drivas, George J. or Georgios Drivas or George John Drivas.
A-2212407, Du, Theodora Sumner Hsu.
A-3269969, Dugdale, Ernest or Thomas Dugdale.
A-2185752, Dunat, Kuzman or Cosman Dunat.
A-6999680, Duvekot, Taetske (nee Van Der Heide aka Thea Duvekot).
A-9799328, Edwards, Alfred James.
A-7145332, Elfant, Zelman.
A-2531836, Esposito, Crescenzo or Christie or Frank.
A-7284898, Ewing, Ernest Aleck or Ernest Aleck Kleeman.
A-7284899, Ewing, Monika Margot or Monika Margot Kleeman.
A-7188325, Fafalios, Spiros or Spiros Leonida Fafalios.
A-6971390, Farga, Soledad Maria Comparro formerly known as Soledad Maria Camporro or Soledad Camporro Alonso.
A-9652011, Fernandez, Manuel Ben or Manuel Ben.
A-7049254, Ferell, Alvan Sigfrid or Alvar Sigfrid Carlson.
A-1437306, Ferrugia, Charles.
A-6526172, Finkelstein, Benjamin or Benjamin Finkelsztejn.
A-6596017, Fisch, Esther or Esther Persiner.
A-7197054, Follet, Claude Jean Rene.
A-7197055, Follet, Guy.
A-5307372, Frank, Ernest or Ernst Stopsack.
A-7089739, Fricioni, Giuseppina (nee Ballerini).
A-5966205, Frost, Joseph or "Joe" Frost or Meroski or Marawske or Muryczka.
A-4916360, Fucco, Pasquale.
A-6389940, Fuchs, Alexander.
A-6389941, Fuchs, Serena (nee Serena Zoldan).
A-7081487, Fut, Lim Yun.
A-4506474, Garcia, Geronimo or Geronimo Garcia Nieves.
A-6972499, Garcia, Jesus Dopazo or Jesus Dopazo or De Paso.
A-9782964, Garcia, Jose Lago or Jose Garcia Lago or Lago Jose Garcia.
A-6879782, Gatsios, Panagiotis.
A-6879783, Gatsios, Olga.
A-7209333, Gavitt, Ethel May (nee Leane).
A-2405954, Georgopoulos, Konstantin Gerasimos or Jerry Gregory.
A-5556841, Giancarli, Sarah E. or Serafina Emilia Giancarli (nee Mattioli).
A-4495632, Giardina, Serafina Cascio.
A-4185674, Ginters, Emma Emilia (nee Stulpe).
A-9777433, Gioulis, Constantinos Michael.
A-5112884, Glass, Rachel Anna nee Neumark or Rae Glass.
A-5504869, Glenos, Athanasios Demetrios or Tom Glenos.
A-6800343, Goldberg, Sophie or Sophie Goldenberg.
A-6092467, Gonzalez-Garcia, Demetrio.
A-2319833, Gorlero, Gilbert or Gilberto Corlero or Gilbert Golero.
A-7083775, Goudas, Spiros Charilaos.
A-7180856, Gray, James McEwan.
A-1423786, Gray, Wesley.
A-6323335, Grayson, Yvonne Carole.
A-4958502, Green, Eva.
A-4178981, Grenedier, Masha (nee Golad alias Molly Grand).
A-3324111, Grenedier, Solomon or Solomon Grand or Sol Grand.
A-5647127, Grigoriou, Vasilios or Bill Grigouriu or Vasilios Grigauriu.
A-9634633, Grimley, George.
A-4545619, Grubelich, Jacob.
A-2761190, Guariglia, Nicola.
A-3513690, Gunther, Carl Heinrich or Carl Heinrich Guenther or Carl Henry Guenther.
A-6953520, Hannah, Cornelia Sophie or Cornelia Sophie Van Dillen or Cornelia Sophie Tierie.
A-4471429, Hansen, Johannes Vikkelso or John Vi.
A-1345163, Hanuszek, Rosa Lina (nee Heymann).
A-7130823, Haripar, Kurt Claus formerly Bahner.
A-4421499, Havlik, Edward.
A-7125433, Heckert, France Aimee, maiden name Meister.
A-5968471, Hee, Mrs. Wong Wah or Ng Yee or Ng Woon Tai or Suey Yee Wong or Woon Tai Ng or Suey Yee or Woon Tai.
A-5278938, Hellevik, Konstanse Petrine or Konstance or Constance Petrine Hellevik.
A-6780479, Hendry, Violet Maryon Oma.
A-5877733, Hignett, Thomas Henry.
A-6904693, Him, Quon Ming or Quon Seetoo.
A-7174613, Hing, Lee Wai or Harry Lee.
A-4080327, Ho, Guy Chang-Ching.
A-7083611, Ho, Wan or Ho Wan.
A-3624950, Hoi, Lo or Hoi Lo or Lo Park Chen.
A-3067209, Hummel, Wenzel.
A-7247151, Hutt, Florence.
A-5148709, Hyla, Wladyslaw or William Hyla.
A-1479112, Iengo, Antonio.
A-6661800, Imre, Strasser or Imre Strasser.
A-6656455, Strasser, Irene (nee Menczer).
A-4832360, Ing, Dick or Charlie Woo.
A-69211380, Inkster, Norah (nee Park).
A-5264598, Inouye, Shokichi or Henry Inouyn.
A-2659814, Ioannou, Petros or Peter Joanou.
A-1188545, Ishakawa, Kichihei or Ishikawa Kichihei or Junjiro Koshimizu.
A-6921066, Isnard, Marcel Eugene Theodore.
A-9529101, Iversen, Jhalmar Lindberg.
A-7083001, Jeffrey, Moses or Mohamed Jaferji.
A-6026320, Jensen, Ole.
A-5675472, Johansen, Halfdan Jarl or Halfdan Karl Johansen.
A-5070273, Johansson, Werner Leopold.
A-9503537, Johnsen, Kristian Henry Vincents.
A-5162750, Jongejans, Gerrit, Jr. (alias George Johnson).
A-4342693, Junke, Gerhard Kurt Hugo or Gerhardt Juemke.
A-4539486, Kainz, Karl Joseph.
A-3411826, Kainz, Helen Marie.
A-4583192, Kajiwara, Kaori.
A-7130627, Kapor, Vincent Dominick or Vincent Kapor.
A-6503759, Karan, Nikola P. or Nicolas Peter Karan formerly Nikola P. Karanikitch.
A-7274254, Karavitis, Nicholas George.

A-6491559, Karlbon, Lilly (nee Schott).
A-5137432, Karpenkiel, Theodore Karl or Theodore Karpenkiel.
A-3471303, Karpenkiel, Gertrude (nee Labahn).
A-1380225, Kastrissios, Emmanouel D. or Emmanouel Demetrios Kastrissios.
A-5979400, Kataoka, Yoshizo.
A-3209626, Katomeritis, Nicholas Stephanis.
A-6708259, Kavooras, Eleanora (nee Skouras).
A-6710199, Kawczynski, Antoni or Anthony Kawczynski.
A-6942762, Kechriotis, Stamatios.
A-4659836, Keller, Nicolai or Nicolae Keller.
A-4336532, Keller, Maria.
A-6920532, Kennedy, Noel Percy.
A-4588694, Keong, Louie Wah or Lay Hua Chiang or Willis Louie.
A-3207099, Khan, Peer.
A-2928807, Kimm, Richard Chi Yon or Chi Yon Kimm or Richard Chiyon Kimm.
A-3255913, Kiparisus, Evangelos Georgos or Angelo George Kipper.
A-2686954, Klausen, Karl Johan or Carl Johan Clausen.
A-9676432, Kleppe, Lars Johnson.
A-5609936, Klinger, Magdalina (nee Ganz).
A-7117817, Kloucek, Henrik Peter.
A-7273957, Knotick, Annie or Annie Lillian Fusier.
A-4854994, Kobylinski, Aleksander (alias Arthur Collier).
A-5428796, Kosparek, Mary Frances (nee Chmelar) or Mary Frances Harrison.
A-5633426, Kostandinos, Risto or Hristo Vasil Naumovich Sandros (alias Thomas Christ Stoikoff).
A-2645008, Kousoulinos, Timoleo Panteli (alias Timoleon Koussoulinos alias Tom Konsolas).
A-1218279, Krazik, Alexander Ignatz or Alex Krazik or Ignatz Krazik.
A-4876514, Kremedas, Ioannis Mihail or Johm Michael Medas or John Mitchell Medas.
A-4022622, Kylitis, Antonios or Anton Kylitis.
A-9836824, Lahti, Eino Esajas or Eino Lahti.
A-2578292, Lambrinides, Pholikroni or Paul Lambros.
A-4660341, Lanzoni, Rino Custone.
A-5986180, Lardas, Kyriakos Nick or Antonios Patrinos.
A-7099692, Larson, Gudbjorg (nee Gudbjorg Stefansdottir).
A-5627286, Laughton, Walter or Walter Lauktien.
A-6142233, Leng, Hsi-Hung.
A-7174620, Leong, Yot Chung or George Leong or Loeng Ling or Leong Ling or Mon Tong.
A-2862498, Leto, Giuseppe or Joseph.
A-6505212, Leung, Alicia (nee Alicia Sevilla).
A-4650870, Levedas, George Leonidas.
A-6989241, Levi, Pamela Shirley Louise or Pam Levi.
A-5498166, Lezis, Apostolos or Paul Lazos or Jim Raftopules.
A-6570820, Liblich, Zofia (nee Laurowicz).
A-6742221, Lie, Leif.
A-7112359, Lier, Martinus Van.
A-4862099, Ling, Young or Alvin Young Ling.
A-3377965, Liu, Yoh-Han or Yok John Liu or Y John Liu.
A-7267749, Lokker, Aaltje Wilhelmina or Aaltje Wilhelmina Noback.
A-6205098, Lopez, Alejandrina or Alejandrina Mendez y Perez.
A-6205070, Lopez, Manuel or Mannel Lopez y Barredo.
A-6289676, Louda, Svatava or Svatava Louda (nee Kysela).
A-6289674, Louda, Frantisek or Frank Louda.
A-2953851, Lucza, Emery Khiss or Emreic Lucza or Khiss or Emery Lucza.
A-5180161, Macaleese, Angele Marie Aimee or Angele Marie Aimee Bertrand (maiden name) or Angele Marie Aimee Defosse (first marriage).
A-4790455, MacGillicuddy, Joan Marie Therese or Joan Maggill or Joan Winfield.
A-5710585, MacGillicuddy, Mellie Veronica (nee O'Connor).
A-4405262, Macia, Rodasindo Beloso.
A-6858764, Macone, Pasquale.
A-5423568, Maggiore, Vincienzo or Vincent Maggiore.
A-6840814, Makris, Evangelia or (nee Christopoulou).
A-7145609, Mamais, Anthony or Antonios Nicolaou Mamais.
A-3386218, Manis, George C. or George Constantinos Zagrimanis.
A-9771356, Martinez, Francisco Gonzalez.
A-2647320, Martinovich, Joseph or Joso Sime Martinovic.
A-4030040, Martinsons, Anna or Stankious (nee Beckman).
A-3595092, Massimino, Mario.
A-5342620, Mastrogeorgakes, Demetrios or James Mastrogeorge.
A-2185685, Mastrojohn, John or Ioannis Mastrogianis.
A-2733208, Matsui, Yoshiaki.
A-2936516, Matsui, Matsuko.
A-5002506, Maynard, Irene Agatha (nee Ward).
A-4636736, McDowell, Thomas.
A-4961435, Mecker, Bernhard Frederich Wilhelm.
A-6965139, Mestousis, Demetrios Nick or James Nick Metousis.
A-3945643, Meteliz, Trudy Louise or Liza Meteliza or Elka Samseber.
A-2487212, Miah, Chang or Abdul Miah or Suna Miah.
A-7083159, Michalek, Peter Michael.
A-6743477, Milicia, Pietro.
A-6838533, Millas, Themis Demetrios or Themistogles Demetrios Millas.
A-5712651, Moe, Ho Fuh or Moe Ho Fuh.
A-2535148, Momjian, Harry or Haroutine Setrag Momjian.
A-6521626, Montella, Giuseppe or Joseph Montella or Giuseppe Montella or Montello.
A-5676542, Morgan, Ernest George.
A-6899744, Moschouris, Loukas.
A-4727178, Mouldevanou, Konstantina I.
A-4041219, Moy, Ou.
A-2644084, Mulholland, Patrick Joseph.
A-7050104, Najera, Manuel or Manuel Najera Cano.
A-6874299, Naccache, Elias Gabriel.
A-6799271, Nannetti, Roberto or Robert Nannetti.
A-4100489, Nicolau, Stilian Iovanis or Steve John.
A-4660725, Nordbeck, Ture Einar or John Einar Nordbeck.
A-9606943, Norman, Horatio Macfadyen.
A-9776639, Ntuli, Isaac William.
A-5060085, Nunes, Xavier.
A-7122408, Nymann, Elsa Irene Catharina Wang (nee Elsa Irene Catharina Wang).
A-7122409, Nymann, Rolf.
A-7122410, Nymann, Bjorn.
A-4854505, Okubo, Sugao or Kudao Okubo (alias Sam Saiki).
A-6551018, Oling, Emil Isak.
A-5869211, Olsen, Agnes Ovida (nee Agnes Ovida Abrahamsen).
A-7083511, Orenbain, Saul or Salo Morit Orenbain.
A-4300708, Otero-Ventin, Jose or Jose Caruso.
A-6179490, Ozata, Mehmet Selim.
A-6965411, Pacheco, Arnaldo or Chico Pacheco.
A-3171244, Pagliara, Gennaro or Jerry Pagliara.
A-7203823, Pahy, Lota or Lotta Pary.
A-7083111, Palan, Vlasta.
A-7117695, Paloheimo, Riitta Marjatta (Liikola).
A-7117696, Paloheimo, Eric Scott.
A-2150595, Papadopoulos, Kostas.
A-3327341, Papalazaros, Lazaros Demetrios or Lazaros Demetrios Papalazarou.
A-5630940, Pasquale, Alano, De.
A-6925922, Patterson, Richard.
A-6072074, Patterson, Theodora Aguillon.
A-6928373, Patterson, Sylvia.
A-4663417, Paupin, Lisa (nee Lisa Kiec or Lisa Kundsin).
A-4761664, Pelizon, Celestine Kowalska or Celestine Genovefe Klein or Clestine Kowalska.
A-9537792, Pereira, Eduardo Vicente.
A-1135764, Peros, Frane Mile.
A-6899277, Pesic, Paolo Svetislav or Paul Pesic.
A-6899278, Pesic, Milena Bojovic de (nee Milena Bojovic or Boyovic).
A-2907484, Petekas, Peter or Panagiotis Petekas.
A-4385958, Petrides, Stephan or Stephan Peters.
A-9661984, Pettersen, George.
A-5866634, Philipides, Novolaos Theodoros.
A-6965413, Phillis, Antigone or Antigone Karavia.
A-3556000, Piao, Liou King or King Piao Liou.
A-1870026, Piarulli, Constantino alias Vincenzo Piccolomo now known as Frank Spano.
A-1120486, Piccininno, Vito Antonio.
A-6844816, Pizzo, Concetta formerly Esposito (nee Borrelli).
A-9799905, Piscopos, Peter or Panagiotis Piscopos.
A-7267691, Plaxton, William Michael.
A-1352403, Podimatos, Dionissios or Denny Pappas.
A-6168542, Ponevejsky, Gita Samuilovena or Ponve.
A-6145898, Ponevejsky, Irene Anatolievna.
A-6145899, Ponevejsky, Tamara Anatolievna.
A-3308927, Poon, Sew Kai or Poon Sew Kai.
A-4364657, Portcheller, Max.
A-4382348, Portcheller, Eva (nee Trendler).
A-7032884, Portcheller, Eva.
A-4304489, Portos, Peter or Panagiotis Antonios Portocalides.
A-3492516, Pozner, Goldie or Goldie Himel.
A-6621663, Pulido, Susana Peralta Sumalbag or Susan Peralta Sumalbag.
A-3145731, Quintas, Trinidad (nee Trinidad Sosin Rey).
A-6965844, Quistgaard, Helma Kirsten Dolores or (nee Muerlin).
A-2030155, Rados, Demetrios George or James Rados.
A-2522222, Ramirez, Ramon or Ramon Ramirez Tello or Primo Reymond Raniero.
A-5085655, Rando, Giuseppe or Joseph Rando.
A-5913951, Rasmussen, Victor Emanuel.
A-4496894, Ratoliska, Dalibor Vaclav or Dalibor Ratioliska.
A-7178653, Reppas, Spiros.
A-4138551, Ricchetti, Giacomo Mario or Giacomo Carlo Domenico Ricchetti.
A-5536030, Richmond, Stanislawa Stompka Jackowski.
A-3966304, Rissone, Adelina or Adelina Kissone or Rissone or Adelina Gibellino or Adele Rissone.
A-5257814, Rodrigues, Joao or Rodriguez or John Rodrigues.
A-7092903, Rodriguez, Fredesbinda Altagracia Russo or Altagracia Russo.
A-2117428, Rodriguez, Isidro or Isidro Rodriguez y Lopez.
A-2044261, Rodriguez, Edita (nee Edita Dominguez-Fernandez).
A-3400771, Rogale, Josef (Joseph).
A-6953512, Rondon, Sidney.
A-1951935, Roumeliotis, Peter John or Panagiotis Roumeliotis.
A-3726265, Roussos, George or George M. Roussos.
A-3245886, Rudani, Enrico or Henry Rudan.
A-6828827, Ruona, Maire Maria.

A-2683038, Salutsky, Arvum or Mordche Semigielski or Max Semigielski or Abraham Salutsky.

A-2819451, Samonas, Nicolaos or Nicholas Semonies.

A-7140311, Sander, Bernat.

A-3629562, Sankilampi, Johan Jhalmar or John Lampi.

A-4813509, Santamaria, Ventura.

A-6711295, Sauro, Gregorina (nee Procopio).

A-5034667, Scheuer, Berish or Benjamin or Ben Scheuer.

A-4819277, Schmidt, Helene (nee Pollack).

A-5118237, Schneider, Michael or Michel Schneider.

A-5027863, Scognamillo, Giovanni or John Scognamillo.

A-1263790, Scuderi, Giuseppe or Joseph Scuderi.

A-6885543, Shalhoub, Violette Youssef (nee Fallaha).

A-6475537, Sharman, Edna Gladys May or Edna Gladys May Lane or Edna Gladys May Watton.

A-2688594, Shee, Ho or Law Ho Shee.

A-7586570, Shee, Lum Woo (maiden name); Woo Hing Sheong.

A-3811823, Shuitkas, Spiros Georgiou or Steve Adams or Styros Shuthas.

A-4466882, Siira, Sulo Onni.

A-9541852, Silinsky, Alexander Basil.

A-1221603, Siva, Ralph or Rafael (alias Arturo Sanchez).

A-2801424, Siva, Diamante or Diamante Nassy y Alterez alias Mercedes Morina Hernandez.

A-9798309, Sjolin, Erik Gunnar.

A-6062329, Smilovici, Otto-Michel or Michael Smiley.

A-5496431, Smith, Arnold Wilhelm Robert or Arnold Wilhelm Robert Ligmann.

A-5083163, Smith, Hannah (nee Callaghan).

A-6921126, Soderquist, Elof Rolf Aka.

A-4374035, Sokolowski, William Dominick or William Falconer.

A-6948925, Spacek, James Vaclav.

A-3811656, Spathis, Penogiotes or Panagiotes Spathis or Pete Panagiotis.

A-5601609, Spiegel, Sidonia (nee Hirsch).

A-6769419, Spilipoulos, Evangelos.

A-5958229, Stalder, Herman Peter.

A-6678105, Stamatiou, Lesvia Jean or Lesvia Jean Simanderis.

A-2110632, Stanton, Charles or Constantine Studitis or Constantin Studiti.

A-6177929, Stave, Mary Kristiane.

A-6177930, Stave, Tonnes.

A-2091703, Stevens, Ross William or Ross William Langford or Ross Boyd.

A-5937342, Stolica, Isidoro or Isidoro Stoleca or Isidore Stolesia.

A-6816106, Syropoulos, Maria Athanasiou.

A-9765367, Tai, Lee Kin or Charlie Lee.

A-2308840, Takeuchi, Yuwako, or Yuwako Yukawa.

A-6582713, Tamzarian, Kegham or Kay Tamzatian.

A-1066805, Tarcson, Maria or Mary or Maria or Mary Nyakas.

A-5407239, Tasso, Giuseppe Felice or Joseph Tasso.

A-6989473, Tessman, Manuel or Manuel Quijada.

A-7240112, Teus, Dolores Deanna or Dolores Deana Teus.

A-9733225, Thorsen, Reidar Geyer.

A-5269602, Tomaszewski, Frank.

A-3777795, Tripodi, James Vincenzo or Vincenzo Tripodi.

A-4764125, Tsemperis, Michael Nick or Michael Tsemperis or Michael N. Tsemperis or Mike N. Tsemperis.

A-5369830, Udris, John Arcid or Harry Uders.

A-5659165, Udris, Emily or Emily Auder.

A-4773369, Urrutia, David Victorio Gastelu or David Gastelu.

A-6697569, Uy, Julita Habaluyas (nee Julita De Guzman Habaluyas).

A-6407207, Uy, Yu Sin or Florencio Chuytie Uy.

A-3078317, Uzzell, Henry.

A-5908316, Valente, Raul.

A-9682129, Van Bokhoven, Alexander Johannes Andrianus Marinus or Alexander J. Van Bokhoven.

A-6195016, Vasiliou, Anna nee Vrostou or Anna Vassili.

A-4634924, Vasiloff, Bozin (alias Christ Vasilia Gerogopoulos).

A-6729843, Vassiliou, Theocharis Constantin.

A-5880791, Venzen, Lily Vitalia.

A-6357989, Vergou, Aikaterini or Katherine Vergou.

A-6346409, Vergou, Demetrios or James Vergou.

A-5335917, Vineberg, Benjamin or Benjamin Wajnbergier.

A-2790561, Vocos, James Dimitrios or James Vocos or James John Vocos.

A-7073617, Vonakis, Julia (nee Julia Charalambos Hatziharalambos).

A-6550668, Wajsman, Perla or Waisman or Perla Windman or Perla Winderman.

A-5055223, Weissman, Osias Noe or Jean Blank.

A-4332654, Wilson, Alice Ann.

A-3032503, Wolther, Irving or Isaak Wolski.

A-3501199, Wong, Tom or Wong Chou.

A-3352994, Worobetz, Dmytro or Dmytro Worubec.

A-7730396, Yamanaka, Satiko.

A-5551057, Yang, Ling Fu or Yang Ling Fu.

A-6083732, Yang, Shiang Ping.

A-6847844, Yang, Anna Hsiao or Anna Hsiao.

A-9652853, Yanushkevich, Gregorio or Gricori.

A-5099933, Yensen, Lauritz Johannes or Lauritz Johannes Jensen or Fritz L. Yensen.

A-4490275, Young, Anthony Michael Gascoyne.

A-6848712, Yu, Horace I-Sen.

A-6923858, Yu, Lota Lois.

A-5654491, Yuki, Anthony Toschimichi.

A-6992360, Zeffler, Astrid Sigrid.

A-5426265, Kulukundis, Manuel Elias also known as Manuel Kulukundis.

A-5601575, Kulukundis, Calliope aka Calliope Manuel Kulukundis (nee Calliope Elias Hadjilias).

A-7029226, Kulukundis, George Elias.

A-7029225, Kulukundis, Manuel Michael.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 54), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by subsection (g) (2) (C) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period ending on February 1, 1952, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, and such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $19,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

INVESTIGATION OF EXPORT POLICIES BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. O'CONOR, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 56), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the limitation of expenditures under Senate Resolution 365, Eighty-first Congress (providing for a study and investigation of the administration, execution, and enforcement by Government departments and agencies of the export policies and control regulations of the United States), agreed to December 21, 1950, is hereby increased by $, and such sum together with any unexpended balance of the sum previously authorized to be expended under such resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and covering obligations incurred under such resolution on or before ————.

BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. LODGE:

S. 700. A bill for the relief of Dr. Tit Wong; and

S. 701. A bill for the relief of Edward Woolf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. 702. A bill for the relief of Joseph Emanuel Winger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 703. A bill to provide that, in the determination of the amount which certain local educational agencies are entitled to receive for school construction purposes, no reduction in such amount shall be made for prior construction under the WPA, PWA, and NYA programs; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. WATKINS):

S. 704. A bill for the relief of Hermann Suess; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 705. A bill authorizing the issuance of patents in fee to Frank David Blackhoop and Thomas Blackhoop; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 706. A bill to prohibit the importation into the United States of furs from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 707. A bill directing the conveyance of certain property to the city of Rupert, Idaho; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 708. A bill for the relief of Dr. Jen Yen Tchou;

S. 709. A bill for the relief of Stephen A. Spilios;

S. 710. A bill for the relief of Salomon Nadler, Vera Nadler, Daniel Nadler, and Robert Nadler; and

S. 711. A bill for the relief of Olga Koscinkiewicz Simonson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. MARTIN introduced Senate bill 712, to liberalize the basis for establishing wartime service connection for active tuberculosis and the psychoses, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. MARTIN also introduced Senate bill 713, to provide allowance of death pension

when death in service is denied service connection, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. MARTIN also introduced Senate bill 714, to extend to personnel of the Armed Forces on active military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950, certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 715. A bill for the relief of Ana Cobo Alonso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. McCARRAN also introduced Senate bill 716, to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality; and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. O'CONOR:

S. 717. A bill to provide for renewal of and adjustment of compensation under contracts for carrying mail on inland water routes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 718. A bill to authorize the lease and purchase by the United States of the Young Men's Christian Association Building and premises in Phoenix, Ariz.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

(Mr. McCARRAN (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. CAPEHART, and Mr. BRICKER) introduced Senate bill 719, to establish beyond doubt that, under the Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for the seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. PASTORE):

S. 720. A bill to provide for the incorporation of the National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, organized 1883, 68 years old; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STENNIS (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 721. A bill to prohibit the sale of basic agricultural commodities at prices below ceiling prices determined by the Secretary of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 722. A bill to amend section 35 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, with respect to distribution of proceeds of mineral leases on unsurveyed public lands; and

S. 723. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Virgin River subbasin reclamation project in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 724. A bill for the relief of Dr. Aristides E. Bolotas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 725. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 so as to permit voluntary retirement thereunder at age 60 and to require compulsory retirement at age 70 by individuals who have completed 30 years' service; and

S. 726. A bill to amend the act approved September 7, 1916, as amended, so as to provide increased benefits for Federal employees suffering from occupational disease or infection; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 727. A bill to establish parity in the rates of disability and death compensation payable for disability or death resulting from service-connected disability; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 728. A bill to amend section 174.1, chapter I, title 8, of the Code of Federal Regulations, relating to control pursuant to the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 of persons entering the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIBERALIZATION OF BASIS FOR CERTAIN SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to liberalize the basis for establishing wartime service connection for active tuberculosis and the psychoses, and I ask unanimous consent that a brief explanation of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the explanatory statement will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 712) to liberalize the basis for estabishing wartime service connection for active tuberculosis and the psychoses, introduced by Mr. MARTIN, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. MARTIN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MARTIN

Under existing law (Veterans Regulation No. 1a, part I, par. I (c)), a presumption is established, with certain limitations, that a chronic disease which becomes manifest to a degree of 10 percent or more within 1 year after separation from active service shall be considered to be service incurred or aggravated. The term "chronic disease" is defined and includes "tuberculosis, active (other than pulmonary)" and such other chronic diseases as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may add. Under this same law, pulmonary tuberculosis is given preferential treatment to the extent that a 3-year period after separation from the service is permitted within which the presumption of service connection will be indulged.

The effect of the attached bill would be to treat all types of tuberculosis alike and to accord to this disease the preferential 3-year period described above. The bill would further give this preferential treatment to the psychoses, which at present are among the diseases to which the 1-year service-connection presumption is applicable.

ALLOWANCE OF DEATH PENSION IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide allowance of death pension when death in service is denied service-connection and I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the explanatory statement presented by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 713) to provide allowance of death pension when death in service is denied service-connection, introduced by Mr. MARTIN, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. MARTIN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MARTIN

Under existing law (Veterans Regulation No. 1a, pts. I and II), pensions are provided for the dependents of deceased servicemen who died, or die, as a result of personal injury or disease contracted or suffered in line of duty while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. Lower rates of compensation are provided when the death occurs during peacetime service. Veterans Regulation No. 10, part VIII, provides that an injury or disease incurred during military or naval service will be deemed to have been incurred in line of duty unless such injury or disease was the result of the serviceman's own willful misconduct.

The effect of the attached bill would be to eliminate for those persons covered by the bill the present prerequisite to the granting of pensions that death must not be the result of the deceased's own willful misconduct and to substitute therefor the restrictions contained in the proviso to the bill.

EXTENSION OF BENEFITS TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to extend to personnel of the Armed Forces on active military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950, certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II and I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement explaining the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Pennsylvania will be printed in the RECORD. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 714) to extend to personnel of the Armed Forces on active military, naval, or air service on or after June 27, 1950, certain benefits provided by law for veterans of World War II, introduced by Mr. MARTIN, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The statement presented by Mr. MARTIN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MARTIN

The bill would extend to members of the Armed Forces on active service on or after June 27, 1950, the benefits, described below, now provided by law for veterans of World War II.

1. The basis for computing compensation for service-connected disability or death would be the wartime basis rather than the peacetime basis. As you know, compensation payable for disability or death of a member of the armed services incurred during time of war is considerably higher than similar compensation paid for disability or death incurred in active service in time of peace. This proposed change is effected by amending paragraph I (a), part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a).

2. The bill would amend the definition of "veteran of any war" contained in paragraph IV of Veterans Regulation No. 10 so as to include thereunder a member of the Armed Forces of the United States on active service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to a date to be specified later, either by proclamation of the President or by a concurrent resolution of the Congress. The effect of this change would be to entitle such a veteran to the benefits of those laws whose application is dependent upon the definition contained in paragraph IV of Veterans Regulation No. 10.

3. The bill would extend to veterans described in the paragraph above the benefits of titles II, III, and V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Title II of such act is the title which provides educational benefits for veterans of World War II. Title III of such act is the title which provides for the guaranty of loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business

property for veterans of World War II. Title V of such act provided readjustment allowances (during periods of unemployment) for veterans of World War II. The benefits described would be extended subject to the provisions, conditions, and limitations contained in the enumerated titles of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, with two exceptions:

1. With respect to the benefits of title V (readjustment allowances during periods of unemployment), a person who received benefits under such title on account of World War II service may receive additional benefits on account of service on and after June 27, 1950, without having charged against him the benefits which he received on account of his World War II service. If such a veteran has remaining available to him any benefits on account of his World War II service, he may add such remaining benefits to the benefits to which he becomes entitled on account of his service on or after June 27, 1950, but in such case the total benefits to which he may become entitled may not exceed the maximum permitted under title V (52 weeks of unemployment readjustment allowances). It should perhaps be noted that, because of the termination dates specified in title V, relatively few veterans have any benefits under such title remaining available to them.

2. A person who becomes eligible for the benefits of titles II, III, and V of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act on account of service on or after June 27, 1950, and who at the time of such service was not a citizen of the United States, will be entitled to such benefits only while he is a resident of a State, Territory, or possession of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

In connection with the proposed bill, your attention is called to section 3 of S. 284, Eighty-second Congress, which, on a more limited scale, is intended to grant benefits similar to those granted by section 3 of the proposed bill.

REVISION OF LAWS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION, NATURALIZATION, AND NATIONALITY

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality, and I ask unanimous consent that I may make a short explanation of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred and, without objection, the Senator from Nevada may proceed.

The bill (S. 716) to revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality; and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, during the Eighty-first Congress, on April 20, 1950, I introduced in the Senate S. 3455, which is an omnibus bill to revise the immigration and naturalization laws. As I explained to the Senate at that time, the omnibus bill was the result of an investigation and study of our entire immigration and naturalization system, which was made over the course of 2½ years by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

After the introduction of S. 3455, copies of the bill were circulated to interested governmental and nongovernmental agencies for study and comment. Since that time, committee staff members and experts from appropriate Government agencies have been checking and rechecking the thousands of provisions of the bill which revises hundreds of prior immigration or naturalization laws.

The bill which I am today introducing constitutes a refinement of the omnibus bill, S. 3455, which I introduced in the Eighty-first Congress.

It is my understanding that Congressman FRANCIS WALTER, who is chairman of the Immigration Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary, will introduce a companion bill in the House of Representatives.

Joint hearings on the Senate bill and on the companion House bill will begin in the course of the next few weeks.

I, therefore, announce that all persons who desire to testify should promptly communicate with Richard Arens, room 449, Senate Office Building, who is the staff member who will set up the schedule for the hearings.

WAIVER OF NATURALIZATION LAWS IN CERTAIN CASES—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] be added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 660) to waive certain requirements of the naturalization laws in the case of persons whose sons or daughters were killed while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, introduced by me on January 25, 1951, and that the bill be reprinted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL NEEDS IN MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY FOR PRODUCING AND PROCESSING FARM PRODUCTS

Mr. CAPEHART submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 8), which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

Whereas the Defense Production Act of 1950 authorizes the President to assign priorities and to allocate materials and facilities; and

Whereas such Defense Production Act of 1950 established a Joint Committee on Defense Production, composed of members of the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to make a continuous study of programs authorized by such act; and

Whereas the industries producing machinery for the production and processing of farm products have special problems under the Defense Production Act in that—

(1) The food and fiber goals during 1951 and during the emergency will exceed the actual production of 1950; and farmers must be provided with as much farm machinery, equipment, and repair parts as they obtained in 1950, and, likewise, processors must be provided with as much machinery, equipment, and repair parts as they obtained in 1950;

(2) The needs of the farmers and the processing industry for machinery and equipment will continue to rise as labor-saving machinery is required to replace workers who will leave farms and processing plants for industrial centers and for military service;

(3) The number of work animals on farms has declined from 26,000,000 in 1920 to 8,000,000 in 1949, and is continuing to decline;

(4) On hundreds of types of machines there are no mortality tables to indicate the replacement, wear-out, and repair rates—but they must be replaced and repaired;

(5) The latest and best estimates of carry-over for the corn crop, one of the most important of all feed crops, is reported to be 100,000,000 bushels below the carry-over needed to obtain adequate livestock production, poultry output, and milk production;

(6) In addition to the necessity for greater corn and other key crops, such as rice, wheat, cotton, and soy beans, essential to fill domestic requirements, there is the necessity of being prepared to meet urgent food needs abroad under our commitments;

(7) To produce as much farm machinery, equipment, and repair parts in 1951 as in 1950 will require at least 2,760,000 tons of steel annually, including the tonnage required for parts and assemblies furnished by outside suppliers;

(8) Equipment for the processing industry will require many thousands of tons of steel, many other materials and components;

(9) Approximately 1,600 factories or manufacturers are engaged in the production of farm machinery and equipment in this country, with a value which is undetermined, but which is increasing greatly during the emergency;

(10) The processing industry likewise has many factories processing the valuable farm products;

(11) The farm machinery and equipment industry produces more than 2,000 varieties of equipment, ranging from the ordinary spiked-tooth harrow to electronically controlled incubators, hygienic milking machines, automatic hay balers, high-precision corn and cotton planters, combines, cotton pickers, and a wide variety of gasoline and Diesel tractors, and power units; and many other items, such as plows, listers, harrows, rollers, pulverizers, stalk cutters, planting, seeding, and fertilizing machinery, cultivators and weeders; sprayers and dusters; harvesting machinery, haying machinery, machines for preparing crops for market or for use, farm elevators and blowers, farm wagons, trucks, and other farm transportation equipment, farm dairy machines and equipment; barn and barnyard equipment, farm poultry equipment, tractors for farm use, farm pumps, windmills and domestic water systems, metal for erection of barns, bins, and repairs, and supplies and equipment for gins, oil mills, and so forth;

(12) Farm machines and equipment are ordinarily distributed through wholesalers, distributors, or manufacturers' branch houses to some 30,000 retailers, and these retailers, in turn, distribute and service the equipment in all 3,000 counties with their 5,800,000 farms and 27,500,000 farm population;

(13) During recent years the manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment have made strenuous efforts in the procurement of materials to keep their factories running and to provide necessary tools to their farmer customers;

(14) It is becoming apparent that in the coming year farm-equipment manufacturers will be increasingly handicapped in obtaining necessary materials for farm-equipment production, if the Government designates more and more producers of other civilian goods to receive preferential treatment from suppliers;

(15) Allocations are either in effect or are being considered for freight cars, lake carriers, fast ocean transports, petroleum pipelines, and the steel warehouse industry; and several of these programs cut straight across the flow of material into farm machinery

and equipment plants, as well as processing plants, with the result that one production line after another could be stopped for lack of material in the weeks and months ahead;

(16) Many farmers have taxed their equipment very heavily due to excessive use due to greenbugs, bollworms, bollweevils, excessive rains, hail, and drought;

(17) Many farmers have been unable to replace their machinery because of crop failure or low production in many instances; and

Whereas the industry making farm equipment and machinery requires only 3.8 percent of the finished steel output of the country and employs less than four-tenths of 1 percent of the Nation's gainfully employed; and since the plants processing farm food and fiber likewise require only a small percent of the total supply of critical materials and labor; and since so much in the way of farm production and processing depends on so little in the way of material and manpower that it would be wise to plan for a safe agricultural program and for an adequate equipment program with which to produce and process it; and

Whereas the farm-equipment industry and the farm-product-processing industry will in the future as in the past wholeheartedly support and fully participate in any direct military program necessary to the national defense and will endeavor in every way possible to fit its needs for materials to the military requirements; and

Whereas, in the event military requirements increase to a point where they seriously affect the civilian economy and adequate production of essential nonmilitary items is thereby jeopardized, the farm machinery and equipment industry should then be assured, by all means possible, that the materials it must have to produce sufficient farm equipment and to process such food and fiber farm commodities will be made available; and

Whereas the emergency, and world war III if it comes, in spite of everything that can be done to avoid it, will impose heavy demands upon a food-producing country such as ours; and

Whereas the Armed Forces must be kept in fighting form, and granary reserves must be developed against possible crop failures, shipping losses, and unforeseen military requirements; and

Whereas the health of the civilian population must be preserved for employment at more strenuous work for longer hours; and

Whereas friendly nations, if unable to produce the food they require, as a result of their lands being used as a battleground, must be helped: Therefore be it

Resolved, That there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be composed of five Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate and five Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman from among its members.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to make a full and complete investigation and study of the needs of industries of the United States producing machinery and equipment for the production and processing of farm products for the purpose of determining: (1) The requirements of such industries for critical materials essential to the production of so much of such machinery and equipment as the committee may have determined in the course of its investigation to be sufficient to assure the successful prosecution of the Nation's food, feed, and fiber program; (2) the necessity for securing from the appropriate administrative authority preference for such industries in the allocation of such materials; and (3) those products (other than such machinery and equipment) essential to the national defense, which might be manufactured by such industries during the present emergency.

SEC. 3. The joint committee shall advise the Joint Committee on Defense Production of its findings from time to time and otherwise cooperate with such Joint Committee on Defense Production and shall report to the Senate (or to the Secretary of the Senate if the Senate is not in session) and to the House of Representatives (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session), as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

SEC. 4. The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-second Congress, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

SEC. 5. (a) The joint committee shall have power to employ and fix the compensation of such officers, experts, and employees as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

(b) 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. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of the disbursements so made.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR INVESTIGATION OF PROBLEMS RELATING TO AIRLINE INDUSTRY

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 55), which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

Resolved, That the time within which the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may complete the investigation authorized by Senate Resolution 50, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to April 11, 1949, as continued by Senate Resolution 308, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to July 27, 1950, hereby is extended to June 30, 1951.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 57), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 202, agreed to May 3, 1950 (establishing a special committee to investigate organized crime), is hereby increased by $50,000.

SUBMISSION OF REPORTS BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 58), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Resolved, That section 6 of Senate Resolution 202, agreed to May 3, 1950, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. The Committee shall make an interim report to the Senate on or before February 28, 1951, and a final report to the Senate on or before March 31, 1951, with respect to the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem advisable. All authority conferred by this resolution shall terminate on March 31, 1951."

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT 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 REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

George Morris Fay, of the District of Columbia, to be United States attorney for the District of Columbia;

Dalton T. Pierson, of Montana, to be United States attorney for the district of Montana, vice John B. Tansil, deceased;

Arthur A. Maguire, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania; and

Antonio C. Baza, of Guam, to be United States marshal for the district of Guam.

ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT BEFORE EXECUTIVES CLUB OF CHICAGO

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him to the Executives Club of Chicago, in Chicago, Ill., January 26, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

ROOSEVELT DAY DINNER ADDRESS BY ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Archibald MacLeish at the Roosevelt Day dinner held under the auspices of Americans for Democratic Action in Washington, D. C., on January 26, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE RELIGION OF ROBERT E. LEE—ADDRESS BY DR. FRANCIS P. GAINES

[Mr. STENNIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Religion of Robert E. Lee," delivered by Dr. Francis P. Gaines on January 14, 1951, at the Washington Cathedral, which appears in the Appendix.]

ECONOMIC PLANNING—STATEMENT BY J. K. VARDAMAN

[Mr. STENNIS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement regarding economic planning, made by Hon. James K. Vardaman, Jr., member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE—ADDRESS BY H. H. FISHER

[Mr. WATKINS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address regarding conditions in Europe, delivered by H. H. Fisher, of Salt Lake City, before the Salt Lake Rotary Club, which appears in the Appendix.]

ALLOCATION AND PRICES OF MEAT PRODUCTS AND OTHER RELATED SUBJECTS—REPORT BY CARL H. WILKEN

[Mr. YOUNG asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a report entitled, "Allocation and Prices of Meat Products and Other Related Subjects," prepared for the National Independent Meat Packers Association by Carl H. Wilken, economic analyst for the Raw Materials National Council, which appears in the Appendix.]

GIFTS OF BUTTER BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—ARTICLE BY JOHN W. BALL

[Mr. SALTONSTALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Since Korean War Began More Than 75,000,000 Pounds of Butter Given Away by United States," written by John W. Ball, and published in the Washington Post of Sunday, January 28, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

SURPLUS OF REVENUES IN CANADA—ARTICLE FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Ottawa Shows Heavy Surplus," published in the Montreal (Canada) Gazette of January 20, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

OUR NATIONAL INTEREST—ANNUAL REPORT BY L. M. GIANNINI

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the portion of the annual report by L. M. Giannini, president of the Bank of America, entitled "Our National Interest," which appears in the Appendix.]

HOW TO COOK A WILD DUCK—ARTICLE IN THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL

[Mr. CAPEHART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Louisville Courier-Journal of January 9, 1951, regarding a challenge as to the proper way to cook a wild duck, and comments by him, which appear in the Appendix.]

DR. GORDON SEAGRAVE—EDITORIAL FROM THE COLUMBUS EVENING DISPATCH

[Mr. BRICKER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled, "Another Paradox," regarding the Dr. Gordon Seagrave case, published in the Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch of January 25, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

INTERNATIONALISM IN ACTION: 1940–50—EDITORIAL FROM THE COLUMBUS EVENING DISPATCH

[Mr. BRICKER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Internationalism in Action: 1940–50," published in the Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch of Monday, January 8, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE MARINES' ESPRIT DE CORPS—ARTICLE BY JIM G. LUCAS

[Mr. DOUGLAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "They're Just Tougher," written by Jim G Lucas and published in the Washington Daily News on Friday, January 26, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICAN FIGHTING RESOURCEFULNESS—EDITORIAL FROM THE BOZEMAN DAILY CHRONICLE

[Mr. ECTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Betting on Americans," published in the Bozeman (Mont.) Daily Chronicle of January 18, 1951, which appears in the Appendix.]

ESA FOR DEMOCRATS ONLY—ARTICLE FROM THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, we are off to a bad start. Here is the pattern, as summarized in four words in an article in the Washington Daily News of Saturday, January 27, 1951, ESA for Democrats Only.

This was the conclusion of the Washington staff of the Scripps-Howard newspapers after the hectic activities in the Nation's Capital last week.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the column to which I refer be reprinted at this point in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

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

ESA FOR DEMOCRATS ONLY

Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA) is being built into Nation-wide Democratic machine.

Democratic National Committee is in charge; is passing on candidates for every job paying $4,000 and up.

Committee asks Democratic governors, Senators, State chairmen, national committeemen, for names, sends them on to Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle.

Party loyalty is a test. No Dixiecrats accepted and no one who opposed President Truman's renomination or otherwise offended top Democrats. Backing from potent party figures is required. Some appointees have price-control experience; most have not. Lists submitted by Republican officials aren't considered.

It's a contrast to procedure in OPA 10 years ago. Politicians weren't consulted, party labels weren't checked. One result: Constant attacks on OPA from Capitol Hill, constant threats to withhold appropriations.

A few Democrats in Congress worry about staffing ESA with party men from top to bottom because it pins responsibility for success or failure of new price-control agency directly on party. They're afraid it may be unpopular by next election. Same men refuse to sponsor candidates for district office, for same reason. But they're the exception.

Pay of new officials isn't fixed. They'll get $50 a day until Congress acts.

Here's sample of how the picking's done.

Regional administrator for Rocky Mountain States will be George Rock, president of Truman-Barkley Club in 1948. Before Alan Valentine was fired, a five-man panel he had named picked another man.

New outfit's a haven for "lame ducks." Already slated for jobs: Vernon Dwyer, Indiana State director, defeated Democratic candidate for Congress; Doc O. A. Noland, consultant to DiSalle, and father of a defeated Indiana Congressman; Herbert Meighan, defeated for reelection as mayor of Gadsen, Ala.; James G. Lyons, New York regional office, defeated for reelection to State legislature; Michael Howlett, Jr., Illinois temporary consultant, defeated for State treasurer.

Washington's full of party officials elbowing each other in rush to pie counter.

THE CALENDAR

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the agreement previously entered into, the Senate will proceed to the call of the calendar for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection. The Secretary will state the first order of business on the calendar.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 17, 1951, pp. 352–353) was considered and agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, January 17, 1951, pp. 353–356) was considered and agreed to.

SOLICITATION OR ACCEPTANCE OF FEES IN CONNECTION WITH FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS

The bill (S. 15) to amend section 215 of title 18 of the United States Code was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 215 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"Whoever solicits or receives any money or thing of value in consideration of aiding any person to obtain any appointive office or place under the United States either by referring his name to any executive department, agency, or independent establishment of the United States for consideration, or otherwise, or by requiring the payment of a fee from any person because such person has secured any appointive office or place under the United States shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both."

MAILING OBSCENE MATTER—AMENDMENT OF TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

The bill (S. 34) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, relating to the mailing of obscene matter, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first paragraph of section 1461 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended to read as follows:

"Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, indecent, filthy, or vile article, matter, thing, device, or substance; and * * *."

SEC. 2. The fifth paragraph of section 1461 of title 18, United States Code, reading "Every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance; and" is hereby repealed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 35) to provide for the appointment of deputy United States marshals without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I notice that the bill deals with provisions of the civil-service laws and regulations. I have talked with the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary about the bill, and we are considering sending it to the Committee on Civil Service and Post Office for further consideration. Therefore, I ask that the bill be passed over at this time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, what is the calendar number of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It is Calendar No. 6, Senate bill 35.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What is the request of the Senator? Does he ask that the bill be passed over?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes, Mr. President; I ask that the bill be passed over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

JOHN E. TURRI AND EDWARD H. TURRI

The bill (S. 44) for the relief of John E. Turri and Edward H. Turri was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) and (c) of section 404 of the Nationality Act of 1940, John E. Turri and Edward H. Turri, honorably discharged United States citizen veterans of World War II, shall be held and considered to have retained their United States citizenship regardless of any period of residence outside of the United States: *Provided*, That the said John E. Turri and Edward H. Turri return to the United States for permanent residence within 1 year following the effective date of this act.

RUTH OBRE DUBONNET

The bill (S. 46) for the relief of Ruth Obre Dubonnet was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Mrs. Ruth Obre Dubonnet, a native-born former citizen of the United States, born in New York City on January 28, 1900, who lost citizenship of the United States on May 18, 1943, under section 401 (a) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (8 U. S. C. 801), may be naturalized by taking, prior to 1 year from the date of enactment of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 301 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, the oaths prescribed by section 335 of the said act. From and after naturalization under this act, Mrs. Ruth Obre Dubonnet shall have the same citizenship status which she had immediately prior to its loss.

MR. AND MRS. LUCILLO GRASSI

The bill (S. 48) for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Lucillo Grassi was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 401 and section 404 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (relating to loss of nationality) Mr. and Mrs. Lucillo Grassi shall not be considered to have lost their United States citizenship because of voting in a foreign election or because of any period of residence outside the United States prior to the enactment of this act.

ARTHUR HENRIK SORENSEN ET AL.

The bill (S. 51) for the relief of Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct three numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

DELFO GIORGI

The bill (S. 52) for the relief of Delfo Giorgi was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Delfo Giorgi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

VITTORIO QUILICI

The bill (S. 53) for the relief of Vittorio Quilici was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Vittorio Quilici shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

STELLA JEAN STATHOPOULOU

The bill (S. 54) for the relief of Stella Jean Stathopoulou was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee. I am not going to object to the bill; but, as I recall, objection was made to consideration of a similar bill during the last call of the calendar at the last session. I wish to inquire whether there is objection to the bill at the present time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is a case of a United States citizen——

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. No, Mr. President; but I should like to ask whether there is any difference between this bill and a similar bill which was on the calendar at the last session.

Mr. McCARRAN. The bill was not objected to at that time.

Mr. WHERRY. It was not objected to?

Mr. McCARRAN. Not so far as I understand.

Mr. WHERRY. Then I have no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 54) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, Stella Jean Stathopoulou shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required head tax and visa fee. Upon the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State is authorized and directed to instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

ERTOGROUL OSMAN AND MEHMED FAHREDDIN

The bill (S. 57) for the relief of Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quotas for the first year that such quotas are available.

EDULJI DINSHAW AND HIS SISTER, MRS. BACHOO DINSHA WORONZOW

The bill (S. 58) for the relief of Edulji Dinshaw and his sister, Mrs. Bachoo Dinsha Woronzow, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Edulji Dinshaw and his sister, Mrs. Bachoo Dinsha Woronzow, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appropriate quotas for the first year that such quotas are available.

VERNON CRUDGE

The bill (S. 59) for the relief of Vernon Crudge was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Vernon Crudge, who was born in China of British parents, shall be deemed to have been born in Great Britain.

STEFANOS STEFANOU

The bill (S. 62) for the relief of Stefanos Stefanou was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States of Stefanos Stefanou as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 2. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year the said quota is available.

MARIE LOUISE ARDANS

The bill (S. 63) for the relief of Marie Louise Ardans was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question about the bill, if I may. If, in order to ask a question, I have to temporarily reserve the right to object to the present consideration of the bill, I shall do so. However, I simply wish to ask a question: Is it not a fact that the report shows that administrative relief is available and might be given to this person?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not think so. I should like to make a brief statement regarding the bill, and probably I shall answer the Senator's question in the course of the statement.

Mr. WHERRY. I merely wish to raise a question as to whether it is good policy for the Congress to provide legislative relief before all possible administrative relief has been taken advantage of.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that that is one matter which the committee constantly has in mind, namely, that when administrative relief is available we try to avoid the provision of legislative relief.

Mr. President, this is the case of a woman who is a native and a citizen of France. She is presently being supported by her two brothers, both of whom are engaged in the ranching business in the United States. One of them is in Buffalo, Wyo., and the other is in Reno, Nev. She no longer has any relatives in France and has no income of her own. Her brothers are quite able and willing to take care of her.

The purpose of the bill is to let this woman remain in the United States. Immigration visas under the French quota are not presently available to aliens temporarily residing in the United States.

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

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. If such persons leave the United States, cannot they apply for admission and be allowed to return within 2 or 3 months? That is my point.

Mr. McCARRAN. The French quota is presently heavily oversubscribed; in fact, the quota for every nation is now heavily oversubscribed.

Mr. WHERRY. I have been unofficially advised that as of Friday, January 19, the French quota was not in that condition; or if the handling of the applications of persons seeking admission under French quotas was not current, it was nearly so, and that persons awaiting admission to the United States under that quota probably would not have to wait for more than 2 months, or not more than 3 months at the most.

I am not objecting to this bill, because I know the Senator from Nevada is attempting to iron out all these problems, and I also know that he is short of staff members for his committee and needs additional staff members in order to be able to make sure that all available administrative relief is taken advantage of, before attempts are made to provide legislative relief.

However, I wish to point out that, if I am not mistaken, the person referred to in this bill would be inconvenienced only to the extent of having to wait outside the United States for 2 or 3 months, after which time she would be able to enter the United States under the French quota.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if what the Senator from Nebraska says were factual, it would have previously been called to the attention of the staff of the committee, I am sure. However, I believe the Senator is mistaken.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not insisting on it; I merely point out that if administrative relief is available we should proceed on that basis, rather than on the basis of the provision of legislative relief.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska does not have to raise that point with me; in the committee we are constantly on the alert in regard to that situation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 63) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Marie Louise Ardans, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of head tax and visa fee. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER PROHIBITED

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 27) to prohibit the transportation of obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 15, after the word "shall", to strike out "be presumptive evidence" and insert "create a presumption", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the analysis of chapter 71 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting, immediately after and underneath item 1464, as contained in such analysis, the following new item:

"1465. Transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution."

SEC. 2. Chapter 71 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting, immediately following section 1464 of such chapter, a new section, to be designated as section 1465, and to read as follows:

"§ 1465. Transportation of obscene matters for sale or distribution.

"Whoever knowingly transports in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of sale or distribution, any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, film, paper, letter, writing, print, silhouette, drawing, figure, image, cast, phonograph recording, electrical transcription or other article capable of producing sound, or any other matter of indecent or immoral character, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

"The transportation as aforesaid of two or more copies of any publication or two or more of any article of the character described above, or a combined total of five such publications and articles, shall create a presumption that such publications or articles are intended for sale or distribution, but such presumption shall be rebuttable.

"When any person is convicted of a violation of this act, the court in its judgment of conviction may, in addition to the penalty prescribed, order the confiscation and disposal of such items described herein which were found in the possession or under the immediate control of such person at the time of his arrest."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 32) to amend title 28, United States Code, section 456, so as to increase to $15 per day the limit on subsistence expenses allowed to justices and judges traveling while attending court or transacting official business at places other than their official stations and to authorize reimbursement for such travel by privately owned automobiles at the rate of 7 cents per mile was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard, and the bill goes over.

ALFRED F. BOSCHE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 45) for the relief of Alfred F. Bosche, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 8, after the word "States," to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That the said Alfred F. Bosche returns to the United States to reside permanently within 2 years following the effective date of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 404, of the Nationality Act of 1940, Alfred F. Bosche, an honorably discharged veteran of the United States Armed Forces, shall be held and considered to have retained his United States citizenship regardless of any period of residence outside the United States: *Provided*, That the said Alfred F. Basche returns to the United States to reside permanently within 2 years following the effective date of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

FRANCIS KUEEN SAN THU ET AL.

The bill (S. 56) for the relief of Francis Kueen San Thu, Mary Luke Thu, Catherine Thu, Victoria Thu, and Anne Bernadette Thu was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Francis Kueen San Thu, Mary Luke Thu, Catherine Thu, Victoria Thu, and Anne Bernadette Thu shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for

in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct five numbers from the appropriate quotas for the first year that such quotas are available.

PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PAMPHLET ENTITLED "SELLING TO YOUR GOVERNMENT"

The resolution (S. Res. 40) providing for the printing of additional copies of the pamphlet entitled "Selling to Your Government" was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] whether the resolution makes provision for something new in the way of appropriations. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who is unavoidably absent, has taken up this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. This resolution provides for the printing of additional copies of the pamphlet entitled "Selling to Your Government." The total cost of printing 30,000 copies would be $589.55. The committee was advised by the Small Business Committee that it has received letters from all over the United States requesting copies of this pamphlet.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, under those circumstances there will be no objection to this particular item.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 40), submitted by Mr. SPARKMAN on January 17, 1951, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed 30,000 additional copies of the pamphlet entitled "Selling to Your Government", such additional copies to be for the use of the Select Committee on Small Business.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

The resolution (S. Res. 19) authorizing the temporary employment of additional personnel by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Arizona the facts in regard to the resolution. It is another resolution to which the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] objected. So I should like to have the resolution passed over at this call of the calendar.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think there will be no objection to the resolution; but if there is objection, the Senator from South Carolina can explain the resolution better than I can, I am sure.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me inquire whether the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] told the Senator from South Carolina that he wished to have the resolution go over.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I have not talked to the Senator from Louisiana concerning the resolution. However, the resolution, if adopted, would allow an additional expense of $3,000 for this purpose; and if the authority requested in this connection is provided, we shall avoid the expenditure of almost $11,000 annually, instead. In other words, at the present time, without additional authority, the committee can employ an additional administrative assistant or expert at a salary of $10,800. However, I do not wish to do that.

So I hope we can obtain authority for the employment of an additional member of the staff at a salary of $3,000, thus avoiding the expenditure of a considerably greater amount. It is a matter of saving some money. I am on the committee. We need another stenographer, but we do not need two experts at this time. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Committee on Rules and Administration was satisfied there would be a saving, and therefore favorably reported the resolution.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am sure the Senator from Louisiana would not object, under the circumstances, and I do not object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 19) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Eighty-second Congress to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators and such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $3,000 (in addition to amounts heretofore made available for such purposes), shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

INVESTIGATION OF FUEL RESERVES

The resolution (S. Res. 33) extending the authority for the investigation of the fuel reserves and to formulate a fuel policy for the United States was announced as next in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. This resolution comes within the objections made by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. I therefore object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is heard.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to withhold the objection.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I wish to say to the Senator from Tennessee that I consulted the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] last Thursday, after the objection had been made. I find that this resolution and the next one, Calendar No. 36, Senate Resolution 32, do not fall within the objections raised by the Senator from Louisiana. He gave me his assurance that he would have no objection to their adoption. I may say that in each instance the resolution, and the authority granted thereunder, terminate on the 20th of June. On page 659 of the RECORD for January 25, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] said:

May I suggest, if the Senator insists on action being taken now, that we extend the life of the existing subcommittees to June 30, the end of the present fiscal year?

His objection was directed toward the extension of authority beyond the fiscal year. Neither of these resolutions conflicts with the policy which he laid down, because the authority expires as of the 30th of June. I am very glad to be able to advise the Senator from Tennessee that the Senator from Louisiana assured me he would have no objection to these two resolutions in this respect.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator give me the further assurance that an extension will not be requested on and after July 1? If so, I shall withdraw the objection; if not, I shall feel obliged to insist upon it.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I may say to the Senator that it is my purpose, and I know it is the purpose of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to complete both of these studies before the 30th of June. I have no reason to believe that I shall come back to the Senate, or that the committee will come back, asking for any more money.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will give me the same sort of assurance that he gave the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], I shall withdraw the objection; otherwise, I shall have to make the objection.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have done my best to give the Senator that assurance.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. First, I want the distinguished Senator from Wyoming to know that I am in favor of extending the resolution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I appreciate that.

Mr. WHERRY. I say that because, if the study is cut off now and a report is not made, what has been spent will have been lost to a large extent. But I do not quite understand the statement by the Senator of the reasons for taking these two out of the category of the other investigations. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] objected to the expenditures, and while it is true, as I understand, that no money will be requested in addition to the amounts called for by these resolutions, it is further the fact that any of the appropriations unexpended would be returned in the event of the investigations being cut off.

The point I am trying to make is that I am for each of these resolutions. I think the cost will be considerable. I think the Senator from Louisiana stated it will cost 10 times more to conduct investigations during the present year than it cost 10 years ago. That is probably true. But I favor these resolutions, because all that has been done heretofore will have been lost if these committees are not continued. They are supposed to complete their work by the end of June. If the distinguished Senator from Wyoming could give me

assurance, and could assure the Senator from Tennessee, that the studies would actually terminate on that date, then I can see why the resolutions should be regarded as being in categories different from the others. But if such assurance is not forthcoming, it seems to me it is a question of expense, and, if these resolutions were to be adopted, I should like to see the others agreed to also; for example, Senate Resolution 17, submitted by the Senator from Arkansas, regarding the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is also on the calendar, and is Calendar No. 39. We shall lose the benefit of all the work heretofore done unless the resolution can be adopted enabling the committee to bring its work up to date before it goes out of existence. I merely desired to make that point clear.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct. If the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Wyoming will give us that assurance, I shall have no objection to the work being continued to July 1, but not beyond that. The Senator from Wyoming has given us that assurance. He has construed his words, and I have accepted them. I think the Senator from Arkansas will do likewise.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. We only ask for an extension to April 30. I can absolutely assure the Senator that I shall not ask either for an extension or for more money beyond that date; much less, following June 30.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, with that assurance, I withdraw the objection made on behalf of the Senator from Louisiana and myself.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, Mr. President, I feel that an amendment should be offered to fix the termination date of both resolutions.

Mr. HAYDEN. The date is in the pending resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. But there is also a resolution regarding RFC.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is a date in each resolution submitted by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. WHERRY. I believe that is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let the same amendment be adopted now, if the Senator will offer an amendment fixing the time.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is already included.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The date in my resolution is April 30, which is even before June 30.

Mr. McKELLAR. We shall leave it that way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 33) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 239, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to August 15, 1950, and as further extended by Senate Resolution 374, agreed to December 21, 1950 (providing for a study and investigation of the fuel reserves and to formulate a fuel policy of the United States), is hereby continued through June 30, 1951.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES WITH THE INDIANS—EXTENSION OF INVESTIGATION

The resolution (S. Res. 32) extending the authority for an investigation of the relationship of the United States with the Indians was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not wish to reserve the right to object, but there is no doubt from what has been said by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that this is the resolution on which the assurance was given by the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I gave assurance with respect to two resolutions, Calendar No. 35, Senate Resolution 33, and Calendar No. 36, Senate Resolution 32.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 32) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 292, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to July 13, 1950 (to investigate the relations of the United States with the Indians and Indian tribes), is hereby continued through June 30, 1951.

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL FOR COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—INCREASE OF LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

The resolution (S. Res. 51) authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to employ temporary additional personnel and increasing the limit of expenditures was announced as next in order.

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

Mr. McKELLAR. Under instructions of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] I am obliged to object.

Mr. McFARLAND. Will the Senator withhold his objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. I withhold it.

Mr. McFARLAND. It was my understanding that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] had no objection to this particular resolution. I feel that it is imperative that it be acted upon. If it is not considered now, I must give notice to the Senate that I shall later move that the resolution be considered.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is within the province of the majority leader to move to consider it at any time he wishes.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee whether it is not a fact that the legislative subcommittee will terminate as of February 1.

Mr. McCLELLAN. This is not a resolution regarding a legislative subcommittee, but a standing subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Mr. WHERRY. What I mean is that the funds will be exhausted as of February 1, will they not?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is true.

Mr. WHERRY. It is a legislative committee, is it not?

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is a standing subcommittee.

Mr. WHERRY. Therefore, if the funds are not available after February 1, the committee will be without funds and, in reality, will be out of business. Is that not correct?

Mr. McCLELLAN. That is correct.

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

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thought we were discussing Calendar No. 38.

Mr. WHERRY. We were discussing Calendar No. 36, Senate Resolution 32.

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes; I find we were discussing Calendar 36, Senate Resolution 32.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I should like to make a brief statement regarding the resolution, if I may have the floor for a moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, regarding Senate Resolution 51, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments is undertaking to make a study of the Reorganization Act of 1946, with a view of determining what amendments should be made to that act. We have secured temporarily the services of Dr. Galloway, who is with the Library of Congress, and who was on the staff of former Senator La Follette and the other members of the committee which originally, after long hearings, drafted the act. We have simply borrowed the doctor from his present position. Of course, the committee wants to pay him. The purpose of the resolution is to have his counsel and his assistance during the period of study of the Reorganization Act. I hope the Senate will act on the resolution before February 1. It is not all-important that it act today.

May I inquire of the able Senator from Tennessee if he knows when the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] expects to return to the Senate?

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand he will be back tomorrow.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Frankly, I seriously doubt that the Senator had in mind this resolution at the time he was speaking of funds for special investigating committees.

Mr. McKELLAR. He stated that he had reference to appropriations for subcommittees and special committees. I told him I would make the objection in his name.

Mr. McCLELLAN. This does not have to do with the work of an investigating subcommittee of the Senate. It has to do with work of the full committee, not of a subcommittee or a special committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me suggest that the resolution go over, and we will take it up later.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). The resolution will be passed over.

EXPRESSION OF AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP FOR THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I desire to take a moment to say that the suggestion which I made a week ago——

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is impossible to hear the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let there be order in the Senate.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, if we had used good judgment and had placed loud speakers in the Senate 2 years ago, we would not have difficulty in hearing Senators. We became sufficiently modern to remodel the Senate Chamber, but we have not taken advantage of the amplification facilities which I see have been halfway arranged for on the floor of the Chamber. I hope that in the near future we will go the rest of the way. It would be much easier for me.

Mr. President, the suggestion I made a week ago that the Senate go on record as expressing its friendship to the Russian people as distinguished from the gentlemen in the Kremlin has had a splendid reception in the press of the Nation. I rose to state that although the resolution has not yet been presented, it is in process of preparation, and I do not want the Members of the Senate or of the press to think that simply because the resolution has not been presented during the past week the idea which I expressed is going to be abandoned. It will be pressed with a great deal of vigor. I personally believe that it is the wise thing to do, and Members of the Senate will, I am sure, have an opportunity to vote on the resolution before a long period of time has elapsed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the next measure on the calendar.

INCREASE OF LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES BY COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 18) to increase the limit of expenditures for hearings and investigations by the Committee on Armed Services, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services with amendments and subsequently reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with additional amendments, as follows:

From the Committee on Armed Services, with amendments, in line 10, after the word "resolution", to strike out ", which shall", in the same line, after the word "not", to insert "to"; and in the same line, after the figures "$115,000", to strike out the comma and insert "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951,".

From the Committee on Rules and Administration, with additional amendments, as follows: In line 6, after the word "ending", to strike out "December" and insert "January"; and in line 10, after the word "resolution", to strike out the comma and "which shall not exceed $115,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951," as proposed to be amended by the Committee on Armed Services, and insert "shall not exceed $190,000 for the period beginning February 1, 1951, through January 31, 1952, and", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That in carrying out the duties imposed upon it by section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.), the Committee on Armed Services, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period ending January 31, 1952, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution shall not exceed $190,000 for the period beginning February 1, 1951, through January 31, 1952, and shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that means that the resolution will continue through January 31, 1952.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Nebraska is correct. If I recall correctly, he suggested the amendment in the Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

STUDY OF OPERATIONS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 17) continuing the authority for a study of the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, which had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment in line 9, after the word "continued" to strike out "until May 1," and insert "through April 30,", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the authority of the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 219, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to on February 8, 1950 (providing for a study of the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries), as continued by Senate Resolution 279, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to on May 19, 1950, and Senate Resolution 307, Eighty-first Congress, agreed to on July 13, 1950, is hereby continued through April 30, 1951, and the limit of expenditures under such resolution is hereby increased by $20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL BY COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

The resolution (S. Res. 6) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to employ additional personnel from February 1, 1951, to January 31, 1952, and increasing the limit of expenditures, which had been reported by Mr. McCARRAN from the Committee on the Judiciary without amendment, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, and reported from that committee by Mr. HAYDEN on January 8, 1951, without amendment was announced as next in order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nevada to explain the resolution.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is to provide an appropriation to enable the Judiciary Committee to carry on its work in connection with immigration and naturalization matters which have been assigned to it by law.

Mr. McKELLAR. How did it happen that it was not provided for in the deficiency bill or in the regular appropriation bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Because it is different work from the regular work of the committee, in that it has to be conducted by a special staff. We received last year for consideration a total of approximately 4,000 general immigration cases and approximately 1,400 private immigration cases. All those cases have to be screened, dealt with, and reported to the Senate. This resolution makes provision for an additional sum of money to give the committee the needed facilities with which to work.

Let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that if objection is made to the consideration of the resolution, the Committee on the Judiciary will be found with a staff but with no money to pay the staff on and after the first day of February. In other words, we have money to operate only until February, and then the staff will be through. The work continues just the same, but no result can be accomplished without the staff. This is not a case of a special committee; this is the Committee on the Judiciary which is doing the work which the law assigns to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I see there is one other measure on the calendar to be considered, and in view of the request of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], I suggest that the resolution go to the foot of the calendar, and then it can be taken up by motion.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is my intention, if the Senator objects, to endeavor to have the resolution considered on motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I usually find myself in complete agreement with the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, but many of the bills on the calendar prior to the point where this resolution was reached involve questions of immigration requiring research and investigation of persons who seek to remain in the United States. If this were a special committee, the life of which is supposed to terminate at a specific date, there might be some justification for the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] offering a blanket objection to the consideration of these resolutions. But that is not the case.

I know the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee does not want to hurt the work of a legislative committee. I hope that point may be made clear. I do not know that it has yet been made clear. The Senator from Nevada did not press it.

It seems to me this is one legislative committee which stands between the United States of America and persons who are involved in deportation proceedings. The Judiciary Committee is the only committee which does that work. As the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee knows, it is

very difficult to staff a committee when it is not known, except from month to month or from day to day, whether such staff will be employed.

Let me remind the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that I served on the Judiciary Committee for many years. I know that under the Reorganization Act the additional work devolved on that committee amounts to between 40 and 50 percent of all the resolutions and reports that come before the Senate. That shows that the Committee on the Judiciary must have the necessary staff if they are properly to protect the interests of our citizens.

I shall not make an extended plea. I know what the Senator from Tennessee wishes to do. He wishes to carry out the request of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to the effect that no unnecessary money be appropriated for special committees, and so forth. I commend the Senator. However, we are dealing with a legislative committee. To deprive the committee of the necessary funds is to jeopardize and penalize a legislative committee of the Senate, which was set up under the Reorganization Act. Unless the resolution is agreed to the staff of the committee will terminate its work on February 1. If the Senator from Louisiana does not return to the Senate by the 1st of February, the committee will have lost its staff.

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, in support of the statement of the Senator from Nebraska, I wish to say that today there are pending before the Committee on the Judiciary several cases—and there are innumerable other instances of the same kind—involving persons of supposed subversive tendencies who are in the country. Those persons are being screened by the Committee on the Judiciary. Unless a continuing investigation is made by the committee serious consequences may result. It is only through the work of the committee that such persons may be detected and investigated.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I have additional time, I should like to make one further observation. Of course, if the Senate had seen fit to adopt the proposed change in the rule which was submitted by me at the beginning of the session, under which more Senators could have been assigned to do the work of the Committee on the Judiciary, and thus provide a more equitable distribution of the workload, it might have been possible to get along without some of the important staff members. However, in view of the workload which is imposed on the committee, and in the light of our failure to increase the membership of the committee from 13 to 17 members, so that Senators could do some of the additional work of the committee, the only thing to do, it seems to me, is to have an adequate staff to handle the cases which come before the committee.

In conclusion, I should like to say once again that I know what the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for whom I have the profoundest respect, and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] are attempting to do. I commend them for it. However, I appeal to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations not to object to the resolution, particularly because it relates to a legislative committee which is trying to perform its functions. As the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules and Administration I know that the requested appropriations are justified.

Mr. MCKELLAR. No matter before the Congress of the United States is of greater importance at the present time than that of having our immigration affairs looked into. I want to say that no one in the Senate has done a better job than has the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] in dealing with the question of immigration since it has been placed under his jurisdiction. He and his committee have done a grand work. I think it ought to be continued. Inasmuch as the committee is functioning under a specific statutory provision, and because we are at this particular time in a turmoil on the whole question of communism and other isms infiltrating into this country from abroad, I shall take the liberty of differing on this question with my good friend from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Therefore I shall not object to the resolution. I believe the internal interests of the people of the country ought to be safeguarded. Such matters as those referred to should be scrutinized. Therefore, instead of refusing an appropriation for this purpose to the committee of my distinguished friend from Nevada, money should be provided for his committee, and should be given at this time.

I withdraw my objection and take the chance that the Senator from Louisiana will adopt the view I am taking. I think the resolution ought to be agreed to in the interest of the Government. I am very much more afraid of communism in this country than I am of communism in other countries of the world. Communism in other countries does not concern me very much; but we should combat communism in this country. I know there is not in the Senate a better man to look after matters of immigration than the Senator from Nevada. I withdraw all objections on my part and on the part of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER].

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator for his timely observations. I am satisfied that the adoption of the resolution will result satisfactorily to everyone.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

INCREASE IN LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES UNDER SENATE RESOLUTION 366, RELATING TO INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 7) to increase the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 366, Eighty-first Congress, relating to the internal security of the United States, which had been reported by Mr. MCCARRAN from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 4, after the word "by", to insert "$150,000", and referred to Committee on Rules and Administration, and subsequently reported by Mr. HAYDEN from the Committee on Rules and Administration with additional amendments, as follows:

In line 4, to strike out "$150,000", as proposed to be amended, and insert "$75,000"; and in line 10, to strike out "December" and insert "January", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That the limitation of expenditures under Senate Resolution 366, Eighty-first Congress, relating to the internal security of the United States, agreed to December 21, 1950, is hereby increased by $75,000, and such sum together with any unexpended balance of the sum previously authorized to be expended under such resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee and covering obligations incurred under such resolution on or before January 31, 1952.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

WORK OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, I think it proper that I should say a word at this point with respect to the magnanimous and rightful attitude taken by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MCKELLAR]. We hope that we may live up to his kind words. I believe the Senate should know what the Committee on the Judiciary does.

The workload of the Senate Judiciary Committee during the two sessions of the Eighty-first Congress, consisted of 40.9 percent of all Senate bills and resolutions introduced; 52.7 percent of all House bills and resolutions presented in the Senate; 44.1 percent of all bills and resolutions irrespective of origin.

Not only has the Judiciary Committee received a far larger share of the Senate's total workload than any other standing committee of the Senate; it has also performed a larger share of all committee work than any other committee. Of 2,701 written reports filed in the Senate by all committees, the Judiciary Committee has filed 1,417, which represents 52.4 percent.

The total of reports filed to the Senate does not give the whole picture of committee activity, because committee consideration of many bills resulted in adverse action and indefinite postponement. Furthermore, the committee has handled and disposed of more than 4,716 individual immigration cases, involving suspension of deportation. Each immigration case is equivalent to a bill.

During both sessions of the Eighty-first Congress, the Judiciary Committee has received 2,039 Senate bills and resolutions and 959 House bills and resolutions, making a total of 2,998 bills and resolutions.

As of the close of the Eighty-first Congress, the committee had disposed of 1,659 Senate bills and resolutions and 917 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 2,576 bills and resolutions.

Of the bills thus disposed of, 276 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 938 were private relief bills,

1,274 were private immigration bills, 31 were general claims bills, and 57 were general immigration bills.

Committee approval was granted to 647 Senate bills and resolutions and 783 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,430 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

It will be noted that written reports were filed by the committee with respect to all but 13 of the 1,430 bills and resolutions approved.

Of the bills and resolutions acted upon favorably, 149 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 574 were private relief bills, 674 were private immigration bills, 20 were general claims bills, and 13 were general immigration bills.

Bills indefinitely postponed by the committee included 1,012 Senate bills and resolutions, 134 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 1,146 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of the bills thus acted upon unfavorably, 127 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 364 were private relief bills, 600 were private immigration bills, 44 were general immigration bills, and 11 were general claims bills.

Measures pending before the committee at the close of the Eighty-first Congress included 380 Senate bills and resolutions and 42 House bills and resolutions, or a total of 422 bills and resolutions of both Houses.

Of these bills, 102 are general bills other than immigration and claims, 96 are private relief bills, 209 are private immigration bills, 7 are general claims bills, and 8 are general immigration bills.

Committee action, in most cases, must await reports from interested departments and agencies in the executive branch. When the Eighty-first Congress adjourned sine die, the number of bills and resolutions pending before the committee, with respect to which reports had been requested, but not received, was 225, of which 29 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 36 were private relief bills, and 160 were private immigration bills.

Thus it will be seen that out of the 2,998 bills and resolutions referred to the committee, the number of cases in which the committee has not acted but in which the committee either had received the reports or deemed reports unnecessary totaled only 197, of which 73 were general bills other than claims or immigration, 60 were private relief bills, 49 were private immigration bills, 7 were general claims bills, and 8 were general immigration bills.

It will be noted the committee disposed of 917 House bills and resolutions out of 959 such measures referred to it, leaving only 42 House bills and resolutions pending. This means the committee took action on 95.6 percent of all House measures received.

In comparison, out of 2,039 Senate bills and resolutions referred to it, the committee acted upon 1,659, leaving 380 Senate bills and resolutions pending. This means that although the committee had to start from scratch in all such cases, action was taken on 81.3 percent of all Senate measures received.

In this connection it should be noted the committee received 58 Senate bills and 5 House bills subsequent to the reconvening of the Congress on November 27, 1950.

Suspension of deportation by the Attorney General, under authority delegated by the Congress, are reported to the Congress in groups; but in the committee, each such individual case requires separate investigation, appraisal, and action. At the beginning of the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, there were pending in the committee 1,501 cases of suspension of deportation, to which were added 6,037 additional cases submitted during the Eighty-first Congress making a total of 7,538 cases, of which 4,716 were approved, 59 were rejected, and 10 were withdrawn by the Attorney General; leaving 2,753 cases in process.

During the Eighty-first Congress, the committee received 264 Executive nominations, of which 117 were Federal judges, 61 were United States district attorneys, 60 were United States marshals, 1 was Attorney General of the United States, 1 was Assistant Solicitor General, 5 were assistant attorneys general, 1 was Commissioner of Patents, 4 were members of the Displaced Persons Commission, 4 were members of the War Claims Commission, and 5 were members of the Motor Carrier Claims Commission, and 5 were members of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Nominations not acted upon totaled only 11, all of which were received in committee between November 27 and December 21, 1950.

During the Eighty-first Congress the committee and its subcommittees conducted 190 hearings which involved 330 separate hearing sessions. The records of these hearings total 36,991 folios.

AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 658) to further amend the Communications Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, at the request of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], I ask that the bill go over for 1 week.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the request by the Senator from North Dakota. This is certainly a very far-reaching bill. It has heretofore passed the Senate. It makes a complete modification of the Federal Communications Act, authorizing the granting of emergency authority and providing for more complete compliance with certain treaties.

As I understand, the North American Broadcasting Agreement will shortly come before the Senate for consideration. In view of that fact, it seems to me that those of us who are not familiar with the contents of this bill should have a little opportunity to study it. Therefore, I very much appreciate the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, of course I could have no objection to any Senator having an opportunity to study the bill. However, it is most important that the bill be acted upon at an early date if it cannot be passed on the call of the calendar. Previously it has been passed twice by the Senate on the call of the calendar.

The bill has almost the unanimous approval of the industry. There has been a great deal of criticism of the procedure of the Federal Communications Commission. The bill is as nearly noncontroversial as any bill on the subject that could be written. It is the result of long study by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of both Houses, and consideration of the reports of the House committee. I am hopeful that the bill may be passed at an early date. The House has not yet seen fit to act upon it.

The bill contains certain provisions in regard to the monitoring features. The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission is very anxious that the bill be passed at an early date. If there are any differences, I think they can be ironed out in conference. I want every Senator to have an opportunity to study the bill, but I feel that we should pass it at a very early date, so that the House may have an opportunity to consider it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

TEMPORARY INCREASE OF PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—INCREASE OF LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, has the call of the calendar been concluded?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The call of the calendar has been completed.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to return to Senate Resolution 51, Calendar No. 37. I came into the Chamber a few moments ago, after having been summoned to the reception room, and this resolution was called up. At that time I was a bit confused. From the way the calendar was called, I thought another resolution had been called, one which involved the matter which I discussed at that time. I find I was mistaken as to the nature of the resolution.

The purpose of Senate Resolution 51 is to authorize funds for the regular standing Subcommittee on Senate Investigations of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The funds for that subcommittee will expire February 1. As everyone knows, this is the over-all committee which is charged with the duty of conducting investigations into all departments and activities of Government. The subcommittee in question was set up as a regular standing subcommittee in the Eightieth Congress, immediately after the enactment of the Reorganization Act. It is under the chairmanship of the able and distinguished Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], who now occupies the chair.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I heard the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] on Thursday last, when he made objection to the various resolutions reported at that time and asked that they be passed over, by reason of the increases in expenditures of this character proposed to be made under the resolutions. I may say to the able Pre-

siding Officer and to my colleagues that this year we are asking for less money than was expended last year, notwithstanding that we anticipate the work will be heavier this year. The $100,000 we are requesting in Senate Resolution 51 includes the unexpended balance of $16,000 from last year's funds. So we are actually asking for only about $84,000 in addition to the carry-over funds.

I understand the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] will return tomorrow at some time.

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

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say I was mistaken when I said the Senator from Louisiana will return tomorrow. He will return, I believe, Tuesday of next week. At least it will be a week before he returns.

I ask the Senator from Arkansas, has the committee in question made a report of any kind this year?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes; it has made a comprehensive report on all the work of the committee and its activities, and particularly with reference to the general investigations it has conducted. I am speaking now of the Subcommittee on Senate Investigations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it proposed that the appropriation shall extend beyond the 1st of July? That is, will the appropriation extend the activities of the committee beyond the 1st of July?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes, it will extend the activities of the committee until the next year.

Mr. McKELLAR. For the whole year?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Arkansas, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, knows it is a very bad practice to authorize a committee to receive its appropriations at a different time than the general run of committees receive their appropriations. If the Senator from Arkansas will amend the resolution so as to provide that money be provided until the first of July of this year, I shall have no objection to it. Then when the appropriation bill comes up in the regular way we can determine what shall be done.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may say that the money for the subcommittee comes out of the contingent fund which is appropriated to the Senate, and not out of direct appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; the money comes out of appropriations.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is money which comes from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. A great many appropriations are continued in just that way. If the Senator would amend his resolution so as to provide for money until the first of July I shall have no objection. Then when it comes up we can consider the matter on its merits. It is very difficult to consider such a matter when it comes up as it does now, and not in the regular way. I hope the Senator will agree to amend his resolution accordingly.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have no objection if that is going to be the policy applied to all committees. But I ask the Senator to remember that we are not dealing now with a special committee. We are dealing with a regular standing committee of the United States Senate charged with a specific duty.

Mr. McKELLAR. We ought to deal with it as with other regular standing committees, and, so far as I am concerned, I wish to say to the Senator that is what I expect shall be done.

Mr. McCLELLAN. If what the Senator has suggested is going to be established as a precedent I am willing that my committee follow it. But if our committee is to be singled out and dealt with in a different manner than others, I shall object.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I know the Senator does not mean to do any such thing. All the funds granted to the committees for their purposes are granted from the first of February through the first of February of the next year. That is the practice of the Senate. That is its policy. We do not operate on a fiscal year basis, but rather on a calendar year basis. I can hardly see the justification for making an exception and applying a different rule and procedure to this committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have objected in the name of myself and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] to measures making appropriations in this way. The only exception to the rule was the case of the Senator's colleague from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], who said that his committee would go out of existence on the 30th of April.

Mr. McCLELLAN. That committee was charged with one specific task.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is true.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Whereas the one I am speaking of is charged with a continuing duty and responsibility.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, and continuing appropriations will be made for it. When the Senator asks for special appropriation for the committee, to extend its activities for a year, that would take it out of the regular appropriation bill. I hope the Senator will agree to have it done in the manner I have suggested. That is the way such matters should be handled. I say to the Senator there will be no exception in his case.

Mr. McCLELLAN. There is no rule to that effect, Mr. President. That has not been the practice in the past. If it is desired to proceed in the way the Senator has suggested, I certainly shall feel that we are changing precedent here now, we are establishing a new precedent with reference to standing committees. I feel that the same rule should apply to all committees with respect to allowance of funds to them.

Mr. McKELLAR. In his effort to have the rule apply to all committees in exactly the same way the Senator will have my support.

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

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. I regret I was not able to be present at the time the calendar was called, so I am not familiar with the whole background of the debate proceeding at this time, but I believe I have a correct picture of it. I wish to say that the Subcommittee on Senate Investigations of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has done a magnificent job. I think it would be a tragic error if provision were not made for continuance of the work of that committee. I hope that at the next session of the Senate, or at a very early date, the matter may be taken up in the regular manner and that provisions for the funds will be made.

Mr. McCLELLAN. The authorization will soon expire and we will have no funds with which to pay the staff of the Subcommittee on Senate Investigations. In order to secure the necessary funds I shall yield to the suggestion made by the Senator from Tennessee. I wish to say, however, that it will simply mean that we will review such matters twice each year, if that is the program to be followed, instead of once each year. We make all appropriations for committees on an annual basis, and make the general appropriations for a fiscal year. With respect to the permanent standing committees of the Senate, it seems to me we are simply burdening ourselves by having to consider the matter twice each year.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall agree to the resolution if the Senator will agree to amend it to provide that the funds shall extend only to the first of July.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas agree to the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do so reluctantly, but I do so because of the situation which exists. If we are going to handle the committee's work in the manner proposed, we had better give some serious thought to the subject.

Mr. McKELLAR. I appreciate the Senator's position.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I may say that a number of other resolutions similar to this one have already been agreed to; they were not objected to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; all of them were objected to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. During the call of the calendar two resolutions were agreed to, without objection.

Mr. McCLELLAN. They call for a continuation for 1 year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Both of the resolutions which have been agreed to call for a continuation for 1 year.

Mr. McKELLAR. Then I should like to have the Senate return to the ones which provide for continuing the authority beyond the first of July.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I shall be obliged to object. Most of the Members on my side of the aisle have left the Chamber; and this resolution was originally reached during the call of the calendar, when a large number of Senators were present.

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

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish to introduce a bill and make a short statement explanatory thereof. Will it interfere with

the Senator's plans if I do so at this time?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, before we go to another matter, I simply wish to say in regard to the resolution we have been discussing that in all probability all the other resolutions will be handled in the usual way, the way in which they have always been handled, so far as I know. However, if the change now proposed is made, it will simply mean that in 6 months' time we shall have to ask for additional authority and additional funds for this purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Arkansas modify his resolution?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Yes; I modify it simply by striking out "January 31, 1952," in line 8, on page 1, and inserting "July 1, 1951."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I have no objection to that.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, very reluctantly and regretfully, I have to object, because hardly any of the Members on my side of the aisle are now present. They relied on the action previously taken in regard to this resolution when it was reached during the call of the calendar. Therefore, I am obliged to object.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished Senator from North Dakota that it was the minority leader who called my attention to my error in regard to which resolution was referred to.

Mr. LANGER. I may say to my friend that if there is no objection to doing so, I should like to have a quorum call, and then we can take up the resolution.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have no objection to having a quorum call.

Mr. LANGER. Then, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Butler, Md.	Ives	Murray
Butler, Nebr.	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Carlson	Kefauver	Russell
Chavez	Kem	Saltonstall
Dirksen	Kilgore	Stennis
Dworshak	Langer	Taft
Green	McCarran	Thye
Hayden	McClellan	Young
Hoey	McKellar	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present. The clerk will call the names of the absent Senators.

The names of the absent Senators were called, and Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. CAIN, Mr. ECTON, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. JENNER, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KERR, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. NIXON, Mr. WATKINS, and Mr. WELKER answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until next Thursday at 12 o'clock noon.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his motion for a moment?

Mr. McCARRAN. I withhold the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's motion to adjourn to a day certain is not in order. When there is no quorum present, a motion can be made to adjourn only to the following day.

Mr. McCARRAN. The majority leader is now present.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Nevada will not press his motion to adjourn.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is nothing else to do.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That motion has been made.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. HUNT, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. HILL, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. FREAR entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

After a little further delay, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BENTON, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CASE, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. DUFF, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. LODGE, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. MORSE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. WILEY entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 51, Calendar No. 37.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 51) reported by Mr. McCLELLAN from the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments on January 23, 1951, and subsequently reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with an amendment on page 2, line 1, after the figures "$100,000", to strike out "in addition to" and insert "including", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by subsection (g) (2) (B) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, or any other duties imposed upon it, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period beginning on February 1, 1951, and ending on January 31, 1952, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, and such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $100,000, including any unexpended balance under Senate Resolution 206, Eighty-first Congress, second session, agreed to February 1, 1950, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, at the time I yielded for the purpose of the quorum call the Senate was considering Calendar No. 37, Senate Resolution 51, which, at the request of the able Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] I had agreed to modify by changing the date on line 8, from January 31, 1952, to July 1, 1951. I do not see in the Chamber the distinguished Senator from Tennessee who suggested the modification. He had indicated that he would object if the resolution were presented in its original form.

Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I am reluctantly agreeing to modify the resolution. I want to say to the Senate, however, that in doing so, if my action should set a precedent, it should apply to every special committee and every regular subcommittee which seeks special funds to cover its expenses for the purpose of carrying on its work. I believe that the proposed action will result in an exception being made with reference to this committee, and that upon full consideration the Senate will agree that it is not sound policy to do so. I believe the Senate will agree that it is neither a wise policy nor a necessary procedure. I dare say that the Senate will not further apply the precedent, because we appropriate funds on an annual basis for all committees, except in the case of a special committee which is created to do a special job and when it is anticipated that the job will be completed within a limited time. This subcommittee is not of that order. We are dealing with a regular subcommittee of a standing committee, which is charged under the law and under the rules of the Senate with performing a continuous service, not a limited service within a limited time. I do not see any justification for the action proposed in regard to this resolution when two other committees have today received funds for their subcommittees. One of them is a new subcommittee, which is to conduct a year's service for the full committee.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments is operating economically, as is shown by the report. We are asking for less money than we received last year. By limiting the time to 6 months, it will mean that we shall have to come back to the Senate and make further request in another 6 months. I think it is entirely uncalled for.

I see that the able Senator from Tennessee is not on the floor. He indicated he would object if the proposed modification is not made. Therefore, I shall modify the resolution, but I point out now, and I shall continue to point out when other similar resolutions come before the Senate, the course of action taken on the pending resolution. I shall not insist that other resolutions be treated in the same way. I do not think

they should be. However, I want to point out that it will result in an exception being made with respect to this one committee, without rhyme or reason, and without justification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. With the approval of the Senator from Arkansas, the date will be changed as indicated, because of the fiscal-year situation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I modify the resolution in line 8 by striking out January 31, 1952," and inserting in lieu thereof June 30, 1951."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified and amended.

The resolution, as modified and amended, was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by subsection (g) (2) (B) of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, or any other duties imposed upon it, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the period beginning on February 1, 1951, and ending on June 30, 1951, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, and such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $100,000, including any unexpended balance under Senate Resolution 206, Eighty-first Congress, second session, agreed to February 1, 1950, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

GOOD FAITH PRICE DIFFERENTIAL AS DEFENSE TO CHARGE OF PRICE DISCRIMINATION

Mr. YOUNG obtained the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may introduce a bill and make a short statement in connection with it?

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Nevada for that purpose without my losing the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to establish beyond doubt that, under the Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for the seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor, and I desire to say just a few words regarding it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the Senator from Nevada may proceed.

The bill (S. 719) to establish beyond doubt that, under the Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for the seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor, introduced by Mr. McCARRAN (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCARRAN. The purpose of this bill is, as its title states, "to establish beyond doubt that, under the Robinson-Patman Act, it is a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination for the seller to show that its price differential has been made in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor."

Enactment of this bill will end the so-called "basing-point" controversy.

Senators will remember that I recently discussed the Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil case. The bill which I have just introduced would reaffirm the doctrine of that decision, and write it into permanent law.

This bill, Mr. President, borrows from the language of the Court itself, in the Standard Oil case. It does not change the doctrine laid down in that case. It does not extend it, or contract it. It merely asserts, in statutory form, what the Court, in the Standard Oil case, declared the law to be.

I believe, Mr. President, that this bill can be speedily enacted. I do not anticipate that it will be the subject of any substantial controversy.

Speaking very frankly, Mr. President, the reason I do not anticipate much controversy over this bill is that those of us who sought enactment of S. 1008, which the President vetoed after it had passed both Houses of the Congress, can say, with accuracy, that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case, and this bill, which writes that decision into permanent law, are exactly in accord with what we said the law was at the time we were pushing for enactment of S. 1008.

On the other hand, those who opposed the enactment of S. 1008 can say that they held the fort and prevented the enactment of legislation until the Supreme Court had spoken on the question, and they can go along with this bill because it is in complete accord with the Supreme Court's decision.

Language which was contained in the various versions of S. 1008, and which was the subject of violent controversy, has been eliminated. This bill uses the language of the Court, almost verbatim, and yet there is nothing in the bill that a nonlawyer will have any difficulty in understanding.

The bill is very short and I ask unanimous consent that the complete text of the bill, as I have introduced it, may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 719) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved October 15, 1914 (38 Stat. 730), as amended, is further amended by adding at the end of section 2 thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) In any proceeding involving an alleged violation of this section, it shall be a complete defense to a charge of discrimination in price or services or facilities furnished for the seller to show that his differential in price, or his furnishing of greater services or facilities, was made in good faith to meet the equally low price of, or the equally extensive services or facilities furnished by, a competitor: *Provided,* That a seller shall not be deemed to have acted in good faith if he knew or should have known that the lower price or more extensive services or facilities which he met were in fact unlawful."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am a cosponsor, with the Senator from Nevada, in introducing this bill. I should like to make a very brief statement in connection with the bill, to go into the RECORD following the printing of the bill itself.

Mr. President, last December the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee completed a lengthy study of what the Federal Trade Commission was doing to eliminate confusion as to the legality of freight absorption and other competitive pricing practices. Our report (S. Rept. 2627) concluded that the Federal Trade Commission had not, and could not, eliminate this confusion. We recommended that the Congress enact legislation and directed our staff to prepare a bill.

Since that time the cause of businessmen who really want to compete has been advanced by a marvelous decision of the Supreme Court. I refer to the decision in Standard Oil Company against Federal Trade Commission on January 8, 1951. On January 17, 1951 the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. McCARRAN] made one of his customary fine analyses to the Senate in which he discussed this case. I shall not attempt to expand upon his excellent discussion of that case, except to make one point. I want to call to the attention of the Senate that both the majority and the minority of the Supreme Court agreed that the position of the Federal Trade Commission in this matter weakened competition. I have consistently opposed that position as I oppose everything that weakens competition.

In finding that the present law is exactly what the supporters of S. 1008 in the last Congress advocated, the majority of the Court said:

> The heart of our national economic policy long has been faith in the value of competition.

The Supreme Court minority—who sustained the Commission's view—admitted that—

> Nondiscriminatory pricing tends to weaken competition in that a seller, while otherwise maintaining his prices, cannot meet his antagonist's price to get a single order or customer.

The Court minority did not say that that was a good thing, they merely argued that weakening competition in this

manner was the intention of the Congress.

I am indeed pleased, however, that the majority of the Court did not attribute to Congress a policy which would be so destructive to the interests of the consumers. On the contrary, the majority of the Court held that—

> It is enough to say that Congress did not seek by the Robinson-Patman Act to abolish competition or so radically to curtail it that a seller would have no substantial right of self-defense against a price raid by a competitor.

The Supreme Court certainly expressed the view of the senior Senator from Colorado when it said:

> Congress was dealing with competition, which it sought to protect, and monopoly, which it sought to prevent.

I know that when the Court said this, it also expressed the views of the overwhelming majority of the Congress. To accomplish the purposes sought by our committee, as well as those referred to on January 17 by the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, we have collaborated to draft suitable legislation.

I am glad to join with the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and others who have worked diligently on this matter in the introduction of a bill to amend section 2 of the Clayton Act.

This bill will not change the law from what a majority of the Supreme Court say is now the law. However, for the reasons given on this floor last week by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, it is vital that we end the existing confusion by clarifying the statute to conform to the interpretation given to it by the majority of the Supreme Court.

The enactment of this bill will also eliminate any basis for the surprising view expressed by the minority of the Court that the Congress intended to "weaken competition."

My concern in this matter relates primarily to freight absorption. This bill applies to a seller lowering his price in good faith to meet a competitor's lower price. This is a complete solution to the freight absorption problem, as far as the Clayton Act is concerned, for freight absorption is merely one means by which a seller reduces his price to meet the lower price of a competitor. Whenever a seller absorbs freight to meet the lower price of a competitor who is located nearer to the buyer he is not doing anything other than to reduce his price to meet the equally low price of a competitor.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have not had an opportunity to study the bill just introduced, but my opinion is that it is an effort to overturn the decision of the Supreme Court, which has been in favor of the common people of the country for a long time. If we are to permit a measure like this to become law, we might just as well repeal the antitrust acts entirely.

The bill is not now before the Senate, but I want the RECORD to show that I am opposed to it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield? I shall not take much time.

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I hope that my good friends the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] will not take violent exception if I make the observation that when the Supreme Court hands down decisions against business practices existing in the major industries of the country, such as the basing point pricing practices, and so forth, legislation is then introduced in Congress to reverse the decisions of the Supreme Court and to uphold business practices, whether or not they are in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Then when the Supreme Court hands down a decision upholding business practices, we have legislation introduced to fasten the Supreme Court decisions into the statute laws of the country.

I hope that my good friends from Nevada and Colorado will pardon me if I say that it looks like "Heads the public loses; tails the monopolists win."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me for a few moments?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, in accordance with Senate Resolution 140 of the Eighty-first Congress, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare created the Special Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations, of which I am chairman. This subcommittee has made exhaustive investigations and held extensive hearings on which formal reports must be made. The latest hearing was held on December 7, 1950, and this hearing, like the others, has required careful analysis, the digesting of voluminous testimony and exhibits, and the preparation of a report. Tentative drafts of all reports have now been submitted to the subcommittee. Some have been approved; others are under consideration, either by the subcommittee or the standing committee. In some cases there will be minority reports, and because of the lateness of the hearings that were held and the volume of the work it has been impossible to prepare drafts. Under our present authority all reports must be filed on or before January 31, 1951.

Consequently, the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and I have agreed that the time for filing reports and minority views should be extended. There is no objection to such an extension on the part of any member of the subcommittee, and the standing committee unanimously approved and instructed me to make this request. The budget of the subcommittee is exhausted, and the proposed extension will not involve either additional appropriation or the expenditure of any funds.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the time within which the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations may file reports, or minority or separate views, be extended through February 28, 1951.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the time within which the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations may file reports will be extended through February 28, 1951.

THE FOOD-PRICE SITUATION

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, like all Members of Congress representing agricultural States, I am greatly concerned about the adverse publicity on the food-price situation which is appearing in many newspapers and magazines. Often these stories are very inaccurate and do not tell the true story.

For example, most farm-commodity prices now are far below what they were in 1947 and 1948. Wheat is a good example. The price of wheat is far below what it was in 1947 and 1948, yet bread is selling for 2 or 3 cents a loaf higher. A similar situation exists with respect to most farm commodities.

During that same period the price of everything the farmer has had to buy has risen. I wish to go into that subject in greater detail later during my remarks. First, I wish to read a portion of an article from Sunday morning's Washington Post, dated January 28, 1951, on the farm-price-support situation:

> The Government's price-support program has cost more than $100,000,000 already this year, according to President Truman's budget message. It probably will reach double that figure by the year's end, June 30. It cost $1,600,000,000 in fiscal year 1949.

I called the Commodity Credit Corporation this morning to get some accurate figures on the situation, if I could. I have received a letter from Mr. Frank Wooley, Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The letter is dated January 29, 1951. In part, he has this to say:

> From 1933 through November 30, 1950, the Commodity Credit Corporation has sustained a net realized loss of $736,300,000 on all of its price-support operations, or approximately 5 cents per dollar invested in loans and purchases of commodities.

It seems to me that the little more than $700,000,000 used to stabilize the great agricultural economy of the Nation over a 17-year period is a very small price to pay. That is in considerable contrast with the $20,000,000,000 or more which we have spent in Europe since the war, often on purely boondoggling projects.

Mr. President, I should like to read another very interesting paragraph from this letter. This is in answer to Mr. Ball's statement in the Washington Post that the price-support program for 1949 cost $1,600,000,000. Mr. Wooley has this to say:

> The figure of $1,600,000,000 which has been used in newspapers as the figure representing the cost of CCC price-support programs actually represents the net withdrawals of funds from the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1950 (about the same in 1949) for investment in loans or inventories by the Corporation.

That is quite a different story. It would be just as fair to take the total loans of, say, the RFC and assert that that figure represented the total operational loss under that program.

Many of these loans programs result in a profit, and certainly at the present time our Government stockpiles of food

are a great asset to this country. I believe the fact that we have a large supply of wheat on hand is a great asset. We ought to have had more cotton on hand, more wool on hand, and we probably would had it not been for the severe critics of this worth-while program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the letter from Frank Woolley, Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FREAR in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1951.

Hon. MILTON R. YOUNG,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR YOUNG: This refers to our telephone conversation of this morning.

The Commodity Credit Corporation showed a net realized loss on its price-support operations in the fiscal year 1949 amounting to $254,761,993. Of this loss, $28,507,649 represented the realized loss on basic commodities.

From 1933 through November 30, 1950, the Commodity Credit Corporation has sustained a net realized loss of $736,300,000 on all of its price-support operations, or approximately 5 cents per dollar invested in loans and purchases of commodities. During the same period, the Corporation has realized a gain of approximately $49,000,000 on the basic commodities, this amount representing a gain of about one-half cent per dollar invested in loans on and purchases of such commodities.

Our current budget estimates anticipate a net realized loss of approximately $374,000,000 during the fiscal year 1951 on all price support commodities. On the basic commodities, it is estimated that a net loss of approximately $45,000,000 will be realized in the fiscal year 1951.

The figure of $1,600,000,000 which has been used in newspapers as the figure representing the cost of CCC price-support programs actually represents the net withdrawals of funds from the United States Treasury during the fiscal year 1950 (about the same in 1949) for investment in loans or inventories by the Corporation. It in no sense represents the net cost of the price-support program since, as you know, a large portion of the investment in both loans and inventories is recovered by the Corporation when commodities are sold.

Sincerely yours,
FRANK K. WOOLLEY,
Vice President.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, since the outbreak of the Korean War, many metropolitan newspapers, nationally circulated magazines, and radio commentators have undertaken what amounts to a smear campaign against the American farmer. They have played up stories of rising living costs, with special emphasis upon food prices. The farmer is invariably represented as a villain whose political influence is so great that Congress dares not impose effective controls on agricultural prices.

A typical example of this may be found on page 1 of the pro-Democrat Washington Post of Sunday, January 21, 1951. I ask unanimous consent to have it printed at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit A.)

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, it is captioned "Farmer gets most of hike in food cost—more than 75 percent of recent increase in edibles found going to producer." The story carries the byline of Mr. John W. Ball, the Post's agricultural expert. The gist of the story, which is based upon a report by some unnamed governmental agency, is that the farmer has received more than three-fourths of the increased prices paid by consumers for foods since last June 25.

Mr. Ball asserts that the study makes it plain why consumers are shouting for price controls while farmers are opposing them.

The story goes on to quote from a report by the Commodity Exchange Authority which shows that futures prices of a number of agricultural commodities have risen sharply in recent months.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Is it not true that a report appeared very recently to the effect that the producer was receiving only 51 percent of the consumer's dollar expended for food; that 51 percent of the consumer's dollar expended for food was the amount the producer actually received?

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. And that included green vegetables, such as out-of-season vegetables, which were shipped into the United States and even Spanish watermelons and cantaloupes which were shipped in. All of that was figured into the actual market-basket food dollar; and the producer received only 51 percent of that dollar.

Mr. YOUNG. I am very happy to have that observation made by my friend from Minnesota. Of course, Mr. Ball used future price quotations, and future price quotations oftentimes have little relationship to cash market prices.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I yield to my distinguished colleague from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator knows, of course, that those prices purporting to be farm prices were completely erroneous. In fact as I understand they are not in the Commodity Exchange Authority report. Where they came from seems to be a mystery. But evidently they were compiled by taking farm prices, then adding to the farm prices such costs as transportation, packing, storage, warehouse charges, transfer charges, commission charges, and others, and calling them all farm prices. They were erroneous. I do not know whether the Senator intends to put in the RECORD the farm prices which appeared in the Washington Post the next day or not, but if he does he knows, of course, that when the purpose was to prove something else the next day a completely different list of farm prices was used, with the price of wheat varying 40 cents a bushel between Sunday and Monday, although both were given as authoritative figures out of the Department of Agriculture. I would assume that the Commodity Exchange Authority is not happy over the liberties that were taken with its report.

Mr. YOUNG. I am very happy to have that statement coming from the Senator from Vermont, who follows the agricultural situation very closely, and who, I believe, has always been very fair to the consumer and labor as well—also the farmer.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the mystery is why a responsible paper like the Washington Post will lend its columns to such erroneous and mischievous propaganda.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. YOUNG. I am happy to yield to my colleague.

Mr. LANGER. As a matter of fact, the average person reading some of the metropolitan newspapers conducting what my colleague has said is a smear campaign, would figure that the farmer, for example, is receiving a dollar a dozen for eggs. Is that not correct?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. As a matter of fact, the farmer in the West today is receiving from 21 cents to not more than 30 cents a dozen for his eggs on the farm. Is that not correct?

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct. I have received many letters from farmers complaining about the price of eggs being only 21 cents a dozen.

Mr. LANGER. And the farmer must feed his chickens oats valued at about 70 to 75 cents a bushel as a part of the feed for his chickens. Is that not correct?

Mr. YOUNG. It certainly is.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to say further that all over the Northwest there is an intense feeling of resentment over the fact that the surplus of dried eggs was not sold to the Army. The Army said that these millions and millions of pounds of dried eggs could not be used. Is that not true?

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. As a matter of fact, after the Army had spent thousands and thousands of dollars, even millions of dollars, for dried eggs, it developed that the dried eggs in the possession of the Department of Agriculture were in perfect condition and could be used by the Army.

Mr. YOUNG. I am very happy to have that observation.

A second villain now appears on the stage: the speculator.

The reader is left with the impression that between the farmer and the speculator, the poor consumer just does not have a chance.

Mr. Ball winds up his piece by asserting that these figures are direct answers to President Truman and the chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee [Mr. ELLENDER], both of whom have charged that food-price increases are attributable to gouging by middlemen and processors and that farmers are not profiting.

It should be fairly obvious that if farmers have been profiteering, that fact would be reflected in their incomes for 1950. A quick check with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics would have provided Mr. Ball with an interesting footnote to his story. It would have revealed that while gross farm income in 1949 was $28,100,000,000, the 1950 figure to be released this week will show a total below $28,000,000,000. The Department of Commerce could have told the Washington Post that net farm income in 1950 was only $13,000,000,000, as against $13,400,000,000 in 1949.

Meanwhile, let us see how the rest of the population has been faring. Our national income for 1950 is estimated at $236,200,000,000 against $216,800,000,000 in 1949. In other words, while the income of the Nation's farmers was declining some $400,000,000 below the 1949 level, the income of the rest of our citizens was increasing by approximately $20,000,000,000 during 1950.

Department of Agriculture figures also reveal that farm production expenses for 1950 were at a record high, and that during 1951 they are expected to advance an additional 5 to 10 percent. As an example of this, a tractor which cost the farmer $1,270 during the 1935–39 period had advanced in price to $2,420 by September of last year. The wholesale price of such a tractor jumped from $1,595.67 in June of last year to $1,743.27 in November.

Could it be just barely possible that the farmer must receive higher prices for his products if he is to meet the mounting costs of his operations?

If farming is as profitable as some of the farmers' critics would like to make the public believe it is, then it is difficult to understand why for several decades the population trend in America has been from the farms to the cities. Perhaps at least a part of the explanation is to be found in the studies of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which reveal that in 1948 the average per capita income for farm people was $892, as compared with $1,551 for nonfarm residents. In 1949, the figures were $765 and $1,520.

When 1950 statistics are available, they will show an even wider discrepancy. It should be remembered that these farm-income figures include the value of food produced by farmers for their own consumption, as well as wages received in outside employment.

Generally speaking, the American farmer not only earns far less than his city cousin, but he also works longer hours. Mr. President, I often wonder what would happen to the Nation if the farmer only worked 40 hours a week. There is only one answer to that: The result would be a terrible shortage of food, and prices two or three times what they are at the present time.

Mr. President, the farmer's children attend poorer schools. The farmer is likely to have inadequate medical service for himself and his family. His opportunities for recreation and entertainment are limited. He enjoys far fewer modern conveniences than do city folks. Finally, when he is depicted by city newspapermen as a profiteer, about all the farmer can do by way of retaliation is kick the side of the barn.

The following tabulation, which I ask to have inserted in the RECORD at this point, as a part of my remarks, is compiled from official Department of Agriculture figures, and reveals unmistakably that prices of the agricultural commodities cited by Mr. Ball have not skyrocketed since the outbreak of the Korean War—and that, in fact, most of them are still well below parity. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire table be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

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

Commodity	Average price received by farmers			6-month increase or decrease	Effective parity price	
	Dec. 15, 1947	June 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1950		Dec. 15, 1950	Percent of parity
Wheat (bushel)	$2.79	$1.93	$2.03	.10	$2.31	88
Corn (bushel)	2.37	1.36	1.45	.09	1.68	86
Oats (bushel)	1.18	.804	.849	.045	.988	86
Rye (bushel)	2.45	1.21	1.37	.16	1.79	77
Flax (bushel)	6.66	3.68	3.59	−.09	4.53	----------
Soybeans (bushel)	3.69	2.80	2.70	−.10	2.65	102
Rice (hundredweight)	6.42	4.18	5.32	1.14	5.25	101
Cotton (pound)	.345	.2991	.4036	.1045	.3236	125
Wool (pound)	.416	.562	.798	.236	.533	150
Butterfat (pound)	.877	.652	.592	−.06	.734	[1] 81
Eggs (dozen)	.587	.338	.506	.168	.533	[1] 95

[1] Indicates percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, comparing the figures cited above with those which Mr. Ball attributes to the Commodity Exchange Authority, it will be seen that the price farmers actually received for wheat did not increase 27⅜ cents a bushel in the 6-month period. The rise was an even 10 cents a bushel, as against the 27⅜ cents a bushel which Mr. Ball said the increase was. It happens that the parity price for wheat increased by about the same amount during the period. Putting it another way, the $1.93 which the farmer received for a bushel of wheat on June 15, 1950, gave him as much purchasing power as did the $2.03 which he received for a bushel of wheat 6 months later.

Whereas the Post story says that the price of flaxseed increased by 94 cents during a 6-month interval, official Department of Agriculture figures show that farmers were actually receiving less for flax on December 15, 1950, than they were on June 15, 1950. The decline was from $3.68 a bushel to $3.59.

The CEA figures cited by Mr. Ball show an increase of 26¾ cents a bushel in the price of corn between the pre-Korean War 30-day period and December 1950. The Agricultural Prices bulletin published by the Department of Agriculture shows that the average price to farmers increased from $1.36 to $1.45, an increase of 9 cents. So it goes for various other commodities. As the foregoing tabulation will show, the prices of most major farm commodities are still well below parity—the level which Congress has said would give the farmer a fair exchange price for his commodities.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I think there is another reason for the erroneous impression as to the prices received by the farmers, namely, the farmer markets certain of his commodities seasonally. For instance, soybeans are sold when they are harvested, as a rule. If the Senator has observed the trend in the prices of soybeans in recent years, he has noticed that after they have left the farmers' hands, the price increases rapidly.

Let us consider wool, which is sheared from late March until the middle of June. It is usually out of the farmers' hands by midsummer. Since midsummer the price of wool has approximately doubled, or at least that was the case as of December when the figures which are so popular with the press today were compiled. That increase in the price of wool took place after the wool left the farmers' hands, but it is still figured into the prices received by the farmers, and it is responsible for a considerable part of the over-all paper increase in farm commodity prices, although not all of that increase has been received by the farmers themselves.

We know that when the price of wool doubles by mid-December, that doubled price is listed as the price received by the farmers. Of course it is true that if the farmer had kept back his wool until December, he probably could have received that price or somewhere near it. However, he does not have any wool by that time. The same situation exists in the case of other commodities.

Incidentally, Mr. President, the price of wool is not established in the United States, but is a world price. We are importing two-thirds of all the wool we use.

The price increases of other commodities which have risen so much in price—commodities such as coffee and cocoa—should also be considered in connection with an understanding of the origin of the crops. Coffee and cocoa are not produced at all in the United States; yet the prices of those commodities enter into the cost-of-living index, which I believe has recently been changed in name to consumer-price index. Yet the prices of those commodities are figured into the consumer-price index, in an effort to put on the farmers of the United States the blame for the increase in the cost of living. The farmer is getting about 50 percent of the consumer's food dollar, which is a smaller percentage than he was getting several years ago.

Mr. President, let me point out that today the method of living contributes

especially to the high cost of living. I know of persons who go to a grocery store and buy canned potatoes, and pay as much for four cans of potatoes as they would pay for a bushel of uncanned potatoes, if they wished to buy potatoes in the way they used to buy them, and then prepare them at home.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, the Senator from Vermont has given us some very important information. It leads me to observe that any increase in the price of any canned vegetable, for example, is an increase in which the producer has no part whatever. The farmer was paid for his vegetables last summer or last fall at canning time; and all the increase in the price of the canned goods goes to people other than the producer.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President——

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

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

Mr. YOUNG. I yield first to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, I did not hear the first part of the Senator's statement, but I presume that either he did or he will touch on the fact that the storage of crops in the raw stage is now almost exclusively in the hands of one agency, and that is a Government agency. I wonder whether that fact may in any way tend to bring to the producer a larger share of the price paid by the consumers—the larger share which he should receive, as the Senator from Vermont was just indicating.

Mr. YOUNG. I think it will—that is, if the farmer holds the crop under loan. If he holds on to the crop, and if the price goes above the loan price, the farmer will receive the benefit of the increase.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Of course it is also necessary to consider another cost, namely, that involved in the processing and distribution of the commodity. Of course, that cost is incurred at a time when the commodity has left the hands of the producer. It appears that it is at that stage that most of the addition occurs to what we call the cost of food. The increase occurs, not in the cost of the raw food, but in the cost of the processed food.

That leads me to ask this question: Under the price-control orders which recently were issued—and which I suppose as yet none of us really understand—it was very definitely stated that they do not apply to the raw crops produced by the farmers. However, they do apply to the processed crops. I wonder whether it is a foregone conclusion that fixing the price of the processed commodities—for instance, the price of meat—automatically will fix the price of the livestock on the hoof.

Mr. YOUNG. I think it does in a large measure.

Mr. President, at this time I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator whether he intends to insert or whether he has inserted in the RECORD some of the most recent parity prices—for instance, the parity prices for wheat, corn, and other commodities—as of the last announced figures given out in December 1950.

Mr. YOUNG. Yes; they are included in the table I have had inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. THYE. The RECORD will have the table of parity figures in the case of wheat, corn, dairy products, poultry, and so forth.

Mr. YOUNG. Yes; some of those figures will appear in the RECORD. It might be well to insert the table following my remarks, also, because probably it will cover some figures which I shall not include in my own statement.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I am very happy to do so.

Mr. THYE. It has been very interesting to note the remarks of the very able and distinguished Senator on the question of what the producer receives and what the consumer actually has to pay. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] gave a very clear and understandable description of how the consumer is purchasing in the wrong manner, in the case of canned potatoes. Certainly the consumers who buy canned potatoes have to pay for the cost of canning the potatoes and also for the cost of the tin cans which are used in the canning process.

But going back to the simple purchasing habits of the consumer, one reason why beef prices are high is that there is not enough beef to supply the demands of the purchasers; but, if the purchasers had purchased poultry last fall, when there was a tremendous supply, beef prices would then have leveled off. Last fall I noticed that many produce dealers in the Middle West actually paid 13 cents a pound for chickens averaging less than 5 pounds. A 4- or 4½-pound chicken, or a year-old hen makes splendid eating, and they were being marketed by the producer at about 13 cents a pound. Thirteen cents a pound is not an unreasonable price to pay for a 4-pound chicken, and it would certainly be large enough for a good-sized family. If a hen weighed 5 pounds or more, it brought 15 cents a pound, live weight. Fifteen cents a pound to a producer for such a hen was certainly one of the lowest levels reached in many a year; yet if one went to a produce market and attempted to buy a dressed chicken, he found it necessary to pay a very high price.

I recall that when we returned to Washington in December, eggs in the Middle West had been selling for an average of about 48 cents a dozen. Some of the No. 1 grades probably brought 52 or 53 cents a dozen; yet they were quoted on the markets in the District of Columbia at $1, $1.04, and $1.05.

On one occasion when I was shopping for a few groceries, I said to the grocer, "Prices are very high." He promptly replied, "Oh, it is the farm-support program. It is just terrible." I said, "What do you mean?" He said, "It is the farm-support program. That is what is raising the prices of food to the consumers, and to us, who are retailing food." I asked him certain other questions regarding the farm program. He stated that, in his opinion, it was influencing the rising cost of bread and of certain other foods, such as Crisco, vegetable oils, eggs, and so forth.

I am indeed happy that the Senator from North Dakota is going into this matter in detail this afternoon. The housewife is entitled to know the exact figures, insofar as they concern the prices paid the farmers. Last fall, soybeans selling from the field were bringing around $2, or a little over $2 per bushel. Look at the soybean market today. That is an example.

I repeat, I appreciate the fact that the able Senator from North Dakota is delving into this subject and getting some of the facts into the RECORD, in order that we may to some extent determine who is at fault. It certainly is not the producer.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I am glad to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Adding to the example given by the Senator from Minnesota, in connection with chickens, I may say that I do not know what the farm price of turkeys is at the present time. It is probably from 40 to 50 cents a pound. I think it would not be more than that.

Mr. THYE. I withhold my comment on that, because I have not checked it.

Mr. AIKEN. In a Washington store recently I saw customers buying cooked turkey at $4 a pound. I am glad they are able to do it. I realize that if we were to return to our old habits of cooking and eating in the home, many people would be thrown out of employment. The housewife would not be thrown out of employment; she would have more to do than ever. I am glad she is freed of her drudgery over the kitchen stove. But I hope that when Washington customers pay $4 a pound for cooked turkey they will not think the farmer is getting three-fourths of it, or even 51 percent of it, because he is getting about 10 percent of it only.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one further comment?

Mr. YOUNG. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator.

Mr. THYE. In the month of December the producer of milk selling on the Twin City market—that is, the fluid-milk markets of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul—received for grade A milk, which is the same quality and type of milk that is demanded on the Washington market, $3.67 per 100 pounds. That was for grade A, 3½ percent butterfat milk. Milk not qualifying as grade A sold for 61 cents per hundred pounds less. That represents the price of the raw product.

An analysis of the figures, as the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] said as he went out of the door just now, would show a payment of possibly 7 cents a quart. If the producer receives 7 cents, consider his investment for real estate, personal property, equipment to maintain, care, and house and produce the feed for his herd of dairy cattle, as well as for manpower to care for the herd, and to deliver the milk to a central point, where it is bottled for distribution. The farmer receives from 5 to 7 cents a quart.

in return for all that manual labor and expense. If he receives 7 cents, who then gets the difference between the 7 cents and the price to the consumer? There is the answer to some of the questions regarding food costs.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the Senator has raised a very important point. What we ought to be doing is to investigate the spread between what the consumer is required to pay and what the producer receives. I think oftentimes it would be found that there are unwarranted price rises. Of course, higher labor costs and higher taxes naturally increase the spread. I think we ought to be fair about the whole thing.

From a reading of magazine and newspaper stories one would get the impression that farmers were receiving an all-time-high price for farm commodities. That is far from the truth. I should like to quote a few figures which I obtained from the Department of Agriculture only last week. These figures will doubtlessly amaze some people. The average price received by the farmer for wheat on December 15, 1947, was $2.79 a bushel. The average price he received on December 15, 1950, was $2.03 a bushel. In other words, the farmer was actually receiving 76 cents a bushel less for his wheat in December 1950 than in December 1947; yet, during that identical period, there was a rise in the price of bread of from 2 to 3 cents a loaf.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. LANGER. It is true, is it not, that the cost of living was never higher than it is today, and that, as a matter of fact, wheat is 15 percent below parity,

Mr. YOUNG. That is correct. It is about that. I think most people believe that corn is perhaps selling at an all-time high. It is not. During most of 1947 and 1948, it was selling at much higher prices. For example, the average price which a farmer received for corn, on December 15, 1947, was $2.37 a bushel; whereas, as of December 15, 1950, he was receiving $1.45 a bushel, or nearly a dollar a bushel less.

In December 1947 the price of oats was $1.18 a bushel. It is now 84.9 cents a bushel.

The average price the farmer received for rye on December 15, 1947, was $2.45. His average price at this time is $1.37.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that since the big slump has come in farm prices, transportation costs have gone the other way and have increased tremendously, that wage rates, on the whole, have also increased, and the prices of everything the farmer buys have increased? Consequently, when a little betterment in farm prices is shown it is from a very low level, whereas any increase in transportation costs, labor costs, and machinery costs is already at a high level, and, therefore, does not rise as much as do farm prices, which start from away down in the valley of the low-price area.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the Senator from Vermont would be interested in these figures on butterfat:

Butterfat, on December 15, 1947, average price received by farmers was 87.7 cents; on December 15, 1950, the average price was 59.2 cents.

Butterfat was selling at approximately 28 cents a pound less on December 15, 1950, than it was in December 1947. Since December 15 I think the price of butter has risen a little, but not very much.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I yield.

Mr. WATKINS. Is the Senator from North Dakota acquainted with the claim that is being made currently that there is very little labor or wage costs involved in the price of food? That claim was made before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report by Mr. Ching, when he was asked with reference to the cost of labor in connection with the cost of manufactured articles. We put food into a special class. Is the Senator acquainted with that matter?

Mr. YOUNG. I would say that increased labor costs, transportation, and taxes have all had a major part in the spread between what the producer receives and the consumer has to pay.

Mr. WATKINS. Would the Senator agree with the claim that wages and labor are not involved to any great extent in the production of food?

Mr. YOUNG. No; I think that is incorrect. They play a very major part in the cost of food.

Mr. WATKINS. I may observe that I pointed out to Mr. Ching that the matter of labor was entirely misunderstood by the average American housewife and by most of the people in the cities, who think that all a farmer has to do is to plant a crop, wait a certain number of months, and then harvest the crop. We used a loaf of bread as an example. I think the Senator has already called attention to that. The actual value of the wheat involved in producing a loaf of bread would not exceed 3 cents, and is probably 2 cents, whereas the rest of the cost is in railroad labor, transportation of various kinds, manufacturing, packaging, and the final distribution from the bakery to the grocer who disposes of the product. The same would be true of nearly all other foods. The view to which I have referred is largely held by a great many persons who think there is little cost of labor involved in the production of food.

Mr. YOUNG. In most of the cities in the United States it costs from 12 to 13 cents to deliver an empty milk bottle on the doorstep of the consumer. It costs more to deliver the empty milk bottle than the producer gets for his milk. The producer for all of his work and investment gets on the average not more than 10 cents a bottle.

What part speculation has played in the rise of commodity prices, I am unable to say. It is strange, however, that the only time we hear any outcry against speculators is when prices are rising. When farm prices are falling—and over a period of years they go down about as much as they go up—no one seems to be concerned about the possible effects of speculation on our farm economy.

I do know, however, that prices of most farm commodities today are not as high as they were 3 years ago, although wool and cotton are exceptions to this. At the same time prices paid by farmers for goods and services today are the highest on record.

The average working man in America is eating better now than at any time in our history and he is spending a smaller percentage of his disposable income for food than he did in pre-World War II days.

In 1929, for example, the average retail price in 51 large cities for one pound of round steak was 46 cents. At that time the average hourly wage in all industries was 56.6 cents. This meant that a man could buy 1.22 pounds of meat with one hour's pay. By 1949, the average price of round steak had gone up to 85.3 cents but average hourly wages had gone up to $1.40. The pay for one hour of labor would buy 1.64 pounds of round steak. By June 1950, the average price of round steak was 89 cents and average hourly wages were $1.454. This meant 1.63 pounds of meat for one hour of work.

Everything considered, American farmers are doing a remarkable job in the face of grave handicaps. It seems to me that we should be more concerned with expanding our agricultural production—which, after all, is the only solution to the twin problems of shortages and high prices—than in attempting to make the farmer the goat in the present price controversy. Certainly there should be no change in the Defense Production Act of 1950 to reduce the permissible minimum ceiling prices on farm commodities as has been proposed by some.

Given the necessary labor, farm machinery and normal weather conditions, the American farmer will do a production job at least equal to that of any other segment of our population.

EXHIBIT A

[From the Washington Post of January 21, 1951]

FARMER GETS MOST OF HIKE IN FOOD COST—MORE THAN 75 PERCENT OF RECENT INCREASE IN EDIBLES FOUND GOING TO PRODUCER

(By John W. Ball)

A Government study of food prices reveals that almost 80 percent of the huge increases since the Korean fighting started last June 25 has gone to the Nation's farmers.

(President Truman declared at his news conference 10 days ago that the farmer had not profited from food price increases since the Korean War began.)

This study, by one of Government's top economics bureaus, was worked out for the men who are entrusted with the job of stabilizing prices in the present emergency.

Almost an exact half of the increases in food costs since June came between November 15 and December 15, the study discloses. In that month the average annual cost of an average consumer's food went up from $219 to $227 or about $8. Between June and November it had gone up from $211 to $219.

Of this $16 jump since last June the farmer got a little more than $12. The remaining $4 went to transportation, wholesalers, jobbers, and retailers.

The study makes plain why consumers are shouting for price controls, while the farmers are opposing them. A comparison

of food prices in June 1946—the last month of OPA ceilings—and those in last November, shows why the public is clamoring for action.

In June 1946 the food cost for an average consumer for a year was estimated at about $160. The same amount of food last month would cost $227. In 1946 the farmer got $8[illegible] as his share and last month was getting about $113.

Bearing out these figures as to the sharp increase at the farm level for food and fiber are figures released this week by the Commodity Exchange Authority of the Department of Agriculture. According to these figures, all farm commodities dealt in on the Nation's principal markets, except potatoes, have gone up since the period May 24–June 24—the month before Korean fighting. Here are the CEA figures:

	May 24–June 24	December 1950	Gain
Wheat	$2.18⅜	$2.45¾	$0.27⅜
Corn	1.46¼	1.73	.26¾
Oats	.82	.97	.15
Rye	1.36	1.72½	.36½
Flaxseed	3.26	4.20	.94
Soybeans	3.09½	3.13⅜	.03⅞
Rice, hundredweight	9.33	10.10	.77
Cotton, hundredweight	33.47	43.05	9.58
Wool tops, pound [1]	1.99⅔	5.60	1.60⅓
Butter	$0.56½	$0.70¼	$0.13¾
Eggs, dozen	.37¾	.39¼	.01½
Cottonseed oil, per hundredweight	16.50	24.03	7.53
Soybean oil, hundredweight	13.19	19.45	6.26
Lard, hundredweight	11.97	18.00	6.03

[1] The price for wool tops reached $4.00½ last Thursday—the highest price since records were started by CEA in 1931. The previous high was $2.01 in 1931. This reflects the state of the Nation's sheep herds—the lowest in number since records were started at the close of the Civil War.

In a statement accompanying the report, Joseph M. Mehl, CEA Administrator, pointed out that:

1. An influx of speculators into the commodity markets last June, following the Korean outbreak, was largely responsible for the sharp increase in prices. In less than 1 month soybeans went up 25 percent, cottonseed oil 31 percent, and lard 41 percent.

2. The dollar value of tradings on the 18 commodity exchanges was almost twice that of all trading in stocks and bonds on the Nation's 16 registered securities exchanges, or $32,400,000,000 compared with $17,300,000,000.

3. Trading in soybeans, for instance, was more than 15 times the size of the crop.

4. Low margin rates have attracted speculators into commodity markets from securities exchanges. Commodity margins range from 6 to 13 percent; those for securities are now 75 percent.

The Government study of food prices and the CEA report are direct answers to President Truman and Chairman ALLEN ELLENDER, Democrat, Louisiana, of the Senate Agriculture Committee. Both have charged that recent jumps in food prices were due to gouging by middlemen and retailers, and that the farmer was not profiting.

Mr. LANGER obtained the floor.

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

Mr. LANGER. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished Senator, provided I do not lose the floor.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from North Dakota, and I am sorry I cannot wait to hear his address so that I might follow him instead of preceding him.

Mr. LANGER. It is too bad, because I intend to talk about the Democratic Party, and I cannot imagine having listen to me any Senator more appreciative than is the distinguished junior Senator from Connecticut.

ERIC JOHNSTON

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I rise to speak about two most eminent members of the Republican Party. I hope the Senator from North Dakota will enjoy my words, perhaps more than I might be privileged to enjoy his about the Democrats were I able to remain to hear his address.

I was not on the floor last week, Mr. President, when the nomination of Mr. Eric Johnston was confirmed as Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency. The appointment was an urgent one, and the nomination was acted on quickly. If I had been present, I would have tried to pay Mr. Johnston the tribute which I think is due him for taking this hazardous and very onerous job.

When he appeared last week as a witness before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, of which I am a member, I asked him whether he thought he would come through his new position with his reputation unsullied. I reminded him of a story told me by Mr. Leon Henderson. Mr. Henderson says that at the peak of his OPA activities there were certain persons placed in asylums and institutions throughout the country who still today go to bed at night muttering imprecations against Mr. Henderson.

I have just gone through a political campaign with one of Mr. Johnston's predecessors, Mr. Chester Bowles. His reputation with a certain segment of the business community suffered as a result of the great job he did during the war in his successful effort to maintain prices over a two-year period.

It is my opinion, Mr. President, that if Mr. Johnston has not taken the toughest job in town, at least, he has taken the most thankless job. When the "dead cats" start flying around his ears, I hope we shall remember the fine things now being said about him on the radio and in the press in tribute to his patriotic response to what I regard as a high and imperative call to duty.

I first met Mr. Eric Johnston in the spring of 1942, when he came from the West as a young and enterprising independent businessman to succeed to the presidency of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It was in the spring of 1942 that Mr. Jesse Jones, then Secretary of Commerce, appointed Mr. Johnston to the first Board of Trustees of the Committee for Economic Development, of which I was Vice Chairman. I worked on the Board with Mr. Johnston, as I did on the Research Committee of the CED, under the chairmanship of the able Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS]. We all learned to admire Mr. Johnston for his open mind, his liberal views, his high intelligence, and his integrity. Indeed, it was during the war years that Mr. Paul Hoffman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Committee for Economic Development, said—and I agree with Mr. Hoffman's appraisal—that no one in the business community was doing a finer job on behalf of the business community as a whole, and thus on behalf of the American people as a whole, than was Mr. Johnston.

Mr. President, I remembered that statement of Mr. Hoffman's when I saw an editorial this morning in the Spartanburg, S. C., Herald-Journal. It states that Mr. Johnston first came into prominence as President of the United States Chamber of Commerce some years ago, "when he came in with more aggressive and more liberal views than that organization was ready to accept with happiness." I am glad to report that the editorial, according to my observations at that time, is exaggerated, although it is true that there was a certain small segment of the Chamber of Commerce constituency which found Mr. Johnston's views more liberal than it liked. This very fact in part explains why he was so much needed.

I became intimately and personally acquainted with Mr. Johnston in 1943, when I accompanied him to England. It was at the peak of the war. He and I had been invited to go to England as representatives of the American business community to talk to British business leaders about postwar economic problems which would be anticipated between the two countries. Mr. President, for thirty-three days I was constantly with Mr. Johnston. I grew to admire his courage and high sense of duty, as well as his eloquence, for which he is famous and for which he was applauded by British business groups.

Mr. President, if my remarks begin to sound like a eulogy, I admit that that is what they are supposed to sound like, and I am very glad to appropriate that word for my comments. You will see that I think President Truman is to be congratulated on his appointment of Mr. Johnston. Mr. Charles Wilson is also to be congratulated. In passing I should like to say that I have had mail from all over the United States, from leading businessmen, congratulating the people of the United States on the appointment of Mr. Charles Wilson. I have had countless expressions to the effect that his is the finest appointment the President could have made to fill the most difficult role he is assuming. He and Mr. Johnston bring great special values to those two difficult jobs——

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

Mr. BENTON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. Is it not correct to say that both gentlemen are Republicans?

Mr. BENTON. Both gentlemen are Republicans. That is one reason why I was glad to assure the Senator from North Dakota that he would at least find something he liked in my comments. Does he not agree, however, that it is a great tribute to the open-mindedness of our President that he should appoint these two eminent Republicans from the business community?

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

Mr. BENTON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LANGER. I believe the newspapers stated that President Truman had offered the job to twenty-five other men and that none of them would take the job. I presume that there were

twenty-five Democrats who were not smart enough to handle the job, and that therefore the President finally had to find a Republican who would take the job.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, I did not see the newspaper report to which the Senator from North Dakota referred, and I cannot speak as to the accuracy of it. Twenty-five Democrats could have been well advised in thinking that they were not smart enough to handle the job. I know of no job which is more difficult to handle. However, if there is one man in the country who is capable of handling the job I submitted it is No. twenty-six, if there were twenty-five predecessors, which I seriously doubt.

One of the great values which Mr. Johnston and Mr. Wilson bring to their jobs is the willingness of the best men in the country to associate themselves with them. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Johnston will not have to go through a list of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty men to find the men they want. I believe they will be able to call on the top men in the business community and the top civic leaders, who will be proud to come in and accept difficult jobs under such leadership and sponsorship.

Mr. Paul Hoffman, another Republican who was appointed by President Truman, in the President's effort to get the best qualified man whom he could find for a difficult role, brought the same kind of capacity to the development of the ECA. He brought into the ECA leading men from all over the United States. One day I was congratulating him on that fact, and I said to him, "Don't you think that your greatest asset was your ability to staff the ECA out of your intimate knowledge of who the key men are throughout the country? Don't you think that you brought to your assignment as head of the ECA a better knowledge of the American business community than other men who have come to Washington in these tough roles?"

Mr. Hoffman looked at me and shook his head and said, "Don't forget Jesse Jones. It was Mr. Jesse Jones who brought me into Washington in the CED. It was Mr. Jones, with his phenomenal knowledge of the business community, who assembled so many leaders from it, many of whom are now playing an active role in public life."

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

Mr. BENTON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I stated several times that I thought it was of great credit to the Administration that Mr. Charles Wilson, the able business executive and leader, was willing to accept the call of the President and take on a very difficult and what will become an unappreciated assignment. I think it was a grand thing for this Nation that Eric Johnston consented to come into Government. Mr. President, if the administration will only permit Charles Wilson and Eric Johnston to make their selections and to staff their organizations with their own recommendations, rather than with the political recommendations which I have seen coming in during the last week, we will be able to go forward with some assurance that the Price Administrator's office will render a great service to our Nation. However, if we are to see every disappointed politician and every individual who is seeking some job security for himself given a place on the staff of the Price Administrator's Office, we shall make a very poor start indeed. That is the danger that I see and wish to call to the attention of the distinguished Senator from Connecticut. The danger is that we may see such politicians getting into leading roles, instead of having the able brains of Charles Wilson and Eric Johnston making executive rulings.

Mr. BENTON. I agree wholly, from my knowledge of the problems which confronted former Governor Bowles when he was head of OPA, that there is no other area in our economy in which more effort should be made to eliminate political considerations, and I do not think the President would have appointed either Mr. Johnston or Mr. Wilson without expecting them to take responsibility for staffing their agencies.

Mr. THYE. If the Senator will further yield, we have had a little experience in the past week which does not promise that we are to operate strictly on the basis of the ability of a man to administer a particular job. I think the experience of the past week has shown us that there is more politics in these particular appointments than most of us would like to see. I want the Administration to be successful in this Price Administrator activity, but it cannot be successful if the experience of the past week is to continue. I could relate quite a bit of information about that experience, but I shall not impose upon the distinguished Senator from Connecticut or take his time to relate it.

Mr. BENTON. I do not know the particular experiences to which the Senator from Minnesota refers; but I do not feel that appointments must be Republican in order to be nonpolitical. Cannot we come to an agreement that we do not have to continue to demonstrate, as the President has already demonstrated with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Johnston, that appointments are nonpolitical by appointing only Republicans?

Mr. THYE. If the Senator will further yield, I will say to the very able Senator that I do not believe any one of us is exactly thinking in terms of whether the appointees are Democrats or Republicans. We were all exceedingly happy that a man like Eric Johnston accepted the assignment. We entertain like feelings with respect to Mr. Charles Wilson.

The administration would possibly be more successful and have a greater public acceptance if the so-called political organizations through the States were not moving in to make all the recommendations. Those political organizations happen to be of the same political party that is now in power within the National Government. I have witnessed that situation over much of the Nation. Political committees are proceeding to make recommendations. I do not need to remind the Senator as to what has appeared in the press.

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

Mr. THYE. I should be very happy to yield, but I have not the floor.

Mr. BENTON. I think the Senator from Minnesota and I can agree that it is a question of the ability of the man rather than his political affiliations. The President certainly demonstrated his attitude on that subject with the two major appointments about which I have been speaking. Apparently the Senator from Minnesota has been receiving, as I have been receiving, favorable reports with respect to these two appointments. I have received such reports from all over the country.

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

Mr. BENTON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. All the communications which I have received relative to Charles Wilson and Eric Johnston have been most favorable. I do not believe anyone could criticize the ability of either man, or his past conduct in discharging any public trust.

Mr. BENTON. I am sure that they will assume full responsibility for the development of their organizations. Indeed, that is one of their most important duties, because if they do not get able men in the regional and State offices, there will be a violent public reaction, and the opportunity of the top men for rendering public service will be destroyed.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, in connection with this subject I wonder if the Senator will permit me to make an observation and to make a unanimous-consent request for an insertion in the RECORD.

Mr. BENTON. I yield for that purpose. I shall be through in about 2 minutes.

Mr. WATKINS. The observation has to do with this particular subject.

Mr. BENTON. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. WATKINS. Reference was made to statements in the press about politics being manifest in the Economic Stabilization Administration, in the matter of appointments. In that connection I invite attention to an article which appeared in the Washington Daily News of Saturday, January 27, 1951; also an article in the Washington Post of Sunday, January 28, 1951, the article being entitled "Admiral Hoover Hits 'Politics' as He Quits ESA Post."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these articles be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, may the articles be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the articles may be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Connecticut.

(See exhibit A.)

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

Mr. BENTON. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota. Indeed, it was he who yielded a few minutes to me. I am sorry that this is taking longer than I anticipated.

Mr. LANGER. Twice the distinguished and able Senator has said that

Mr. Johnston and Mr. Wilson have done the country a great favor by accepting these jobs. Does not the Senator believe that the President of the United States ought to have the right to call on any man in the country, regardless of what his salary is, for public service? We draft soldiers. We take men from their jobs and induct them into the Army. What is there so sacred about drafting a man who happens to be at the head of a large industry and taking a little of his time to work for the Government at $17,500 or up to $22,000 a year? I think it is his patriotic duty to serve. I believe that such men ought to be glad to have the opportunity to serve their country. Therefore, I cannot quite comprehend just why the distinguished Senator says that we ought to be so grateful because these men have accepted the appointments.

Mr. BENTON. Only a moment ago I heard the distinguished Senator from North Dakota speak of the fact that he had heard that Eric Johnston was the twenty-sixth man who had been asked by the President to take the position.

Mr. LANGER. That is correct.

Mr. BENTON. He therefore should be commended for responding as he did in this patriotic way to the call to duty. That is why I have been congratulating him for so responding.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to ask my distinguished friend another question. Does not the Senator believe that if the President selected twenty-five other men first, he must have felt——

Mr. BENTON. I do not believe that he asked twenty-five others.

Mr. LANGER. The statement was published in the press. Does not the Senator believe that every one of those men, when asked by the President to serve his country, was under obligation to accept? Does not the Senator believe that the President ought to have the power to say to any man in the country, just as he says to the humblest and poorest soldier, "Come and serve your Government"?

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, in answer to that question, let me say that I think there are certain jobs which men could not fill effectively if they went into them reluctantly and by draft. It may be that in time of war—indeed, it has been proved to be so—that men may become brave and effective soldiers, even though they were drafted. I seriously doubt however, whether any of our civic or business leaders, if he were drafted, and accepted against his will, and reluctantly, could possibly be effective in one of these difficult top jobs here in Washington. Under the circumstances, I think the President has no choice but to continue to seek men who will respond patriotically as demanded by the Senator from North Dakota, and respond in the spirit which he has advocated for all Americans.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. BENTON. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I was very much interested in hearing the Senator from North Dakota say that he thought that any man or women should respond to a Presidential call for national service. I agree with the spirit of that statement. I wish it could be so. We know that it is not.

I believe that one of the reasons why at least some men and women do not respond to the call to accept public service is the terrific and inexcusable vilification to which men in the public service are frequently subjected. On the floor of the Senate I have heard great Americans, patriotic and loyal men, crucified and called traitors, and disloyal to their country. I have sat through a tirade by a Member of the Senate against that magnificent public servant, General George Marshall.

I have read in the press and have heard over the radio attacks on various persons for political purposes. I have heard them called upon to resign after they had rendered devoted and unselfish service. In my opinion, such demands were based exclusively on political grounds.

I wish to tell the Senator from North Dakota—and I know it from experience, because I have held public office and have had to suffer unjust attacks—that the lack of appreciation, the playing of politics, and the blackening of the reputations of loyal and patriotic American citizens are, and will continue to be, great deterrents to the acceptance of positions of high responsibility by many men and women in this country. I need only cite, in addition to the cases of General Marshall and Secretary Acheson, the names of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, Mr. David Lilienthal, Dr. Edward Condon, Ambassador Philip Jessup, and most recently, even Admiral Chester Nimitz. There were many others, too.

I wish we could do something to correct that evil situation.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, before the vilification starts on Eric Johnston—and I share wholly the views just expressed by the distinguished Senator from New York—may I read into the RECORD half a dozen sentences, and ask that the editorials from which the sentences are quoted may be printed in the RECORD, following my remarks, because I hope we can remember these sentences and these editorials when Mr. Johnston becomes subject, as he surely will, to the kind of attacks which the Senator from New York has described?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARLSON in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BENTON. Here is one:

He is an executive of tested ability.

Here is another:

He is energetic, resourceful, and quick on his feet.

Here is another:

The country can anticipate fast action by Mr. Johnston.

Here is another:

He is a man who gets things done.

Here is one from the New York Mirror with the headline:

Stabilization job goes to good man. * * * With Johnston in office, we've got an able man in charge.

The Times-Picayune speaks of Eric Johnston's "reputation for forthright action which has long been firmly established."

Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator from North Dakota for having yielded to me.

The editorials are as follows:

[From the Oakland (Calif.) Tribune of January 20, 1951]

ERIC JOHNSTON HAS CLEAR TRACK ON JOB WHICH WAS MADE IMPOSSIBLE FOR VALENTINE

Things move rapidly in Washington, once the pressure is on. On Thursday of this week the President, in his press conference, said that he had not discussed with Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson a reported proposal to bring Eric Johnston into the Office of Defense Mobilization as chief economic advisor. If Wilson had any such proposal in mind, he added, he was sure he would discuss it with the President.

A few hours later, on Friday, such a discussion had been held. Alan Valentine had resigned as Economic Stabilization Director, and Eric Johnston had been appointed to succeed him.

The Valentine letter of resignation is frank in its disclosures of differences of opinion and may throw light why action on controls and stabilization has long been held up. As late as Thursday Valentine presented a detailed report which was not acceptable to Mr. Wilson and the resignation followed, "in response to what I understand to be your (the President's) wish."

Mr. Valentine's 3 months in the office have been troubled ones and would have been no easier for any man who happened to fill the post. He was consistently pressured by both sides of the question of price and wage controls and regularly saw one day's high-level memorandum contradict one issued the day before. He did not get along with Michael V. DiSalle, Federal Price Stabilizer, and there were arguments over voluntary versus involuntary controls; selective versus over-all ones. The job became impossible.

Eric Johnston can take over with a slate free of controversy and of "trial balloon" opinions such as were forced from Mr. Valentine. He is an executive of tested ability, as is Mr. Wilson. A program which is at last said to be ready for operation should get under way smoothly.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Daily News of January 20, 1951]

VALENTINE: VICTIM

Alan Valentine has resigned and President Truman has named Eric Johnston to succeed him as Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency.

When Mr. Valentine took the job last October 6, the President said his duty would be—

To plan and develop both short- and long-range price and wage stabilization policies and measures and create the necessary organization for their administration.

Mr. Valentine says the President wished him to resign because of honest differences of opinion as to how and when over-all price and wage controls should be put into effect. The President, Mr. Valentine says, now wants immediate drastic action, which Mr. Valentine has felt would be premature. Despite that feeling, he prepared a plan to start over-all controls on February 1, but it was found unacceptable.

Two things are clear:

1. No well-considered policies and measures for over-all control of prices and wages are ready.

2. No adequate organization has been created to enforce them.

This newspaper is not inclined to criticize Mr. Valentine harshly. He is a victim of the indecision, confusion, delays, errors of judgment, and economic blunders which have

characterized the Truman administration's whole attitude toward the menace of inflation for the last 6 months.

If Mr. Valentine was still on a cautious zig course when Mr. Truman suddenly decided the time had come to zag—well, he's not the first man to be caught in such a switch. Nor is he likely to be the last.

But Eric Johnston, who inherits the mess, has a better understanding of how things operate, or don't operate, in Washington. He's spent a big part of his time here, for a good many years, as president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and, more recently, of the Motion Picture Association. He is energetic, resourceful, and quick on his feet.

Here's hoping he will get done fast the job that Mr. Valentine didn't, and under the circumstances probably couldn't, do. He, or somebody, will have to if this runaway price-wage race is to be stopped short of inflationary disaster.

[From the Springfield (Ohio) News-Sun of January 21, 1951]

THE COMING ERIC JOHNSTON

President Lincoln experimented with inadequate generals for 3 years before he finally found the man fitted to command the Army of the Potomac, U. S. Grant.

It is not surprising that President Truman has had to fish around for a while before finding the right leaders for the economic mobilization that lies ahead. Now, for one phase of that activity, the directorship of the Office of Economic Stabilization, he apparently has settled on a splendid man. Eric Johnston, a man of business experience and rather extraordinary diplomatic talents—and a tough guy when he has to be—takes the place of Dr. Alan Valentine.

Before things in Asia really got tough, the President was having a terrible time convincing men of first class ability and reputation to come to Washington. The financial sacrifice in taking such posts, plus the hazards to peace of mind and reputation caused by mushrooming of the smear brigade, frightened off the men most eagerly sought

When the country really got into a jam, with the invasion of Korea by the Chinese Communists, the call of national duty became the overriding call in most minds. Hence the coming of men like Charles E. Wilson to top jobs in Washington--and now Eric Johnston.

In a job of frightening complexity, Dr. Valentine, a former president of a small university, did the best with what he had. It was not good enough. The effort to stabilize the economy was simply not getting under way fast enough. The penalty of delay loomed so large that a change had to be made. The country can anticipate fast and effective action by Mr. Johnston.

[From the Indianapolis (Ind.) News of January 22, 1951]

FIRMER DIRECTION

The appointment of Eric Johnston to replace Alan Valentine as Director of Economic Stabilization should help to step up the pace of measures designed to check and control inflation. Dr. Valentine who stepped into a thankless job before the real framework for mobilization had been established still was inclined toward the "wait awhile" attitude of those earlier days—an attitude that conflicted with Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson's belief that too much ground already has been lost and that the time has come for prompt and positive action.

The change should bring more harmony into the organization of the economic mobilization agencies, and it demonstrates that Mr. Wilson does indeed have full administrative power and intends to use it. The new Stabilization Director, Mr. Johnston, is a former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and certainly cannot be regarded as an advocate of "controls-for-controls sake." Like Mr. Wilson, however, he is conscious of the hard necessities of the present situation and he is a man who gets things done.

Both qualities are needed in Washington.

[From the New York Mirror of January 20, 1951]

STABILIZATION JOB GOES TO GOOD MAN

Crisis is separating the men from the boys in Washington. As things get tougher, they're finally bringing in capable men.

Eric Johnston's appointment as United States price-wage boss will make the Nation heave with relief. It's the first sane move so far to cope with economic stabilization.

Johnston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and now president of the Motion Picture Association, is an executive of international repute. On merit, he enjoys the respect of business and labor.

Johnston is getting no bargain. His new job is one of the toughest in the defense setup. He inherits little but a mess of confusion compounded by previous indecision and ineptitude.

Outside of some tall talk, most of it conflicting, and the naming of nonentities who have shown conspicuous inability to cope with a gigantic chore, the Truman administration had done nothing to stabilize our crisis economy before Johnston was named to office.

Food prices this week topped all previous records. This hits the average family hard, as food costs take a larger slice of the total budget in lower and middle income brackets.

Failure to impose proper economic controls months ago has cost us billions. Tax dollars won't buy as many airplanes and tanks and other tools of defense now, because arms costs have skyrocketed along with everything else.

Contradictory statements about stabilization plans have prompted scare buying, driving prices higher in the consumer goods field.

Bernard Baruch urged imposition of real controls 6 months ago, but his advice was disregarded. (Baruch was in the political dog house, because he refused to shake down his friends for the 1948 political campaign. Apparently the Missouri waltzers around Mr. Truman felt it was better to let the economy go to pot than follow Baruch's advice.)

Politics as usual decreed no controls until after the November election. The results showed the people prefer the facts of life to economic fairy tales, but still Washington failed to move in any practical way.

With Johnston in office, we've got an able man in charge. If they give him a free hand, he will bring sense to confusion and order from chaos. It's about time.

[From the New Orleans Times-Picayune of January 21, 1951]

PUSSYFOOTING OUT?

Judging by reports of rapid events in Washington in economic stabilization circles upon the advent of Eric Johnston to replace Alan Valentine as economic stabilizer, quick action seems to be on the way to freeze wages and prices. It seems that Mr. Johnston, thanks to mobilization director Wilson, is being given power to act. Present limitations on the authority of both Price Stabilizer DiSalle and Wage Stabilizer Ching apparently are being moved. Mr. Wilson has gained, according to reports, the immediate action he has recommended and the kind of organization needed to stop constantly rising prices and wages.

As Government statistics were released last week end showing that average wholesale prices had risen to a record high for the tenth successive week as of January 16, the tide of angry complaints from housewives, businessmen, Congressmen, and the press had reached a corresponding zenith. No crystal ball is needed to suspect that it was this deluge of criticism from the people that finally forced President Truman to act on Mr. Wilson's urgings. For months now Mr. Truman has hesitated. There can be little doubt that Mr. Valentine was acting with the President's consent in opposing immediate wage and price controls against Mr. DiSalle's insistence. But public protest finally impelled the President to agree with Mr. Wilson and Mr. DiSalle that voluntary controls are worse than futile and price controls without concurrent wage controls would be equally disastrous. Once the President had accepted the defeat of his wait-and-see policy, it was only necessary to fire Mr. Valentine and, by implication at least, fix on him the blame for pussyfooting.

Because Mr. Wilson, it seems to us, must be credited with finally persuading the President to give a new economic stabilization set-up adequate authority to move quickly to freeze wages and prices, the big boss of economic mobilization should be cleared of any suspicion of having become, too, a servant of the White House politics. Certain Congressmen had expressed this fear last week after his indefinite broadcast speech. But, backed by Mr. Johnston—whose reputation for forthright action has long been firmly established—and the forceful Mr. DiSalle, Mr. Wilson should be able to keep politics out of the Nation's economic mobilization.

EXHIBIT A

[From the Washington Daily News of January 27, 1951]

ESA FOR DEMOCRATS ONLY

Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA) is being built into Nation-wide Democratic machine.

Democratic National Committee is in charge; is passing on candidates for every job paying $4,000 and up.

Committee asks Democratic governors, senators, State chairmen, National committeemen, for names, sends them on to Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle.

Party loyalty is a test. No Dixiecrats accepted and no one who opposed President Truman's renomination or otherwise offended top Democrats. Backing from potent party figures is required. Some appointees have price-control experience; most have not. Lists submitted by Republican officials aren't considered.

It's a contrast to procedure in OPA 10 years ago. Politicians weren't consulted, party labels weren't checked. One result: Constant attacks on OPA from Capitol Hill, constant threats to withhold appropriations.

A few Democrats in Congress worry about staffing ESA with party men from top to bottom because it pins responsibility for success or failure of new price-control agency directly on party. They're afraid it may be unpopular by next election. Same men refuse to sponsor candidates for district office, for same reason. But they're the exception.

Pay of new officials isn't fixed. They'll get $50 a day until Congress acts.

Here's sample of how the picking's done.

Regional administrator for Rocky Mountain States will be George Rock, president of Truman-Barkley Club in 1948. Before Alan Valentine was fired, a five-man panel he had named picked another man.

New outfit's a haven for lame ducks. Already slated for jobs: Vernon Dwyer, Indiana State director, defeated Democratic candidate for Congress; Doc O. A. Noland, consultant to DiSalle, and father of a defeated Indiana congressman; Herbert Meighan, defeated for reelection as mayor of Gadsden, Ala.; James G. Lyons, New York regional officer, defeated for re-election to State legislature; Michael Howlett Jr., Illinois tem-

porary consultant, defeated for State treasurer.

Washington's full of party officials elbowing each other in rush to pie counter.

[From the Washington Post of January 28, 1951]

ADMIRAL HOOVER HITS "POLITICS" AS HE QUITS ESA POST

Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, in a terse statement explaining why he resigned as price-wage enforcement chief, declared yesterday "politics has no place in an organization affecting every American home."

The resignation of the retired veteran of World War II became known Friday just as the Economic Stabilization Agency decreed its price-wage freeze.

He issued this statement yesterday.

"It is true that I have resigned as price control enforcement officer of the ESA. It is also true that I believe politics has no place in an organization affecting every American home."

He refused to elaborate.

TRIBUTES TO SENATORS McKELLAR AND GEORGE

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield to me?

Mr. LANGER. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to one of our own number who has a birthday anniversary today. The distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], has served in the Senate for many years with distinction and with faithfulness, as he served in the House of Representatives before coming to the Senate. I hope he will have many and happy birthdays in the years to come.

Mr. President, I cannot speak too highly of the senior Senator from Tennessee. Members of the Senate know that he is one of the most faithful Members in his attendance at the sessions of the Senate. He is present when many other Senators are absent, and that in the face of the fact that he has more duties to perform than almost any other Senator.

I also wish to pay tribute to another great Senator who has a birthday today, the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. He, too, has served this body well and long, and is one of the outstanding Members of the Senate. He is well qualified in the field he has chosen. He is an authority on the finances of the country. I also wish him a happy birthday, and many more years of achievement.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I join my distinguished colleague, the leader of the majority, in congratulating the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. He came into the Senate on the fifth day of March 1917, and by 5 years is the senior in service of any Senator in this body.

It is not generally known, but Senator McKELLAR is the father of the public road system of the United States. When Woodrow Wilson was President, the Senator from Tennessee went to him and sold him on the idea of having the Federal Government contribute some portion of the expense of the building of public roads, the first appropriation being in the amount of roughly $16,000,000.

It was my great honor to serve under the Senator from Tennessee when he was chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He did a magnificent job. Particularly he did a fine piece of work in connection with the Post Office Department. During the time he was chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads there was not always a deficit in the Post Office Department. In fact, at one time the Department actually showed a profit.

I have been impressed, as has our distinguished colleague, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], by the fact of the constant and faithful attendance of the Senator from Tennessee at sessions of the Senate. I do not believe the Senator from Tennessee missed a single committee meeting when I was a member of his committee. He always arrived in time to help produce a quorum.

I hope he may be with us for a long, long time to come.

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION AGENCY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, earlier today the distinguished and able senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] had, by unanimous consent, an article placed in the RECORD. The article which will appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD tomorrow is headed:

IN THE OFFING—A WEEKLY SIZE-UP BY MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON STAFF OF THE SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS

ESA FOR DEMOCRATS ONLY

Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA) is being built into Nation-wide Democratic machine.

Democratic National Committee is in charge; is passing on candidates for every job paying $4,000 and up.

Committee asks Democratic governors, Senators, State chairmen, national committeemen for names, sends them on to Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle.

Party loyalty is a test. No Dixiecrats accepted and no one who opposed President Truman's renomination or otherwise offended top Democrats. Backing from potent party figures is required. Some appointees have price-control experience; most have not. Lists submitted by Republican officials aren't considered.

It's a contrast to procedure in OPA 10 years ago. Politicians weren't consulted, party labels weren't checked. One result: Constant attacks on OPA from Capitol Hill, constant threats to withhold appropriations.

In connection with that, Mr. President, I desire to read another article. This is one which appeared in the Minneapolis Star, and it involved the State of North Dakota, my own State. I rise to speak in protest against what has been done by the national administration. The article is by Wilbur Elston, Minneapolis Star Tribune correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four officials have been named to the Minneapolis Regional Office of the Economic Stabilization Agency, it was learned Tuesday night—

From whom, Mr. President? Not from the man who appointed them. Not from the office of Eric Johnston, but—

from Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY'S office.

They are Philip Neville, Minneapolis attorney and Edina municipal judge, regional director; Louis G. DeNayer, Billings, Mont., assistant director; Joseph Robbie, Mitchell, S. Dak., enforcement officer, and Wesley Silvian, Duluth, Minn., chief regional counsel.

The four men will be in Washington Thursday to be indoctrinated in ESA's price policies before taking over their new jobs.

The regional office in the Northwestern National Bank Building was opened last week with temporary officials provided by the regional civil-service office.

Mark this, Mr. President:

Three of the four States in the region, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Montana, are represented by these appointments. North Dakota is the fourth State to be served out of the Minneapolis regional office.

So the State of North Dakota was entirely ignored when the appointments were made.

I read further:

Neville, a graduate of the University of Minnesota Law School, is a member and secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Law Examiners. He has been an Edina municipal judge since 1948.

In 1944 and 1945, he was regional attorney for the Minneapolis War Production Board's regional office, and after that for the Civilian Production Agency.

So he has had a political job for a long, long time, Mr. President.

I read further:

Robbie is a personal friend of HUMPHREY, who is a native of South Dakota. Robbie was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of South Dakota last fall.

So we get another politician, Mr. President, but a poor one at that, because he could not even get elected.

I read further:

Silvian is with the Office of Alien Property in Washington, and was with the Labor Department's regional office in Minnesota from 1937 to 1939. He also is a University of Minnesota Law School graduate.

Tentative plans call for appointment of a price administrator for each of the four States in the region, but HUMPHREY's office said the jobs have not yet been filled.

So we have my distinguished friend, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] making the announcements in regard to what takes place in Montana, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

However, Mr. President, that is not all. I hold in my hand the Democratic platform. When the great Democratic Party wanted votes, when it was groveling in the dust, when it was making any kind of promise of economy to get the taxpayers to vote for it, the Democratic Party solemnly pledged itself to this platform, from which I now read one paragraph:

The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies, and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods, and practices herein condemned. We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of the Federal Government.

Mr. President, what does the record show? It shows that the Democratic Party says one thing when it wants votes, but does exactly the opposite when it comes to take action. I have before me

now a map which shows the four States in this regional agency. Those States are Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. What is the present plan in regard to that agency, Mr. President? With rubber becoming in short supply, with automobile manufacturers going to be limited, with gasoline going to be rationed, I expect, where is the regional office located? Is it located in the center of the four States, so that the officials of the agency will have not more than 200 or 300 or 400 miles to travel? Oh, no Mr. President; those officials will have to travel all the way across the thousand miles of Montana, that State which is so wide that when one is traveling on a train, if he enters the State of Montana at early dawn and continues to travel through that great State all day, he barely leaves the limits of Montana by midnight. However, Mr. President, the officials of this Agency will have to travel farther than that if they are traveling from western Montana to the regional office in Minneapolis, for they will also have to traverse all of the State of North Dakota and then all of the State of Minnesota. Consequently, Mr. President, it is clear that on the basis of an allowance of nine cents a mile for transportation and on the basis of the per diem allowance, the extravagance involved will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars every month.

However, that is not the worst of the present proposal, Mr. President. Not only will there be great extravagance and much useless expenditure for traveling the nearly 2,000 miles from the western portion of Montana to the eastern portion of Minnesota to attend the regional meetings, but the officials who have to travel that distance will, consequently, lose a great deal of time, during which they will not be on the job. Therefore, they will be most inefficient.

Mr. President, I, for one, certainly wish to protest against the location of a regional agency of this sort way off in one corner of the region concerned—in this case, very close to the Mississippi River. The State of Montana alone is as large as 5 or 6 of the New England States. Yet, as I said a moment ago, a man who attends one of the regional office meetings will, if he happens to be in western Montana, have to travel all the way across Montana and all the way across North Dakota and all the way across Minnesota, in order to reach the city of Minneapolis.

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, the regional office could have been located in Miles City, Mont. I am not asking that the regional office be located in North Dakota. There are three or four large cities, anyone of which has sufficient housing to take care of those who will be needed at the regional agency. However, those who decided on the location of the agency did not choose to locate it at Miles City, Mont. They could have located the regional agency at Aberdeen, S. Dak., or at Bismarck, N. Dak., where Fort Lincoln is one-half empty, and where this agency would not have to pay one penny of rent.

However, instead of doing that, the article based on information from the office of my distinguished friend the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], states that the agency will have its offices in the Northwestern National Bank Building, in Minneapolis. Mr. President, I happen to know where those offices are located. In that building, very high rents are charged—some of the very highest rents charged in the Northwest. Yet the offices of this agency will be located there, and I assume the agency will take an entire floor in that building, and will pay thousands and thousands of dollars in rent, whereas, as a matter of fact, the agency could be established at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., where its quarters would be rent free.

Mr. President, what confidence can the ordinary citizen of the United States have in his Government when he finds that those who are running it administer a great agency such as this OPA agency in that manner? I do not know; perhaps Eric Johnston is the great man that my distinguished friend, the Senator from Connecticut, said he was a short time ago. I hope he is. I promise you one thing, Mr. President: Every public action he takes will be watched. Regardless of whether he may be a Republican, if he condones the kind of thing I have just brought to the attention of the Senate, you can be sure, Mr. President, that the senior Senator from North Dakota will call it to the attention of the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. President, taxes are so terribly high now that the withholding taxes deter men from working on Saturday. They do not want any extra pay on Saturday. They work for 5 days a week, and they say, "Why should we work on Saturday in order to help out? The Government is going to keep most of it, anyhow."

I call attention to the fact that it is said we should not bring politics into our discussions. The distinguished senior Senator from Texas recently said we should not even criticize what has taken place in the Foreign Relations Committee, or what has been done by our Government in foreign affairs. But I submit that the American people are entitled to have some criticism of past acts, in order that mistakes may be avoided in the future.

We pick up the newspapers today, and I shall presently discuss something which recently appeared in the Wall Street Journal. Every Senator upon this floor knows that General Eisenhower has been in Europe, where he has been trying to assemble an army. He has been in France, and he has been in Italy. He spent 3 days in West Germany. I shall in a moment read some of the things he said. While General Eisenhower was in Europe trying to get people to fight, or at least to join with our Army, what has the administration been doing here in Washington? The administration is doing all it can to undermine General Eisenhower as far as West Germany is concerned.

In this country, roughly one-fifth of the population is of Teutonic origin. About 33,000,000 of our people are related to the people of West Germany. They were writing their relatives in Germany, when General Eisenhower was there a few weeks ago, telling them about the ideals of our American democracy. The Americans of German ancestry in this country are great friends of the German people, some of whom are their own sisters, brothers, uncles, or aunts.

Mr. President, how much credit can we expect that the German people are going to give to General Eisenhower's words? What is the situation over there? I made a long and careful study, and I am convinced that there are still certain people in certain branches of our Government who, either through ignorance or through deliberate blunders, apparently resulting from continued hatred, but which may actually be due to more sinister motives, are still carrying on policies which play directly into the hands of the Communists. They may yet bring about the loss of Europe, and thus necessarily imperil the lives of thousands of American boys, unless stopped by this body.

Before going further, let me state the Kremlin master plan for aggression as we now know it to be. The plan requires in all instances carefully prepared campaigns, often subtle, and often indirect; many times using causes which in themselves are good, for evil ends, carried out over long periods of time; plans which have as their sole purpose the weakening of the will of the free people to resist Communist aggression when the time is ripe. Let me repeat, the latter part of that statement, so that we will remember it and will see how it is going to tie in with the disclosures I am going to make today. The Kremlin master plan for aggression is to do everything to weaken the will of the free people to resist Communist aggression when the time is ripe. Our military men know this. They know that this is the Kremlin master plan. Their primary interest, therefore, lies in seeing to it that everything is done to strengthen the will of the free people to resist Communist aggression. They know that we cannot have a strong Western European defense without that, and they know that the people of Western Germany must play a part in that defense. Yet today I pick up the Wall Street Journal for Friday, January 19, 1951, which contains a display advertisement. That was only last week. I want to call the advertisement to the attention of my distinguished friend from Arizona, the majority leader, because I do not believe he knows what is taking place. If he did, I think he would rebel. I think that when he learns what is taking place he will try to stop it. The advertisement is headlined, "Offer for Sale by the Attorney General of the United States of America." The lengthy subhead continues: "Of His Right, Title, and Interest in and to the Following Described Real Property Situated in the City of Washington, District of Columbia."

Description of property: Valuable downtown location, 1435–41 Massachusetts Avenue NW.

Improvements of brick construction, consisting of 70 rooms, large ballroom, 13 baths and 5 additional toilet rooms, garages, and storage space. Situated on plot containing 20,000 square feet.

In other words, it says, on the 16th day of November 1951, this property is to be sold to the highest bidder. What property is it? It is the German Embassy in Washington. At the same time General Eisenhower says to the German people of Europe, "Come on in; join us. Sooner or later you are going to be a nation again in your own right. Sooner or later there is going to be a peace treaty between the United States and Germany, and we welcome you with open arms to join the community of nations." At that very time, there appears in the Wall Street Journal an advertisement offering for sale by the Alien Custodian, working through the Attorney General of the United States, the German Embassy.

Omar Bradley recently said that the side that controls Western Germany controls Europe. No one is fooling Omar Bradley in any way. In addition, our military men know that everything must be done to weaken communism behind the iron curtain, by going over the heads of their Communist enslavers, directly and indirectly, to the civilian population, with messages of democracy, messages of hope, messages that will strengthen their will to resist, and finally to overthrow their enslavers. Our military men know, as we do, that we must do those things, which are vital, in order to save the lives of American soldiers; which is their primary obligation, along with the winning of any war. They know that these things are vital, and that they may perhaps win a peace without further conflict—which is every American's hope and prayer.

So far as the first part is concerned, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, who had just returned from Germany, stated to the press on January 20 at Frankfurt, as reported in the New York Times, as follows:

I would like to see the German people lined up with others in the defense of the western type of civilization.

When asked by the press whether he believed the Germans should be mobilized to assist in the western defense, he said:

There is no place for neutrality when civilizations are in conflict.

General Eisenhower emphasized, however, that the Germans should be allowed to come into the defense alliance "of their own free will." He further said:

It is silly to think of trying to put them in against their wishes. No soldier loves the front lines. He likes to feel he is fighting for a cause, and no man in the front lines ought to feel he is lacking in that conviction.

We believe that most Americans and all the Members of Congress will agree with the general's statement, especially the following:

It is silly to think of trying to put them in against their wishes.

Mr. President, let us take a look at what we have done and still are doing in Western Germany that would make them wish to join us. Let us take a look and see what we have done and are doing to give them the feeling that their men would be fighting for a cause, as the General said, which means to strengthen their wills to resist Communist aggression.

Let us take a look at the administrative policies with which the military had nothing to do and with which the Congress and the people of the United States had nothing to do—policies practiced in Germany from 1945 up to the present time—and learn whether these policies have given them cause to want to join the western defense alliance of their own free will, and then let us see how they really feel about it.

It is now agreed by the vast majority of the people of the United States and of their elected representatives that the policies put into effect with the complete destruction of Hitlerism were not American policies based on American principles of justice. When stripped of their trappings, they were naked policies of hatred and revenge imposed on an entire people. They were policies in implementing the false theory of mass guilt and mass punishment, contrary to Christian principles of morality on which all western civilization must of necessity stand or fall.

Let us ask ourselves, Why were these policies indulged in? Was it really believed that we must punish all the German people for the crimes of their political leaders, or were these policies planned by the Kremlin and carried out by its agents and dupes to alienate all the German people from true democracy—alienate them forever from the west? Was it planned to weaken their will to resist aggression?

Mr. President, I charge that these were Kremlin policies, because only the Kremlin could gain from them. Let us see how the Kremlin agents and dupes played their part. Remember it was Harry Dexter White, at that time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who conceived the Morgenthau plan for the harsh treatment of the entire German civilian population. Remember it was the same Harry Dexter White who was an intimate associate of the now convicted Alger Hiss, the same Harry Dexter White who died suddenly 5 days after he was called before the Committee on Un-American Activities, having been drawn into the Hiss inquiry. Remember, the cause of his death was said to have been an overdose of digitalis. It was the same Harry Dexter White who, in the second Hiss trial, in which Hiss was convicted, is named in testimony as having been a secret member of the Communist Party.

He was the same Harry Dexter White who was a close associate of Laurence Duggan, former State Department official and named in the testimony in the second Hiss trial as "in a special category of the party apparatus, not a party member, but maintaining a special liaison with the underground through the divorced first wife of Gerhard Eisler, fugitive, former No. 1 Communist agent in the United States."

Remember, a few days after the FBI man called on Mr. Duggan he died in a plunge from a window of his sixteenth-floor New York office, his body landing so far from the building wall that suicide or murder, not accident, is the choice of tenable theory.

I say, Mr. President, it may not have been suicide; it may have been murder.

Let us ask ourselves whether these plans for the oppression of the German civilian population were merely based on hatred, or, as some said, "Just punishment for the crimes of their political leaders," or whether they had a more sinister background. Was this all planned by the master minds of the Kremlin to get us to do things the Kremlin knew would weaken their wills to resist when the time for such aggression arrived?

The policies of Potsdam and Morgenthauism result in taking from the German people their tools, their factories, needed by them to earn a living, and then, for the most part, turning the same over to the Communists; the policies which not only permitted the mass expulsion of 13,000,000 people of German ethnic origin and then forcibly moving them into already dismembered and overcrowded Germany and then insisting that these people be excluded from the benefits of the International Refugee Organization, over whose constitution neither the people of the United States nor the Congress had anything to say, but to which the American taxpayers made the largest contributions. Who planned that?

Remember, Mr. President, what Winston Churchill said about it in the House of Commons. He said, "It is the greatest tragedy of the age." He was referring to the 13,000,000 persons who were expelled. I say, Mr. President, and I say it with sorrow, where, oh, where, in heaven's name, was the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate? What was that committee doing? The answer is "Nothing," Mr. President. I say to the citizens of America today who want to blame the President or who want to blame the Republicans or the Democrats, that the Republicans are just as guilty as are the Democrats—those who were members of the Foreign Relations Committee—because all through the Eightieth Congress the votes were 13 to 0. Some of the Republicans will, when the damage is done, try to blame the Democrats. But I say look at their votes. They made the record of the Eightieth Congress, Mr. President. They made their record on the floor, and it comes with ill grace now for leading Republicans to throw out their chests and say, "We do not want to send any troops over to Germany," after they helped to get this country into the mess in which it is at this time.

Who planned that these 13,000,000 expellees would be without food, without clothing, without shelter? Who planned to kill their hope that they may have had in western democracy? Remember, Alger Hiss was top policy man in the State Department. Who played the game of the Kremlin to weaken the wills to resist?

Who planned that, Mr. President. In the Eightieth Congress, when I asked the

chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee why German and Austrial children were not included in the International Refugee Organization, why they were to be permitted to starve to death, what was his answer? He said, "They are included."

The next day, when I showed him the constitution of the International Refugee Organization, that distinguished Senator wrote me a letter of apology.

It is to the great credit of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] that he said, as chairman of the Appropriations Committee, "I am going to vote for all the money necessary to feed those little children in Germany and Austria." I believed he referred to the speech of the late President Roosevelt given on the 23d day of October in Chicago, in which he said, "We are not fighting the German people; we are fighting Hitler. We want all the German people to know we are their friends."

But when the International Refugee Organization began operations, those little children were permitted to starve to death.

Mr. President, I ask again, Who planned it? Who planned that 13,000,000 expellees should be without food, without clothing, and without shelter? Who planned to kill the hope which they have had in western democracy? Who did it? Let us remember that Alger Hiss was the top policy man in the State Department. Who played the game of the Kremlin? Alger Hiss. Alger Hiss was secretary general of the San Francisco Conference when the United Nations Charter was drafted. It was Alger Hiss who, after that organization came into being, was the principal adviser to the American delegation, the same delegation which approved the IRO charter, which specifically excluded these expellees. Is it any wonder that these 13,000,000 expellees are ripe for communism?

Mr. President, when I walked into the office of John J. McCloy, the High Commissioner, a few weeks ago, there were tears in his eyes. Why? Because on Sunday—I walked into his office on Monday—there had been an election in Wurttenberg-Baden. He had been up all night listening to the election returns. For the first time in Germany's history Wurttenberg-Baden voted for a majority of social democrats, whose chief plank was not to fight with the United States of America. That same day there was another election, in the state of Baden. How did that election go? Again the social democrats, led by Mr. Schumacher and the Reverend Niemöller, won. In discussing the election which was coming up on the following Sunday in Bavaria—an almost solid Catholic country—the prediction was freely made that for the first time in all its history Bavaria would go Socialist by voting for the Social Democrats. Mr. President, a week later I picked up a copy of the New York Times. For the first time in all of its history Bavaria had voted overwhelmingly for the Social Democrats, led by Mr. Schumacher and the Rev. Niemöller. They had voted against the Adenauer cabinet.

Mr. President, what about the 13,000,000 expellees? Millions of them are dead. They starved to death. Under German law, Mr. President, every expellee automatically becomes a citizen of Germany, and every one of them has a vote in Germany. Let us not forget that fact.

Mr. President, Omar Bradley has said that we must have the western Germans with us. Why are these 13,000,000 expellees ripe for communism? I say they were driven to communism by the traitors in our own Government. We now know that the denazification policies were many times carried out in a brutal and stupid manner, in many instances by Communists now masquerading as believers in democracy, whose sole purpose was to get the Germans to hate America.

Mr. President, upon my return from Germany I offered a resolution. If the Committee on the Judiciary will call witnesses—and I will give them names—it will be found that men who worked on the Daily Worker changed their names and were sent over to Western Germany. They were on the payroll of the United States. They were sent over to Germany to carry out the denazification program.

Mr. President, we have their photographs. Up to the present time the Committee on the Judiciary has not seen fit to report the resolution. Under the denazification program these people were denied the right of even earning a livelihood. A teacher could not teach school. A lawyer could not practice law. A doctor could not practice medicine. No one could do anything until he was denazified. There were millions of them, Mr. President. Collier's magazine and the Saturday Evening Post fought against the program. Time and time again we took up the question on the floor of the Senate. We could not get anywhere. What did Russia do? They tried the denazification program for only a few weeks. Then they stopped the program. They invited the scientists into the east zone. There were some 50,000 of them who went to the east zone. Every scientist who had been employed by Hitler was placed on the payroll and given a great deal of money. They helped the Russians finish some of those tools of destruction. For example, they finished the submarine, which our Navy says is one of the best submarines that has ever been manufactured. If there should be a war, our boys will have to bleed and suffer and die because of what was done by the State Department of the United States and what was left undone by this Congress and its predecessors.

The reprisals and repressions were all carried out over there on the theory of mass guilt and mass punishment. Now we know that that is exactly what the Communists wanted the United States to do. In fact, no real attempt was made to teach our American democracy to the German people. I saw some of their schools. The whole thing is abhorrent. Suppose Hitler had said to our school people, "Your theory is all wrong. You should have an emperor in the United States." How many centuries do Senators think it would take before they could educate the people of the United States to believe that we needed an emperor in this country? In Austria-Hungary, the people had the House of Hapsburg. The House of Hapsburg was the oldest royal house in the world. It was over a thousand years old, making it older than even the English royal house. However, at the end of World War I Americans went into Austria-Hungary and said to the people, "You do not want that kind of government." So the 19 nations which composed the Austro-Hungarian empire were separated from one another, and the result was chaos.

In fact, no real attempt to teach those people true American democracy could have been made, because the theory and practice of mass guilt and mass punishment was incompatible with American democracy. While we were denazifying the letter carrier, the street cleaner, the janitor who cleaned the public buildings, or those who had to join a Hitler-controlled labor union in order to eat and live, the Communists behind the iron curtain were making converts of the dyed-in-the-wool Nazis in their territory. Individually and collectively those Nazis were reeducated. They were told, "We welcome you into the Communist fold. You former Nazis and we Communists are all Socialists at heart. There are certain things which we have in common, but your Hitler, the pig, tried to give socialism a nationalistic character and became the tool of western capitalism and imperialism and attacked the mother country, the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Now look at your homeland. Your people are enslaved and your country is dismembered. We Communists are for a united Germany free from Fascist and capitalistic influences. The dictatorship of the proletariat under our great leader Stalin is necessary to free you and people of the world." To which the former Nazis answer, "Heil Marx, heil Lenin, heil the great leader of all peoples, Stalin."

That is the way they operate over there, Mr. President. Fortunately I was one of those who could understand the language. I talked with hundreds of them. I went over there at my own expense, free from the military and the Department of State. I wandered around and talked with the people here, there, and everywhere. I know their attitude. Those people over there made converts to communism. Our policies made few believers in western democracy, except those who already believed in it, but to whom our practices, which were contrary to democracy, were abhorrent. Can there be any question about this? Is there any question that such policies or practices weaken the will of the people to resist aggression?

Let us take a look at what General Eisenhower discovered on his arrival in Frankfurt, Germany, when he was handed a survey made by United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy. Mr. McCloy's office had in recent weeks made a poll-type study to determine the attitude of the West German civilian population as to their willingness "to join the western defense alliance on their own free will" as General Eisenhower would

like to have them do. The quotation is from the Wall Street Journal. Certainly the Wall Street Journal is not a Communist newspaper. I quote from the Wall Street Journal of January 19. When the question was submitted, and the survey was made by United States High Commissioner John J. McCloy, the question was as to their willingness "to join the western defense alliance on their own free will," as General Eisenhower would like to have them do.

How many wanted to join, Mr. President? According to the Wall Street Journal, the news services stated that the results of the survey are being kept secret because they are so shocking.

Think of it, Mr. President. After all the billions upon billions of dollars which we have poured out, we do not dare to make that survey public. But I demand that it be made available to the United States Senate, so that we may learn the true facts and then give them to the American people. Before we send another American boy to Europe, we must insist on getting the facts. If the American people are to be asked to send their sons to Western Europe, they are entitled to know the facts, and it is a crime to keep them from them.

Parts of the survey have leaked out to the press, and the news stories regarding them state:

> The findings are considered so grave that the United States High Commissioner will not allow them to be published in detail.

I understand that after looking at the poll figures, experts say they now believe that no more than 5 percent of Germany's fighting-age men would volunteer for service in the western defense army, and less than 10 percent would serve even if drafted.

Now we know how these policies, planned by the Kremlin and carried out by its secret agents and dupes in our own Government, undermined the will of the people to resist. This is a tragic situation for America. It is a tragic situation for the freedom-loving peoples of the world. America is the country we all love, the country which every Senator swears to defend under our Constitution when he takes his oath. There can be no doubt that to a great extent this attitude, as expressed in the survey, is due to the policies which we pursued against the civilian population of Western Germany, about which the leader of Western Germany, Chancelor Conrad Adenaur, in perhaps the greatest understatement ever made, told the press and the German people some 2 weeks ago, at a time when he was turning down the proposal of the Communist East German government for unification, that, the west made some grave psychological mistakes.

Yet we ask ourselves, "How can this be when we think of what the American people have done for the West German population?" In that question lies the entire answer to what otherwise seems to be an enigma. It is a well-known fact that the American people as a whole are loved by the German population, far more than any other national group. That is because of their forbearance arising from the realization that they were enslaved by their political leaders, and because of our great acts of Christian charity toward them since the end of hostilities; and last, but certainly not least, because of the kindness shown them by our American soldiers. These German people cannot reconcile this attitude on the part of the American people with the opposite policies practiced by their government. They well remember, and will never forget, the hundreds of thousands of tons of food and clothing sent them and still being sent them by individual American citizens, by Christian churches of every denomination, and by American charitable and philanthropic organizations. But they also remember that the policymakers in our executive branch of the Government daily denied that there was hunger and starvation in Germany when they knew it was true, and they kept this up for almost a year and a half after the end of hostilities. Who was responsible for that? Alger Hiss and his co-conspirators in the Department of State and Harry Dexter White, who, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, controlled all matters relating to the Trading With the Enemy Act. At any time he could have issued a general license which would have permitted Americans to write to their relatives and friends in Germany and to send them food and clothing without being subjected to a 10-year penitentiary sentence, which was the penalty still in force and effect, since the war was not officially ended. That was the penalty provided in the Trading With the Enemy Act for unlawful correspondence with the enemy. Remember the smear artists, who were carrying on lies fostered by the Hiss and White gang that there was no hunger and starvation in Germany? Every United States Senator, who brought the true facts before this body and to the American people, was smeared unmercifully. Remember, at that time none of us had reason to suspect Alger Hiss or Harry Dexter White, for they had not yet been exposed and they had the confidence of the President, the Cabinet officers, and Members of Congress. Remember that after a year and a half of fruitless effort on the part of many Members of the Senate to get Harry Dexter White to issue such a general license it finally became necessary for the Congress of the United States to take the matter out of his hands when overwhelming evidence of mass starvation and hunger supplied to us, often secretly by American soldiers in Germany who saw mass starvation all about them, and the complete revulsion on the part of the American people to let even their former enemy starve, forced us to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act, so as to permit Americans to write to their relatives and friends in Germany, and to send them food and clothing to keep them alive.

I charge that this conspiracy against our American form of democracy was carried on by these men and their associates even after that.

The German civilian population was thrilled when our Government took a firm position against the plan of the Communists to take over Berlin. They were thrilled by and greatly appreciate the magnificent job done by our soldiers on the airlift, but here, too, because of such contrary policies as those mentioned above, they wonder if the Communists were right when they said, "The American Government is doing this not because they want you to eat but because they do not want to lose face, do not want to suffer diplomatic defeat"; and "that they want Berlin only as a jumping-off place from which finally to launch an attack against Soviet Russia." Is it any wonder that the West Germans are confused and apathetic?

The German civilian population has the highest regard for the American soldier, who in his correct military attitude was nevertheless solicitous of the civilian population, but they were afraid of the political administrators we sent over there, although to some extent this has now changed, but surely not fast enough. But here too they wonder if this change is due to military exigencies or whether it represents a real change of heart to get our policies in line with the thinking of the vast majority of the American people and the vast majority of the Members of our Congress, and with the heads of the executive branch of our Government.

Some will say, "We thought all those things changed when we repudiated Potsdam and all these other policies." But were they changed? To a great extent they were changed only on paper and not in reality. The same men, with few exceptions, stayed on the job in Germany and their attitude toward the civilian population changed but little if at all, and many of the same men and their fellow travelers stayed in the executive branches of our Government here. They were not changed very much, if at all, except those the Un-American Activities Committee caught up with.

Mr. President, time does not permit me to go further into this matter at this time. I serve notice now that I shall finish on Thursday, if possible. I should like to get the entire speech into the RECORD before General Eisenhower addresses the joint session of Congress, which I understand is to be on Friday.

Mr. McFARLAND. No, on Thursday.

Mr. LANGER. On Thursday. I shall try to do so if I can. If I cannot, I serve notice now that immediately after General Eisenhower has talked to the joint session of Congress I expect to take up this matter further.

Mr. President, in that connection I want to say that my mail has been flooded with letters dealing with the matter of what our allies in the Atlantic Pact have as their draft laws. A survey of the 12 Atlantic Pact countries, most of whom are presumably closer to any war that might occur overseas, reveals that young men in France, Italy, Belgium, and Denmark do not enter military service until they are 20 years of age. Not 18, not 19, but 20. Holland and Portugal require men to enter service at 21, while Norway begins its conscription of youth at 19.

Two Atlantic Pact countries, Canada and Iceland, have no conscription system.

England drafts 18-year-old boys, and her term of service is 24 months instead of the 27 months proposed for the United States.

I have prepared a chart dealing with our proposed draft system, compared with those of the North Atlantic Pact countries, which I ask to have printed at this point in my remarks.

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

The following chart compares the proposed draft system with those of the North Atlantic Pact countries:

Atlantic Pact countries

	Normal age of draft	Period of service
		Months
United States	[1] 18	[2] 27
France	20–21	18
Italy	20–21	12
Denmark	20	12–18
Norway	19	9–12
Belgium	20	12
Netherlands	18	12
Portugal	21	12
England	18	24
Canada	(3)	----------
Luxemburg	18	----------
Iceland	(3)	----------

[1] Proposed age.
[2] Proposed period of service.
[3] Volunteer system.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have in my hand a very fine editorial in connection with what I have said relative to Alger Hiss and Harry Dexter White. I want to make it plain again that I do not know whether Lawrence Duggan or Harry Dexter White committed suicide or whether they were murdered. There cannot be any doubt in any honest man's mind that they were Communists in high position, and that they betrayed the United States of America.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial entitled "A Sinuous Trail Winds to a Close," published in the Chicago Sunday Tribune of January 22, 1950, be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

A SINUOUS TRAIL WINDS TO A CLOSE

Alger Hiss, the bright young Harvard-trained New Dealer, who rose high in the New Deal State Department, was taken by Mr. Roosevelt to Yalta as his adviser, and became the darling of the internationalists as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is guilty on both counts of a Federal indictment charging perjury. That is the judgment of the jury.

But before the court of public opinion Hiss and the Roosevelt-Truman administration which sponsored him, fostered his career, and protected him, are guilty of an offense of far greater gravity. Hiss could not have been convicted of perjury if he had not first been a traitor in the service of Russia, channeling the secrets of the United States to Soviet espionage agents. And he could not have engaged in these treasonable activities if the State Department and the whole New Deal had not been honeycombed with men whose loyalties, like his own, were pledged to an alien ideology.

Hiss did not serve the Communists for pay. He served them out of conviction. When he decided that Russia and communism were worthy of his devotion, and that they represented the things that are right, he decided also that the United States and republican economic and political institutional liberties were wrong. What he did, he did with no divided mind and conscience. He made his choice.

Having made that choice, having rejected his own country, where could he be of most service to his adopted cause? Where but in the Government itself? And where within that Government? Obviously, within the most strategic sector of the administration, which happened to be the State Department, and at the side of the men whose office and influence controlled the course of the Nation.

So we find this traitor hobnobbing through the years with the mightiest of the New Deal mighty. He advises the President. He is the favored protege of two men who are kingmakers within the bureaucracy. One of them, Felix Frankfurter, is a man who moves the members of his personal entourage into ever greater posts of power and influence. He is the patron of Hiss.

Another, Stanley Reed, is solicitor general of the United States. Hiss serves him as his right hand man. And in time these men rise to places on the United States Supreme Court, and when Hiss finds himself in trouble, both of them came forward at his first trial to testify to his loyalty and good character. Why? Because their own loyalty and reputation are by now hopelessly compromised.

In more than a dozen years in the New Deal, there is scarcely a man of influence in the upper range of the bureaucracy with whom Hiss is not on the most familiar terms. Secretaries of State Cordell Hull, Edward R. Stettinius, and James Byrnes are his friends, and they vouch for him. The governor of Illinois, Adlai Stevenson, his associate in the State Department, is a character witness. When the investigation of the House Committee on Un-American Activities finally turns up some of the suspicious activities of Hiss, the first man to say that the whole thing is a "red herring" is the present President of the United States.

Under such patronage, Hiss moved from one position of influence to another, his activities always exercising a fateful leverage on the policies which have shaped the Nation's course. He is executive secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks conference, where the groundwork is laid to place the United States in the United Nations. He is secretary general of the San Francisco conference, where the UN Charter is drafted. When the organization comes into being he is principal adviser to the American delegation.

He enjoys the acclaim of the internationalists, who are always eager to plunge the Nation ever deeper into foreign entanglements, even though the successive descents always prove to be to the country's detriment; and the $20,000 a year post with the Carnegie endowment is their reward for these services. With his outlook and convictions, now proved to the satisfaction of the jury and the public, whom was Hiss serving all this time?

Some judgment can be made on the basis of his associations. One of his intimates was Harry D. White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who conceived the Morgenthau plan for a harsh peace to be imposed upon Germany and who conceived still another of these internationalist schemes—the Bretton Woods World Bank and Monetary Fund. Five days after White is called before the Committee on Un-American Activities, having been drawn into the Hiss inquiry, he dies suddenly. The cause is said to be an overdose of digitalis.

Another man interrogated by the FBI as a result of the Hiss investigation is Laurence Duggan, former State Department official, by then holding the presidency of another Carnegie agency—the Institute of International Education. A few days after the FBI men call, Duggan dies in a plunge from the window of his sixteenth-floor New York office, his body landing so far from the building wall that suicide or murder, not accident, is the choice of tenable theory.

Finally, at the trial resulting in Hiss' conviction, White is named in testimony as having been a secret member of the Communist Party and Duggan as "in a special category" of the party apparatus—not a party member but maintaining a special liaison with the underground through the divorced first wife of Gerhard Eisler, fugitive former No. 1 Communist agent in the United States.

These descriptions of secret allegiance are taken from the notes of A. A. Berle, former Assistant Secretary of State, to whom Hiss' principal accuser, Whittaker Chambers, first related the existence of the Communist spy ring within the New Deal in 1939. But neither then nor in 1945, when Chambers repeated his story to the Department's security officer, was the New Deal willing to proceed against the traitors. Why? Because the New Deal was more than implicated. It was a principal collaborator and codefendant.

Berle's confidential notes said that the role of Hiss in the Communist service was to mess up policy. If that was his role, it was also a reasonable role, highly serviceable to Russia.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that an advertisement published in the Wall Street Journal of Friday, January 19, 1951, of the sale of the German Embassy to be made on the 16th day of February, be published at this point in my remarks.

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

OFFER FOR SALE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Notice inviting citizens of the United States of America to make offers to purchase from the Attorney General all his right, title, and interest in and to the following described improved real property situated in the city of Washington, D. C.:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Valuable downtown location, 1435–41 Massachusetts Avenue NW.; improvements of brick construction consisting of 70 rooms, large ballroom, 13 baths and 5 additional toilet rooms, garages, and storage space, situated on plot containing 20,000 square feet.

This property is ideally located and offers unusual opportunities for development. The neighborhood is improving, with new construction in the immediate area and is within easy walking distance of the best hotels, many Government departments, churches, schools, financial district, good shopping and restaurant facilities. The site has a frontage of 138.6 feet on the north side of Massachusetts Avenue between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets NW., the avenue is 160 feet wide and is one of the main traffic arteries of Washington.

Which property is more particularly described in a certain Vesting Order No. 15004, dated August 14, 1950, recorded on August 25, 1950, in the Office of the Recorder, in and for the District of Columbia in the Record of Deeds of said District of Columbia in folio 41 on page 9282.

Sealed bids addressed to the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, 101 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., will be received until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 16th day of February 1951, at which time and place said bids will be publicly opened and declared. Each bid must be in duplicate and an irrevocable offer to purchase the property,

Bids will be received only from American citizens and corporations controlled by American citizens and organized under the laws of the United States. Bids must contain an affidavit stating, among other things, that the bidder is not purchasing on behalf of an undisclosed principal, a person not a citizen of the United States, or for resale to a noncitizen.

A bank draft or certified check payable to the Attorney General in an amount equal to 10 percent of the bid price must accompany the bid. Any commission payable must be stated in the bid. The Attorney General reserves the right to reject any or all bids or at his election to waive all defects in any bid. The Attorney General's right, title, and interest in the property will be conveyed by quitclaim deed without covenants or warranties of any kind. Further particulars with respect to the said property and forms for submitting bids may be obtained by communicating with the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice, 101 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of January 1951.

J. HOWARD MCGRATH,
Attorney General.

Mr LANGER. Mr. President, I might add that I intend to submit a resolution to keep the German Embassy from being sold. I hope that I may have the cooperation of the appropriate committee, Mr. President, because I can conceive of no single individual act that would do more harm to the friendly relations—because they are friendly—between the people of Western Germany and the rank and file of the people of the United States of America, than the sale of the German Embassy. I sincerely hope that enough Senators will join with me to impress upon the Attorney General of the United States that it would be the height of folly to have the Embassy sold when, at the same time, our representatives in Western Germany are telling the people there that we are their friends and that we are looking forward to the time when they will fight side by side with us if there is war, and that in any event we are trying in every way possible to reestablish them as a nation, when they in turn will have their proper representatives over here again in an appropriate place representing their government in Washington.

I hope I may have the help and cooperation, as I believe I shall, of the distinguished majority leader, who, after he has an opportunity to look into this matter of the sale of the German Embassy, and after he has a chance to talk with the Director of the Office of Alien Property and with the Attorney General of the United States, will, I believe, be very glad to join with the senior Senator from North Dakota in at least having the sale postponed until an appropriate committee of the Senate may have a chance to go into the matter at great length.

RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. McFARLAND. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, February 1, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 29, 1951:

PUBLIC ADVISORY BOARD

Herschel D. Newsom, of Indiana, to be a member of the Public Advisory Board, established under title I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, vice Albert S. Goss, deceased.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

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

Richard H. Adams, of Texas.
Nicholas G. Andrews, of New Jersey.
Marion Augustus Baldwin, of Alabama.
Robert J. Ballantyne, of Massachusetts.
William R. Beckett, of Michigan.
John W. Black, of Washington.
Roger C. Brewin, of Ohio.
William D. Broderick, of Michigan.
Robert R. Brungart, of Maryland.
Edward W. M. Bryant, of Massachusetts.
North C. Burn, of Washington.
Elwyn F. Chase, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
W. Kennedy Cromwell 3d, of Maryland.
Theodore L. Eliot, Jr., of California.
James B. Freeman, of Ohio.
Raymond E. González, of California.
William P. E. Graves, of the District of Columbia.
William P. Harris, of Michigan.
Howard Hill, of Missouri.
Wharton Drexel Hubbard, of New York.
Heyward Isham, of New York.
Alan G. James, of the District of Columbia.
Kempton B. Jenkins, of the District of Columbia.
Abraham Katz, of New York.
John C. Mallon, of Kentucky.
Timothy M. Manley, of Connecticut.
Robert J. Martens, of California.
S. Paul Miller, Jr., of California.
John L. Mills, of Georgia.
George C. Moore, of California.
Grant E. Mouser 3d, of Ohio.
Stephen E. Palmer, Jr., of New York.
Arthur W. Purcell, of Massachusetts.
Clifford J. Quinlan, of Minnesota.
G. Edward Reynolds, of New York.
William E. Schaufele, Jr., of Ohio.
Robert T. Schneider, of New York.
Talcott W. Seelye, of Massachusetts.
Roland C. Shaw, of Massachusetts.
Allen C. Siebens, of Ohio.
Richard C. Simpkins, of Illinois.
Paul A. Smith, Jr., of Virginia.
Heywood H. Stackhouse, of Virginia.
Joseph F. Starkey, of California.
Jack A. Sulser, of Illinois.
Theodore A. Tremblay, of California.
Robert T. von der Lieth, of New Jersey.
Guy A. Wiggins, of California.
Orme Wilson, Jr., of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Daniel Holcombe Thomas to be United States district judge for the southern district of Alabama vice John McDuffie, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

John C. Williams, of South Carolina, to be United States attorney for the western district of South Carolina, vice Oscar Henry Doyle, term expired.

IN THE COAST GUARD

The following named persons to be captains in the United States Coast Guard:

Dwight H. Dexter
Lewis H. Shackelford
Edward W. Holtz
Herbert F. Walsh
William W. Storey
Edwin J. Roland

The following named persons to be commanders in the United States Coast Guard:

Christian R. Couser
Willard L. Jones
Robert N. Williams
Russell W. Thresher
William E. Schweizer

The following named persons to be lieutenant commanders in the United States Coast Guard:

George F. Erwin
Wilfred Pantzer
Walter G. Davis
Martin Lentz, Jr
Hamlett I. Allen
Michael J. Hoosick
David H. Douglas
Theron H. Gato

The following named persons to be lieutenants in the United States Coast Guard:

Edwin W. Coleman
Robert S. Capp
Leslie F. Cool
John D. Roberts
Raymond J. Evans
Scott P. Berryman
Willis G. Partridge

The following named persons to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the United States Coast Guard:

Nelson W. Allen
Roger J. Dahlby

The following named persons to be chief radio electricians in the United States Coast Guard:

August Dannenberg
Edward C. Brichta
Gabriel V. Denisov
Frederick Baldwin
James G. Leadbeater

The following named person to be a chief gunner in the United States Coast Guard:

Donald A. MacLean

The following named person to be a chief carpenter in the United States Coast Guard:

Milo Taber

The following named persons to be chief pay clerks in the United States Coast Guard:

Harold E. Major
Hobart W. Means
Floyd Bieri
James W. Winchester

IN THE NAVY

The following-named warrant officers of the Navy for permanent appointment to the grade of commissioned warrant officer as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

CHIEF BOATSWAIN

Willard C. Cannaday, Jr.
Broadus L. Gardner
Jack E. L. Carleton
Arnold M. Christiansen
William L. Gordon
Jasper S. Hardin
Ambrose H. Holdgrafer
John B. Jackson, Jr.
Clellan K. Keefe
Oscar W. Kihlstrom
Arthur E. Mayle
Mark E. McKin
Bernard F. Miller
Richard A. Seigler
Kenneth R. Wolf

CHIEF GUNNER

Fred Q. Gibson

CHIEF TORPEDOMAN

William F. McNair

CHIEF ELECTRICIAN

Kenneth G. Armstrong, Jr.

CHIEF RADIO ELECTRICIAN

Owen R. Brecker
Wiot L. Clarke
Edgar E. Fuller
Jack E. Hayes
Ovie D. Hixson
Wilfred R. Jackson
Kenneth C. Mathews
Claude W. Miller
Walter I. Mitchell
Reginald Peterson
David W. Snyder
Reid Wilson
James W. Woods
Norman G. Woods
James T. Wright
Guedon E. Zakotnik

CHIEF CARPENTER

Jesse D. Cannon
Gayland M. Copeland
Wayne I. Egger
Jeptha B. Hicks
Roy C. Tamez
Stephen P. Yorden

CHIEF SHIP'S CLERK

Millard T. Baker
John Borgens
Vincent Y. Jones
Robert W. Palmer
Ronald J. Stafford

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, HOSPITAL CORPS

Ocie T. Adams
Stewart K. Blanchard
Almon Carter
Robert H. Doud
Donald E. Feuquay
Ralph T. Goerner, Jr.
Robert F. Hoenscheidt
Frank L. Maxwell
Cecil J. Peart
Richard W. Ricker
Bernard T. Stradley
Francis E. Sullivan
Lowell W. Swartz
Johnny W. Young

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Joseph H. Turner, Billingsley, Ala., in place of M. J. King, transferred.

Baugh E. Kilgore, Bynum, Ala., in place of B. L. King, deceased.

James B. Martin, Jr., Springville, Ala., in place of E. I. Cox, deceased.

ALASKA

Clarence T. Larsen, Seward, Alaska, in place of C. A. Sheldon, retired.

ARKANSAS

Orval E. Faubus, Huntsville, Ark., in place of Hugh Murphy, transferred.

ARKANSAS-TEXAS

Arthur L. Jennings, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex., in place of A. J. Pryor, deceased.

CALIFORNIA

Robert F. Osmann, Escondido, Calif., in place of H. E. Crenshaw, retired.

James B. Michener, Geyserville, Calif., in place of Ray Brackett, resigned.

Glen R. Brewington, Los Alamos, Calif., in place of H. R. Gewe, retired.

Milton I. Espenshade, Jr., Mather Field, Calif. Office established February 16, 1948.

Ellis C. Allsop, Maywood, Calif., in place of G. E. Archer, resigned.

Sidney S. Tucker, Paso Robles, Calif., in place of E. T. Bollinger, retired.

Everett M. Fisher, Rio Linda, Calif., in place of M. M. Wilson, retired.

Virgil M. Ringue, South San Francisco, Calif., in place of J. P. Quinlan, retired.

Fred J. Ishoy, Sunnymead, Calif., in place of E. M. Larson, resigned.

Odessa M. Love, Tupman, Calif., in place of Louise Stine, retired.

William D. Thornton, Watsonville, Calif., in place of Harry Bridgewater, retired.

James V. Breen, Willits, Calif., in place of A. A. Wilson, resigned.

CONNECTICUT

Raymond J. Wamester, Middletown, Conn., in place of F. J. Bielefield, retired.

Francis C. Brennan, Milford, Conn., in place of G. S. Clark, retired.

GEORGIA

James L. Cauthen, Milner, Ga., in place of R. A. Martin, deceased.

Sybil M. Vickers, Ambrose, Ga., in place of Melcena Royal, retired.

HAWAII

Zenichi Muraoka, Kaumakani, T. H. Office established April 11, 1949.

IDAHO

Jalma A. Riley, Ashton, Idaho, in place of T. B. Hargis, retired.

INDIANA

Kenneth D. Brunson, Alexandria, Ind., in place of O. N. Hennefent, retired.

Norman A. Richwine, Clermont, Ind., in place of L. C. Swinford, deceased.

Perry W. Foster, Vallonia, Ind., in place of I. S. Turmail, retired.

KANSAS

William P. Halloran, Lakin, Kans., in place of W. B. Burrows, resigned.

LeRoy C. Higgins, Rolla, Kans., in place of J. M. Thompson, resigned.

Willard O. Elliott, Wadsworth, Kans., in place of H. W. Clemmons, deceased.

KENTUCKY

Foster Ratliff, Lookout, Ky., in place of L. E. Ratliff, resigned.

Charles B. Westerman, Pleasure Ridge Park, Ky. Office became Presidential January 1, 1949.

Elmer H. Morrison, Wayland, Ky., in place of T. F. Hatcher, resigned.

LOUISIANA

Robert G. Fitzgerald, Oakdale, La., in place of R. W. Collier, Sr., resigned.

MAINE

Rosaire P. Plante, Jackman Station, Maine, in place of Cyril Cyr, retired.

Harland E. Johnson, Monson, Maine, in place of J. H. Gilbert, deceased.

Joseph L. Cook, Portland, Maine, in place of H. C. Donahue, retired.

Villa M. Snow, Pownal, Maine, in place of F. W. Allen, retired.

Dominick S. DeFilipp, Ridlonville, Maine, in place of C. C. Virgin, deceased.

Leo N. Poirier, Van Buren, Maine, in place of H. J. Saucier, retired.

MARYLAND

Manuel R. Diaz, Luke, Md., in place of C. F. Worgan, removed.

MICHIGAN

Leon D. Wallaker, Arcadia, Mich., in place of F. H. Smith, Jr., resigned.

Hazel D. Harrison, Conklin, Mich., in place of Floyd Harrison, retired.

William O. Kelly, Flint, Mich., in place of D. L. Treat, retired.

Stella A. Ritchie, New Troy, Mich., in place of E. E. Ritchie, resigned.

Willet H. Schmidt, Port Austin, Mich., in place of T. E. Shine, removed.

Valentine R. Smith, Saugatuck, Mich., in place of A. G. O'Neal, retired.

William K. LaCombe, Trenary, Mich., in place of Hilda Webber, retired.

Russell K. Kilpatrick, Vermontville, Mich., in place of M. A. Maher, transferred.

MINNESOTA

Edward J. Stevens, Barnum, Minn., in place of John Gowan, transferred.

John A. Rolig, Center City, Minn., in place of H. H. Gunz, transferred.

Carl F. Ardin, Cook, Minn., in place of O. J. Leding, retired.

Lawrence B. Rothstein, Eden Valley, Minn., in place of C. I. Ackerman, deceased.

Harland E. Stierlen, Elysian, Minn., in place of N. A. Terrell, resigned.

Ruth G. Mueller, Gaylord, Minn., in place of T. W. Comnick, deceased.

William C. Culhane, Marshall, Minn., in place of A. P. Rose, retired.

Joseph D. Folsom, Ogilvie, Minn., in place of F. S. Averill, retired.

Mary E. Lannon, Prior Lake, Minn., in place of J. M. Lannon, deceased.

Mabel V. Lundholm, Round Lake, Minn., in place of V. B. Flentje, resigned.

Cormac A. Suel, Shakopee, Minn., in place of H. C. Mertz, deceased.

Delbert D. Merrill, Silver Lake, Minn., in place of W. O. Merrill, retired.

MISSISSIPPI

James W. Norwood, Amory, Miss., in place of Romie Green, retired.

Alonzo A. Vance, Chunky, Miss., in place of Bessie Puckette, retired.

John M. Allred, Collins, Miss., in place of G. B. McIntosh, resigned.

Julian B. Gardner, Columbus, Miss., in place of G. Y. Banks, deceased.

Leonard C. Gibson, Jr., Crawford, Miss., in place of C. D. Bragg, transferred.

George Martel Bridges, Ethel, Miss., in place of J. H. Middlebrook, resigned.

Rufina W. Gully, Gholson, Miss., in place of M. M. Whittle, retired.

Callie R. Davis, Handsboro, Miss., in place of S. F. Myers, retired.

Grace C. Beasley, Pelahatchie, Miss., in place of B. M. Gallaspy, deceased.

James Q. Pylant, Purvis, Miss., in place of A. M. Avery, transferred.

Robert P. Barron, Smithdale, Miss., in place of D. R. Butler, retired.

Zelda M. Dye, Vardaman, Miss., in place of J. E. Morgan, resigned.

Clyde T. Furr, Wesson, Miss., in place of A. E. McGee, transferred.

Ira L. Moore, West Enterprise, Miss., in place of C. L. Wright, retired.

MISSOURI

Pansy B. France, Forest City, Mo., in place of B. W. Brown, deceased.

George M. Lenhart, Higbee, Mo., in place of H. S. Welch, deceased.

Joseph O. Burchfield, Marshfield, Mo., in place of W. T. McMahan, retired.

Cletus H. Burkemper, Old Monroe, Mo., in place of B. M. Bauer, resigned.

Charles E. Dixon, St. Clair, Mo., in place of R. E. Sincox, transferred.

MONTANA

James Roy Cramer, Polson, Mont., in place of G. T. Farrell, retired.

Ralph L. Benjamin, Shelby, Mont., in place of G. M. Cox, resigned.

NEBRASKA

Bertha A. Reese, Pleasanton, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1945.

Walter A. Lammli, Stanton, Nebr., in place of W. P. Cowan, retired.

NEW JERSEY

Anthony W. Raymond, Seaside Heights, N. J., in place of T. F. Cummings, resigned.

NEW YORK

Glenn O. Robinson, Adams, N. Y., in place of J. W. Cain, retired.

James W. Maloney, Aurora, N. Y., in place of J. L. Purcell, retired.

George W. Dedrick, Bayport, N. Y., in place of J. S. Annable, retired.

John J. Bohuslaw, Bay Shore, N. Y., in place of A. J. Melton, retired.

Fletcher R. Ward, Bemus Point, N. Y., in place of Gerald Aldrich, resigned.

James H. Klingelhoefer, Bethpage, N. Y., in place of H. A. Stolz, resigned.

Aileene D. Schaad, Clarence Center, N. Y., in place of K. M. Raps, deceased.

Arthur L. Rennie, Cornwallville, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1947.

James W. Ansbrow, Darien Center, N. Y., in place of E. M. Ortner, retired.

Charles K. Myers, Frewsburg, N. Y., in place of A. W. Stitt, removed.

Robert Axter Gokey, Herrings, N. Y., in place of S. E. Zaremba, resigned.

Harold C. Epke, Holley, N. Y., in place of George Heal, retired.

John D. Allardice, Hudson, N. Y., in place of A. G. Harvey, deceased.

John E. Conley, Marcellus, N. Y., in place of W. T. Conley, resigned.

Carmen Murano, Memphis, N. Y., in place of K. B. Kinne, deceased.

Hannah M. Curtis, Morrisville, N. Y., in place of W. J. Holbert, deceased.

Norman S. Wilber, Mount Tremper, N. Y., in place of H. B. Ecker, retired.

Francis V. Leahy, Newark, N. Y., in place of F. J. Baltzel, removed.

Helena C. Carroll, Oriskany, N. Y., in place of T. F. Carroll, retired.

William J. Cromie, Palmer, N. Y., in place of A. W. Cohan, deceased.

James J. Sullivan, Quogue, N. Y., in place of E. H. Stevens, resigned.

Jeannette L. Moran, Rexford, N. Y., in place of A. R. Knowlton, retired.

Sim S. Garrett, Upton, N. Y. Office established August 1, 1947.

Gerald W. Churchill, Walden, N. Y., in place of Fred Burns, retired.

Thomas A. Brown, Wyandanch, N. Y., in place of C. J. McMahon, resigned.

NORTH CAROLINA

Neva B. Wilkins, Butner, N. C. Office became Presidential October 1, 1948.

Francis H. Powell, Ca-Vel, N. C., in place of L. C. Frederick, declined.

NORTH DAKOTA

Edmond W. Green, Hankinson, N. Dak., in place of M. A. Wipperman, retired.

Peter N. Retterath, Lidgerwood, N. Dak., in place of A. M. Wagner, retired.

Elmer L. Schielke, McClusky, N. Dak., in place of J. A. Hamilton, retired.

Walter Kessler, Martin, N. Dak., in place of V. C. Magnuson, resigned.

Elizabeth N. Fischer, Streeter, N. Dak., in place of Paul Kietzke, deceased.

Edward J. Sondag, Sykeston, N. Dak., in place of Lena Kremer, retired.

OHIO

Dory R. Swank, Butler, Ohio, in place of L. F. Beveridge, transferred.

Arnold T. Schoch, Coldwater, Ohio, in place of H. D. Coate, retired.

Florence E. Gerty, Hamden, Ohio, in place of H. C. Huhn, retired.

Oliver C. Metzger, Strasburg, Ohio, in place of C. A. Hostetler, deceased.

OKLAHOMA

Martha V. Cowan, Cache, Okla., in place of L. M. Norris, transferred.

Bob W. Johnson, Durant, Okla., in place of Ralph Ownby. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1941.

Harold D. Gill, Hooker, Okla., in place of Charles Williams, retired.

Frederick M. Shaw, Oklahoma City, Okla., in place of F. M. Shaw, resigned.

OREGON

Margaret E. Wirth, Adair Village, Oreg. Office established September 1, 1947.

Alice G. Kavanaugh, Manzanita, Oreg., in place of Anna Tohl, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA

Warren E. Horrocks, Blooming Glen, Pa., in place of H. R. Shaddinger, retired.

Joseph K. Brown, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., in place of M. F. Birely, retired.

Michael C. Barone, Bryn Mawr, Pa., in place of P. W. Lukens, resigned.

James H. Taylor, Sr., Canton, Pa., in place of O. S. Williams, retired.

John J. Fox., Ivyland, Pa., in place of A. C. De Hart, resigned.

James A. Barkley, Latrobe, Pa., in place of J. P. Doherty, deceased.

James E. Clark, Leechburg, Pa., in place of J. A. Sproull, resigned.

Frank H. Glenn, Lemont, Pa., in place of J. C. Hillman, resigned.

Keat P. Heefner, Mercersburg, Pa., in place of H. E. Trout, retired.

John H. Reuther, Muncy, Pa., in place of L. D. Sedam, retired.

Fred E. Slick, New Florence, Pa., in place of N. J. Brendlinger, deceased.

Joseph V. McGrory, Norristown, Pa., in place of M. B. Marr, removed.

William Lester Davis, Peach Glen, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1948.

Mary R. Vincenti, Plainsville, Pa., in place of L. M. Bennett, retired.

Freda L. Riley, Salisbury, Pa., in place of D. H. Broadwater, resigned.

Robert Schneider, Scenery Hill, Pa., in place of G. C. Wonsettler, retired.

Sarah V. Webster, Sewickley, Pa., in place of J. D. Webster, deceased.

Pauline E. Rossman, Spring Mills, Pa., in place of R. H. Shook, retired.

Robert C. Powell, Swarthmore, Pa., in place of A. P. Smalley, retired.

John C. Hess, Three Springs, Pa., in place of C. W. Hess, transferred.

Paul C. Klapp, Watsontown, Pa., in place of M. M. Beagle, retired.

Charles L. Johnston, Waynesboro, Pa., in place of W. A. Thompson, resigned.

Joseph F. Sullivan, West Chester, Pa., in place of G. J. Moses, retired.

Henry F. Sickler, Jr., Westtown, Pa., in place of B. S. Farrell, removed.

Thomas G. Wilt, Woolrich, Pa., in place of M. G. Johnston, resigned.

PUERTO RICO

Margaret R. Keith, Aguirre, P. R., in place of Jenaro Vazquez, removed.

RHODE ISLAND

Gianuario Spanedda, Georgiaville, R. I., in place of E. E. Russell, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Troy J. Lynch, Coward, S. C., in place of W. L. Miles, resigned.

Mattie Gertrude McCall, Little Rock, S. C., in place of J. C. Norton, transferred.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Edward C. Hausmann, Bonesteel, S. Dak., in place of Anna Donohue, retired.

TEXAS

Willard E. Howell, Alvord, Tex., in place of A. J. McDonald, transferred.

Jack G. Holson, Bacliff, Tex. Office established December 1, 1948.

Harry O. Lindeman, Bartlett, Tex., in place of Robert Rowntree, retired.

Harold B. Manry, Corrigan, Tex., in place of Eugene Webb, resigned.

James H. Breeding, Encinal, Tex., in place of Maude Cavender, retired.

Robert F. Henderson, Frost, Tex., in place of C. R. Blake, deceased.

Grace W. Blanchard, Fullerton, Tex. Office established October 1, 1948.

Elbert H. Brown, Hubbard, Tex., in place of C. T. Martin, deceased.

Ruth V. Hestand, Keene, Tex., in place of C. D. Grady, resigned.

VERMONT

George E. McCanna, Hardwick, Vt., in place of W. T. Johnson, retired.

VIRGINIA

Fitzhugh L. Adams, Appalachia, Va., in place of J. A. Combs, transferred.

WASHINGTON

James S. Bellcoff, Brush Prairie, Wash., in place of N. J. Nance, resigned.

Walter A. Young, Palouse, Wash., in place of J. H. Callison, retired.

John P. McMonagle, Tacoma, Wash., in place of G. P. Fishburne, retired.

WISCONSIN

Wayne L. Reader, Almond, Wis., in place of B. J. Walker, retired.

Joseph L. McDonald, Endeavor, Wis., in place of J. I. Sweney, resigned.

John J. Walsh, Lannon, Wis., in place of J. J. Flanagan, retired.

Harry J. Kelley, Manitowoc, Wis., in place of H. F. Kelley, retired.

Walter D. Hansen, Neshkoro, Wis., in place of B. J. Rabbitt, transferred.

Gordon E. Schuler, Plymouth, Wis., in place of A. W. Schiereck, retired.

Ireen L. Kennedy, Shell Lake, Wis., in place of J. S. Kennedy, deceased.

WYOMING

Daniel Gerrard, Evanston, Wyo., in place of F. P. Nelson, resigned.

Oliver J. Colyer, Torrington, Wyo., in place of D. T. Shoemaker, retired.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose all-pervading presence is our shield in the stillness of the night and our strength in the struggles of each new day, we rejoice that Thy blessings are abundantly adequate for our many needs.

Grant that this moment of communion with Thy spirit may be for each of us a cleansing of heart and a consecration of purpose to serve Thee faithfully and to minister to the welfare of all mankind.

Show us how we may lift the shadows of fear and sorrow from every darkened and burdened land, enlarge our faith in the moral and spiritual forces, and may we never lose the vision of a lasting world peace.

We pray that daily we may include and remember in our prayers our fellow citizens who are out on the far-away battlefields. Make us more truly worthy of their sacrifices as they struggle to safeguard our liberties. We are sending them our thoughts of love through Thee.

Hear us in the name of the Captain of our Salvation. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 25, 1951, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the following announcements by the Chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS TO THE HOUSE CHAMBER

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 155, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the committee on plans for reconstruction of the ceiling, redecorations, and other improvements to the House Chamber the following Members of the House: Mr. TRIMBLE, Arkansas; Mr. HEFFERNAN, New York; Mr. JONES, Alabama; Mr. McGREGOR, Ohio; Mr. GOODWIN, Massachusetts.

COMMITTEE ON THE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES DEVISE

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 124, Seventy-fifth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Committee on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise the following Members of the House: Mr. McCORMACK, Massachusetts; Mr. RIBICOFF, Connecticut; Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Massachusetts.

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872 (17 Stat. L. 360), the Chair appoints as directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women the following Members of the House: Mrs. BOSONE, Utah; Mr. MILLER, Nebraska.

DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

Pursuant to the provisions of section 4863, Revised Statutes of the United States, the Chair appoints as directors of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf the following Members of the House: Mr. THORNBERRY, Texas; Mr. GRAHAM, Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 183, Seventy-sixth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. McGUIRE, Connecticut; Mr. MORANO, Connecticut.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 301, Seventy-eighth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. KEOGH, New York; Mr. NELSON, Maine.

BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Pursuant to the provisions of title 20, sections 42 and 43, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following Members of the House: Mr. CANNON, Missouri; Mr. COX, Georgia; Mr. VORYS, Ohio.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 585, Seventy-ninth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. DURHAM, North Carolina; Mr. HOLIFIELD, California; Mr. PRICE, Illinois; Mr. KILDAY, Texas; Mr. JACKSON, Washington; Mr. COLE, New York; Mr. ELSTON, Ohio; Mr. HINSHAW, California; Mr. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON NAVAJO-HOPI INDIANS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 10 (a) of Public Law 474, Eighty-first Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. MURDOCK, Arizona; Mr. MORRIS, Oklahoma; Mr. D'EWART, Montana.

FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 381, Seventy-eighth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. MILLS, Arkansas; Mr. BATTLE, Alabama; Mr. CRAWFORD, Michigan.

MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Pursuant to the provisions of title 16, section 715a, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. KARSTEN, Missouri; Mr. BREHM, Ohio.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 203, Eightieth Congress, the Chair appoints as Commissioners of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission the following Members on the part of the House to serve with himself: Mr. MCMILLAN, South Carolina; Mr. BENNETT, Florida; Mr. HORAN, Washington.

NATIONAL MEMORIAL STADIUM

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 523, Seventy-eighth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Commission to consider a site and design for a National Memorial Stadium to be erected in the District of Columbia the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. MCMILLAN, South Carolina; Mr. SASSCER, Maryland; Mr. SIMPSON, Illinois.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 32, Seventy-third Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. SULLIVAN, Missouri; Mr. HAYS, Ohio; Mr. BISHOP, Illinois.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 49, Seventy-third Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. SMITH, Virginia; Mr. LANTAFF, Florida; Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, New Jersey.

WASHINGTON-LINCOLN MEMORIAL-GETTYSBURG BOULEVARD

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Resolution 19, Seventy-fourth Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the United States Commission for the construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial-Gettysburg Boulevard the following Members on the part of the House; Mr. LIND, Pennsylvania; Mr. BEALL, Maryland.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Pursuant to the provisions of section 601, title VI, Public Law 250, Seventy-seventh Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Committee To Investigate Nonessential Federal Expenditures the following members of the Committee on Ways and Means: Mr. DOUGHTON, of North Carolina; Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee; and Mr. REED, of New York; and the following members of the Committee on Appropriations: Mr. CANNON, of Missouri; Mr. KERR, of North Carolina; and Mr. TABER, of New York.

FEDERAL RECORDS COUNCIL

Pursuant to the provisions of title V, Public Law 754, Eighty-first Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Federal Records Council the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. BURNSIDE, West Virginia; Mr. MILLER, Maryland.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

Pursuant to the provisions of title V, Public Law 754, Eighty-first Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the National Historical Publications Commission the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. SMITH.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

CRITICISM OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, these remarks are addressed to those who prefer believing the worst in man rather than the best, who would let cynicism displace faith, who act as dupes for demagogery, defamation, and disunity.

A day never passes but what congressional mail carries letters demanding that Members of Congress deliver some public official's head. Some writer's charges have only the limits of their imagination. On coming to Congress and receiving the first avalanche of such mail I begin to wonder if the Democratic Party had a mónopoly on skulduggery but after talking to some of the older Members of the House who have survived previous cries of "Throw the rascals out," I have decided that perhaps baseball is not the national sport, but rather it is a game of let us see who is best at blaming those currently in office in Washington for crop failure, droughts, sickness, or why the Dodgers did not win.

The fellow who is foolhardy enough to offer himself for public office can expect to find himself, family, and friends at the large end of Mt. Wilson's telescope and a galaxy of eyes at the small end with a thousand charges leveled and usually little thought given to substantiating evidence. The results, of course, many well-qualified, capable men refuse to offer themselves for public service. All of this, we the American people had come to accept as a bit of the cross to bear for the privilege and honor of serving these United States.

Back home I seldom heard the charge of liar leveled at any man because it was a serious one and a bluffer could count on his hand being called, but in Washington I find officials, columnists, and others have used the term so often and indiscriminately that headline hunters have had to embellish it with terms such as revolving, congenital, unmitigated, and on ad infinitum before they can hope to crack the front page and receive public recognition of their mudslinging.

Lest it be that I am becoming thin-skinned and defending myself I say to you that the folks in my district have been exceedingly kind to me and most tolerant of my shortcomings.

I think it is time we declare a moratorium on hate, bias, prejudice, mudslinging, and personal vilification for the duration. I do not think the times allow us this luxury and extravagance. "A house divided will fall" was never truer than today.

Following World War II America turned to peace and prosperity unlimited and late was the hour that America wakened to find while she stacked the chips, Communist Russia was stacking the deck. The Communists are masters of propaganda, intrigue, and deceit. Whom they would destroy they first divide and turn against each other.

Some public officials, too, have given way to character assassination and have added their stones to the job of confusing, confounding, and complexing the American people as to who can and who cannot be trusted. Communists, moral degenerates, and Johnny Come Lately's to democracy have leveled their charges like shrapnel at high officials—we are in danger of reversing one of the first tenets of our jurisprudence and now, deeming the accused guilty until he proves himself innocent.

Yes, yes, I do not know one of our public officials from Washington to Truman who has not made his mistakes, nor even you and I.

You and I have differed at times with them and perhaps even with each other and sometimes our crystal ball might have been clearer than theirs, but there is cold comfort indeed in saying I told you so now. Monday morning quarterbacks and hindsight prognosticators will not get the job done.

We have taken a real shellacking in Korea, we are going to have to eat some crow, but if we are smart we will not spend our time blaming each other or looking for a scapegoat. We will be tell-

ing the executive department to train Japs, Chinese Nationals, and West Germans, help Franco Spain and anyone else who looks like they will fight Communist aggression. This is a tough war. There are no holds barred. We had better take friends where we find them and worry about their table manners later.

Let us not just criticize policies of government without offering a proposed solution. If you believe, as I do, that we are not taking sufficient advantage of the great manpower reserves available in Japan, Formosa, and West Germany, sound off and say so. We know we cannot combat the manpower under Communist influence with American men alone.

Even with the manpower of these countries we will be outnumbered and outgunned in the trials ahead unless we in this country are prepared to sacrifice and unite. The Communists continue to devote their efforts and industrial production toward a tremendous armed force. For what other purpose if not continued armed aggression with the United States as its ultimate target? Our only escape from world conflagration is peace through strength. We must remember that this time there is no great military power as Great Britain was in World War II to buy us time while we prepared, that this time too little and too late will mean the end of life as we know it today in this country, that we will not have another chance—that this one is for keeps.

This country must prepare to measure up to the rigors of mobilization, price controls, scarcities, and sacrifices on the home front as well as the battle front. In the face of the insatiable Communist horde let us make our solidarity as impenetrable as an ebony thicket. Argue with our policy makers and legislators on the issues, tell them in no uncertain terms when you think they are off course in what is best for the country and if at the next election you think someone else can do a better job, well, "throw the rascals out," but until then they are your elected officials. The sophisticate will possibly call me naive, but I believe the vast majority of public officials to be men and women who are sincere, able, and loyal Americans, doing their best to help save America. Let us make up our minds that we cannot afford politics as usual, that patriotism shall not be a monopoly of the young alone, that those of us this time, who cannot share our countrymen's sacrifices on the battlefront will not comfort the enemy by helping destroy confidence in the Nation's leadership by character assassination.

We worry today about economic bankruptcy, but most of all I am concerned with political bankruptcy. Let the Commies and their subtle propaganda panic us into a run on our bank of confidence in the character, loyalty, and morals of our Nation's leaders and the doors of communism will blot out the light of freedom of mankind for a thousand years. Let not America's heritage be lost in a Gethsemane of libel and slander.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

CONTROL OF FOOD PRICES

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to repeal those provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 which prevent effective control of food prices.

The recent wage-price freeze is bitter bread, indeed, for the American consumer. The dilly dallying of the past 6 months has resulted in the highest prices in our history. That these prices have not been rolled back is, indeed, shocking. This situation is the responsibility of the executive branch.

The end, however, is not in sight. Most food prices are not included in the freeze. Food prices can still soar. Forty percent of the average American cost of living is in the cost of food. This means higher prices to the housewife. This means more inflation is on the way. It means serious blows to the consumer.

Congress must take the blame for this condition. Last session the farm bloc wrote into price legislation a ban on ceilings for farm products selling at less than parity. Almost all grains, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products are included.

Any group seeking special advantage for itself eventually brings on its own downfall. The farm interests have done themselves great harm for the long pull and incurred the antagonism of the consuming public. The consumer cannot continue forever on the bottom of our economic totem pole. Farm products must be treated the same as all other commodities. A long-suffering public cannot long endure such discrimination as to the necessities of life.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes following any special orders heretofore entered.

ADMIRAL CLIFFORD A. SWANSON

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, today Rear Adm. Clifford A. Swanson, Medical Corps, United States Navy, finishes his tour of duty as Surgeon General of the Department of the Navy. While Admiral Swanson was fourth youngest in the history of our country to hold this responsible position, he has served with such distinction as to have reflected credit upon the medical profession, the Medical Corps of the Navy, and the administration of medicine and surgery generally in our armed services.

We are most fortunate in this country to have had the services of such an outstanding doctor and surgeon as Admiral Swanson. During his term as Surgeon General he has accomplished a great deal, as, for example:

Establishment of the Medical Service Corps by law, an officer corps which affords opportunity for enlisted hospital corpsmen to secure commissioned rank. It also affords personnel to relieve medical and dental officers of much administrative work.

The establishment by law of officer status for nurses.

Increase in the membership of the Medical Corps Reserve enabling the Navy to lend the Army 570 doctors to meet the emergency of the Korean action.

By strong and courageous action he persuaded the Secretary of Defense to leave open five of the six naval hospitals scheduled for closure. Had all six been closed, we could not have taken care of casualties. The United States Naval Hospital, Corpus Christi, in my home district was one of these and it now has 423 patients.

Although head of the Naval Medical Department, Admiral Swanson still took time to perform surgical operations at the Naval Medical Center almost every Friday afternoon.

As a representative of the people, I have been most impressed, however by his sincere desire to carry out the will and purpose of Congress in providing superior facilities for those who serve and have served in the Armed Forces.

Because Admiral Swanson had the character and foresight and the courage to fight for the maintenance of sufficient medical services in the Navy at a time when others in the Department of Defense were slashing without regard to any principle except that of making a showing of economy we are today able to meet the demands for medical facilities for the thousands who have suffered as the result of combat in Korea.

Mr. Speaker, I salute this splendid gentleman and say to him that he has done an outstanding job for his profession and for his country and I wish for him great success in his next assignment.

RIGHT OF ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENTON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which gives an individual a right of action against the Government if that individual has been

injured by a privileged libelous or slanderous statement made by Members of Congress.

This bill does not attempt to make the Member liable for such statements or publications and, of course, he could not be made liable as article I, section 6, clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States provides that "for any speech or debate in either House," Senators or Representatives, "shall not be questioned in any other place."

This constitutional provision confers absolute immunity upon Members of Congress for their acts or speech, even though they deliberately make a false statement; nor is it limited to words spoken in debate. It is applicable, for example, to written reports presented in either House by its committees, to resolutions, to resolutions offered, to acts of voting; in short, to things generally done in a session of the House by one of its Members in relation to the business before it.

This constitutional provision simply restates the common law. It was first incorporated in the Bill of Rights. Its original purpose was to prevent the King from arresting and prosecuting members of Parliament who made statements in debate. This had become an abuse at that time. Long experience has demonstrated the necessity for this rule to insure free and unrestricted debate in our legislative halls.

While this privilege of the Member of Congress is necessary, it works a great hardship on a defamed person. He has no opportunity to go to court where it can be determined if the statement was true. Statements made in Congress are given great publicity. They are generally carried throughout the country in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and are given wide coverage by the press and radio. Such statements could cause irreparable damage to an individual's reputation, destroy his means of livelihood, and bring disgrace to him and his family.

While this privilege should be granted to Members of Congress, it is not fair that the individual should suffer this loss. While Members of Congress might not be agents of the United States Government in the true legal sense, they are performing a necessary function of government by taking part in legislative debate and proceedings.

Since the individual has been injured by a necessary function of the Government, it is not fair that he should bear this loss. The loss was caused by a necessary act of the Government, and it is much fairer that the Government bear this loss and pay the proven damages.

The Federal Tort Claims Act gives an individual the right of action against the United States Government when he has been injured by a tortious act, but this remedy does not extend to libel and slander. Another statute gives him an action against the Government for malicious prosecution. There is an old legal maxim that "where there is a wrong, there is a remedy." I think a remedy should be granted in this case.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a committee report on the bill H. R. 1612, and that anyone desiring to file minority views have the same privilege.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF WILLIAM McKINLEY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, this is President McKinley's birthday. We, the Members from Ohio, appreciate very much the uniform courtesy that the Speaker extends to us every year when we ask for recognition to say a few words about that distinguished gentleman. We also appreciate the uniformity with which the Members on the majority side, the Democratic side, wear the red carnations which the Ohio delegation provides for distribution at our annual observance. The red carnation is Ohio's State flower, and it was McKinley's favorite flower.

Mr. Speaker, I think it might be said that the greatest work of President McKinley was done in this House when he was a Member of Congress. Several great men have gone from the Congress to the Presidency, and several from the Senate. McKinley did not serve in the Senate. He served in this body about 12 years. I have said repeatedly that his greatest work was not his work as Governor of Ohio or as President of the United States. His greatest work was that which he did as he stood over here on this side of the aisle. William Tyler Page, whom we, who have been Members of the House for several terms, remember with pride and pleasure, told me much about Mr. McKinley. He was here at that time. Mr. Page said that Mr. McKinley's desk was over here on my left and he spoke from that desk, and what he said from that place was what made him immortal.

It is not my purpose to make a long speech. I can say that President McKinley was, as we all agree, a great man. And I can say that he was a great boy also. He found his way into the Union Army at a very early age and distinguished himself on many a battlefield. The large monument erected by the State of Ohio in his honor on the battlefield of Antietam is erected on the spot where young McKinley distinguished himself. He distinguished himself in another way that I want to tell you about.

When Phil Sheridan made his great ride from Winchester up to Cedar Creek, of which the poet has spoken so beautifully, Phil said in his memoirs that he did not do that quite as heroically and enthusiastically as the poet said, because between Winchester and Cedar Creek he encountered several situations that were very discouraging. He found that his ranking commanders had failed to reorganize his army, and that things were in very bad shape.

However, he said, the most capable assistance that came to him at that time was the help of a young captain who could not have been more than 22 years old. His name was William McKinley. General Sheridan cites this incident in his memoirs and compliments young McKinley highly. He did not know when he wrote his memoirs that McKinley was going to be a great Congressman or a great Governor or a great President, but he was a great captain in the eyes of General Sheridan. From this little captain and his ability on the field of battle the great general got great comfort and inspiration.

Mr. Speaker, if the Chair will permit me, I should like to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW], a new Congressman, who represents the district that was once represented by Mr. McKinley.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, it is with humility I address the House today. It is my distinct honor to represent the great industrial and agricultural Sixteenth District of Ohio. Seventy-five years ago William McKinley entered upon a distinguished career in this House from my district, and served seven consecutive terms. To follow so illustrious a predecessor, even after 75 years, is an honor with responsibilities.

William McKinley was not only one of the greatest, but one of the most revered of Presidents. He rose to the Presidency at a time when all America was stricken by a great depression; at a time when much of America had concluded that the period of expansion and progress which occurred following the War Between the States was at an end; at a time, in fact, when many Americans were declaring their belief that these United States had reached the summit of progress, and from that time on could go no way but downward.

William McKinley could never subscribe to such philosophy. He believed that these United States had rather just begun to develop. He believed that a strengthened economy and the reestablishment of the faith of the people in their Government was all that was needed to put the United States back on the road to its proper place in the family of nations.

His prompt action in calling a special session of Congress to consider the Nation's fiscal status, and his calm, firm hand at the helm soon restored the Nation's economy and the faith of the people. By the time the new century had arrived, the United States had become recognized as a world power.

It was during his period of service in this very House that William McKinley displayed to men from throughout the Nation those characteristics of honesty, sincerity, and patriotism which were to win him unanimous nomination to the Presidency on the first ballot at the Republican convention of 1896.

He won a smashing victory at the polls that fall over a strong opponent, William Jennings Bryan. His domestic policies as well as his conduct of the war with Spain so endeared him with the people of this Nation that he was reelected in 1900 by an even greater plurality.

But despite all his great work, despite the possible effects of Nation-wide esteem which often verged on adulation,

William McKinley remained the man of the people.

The entire Nation mourned the death of that great President at the hand of an assassin in Buffalo in 1901.

Though he died in that year, McKinley still lives in the hearts of all Americans, and particularly in the hearts of the people of the great State of Ohio.

The people of his home town and mine, Canton, as well as the people of the entire State of Ohio, loved McKinley the man, rather than McKinley the President. This love was firmly imbedded in their hearts long before William McKinley gained the highest office in the land.

Their great affection for William McKinley was easily understood. For William McKinley was a friendly man, a home-loving man, and a religious man. He was a gracious friend and neighbor.

The people of Canton revered him for his never-failing devotion to his wife, who never completely recovered from the effects of the deaths of their two infant daughters. They were proud of the fact that in Canton, Ohio, he would never permit himself to be addressed as "Mr. President." He said, "In my home town I'm still Major McKinley—the same man who came home from the war." Thus he always treated the people of Canton as old friends.

His close friend and noted Senator from Ohio, Mark Hanna, once said:

> An ideal homebody was William McKinley, and the American fireside was a shrine of worship with him.

An Assistant Secretary of State said:

> If the Lord ever breathed the breath of life into a more gracious and amiable man than Mr. McKinley, I have yet to find it out.

Even his opponents regarded William McKinley highly. William Jennings Bryan, in an address following McKinley's death, declared that his party had never found it so easy to concede defeat graciously as when they lost to McKinley.

William McKinley was a devoutly religious man.

Business was never permitted to encroach upon the observance of the Sabbath. Visitors who called at the White House on Sunday afternoons in hopes of discussing affairs of state, instead wound up joining the President and Mrs. McKinley in singing hymns in the music room.

In concluding his last speech at Buffalo, William McKinley said:

> Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness, and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the people and powers of the earth.

So were his thoughts always devoted to the welfare of all the people, for William McKinley was a true Christian, who might well be set down as one who loved his fellow man.

It is for those great qualities that we here today pay tribute to William McKinley—soldier, lawyer, and statesman—but above all, to William McKinley the man.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, in my service in this House I have had occasion to notice some very warm friendships that have grown up between men on different sides of the aisle. For instance, I remember the fine friendship between Jack Garner and Nick Longworth. They tell me that was the case between William McKinley and Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. They fought each other on the great issue of the tariff, but through the heat of conflict they welded themselves together into a devoted and lasting friendship.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] such time as he may desire; and in doing so I wish to make this comment: Some of you new Members may not know this, but the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] is the ranking Republican of all the Republicans in the House, serving now, I think, in his thirty-third consecutive year.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, after the masterly address by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW] I feel a little hesitant about taking the floor. However, I have always been a great admirer of William McKinley, and all I am going to say today in a few words is to give a little picture of the late President McKinley's fighting spirit.

You will recall that after his district had been gerrymandered and the Republican Party was defeated in 1893, the editor of the local paper went down to Mr. McKinley's home and said: "Major, what shall we say to the American people?" McKinley, without a moment's hesitation, replied, "You may say this: 'The Republican Party values its principles no less in defeat than in victory. It holds to them after a reverse, as before, because it believes in them, and believing in them is ready to battle for them. They are not espoused for mere policy, nor to serve in a single contest. They are set deep and strong in the hearts of the people, and are interwoven with its struggles, its life, and its history. Without discouragement our great party reaffirms its allegiance to Republican doctrine, and with unshaken confidence seeks again the public judgment through public discussion'."

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any Member wishing to extend his remarks with reference to Mr. McKinley may be permitted to do so at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, speaking for the Members of the House who are elected as Democrats, I am very glad to join with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] in paying tribute today to President McKinley.

The office of President is the first office in the hearts and minds of the people of the United States, and the highest office within the gift of our people. Americans of all generations respect deeply not only the office but the man who fills that office.

We in this day and age, and Americans of yesterday, may differ as we do and as they did with the Chief Executive of our country in this position on public questions. That is one thing, but the deep respect for the office and the man is another thing that is never disturbed or affected in the minds of the people of America. President William McKinley in his day and age played a very important part in the progress of our country. We on this side, not only as Democrats but over and above that, as Americans, honor his memory today.

My friend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] said that "the greatest work of President McKinley was done while he was a Member of the House of Representatives"—while a Member of this distinguished body. That is true from one angle, but I think his leadership during the Spanish-American War as President of our country was outstanding, and I think the results of the Spanish-American War have played a very important part in the life of our country since that great event took place. Under his leadership, while Americans of that day may not consciously have appreciated it, America was compelled to extend itself into other areas of the world. As a result the Philippines came under our jurisdiction and other island possessions became a part of the jurisdiction of our country. I think that one of the greatest effects in the history of our country has flowed from the leadership of President McKinley, and that is our extension and our continued extension into international affairs. To me the Spanish-American War was the turning point in the history of our country in this particular respect and I think that important event which took place in the history of our country while William McKinley was President, and under his leadership, inures to his benefit, and that he should be given proper credit for his sterling leadership that first brought about the successful culmination of the Spanish-American War, and second, the assumption on the part of our country of its duties and responsibilities internationally as the great and powerful Nation we were in those days and which we have developed into since.

Speaking, therefore—I would rather not say on the basis of speaking for the Democratic Members of the House, but speaking for us Americans who are Members of this House and elected as Democrats, and speaking as their leader and as the majority leader of the House, I am very glad not only for myself but also for my colleagues on this side to join with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] and our Americans who are Members of the House who are elected as Republicans in honoring the memory of this great man, this great American, this outstanding President.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure all of us, especially the delegation from Ohio, appreciate the very statesmanlike utterances of Mr. McCORMACK, the distinguished majority leader from Massachusetts. It is true that those of us who have had occasion to speak in the memory of Mr. McKinley in times gone by, have taken the position that Mr. McKinley was President at the time when the United States became a world power. From that time up to now we have been

increasing in our national and international influence. Our hope is that we will continue to increase in power and influence.

I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that, after listening to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK], it is not out of order for some of us who represent a different school of thought on the international problem, and who come from that section of the country that was most involved in the great war in which Mr. McKinley participated, to say a few words at this time.

I cannot agree that if McKinley were here today he would be in favor of this United Nations that is out to wreck the Republic of the United States and subordinate the American people to the domination of foreign powers.

Coming, as I do, from a Southern State in which McKinley fought during the War Between the States, I also desire to say that, in my opinion, if McKinley were here today he would never favor placing the flag of the so-called United Nations above the flag of the United States.

May I say if any of you really want a new flag, I will be glad to get you a Confederate flag. It would at least be an American flag. But I am not in favor of any other flag being placed above the flag of my country, especially at this time when influences are being used to destroy everything for which our people fought.

McKinley was a great American.

I have noticed here that whenever dangers to this country arise, whenever those undermining influences that are trying to destroy this country, manifest themselves, the Members of this House who are first to fly to the defense of the country are the sons, grandsons, and collateral relatives of those old men who wore the Blue and the ones who wore the Gray in the War Between the States in which McKinley himself fought.

If he were here today, he would be just as strong for the preservation of this Government and the American way of life as any man in this House, no matter from what State he comes.

As I said, McKinley was a great American. When he passed away, when he was murdered by a Communist, by a member of the same gang that is trying to undermine and destroy this country today and has been for more than a generation, his death was mourned throughout the Southern States, because as President, however we might have differed with him on political policies, we found in him the heartbeats of a great American who put the welfare of his country ahead of all other considerations.

God bless his sacred memory.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]. I wish again to thank the Speaker for his courtesy in giving us time for this our annual observance. We appreciate the efforts of our colleague [Mr. MCGREGOR] for his thoughtfulness in bringing to us these beautiful carnations; one of which every person on the floor including the House attendants is wearing.

ADMIRAL CLIFFORD A. SWANSON

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join the gentleman from Texas in expressing my appreciation of Admiral Swanson's very fine service of Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy. Everyone who has worked with him or who has come in contact with him realizes his anxiety to have the best possible medical and surgical service for those of the Navy. They all know of his fight to have the best naval hospital facilities for his men. They respected him, all respected him, for his fight to get what was necessary no matter whether it was a popular thing or not. He dared to speak. He had great courage.

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 13)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and together with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the Sixty-seventh Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission. This report covers the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 29, 1951.*

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to address the House today for 1 hour following any special orders heretofore entered, and that on Thursday next, and if not on Thursday then on Friday next, an additional hour following any special orders heretofore entered.

THE LATE CHARLES NOEL CROSBY

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that the older Members and people throughout the old Crawford-Erie District will mourn the passing of Charles N. Crosby, a democratic Member of this House from January 1, 1933, to January 1, 1939. Mr. Crosby was a distinguished gentleman in his own community and he served faithfully here in this great body.

The Titusville Herald had this to say about our great friend:

Charles Noel Crosby, only man from Crawford County to represent the old Crawford-Erie District in Congress since 1912, died in a Frederick, Md., hospital yesterday from heart disease. He was 75.

He was a Democratic Congressman from January 1, 1933, to January 1, 1939, serving three terms.

Born on a farm near Andover, Ohio, he attended private schools in that State. He was graduated from Western Reserve University, where he was a member of the school's unbeaten football team in the 1890's.

At Linesville he operated a factory which made silos. He later moved that construction and lumber business to Meadville.

Entering politics, he made three or four unsuccessful bids for Congress before he was elected in 1932. That year when Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected president Mr. Crosby defeated Milton W. Shreve, an Erie Republican. Mr. Shreve had been in office since 1912 with the exception of one term when Mike Liebel of Erie was in.

In 1934 and 1936, Will P. Rose, Cambridge Springs newspaper publisher, opposed Mr. Crosby on the Republican ticket. The Democrats swept virtually all the offices in the State that year and George Earle was named Governor. In 1936 Mr. Crosby was also nominated on the Social-Justice ticket which backed the Townsend plan for old-age pensions. He endeavored to push a compromise bill on the Townsend plan through Congress but the measure failed.

In 1938 Mr. Crosby was not the Democratic nominee. The congressional post was won by Lew Rodgers, of Erie, who held it until Carroll D. Kearns, of Farrell, was elected to the first of three terms.

Mr. Crosby purchased a 325-acre dairy farm in Frederick County, Md., after leaving the House of Representatives.

Funeral services will be private. Burial will be in a private cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Mr. Shreve, mentioned above, succeeded Arthur L. Bates, of Meadville.

ACTIVE IN CIVIC AFFAIRS

Mr. Crosby was a member of both Linesville and Meadville school boards when resident of those communities; was president of Meadville Chamber of Commerce in 1922, 1923, and 1924. He was a member when resident in Meadville of the First Presbyterian Church, of Beta Theta Pi, and the Iroquois Club.

Mrs. Crosby, the former Sara Isabelle Fetterman, of Simons, Ohio, died in 1943.

Surviving are five daughters: Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, of Meadville; Mrs. J. G. Campbell, of Butler; Jean Crosby, Bethesda, Md.; Mrs. Crosby McEvoy, Arlington, Va., and Mrs. R. R. Remus, Skokie, Ill.; and four sons: Theodore F., Fairfax, Va.; Charles N., Jr., and Ronald V., who lived at home with their father; and Job B. Crosby, of Long Beach, Calif.

SALES TAX PROPOSALS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, my constant opposition to the sales tax in all its forms is well known.

For years I have fought against this outrageous levy upon the people and I expect to follow this course just as long as I am in Congress.

Now I understand the latest proposal on the taxation subject calls for a Federal sales tax.

Of course, they will probably want to put a tax on bread as soon as Congress approves of this principle, if it ever does.

Sales taxes, in every State they were ever levied sooner or later reached the necessities of life and the man in the street is the victim.

Any tax which hits the vital goods we have to buy, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, and the medicines we must have, resembles a tax which peoples behind the iron curtain have to pay to their Soviet masters.

I am against the sales tax whether it be Federal, State, or local. There is no justice in it.

Some States which formerly saddled themselves with it, are now throwing off its yoke. They are being ruined with it.

Last week Mr. Fred Stein, the distinguished editor of the Binghamton Press, foremost newspaper in the Gannett group, supplied words describing the sales tax better than I can in an editorial on this matter. I am therefore inserting his editorial in the RECORD today, part of which I quote herewith:

Opposition to sales taxes always have been great, because they are regressive. They fall hardest on those least able to pay. * * *

The consumer in the price he pays gets nicked for more than the Government gets in taxes. * * *

A sales tax collected at consumers' or retail level is difficult to administer, because of the thousands of establishments whose collection of the tax must be policed.

MOCK THUNDER FROM THE SENATE

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOOD of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, we shall soon be celebrating the birthday of the Father of his Country. I am comparatively a newcomer in Washington. I am able to see the Washington Monument in relief against the rosy glow of the morning sunrise from the window of my apartment. The beautiful dome of this Capitol, whose cornerstone he laid, and within whose walls should be forever ensouled the spirit of freedom, looms vividly against the dawning light of a new day.

I wonder what that august personage would think, if he were able to view what we have done with his beloved country; and doubtless he is. The burden of his prophetic Farewell Message, delivered in tears, was that we should avoid foreign entanglements. Have we? He foresaw all the evils we have already encountered and those which are still immanent in our departure from his advice.

May the aura of that mighty soul, still brooding over this marvelous country he loved, protect us from that foul abortion, conceived in the twisted and psychopathic brain of Alger Hiss, the United Nations.

We are no more his child if we persist in remaining within the United Nations. We have denied his paternity, sold our illustrious birthright for a mess of pottage, and have become the slaves of a congerie of spies and traitors, and fugitives from a New Deal psychology.

May God, in his gracious bounty, decree that we may once again assert our freedom won so dearly, desert the impossible alliance of God's free people with the decadent and time-serving United Nations. We may never hope to raise them to our standard. They will drag us down to their's.

Let us determine that, as for us, we shall remain the militant captains of our destiny, under God, in a revived spirit of America for Americans, so that we may be able to view these monuments of Washington's greatness without covering our eyes because we have basely renounced all for which he wrought.

I want to commend to my colleagues and the American people the following editorial which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald of Friday, January 26, 1951:

MOCK THUNDER FROM THE SENATE

Both Houses of Congress have now adopted resolutions telling UN to declare Communist China an aggressor. In addition, the Senate has told UN not to admit Red China to membership.

The motive which led to the adoption of these resolves is obvious. The Members know that the people are out of patience with the administration for sending more than 7,000 of their sons to death in the futile Korean War, and for arranging to get into a much more costly and no less futile war in Europe. The voters expected the new Congress to do something to rescue the country from these calamities but the Congress hasn't shown the wit and courage to do what the people want.

Far from it, this Congress has been promising the people exactly what they don't want and don't need, such as an extension of the draft and a huge increase in taxes.

BITTER LETTERS

It is no wonder, then, that the letters from home to the Congressmen have become increasingly bitter. The Members decided they must do something that would look like vigorous action in the hope of cooling off their constituents. Hence these resolutions telling UN to denounce the Chinese.

There is, of course, no doubt that the Chinese are aggressors and that the UN should have denounced them as such long ago. The point to be borne in mind, however, is that the resolutions accomplish nothing even if the advice is followed.

Our problems are how to end the Korean War and, more particularly, how to avoid a similar misfortune to an overmatched American Army in Europe. Declaring China the aggressor won't help on either point.

The only meaning that the resolution can have is to advise UN to declare war on Communist China. If that's what Congress wants it can declare the war itself. If that is what it doesn't want, it should not have passed the resolutions.

RECORD OF FAILURES

Surely, with the long record of the failure of the other nations in UN to join us in the Korean War, there can be no expectation that a declaration by UN that Red China is the aggressor will lead England, France, and the rest to send any troops to fight the Chinese. After declaring North Korea the aggressor, our so-called allies didn't do enough about it to count. They fear Red China much more than they fear Red Korea as they have shown by recognizing Communist China and inviting her representatives to join in UN deliberations.

The Senate's resolutions were directed to UN, which need not heed them and if it does will not follow through in good faith. At the same time the Senate refused to act upon Senator WHERRY's resolution which was directed to the President who would have disregarded the Senate's counsel at his peril.

SENATOR WHERRY'S RESOLUTION

Senator WHERRY's resolution had the further advantage of offering some hope of sparing the country a repetition of the Korean tragedy in Europe, for it advised the President not to send American foot soldiers to Europe under the North Atlantic Pact until he had been authorized to do so by Congress.

This sound proposal was sidetracked on the theory that under the Constitution, the President, as Commander in Chief, has the sole right to direct the movement of American troops. If that argument was worth anything, it should have operated to prevent the Senate from offering advice or instructions to UN, for the Constitution entrusts the conduct of diplomatic negotiations to the President.

CHALLENGE TO REPUBLICANS

The Senate's right to tell UN what to do about China is a good deal more dubious than its right to tell the President what not to do with your son in the United States Army.

The behavior of this Congress has done harm, and, we fear, irreparable harm, to the Republican Party. The voters are now very nearly persuaded that the Republican Party offers no real alternative to the Democrats. Both appear to support the Truman policy of rushing this country into futile wars and ruining it with preparations for war on a scale which a sound diplomacy would not require.

MR. HOOVER'S SPEECH

Mr. Hoover's speech electrified the country. Here was sound policy because it was safe policy, because it would not squander American lives, because it was honorable, and because it was within our means. Congress, and particularly the bipartisan Republicans in it, have largely undone Mr. Hoover's good work.

WARNING TO REPUBLICAN PARTY

If the Republican Party can't learn and learn quickly to serve the people, the day will come soon when there isn't going to be any more Republican Party. As matters stand today, vast numbers of Americans—in our judgment a majority of them—have no party to speak for them on the great issue of the day. That situation cannot endure.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS TO RUSSIA

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, in the Detroit Times of January 5 was an article by Fulton Lewis, Jr., which was shocking. I have tried to ascertain its validity and to the best of my knowledge the information is true. In this very month of January England has shipped to Russia $10,000,000 of natural rubber. According to Mr. Lewis' article this natural rubber was shipped on the British steamer *Stanreal* from London headed for Odessa, Russia. The Russians are

stock piling natural rubber for war purposes. On December 28 the National Production Administration ordered a freeze on natural rubber to be bought or distributed in the United States. In other words, our natural rubber is being used to build up war materials to be sent to England, and England at the same time is sending natural rubber to Russia. Americans are disgusted and ashamed of our so-called allies who continue to grease the wheels of the war machine of Russia at our expense.

I beg the Armed Services Committee and our Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate these charges. Certainly no loyal American can vote 1 cent more for the British, either for military or economic aid, until this practice of dealing with the enemy stops.

PRICE CONTROL

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, the control mountain has been in labor and has brought forth a mess. God save the American Republic.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

PARITY FOR FARMERS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I assume almost every Member of Congress is receiving letters protesting against the provision in the National Defense Price Control Act that we put in there in behalf of agriculture, in other words, protesting against the theory that the farmer is entitled to a wage somewhat comparable to that of the man who is on the payroll of private industry.

I have no apology as a Member of Congress to make for the fact that we do accept the philosophy that people who work on farms are entitled to a living wage the same as those who work in industry. That provision was in the price-control law. Every Member of Congress who was a Member at that time should have known it was in there, and if he voted for that law, he simply comes up here and kicks about the very thing he voted for himself. Incidentally, I voted against that law, but I am in favor of allowing the farm people a living wage the same as that in industry.

KOREA

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a news article from the London Daily Mirror.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, as I grow older it is much easier for me to keep my temper, but last week I almost, in the vernacular, "blew my top" when I read in the London Daily Mirror, for January 6, 1951, a news story which would indicate that in Korea our troops had been engaged in shadow boxing, meeting no real opposition, and of withdrawing though no threat exists. That is not what my mail from Korea shows; that is not what the men in Walter Reed say; and I know you do not suffer 50,000 casualties at a Boy Scout jamboree.

I have asked the Department of Defense to give me a full and complete report on this story to determine whether the facts therein stated are as alleged or whether they are false. If England had a bigger stack of chips in the pot, I would not mind it so much, but their stake is comparatively small, and I resent the insinuations and charges in the article which follows:

FAIRY TALES FROM KOREA—WORLD IS NOT GETTING THE TRUTH

(By David Walker)

"For the love of Mike," said men of both British brigades in Korea, as I was leaving Seoul, "tell people at home the real truth about this mucky business."

Well, I'm sorry, but I can't. I can't tell the whole truth for the simple reason that there's a war on—and one of the rules is that you mustn't give comfort to the enemy.

But there are one or two things that ought to be known here at home. You ought to know, apart from any military mistakes, that the picture of actual events in Korea, and especially the fighting, or lack of it, has been dreadfully distorted.

I HAVE BEEN FLABBERGASTED

This is not the fault of British correspondents in Korea, nor indeed of the newspapers at home, but of Alice-in-Wonderland information handed out at a high level—either from Tokyo or from Eighth Army headquarters. Here are some instances.

Britain's Twenty-Ninth Independent Brigade is furious with the papers for their account of what happened around the Communist capital of Pyongyang, where we guarded the retreat of allied forces. I don't blame them.

Here, in London, I have been flabbergasted to read how the brigade was "thrown into action," how "mortar shells fell into the streets," how the brigade "was virtually cut off by large Chinese forces" and how the 52-ton Centurion tanks blazed away with their 20-pounders.

WE DIDN'T FIRE A GUN

I happened to be there with the Twenty-ninth Brigade at the time and the truth is that we were involved in no action, no mortar shells fell in the city, we were not cut off at any time, and the Centurions did not fire one gun in anger.

In fact, up to New Year's Eve, there was not a man in the Twenty-ninth Brigade who had seen a Chinese—although we had retreated more than 200 miles under orders from the high command.

Another example: One day when the Twenty-seventh Brigade (Middlesex, Argylls, Australians) were holding an area about 25 miles north of Pyongyang, I ask Corps for information about them.

I was told: "We have just put in an air-strike on a village ahead of them, killing 500 of the enemy. On their right they are in contact with an estimated 2,000 North Koreans or Chinese."

The Middlesex Regiment confirmed the air-strike. They had at once put a patrol into the bombed village and counted the dead—six civilians.

The Australians confirmed the contact with the enemy—which they estimated at company strength—say 250 to 300 at the outside.

Another example: Eighth Army headquarters in Seoul told us one morning how the Fifth Air Force had successfully attacked an enemy formation in "black and grey uniforms," killing some hundreds of them. On the map this was right in the Twenty-ninth Brigade area at that time.

An officer of the Ulster Rifles told me: "We watched the bombing and it was highly effective. But the victims were all students, in their black and grey clothes, refugees from a northern university, mostly aged about 16 or 17. There was no enemy within miles."

And so it has gone on. The Air Force communiqués have become a total farce. We were given hand-outs stating that "314 enemy were killed." In another instance it was 91. In another it was 50 "in a tunnel."

But a modern 10-year-old boy in short trousers knows that whether it be low-flying jets or high-flying B-29's, no air force can possibly know exactly how many people it has killed.

Today we are retreating again, a large, mechanized, modern, and fully equipped Army—retiring before little men on foot. And the only estimate of their numbers that we have is that given by Tokyo.

MacArthur was criminally wrong in his estimate of a token Chinese force when we started our Christmas advance that was to end on the Yalu River. This token force has suddenly grown to fantastic proportions.

What can we believe?

Are we trying to save face for an evacuation of Korea? Are we trying to fool the enemy—or the public? It it ignorance or dishonesty?

Not only the men of the Middlesex or the Gloucesters, the Argylls or the Australians, but the fighting GI, the Frenchman, the Turk, and the Greek, have a right to be treated better than this. And so have the public.

Our own brigades asked me to tell you the truth. This is only a part of it.

All that the British troops want, in the meantime, is a little less hysteria and a little more realism in the information handed out by the supreme commander's lackeys.

In fact they want the truth. They have nothing to be ashamed of.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT BILL

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I notice the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has requested permission to file a report before midnight tonight. I should like, therefore, to ask the majority leader if he can tell us when the reciprocal-trade bill is coming before the House.

Mr. McCORMACK. Assuming a rule is reported out today or tomorrow, which is expected, the reciprocal-trade bill will come up Wednesday. My understanding is that there is an agreement for 1 day of general debate. Is that correct,

may I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]?

Mr. REED of New York. That is correct. The next day will be devoted to consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] told me the same thing. There will be 1 day of general debate, on Wednesday, and on Thursday the bill will be considered under the 5-minute rule.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, the President has repeatedly told the people that conditions are so serious we must mobilize all our resources to build up our national defense for the protection of our country and to aid other peace-loving nations.

In the Eighty-first Congress he called for much greater powers to aid in carrying out such a program. Billions in additional funds were voted then, and the President has requested a $71,000,000,000 budget from the Eighty-second Congress. He has said:

> We must all work in harmony, we must tighten our belts and sacrifice, and we must be taxed until it hurts.

If the President means what he has said and expects the people to cooperate with confidence, it is absolutely necessary that he see to it that the organizations set up to control and allocate manpower, to administer and enforce price control and to control other agencies, are directed to select employees for their ability to fulfill the positions without any regard to politics from the highest positions to the lowest.

Mr. Speaker, in these critical times no power-hungry political organization should be permitted to control any such appointments and turn these emergency Government agencies brought about for the defense of our country into debauched inefficient political machines.

Mr. Speaker, it is disturbing to the American people to note in the press a few days ago an article indicating that the Democratic National committeeman, Mr. Boyle, was about to set up a political committee to screen all employees employed in price control and some other agencies receiving a salary of over $4,000 a year, to make certain that none but Democrats would be employed.

It is further disturbing to note that Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, chief of the new price-control program, a man of exceptional ability and experience in this field, resigned from the job stating in substance, that "he did not believe the distribution of such Federal jobs affecting all of our people should be handed out by a political organization."

It would be reassuring to the people, to the Congress, and in the interest of greater efficiency in government, saving billions of dollars in the future, if the President would issue a directive at once strong enough to stop this vicious and pernicious policy, which unless stopped will continue to degenerate, will continue to expand, the effect of which will be working against the very purpose of mobilization and national defense.

Even more disturbing is a headline in the Sunday Star newspaper which reads, "Tobin and Wilson aides struggle over manpower setup control."

The news article indicates that the struggle is between Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson and Secretary of Labor Tobin. The issue seems to be whether the Labor Department or the Office of Defense Mobilization shall coordinate in manpower policies of the military, defense production, and essential civilian programs.

The story indicates the President may have to make the decision. Secretary Tobin evidently is trying to grab this power and it is indicated that he has taken his case to the President.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that Director Charles E. Wilson who is supported by his chief assistant, General Clay, both feel that the manpower problem should be handled under the direction of Mr. Wilson.

It is reported that Secretary Tobin and Anna Rosenberg, as is to be expected, feel that Secretary of Labor Tobin should have such control. This has a distinct political taint.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, who rendered great service during World War II in this particular field, and who showed his great ability as military governor over Germany, who directed the airlift to Berlin winning the cold war, is leading the argument in favor of the Office of Defense Mobilization Director Wilson.

When the President selected Mr. Wilson to this most important job in America, second only to the office of the President, in this emergency, in the order creating the Office of Defense Mobilization the President gave Mr. Wilson authority over manpower as well as policy control on all other phases of the giant mobilization program, including defense production and economic stabilization.

Mr. Wilson was said to feel he must have such control to do an effective job.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Wilson in whom the people of the Nation have confidence, if he feels he should have control of manpower, that the President will back him and see that he gets it.

The record of Secretary of Labor Tobin has nothing in it so far that would justify the confidence of the American people or the Congress to a point anywhere near approaching his selection for this job as Director of the Office of Defense over Mobilization, Charles E. Wilson.

Let us keep demoralizing, wasteful political scheming out of national defense. The gamble now is too great. We cannot afford such a useless destructive luxury.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. POTTER], a few moments ago in his speech, called attention to one of the great crimes of our times which is the way Britain and other Western European nations, who are supposed to be our allies, are carrying on a trade in war goods with the enemy, Russia, China, and their allies.

The gentleman from Michigan in his speech called attention to a recent shipment from England to Russia of a shipload of rubber, valued at $10,000,000.

I would like to add that in 1949, Britain, France, and Belgium sold Russia and her satellites more than $200,000,000 of such war goods as iron, steel, copper, lead, zinc, tin, rubber, automobile trucks, machine tools, ball bearings, and barbwire. This trade still continues.

Where did Russia get the money to pay for these purchases of war goods which she purchased from our allies? Why, some of that money she got from the United States.

In the first 10 months of 1950, January through October, the United States purchased $36,257,431 in goods—mostly luxuries like furs and canned crab—from Russia according to figures I obtained from the United States Department of Commerce. During those same 10 months we sold Russia only $563,396 of American goods.

In other words, by this unholy trade with the enemy we have been supplying Russia with more than $3,500,000 of cash a month which Russia has used to buy war goods in England, France, Belgium, and other Western European nations.

We ought to insist that our western European allies stop their unholy trading in war supplies with the enemy. We cannot do that effectively, however, until we stop trading with the enemy ourselves, for we cannot very well demand that our European allies stop trading with the enemy when we ourselves are trading with that enemy.

I am hopeful that the Secretary of the Treasury's order of last week closing American ports to the slave-labor-produced canned crab of Russia is the beginning of a turning point in our foreign policy under which we have permitted Americans to trade with the enemy and thereby encouraged our Western European allies to carry on trade with these enemies.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES AMONG THE STATES

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was on objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of Representatives among the several States. In the interest of equal representation and fairness to our citizens this is a matter which should receive the prompt attention of the Congress.

Article I, section 2, of the Constitution provides that Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians, three-fifths of all other persons. The term "other persons" refers to slaves who, of course, were not citizens, and the question of counting slaves was thoroughly discussed in the Constitutional Convention and in the Continental Congress. The problem of aliens was almost negligible and not considered at that time.

Today, the question of slaves does not exist, whereas, the matter of aliens has grown out of all proportions.

The Constitution further provides that the number of Representatives shall not exceed 1 for every 30,000. Let us consider for a moment the result of apportioning Representatives at the rate of 1 for every 30,000 throughout the United States if aliens are to be included in that number. Upon the reapportionment made after the 1940 census a number of States lost Representatives in Congress and other States having alien populations were given additional Representatives because of the large increase in alien population of some States. At that time there were about 5,000,000 aliens who had never become naturalized American citizens in the United States. The taking of 17 or 18 Representatives from States with few aliens and giving them to those States with many aliens was manifestly unfair to the great bulk of patriotic American citizens.

Under the present apportionment, the 435 Members of the House represent more than 300,000 persons each. A State with 600,000 aliens is entitled to two additional Representatives. The last three apportionments resulted in taking twenty-odd Congressmen from 21 rural States and giving them chiefly to a few large cities. Obviously, each Representative in those rural States now has more citizen-constituents to represent than the Representatives in the urban States. As a result, there exists a great disparity in the number of persons represented by each Member throughout the United States in rural and urban districts.

Since the problem of the unnaturalized alien inhabitants of the United States, which did not exist at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, has grown so acute, it is time that this phase of the Constitution be brought into conformity with modern conditions. On what basis can we justify the exclusion of Indians from whom we procured this great land and at the same time include unnaturalized aliens who do not care enough about this haven they have found to dignify it by accepting responsibilities of citizenship?

I was surprised to learn that the State of New York for more than a century has had a constitutional provision excluding aliens from a count of the State population for representation in the legislature. That forthright attitude which has not been challenged in that State reflects an intelligent understanding of the philosophy of representative government which should be carried over into the Federal Government to do away with the present inequities.

I urge the Members to support this joint resolution with the view of submitting it to the States at the earliest moment.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, on last Thursday consent was granted me to address the House tomorrow. The calendar shows me as having been granted permission to address the House today. I ask unanimous consent that that be canceled and that I may be allowed to address the House on tomorrow, as I originally requested.

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

There was no objection.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MEMORIAL ARBOR

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a measure in the House that provides for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in the District of Columbia in honor of the gallant Americans who during World War II gave their lives on Italian soil for the cause of freedom. It is fitting that the memorial should bear the name of the great Italian discoverer whose courage and determination made possible the birth of a new world and new and greater freedoms.

The memorial will consist of 52 trees and 52 bronze plaques each inscribed with the name of one of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. All the trees, landscaping, and plaques are to be donated by private citizens without any cost to the United States Government through the Citizens Committee for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor. It is my understanding that the trees may be made available as a gift from the Italian Government as an expression of the friendship happily existing between the two nations. The memorial is to be established on a suitable site in the Federal park service in the District of Columbia.

This laudable project is sponsored by the Citizens Committee for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor composed of a group of American citizens of Italian descent. Mr. Anthony Ruffalo is national chairman of the committee, and the honorary chairman is the Honorable Vincent R. Impellitteri, mayor of New York City. The Honorable Thomas D'Alessandro, mayor of Baltimore, and other distinguished citizens are sponsors of the project. The governors of a number of the States have given their unqualified endorsement to the movement.

I am proud to have even a small part in establishing the Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor as a living tribute to the illustrious explorer and to the members of the Armed Forces of the United States who made the supreme sacrifice in Italy in World War II. I am sure this project will meet with the approval of the people of our country, and I urge my colleagues' support of this legislation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BOYKIN (at the request of Mr. BATTLE) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include editorials.

Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Hon. Edward A. Richards.

Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Washington Post of this morning.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an article on taxes appearing in the magazine Tax Outlook.

Mr. TEAGUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech by General Romulo.

Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a resolution from the New England Council.

Mr. COUDERT (at the request of Mr. KEATING) was given permission to extend his remarks and include editorial comment.

Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some miscellaneous material.

Mr. COLE of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. ELLSWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances; in one to include an editorial, in the other a letter from a constituent.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from an outstanding farmer in his district, Mr. Howard W. Greiner.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the untimely death of Capt. Don Gentile.

Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. YORTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some remarks by General Marshall.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter, notwithstanding that in one instance the article exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $205.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and to include an editorial in each.

Mr. HESELTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ALLEN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. JOHNSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $220.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY HAS FAILED

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, for more than 100 years our Government built a reservoir of good will; we had friends everywhere. Yet at this critical hour we seem to stand alone. In Europe and in Asia our motives are questioned and there is a complete lack of confidence.

If we will take the time to review the history of the past 20 years of our foreign policies under the New Deal administrations, the reason for the suspicion of our motives will be obvious. The moral basis for a sound foreign policy has given way to expediency; it has been the practice to temporize with principle; a double-standard of conduct has prevailed, it was one standard in Asia and another in Europe. So people everywhere have lost confidence in a leadership which has failed to be consistent. How can this administration expect unity now? Our own people are demanding a change.

Where has our policy failed? Let me review some events that have led to the present debacle. At Cairo in 1943 we promised China that all of the territory seized by Japan would be returned. This included Manchuria, Formosa, the Sakhalin and Kurile Islands. At Tehran, in 1944, we double-crossed China by making a secret deal with Stalin about Manchuria and the islands I have mentioned. Not until the end of the war did China learn of this double-deal. No oriental will trust us today, for we not only put over a sneak deal with the Soviets but in 1946 Truman and Marshall placed an embargo on military assistance to the Nationalist Government which led to its downfall. This is the period when the State Department was following the Lattimore policy of letting the dust settle on China; this is the time when we were being told that the Chinese Communists were not Soviet controlled; they were merely "agrarian reformers." China fell and with it 400,000,000 friends. Never again will they trust us.

It was at Yalta, too, Mr. Speaker, that we gave Stalin a blank check to dominate Europe as he saw fit. We agreed to the occupation of Poland by Russia upon the flimsy promise that the Polish people would be afforded a plebiscite to determine its form of government. No free elections have ever been held and the liberty-loving Polish people are today enslaved by the Communists with our help. Here we lost the friendship of the Poles.

It was at Yalta that we double-crossed Mihailovich, that great Yugoslavian patriot, who fought off the Germans for 3 years. We embraced Tito, the Communist, and sent Mihailovich to the gallows. Today no more vicious tryant rules his people than Tito, but he is now "our boy." Do you think we have any friends in Yugoslavia? Have we helped the cause of freedom there?

It was at Yalta and confirmed by Truman at Potsdam that we agreed to the occupation of Germany and permitted Stalin to ring the city of Berlin with Russian troops so that there was no way for our troops to get in or out of the city. This incident was the most stupid blunder, next to Korea, that our diplomats and soldiers have ever made. Both Eisenhower and Marshall were there.

Our foreign policy was fumbled again when we insisted upon unconditional surrender of Germany and Japan. It was Morgenthau who decided that Germany should henceforth be a cow pasture. Then a kangaroo court was established at Nurenberg. Should we not bow our heads when we recall that travesty on justice? We have joined in a precedent that can subject our civil and military men to the same kind of treatment. God help MacArthur if the Chinese Communists or the Russians ever capture him. Already he is branded as a war criminal, as is President Truman.

Is it not a paradox, Mr. Speaker, that notwithstanding our shameful treatment of the Germans that we are at this moment begging them to join us now in a life-and-death struggle against Stalin. Ironically, it was Hitler who predicted that we would be in this fix if we succeeded in defeating the German armies. I would like to suggest, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Morgenthau head a delegation seeking support of the Germans to our cause. Friends? We do not have many in Germany. Maybe the State Department planned it that way.

And while I am speaking of friends, Mr. Speaker, I am wondering where our friends are who have been associated with us in the United Nations. A simple resolution is pending before that organization condemning the Chinese Reds as aggressors, nothing more, and suddenly we seem to be standing alone. This is the organization that was to bring peace to the world. Its basic concept was collective security, an organization that would prevent aggressor nations from breaching the peace. In this field it has a near-zero rating. Its appointed commissions have met with contempt in Yugoslavia and Korea and the Middle East. Yet on June 26, 1950, the United Nations asked that we send American boys to fight and die in Korea and they are still fighting and dying there. What nerve they have to ask our sons to die when they refuse to approve the most innocuous kind of action—a resolution of condemnation only.

Mr. Speaker, these fair-weather friends have left us; the principle of collective security has failed. The American people are incensed and they are insisting that we sever our relationship with the United Nations.

In the heart of New York City on the banks of the Hudson River a 40-story building has been erected to house the United Nations. We advanced the money to build it. Now even before occupation, it is destined to remind the American people of their folly in thinking that their friends believed in collective security when commercial and colonial interests got in the way.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress should refuse to appropriate one more dollar in support of the UN except one, a nominal appropriation for the purchase of a "For Sale" sign to be nailed on the building. Billions and billions of dollars have been spent by Democratic administrations to buy friends but we have nothing to show for it today. Have we been suckers or bleary-eyed idealists?

Mr. Speaker, the UN organization is close to us and the American people can easily see as one writer has well said that it consists of two hostile camps, one held together by the American dollar, the other the fear of the Soviet Army. It is obvious that neither law, morality, nor ideology is a cementing influence. It seems reasonable to assume that if the American dollar is withdrawn the West will break up and its members will be seen entering new alinements dictated by expediency. Is it true that the high moral purpose written into the Charter of the UN is but a fairy tale as has been

charged? As we see the UN today there is every reason to believe that this Organization is incapable of giving the world peace. Many people will deny that this is true and they will continue to have abiding faith in it. The answer may come in the next few days.

Yet those who have been leading us through all these tragic events are again about to take us into another global war and they will find excuses for getting us into one. We are already in with both feet in Korea. This, however, is a private, unauthorized war, as yet. In view of successive failures there is no will or enthusiasm for national unity. I repeat again, there can be no unity behind policies that have failed.

It is not pleasant to talk about our mistakes, Mr. Speaker, but it does serve the purpose of putting us on guard against the same kind of mistakes in the future. We cannot again accept policies that will lead to another global war. Another such war will destroy every vestige of liberty and freedom in this country. It must not happen on the pretext that we are trying to stop communism. Now is the time to stop, look, and listen.

Mr. Speaker, as we look around and try to find friends in a world that seems to be against us I would like to suggest that there is a vital area in this world where people are anxious to be our friends. They do not ask for American dollars. Mr. Speaker, this may sound rather strange but actually all they ask is our sympathetic interest and support in a cause that was the same as our own in 1776. I refer to the countries of the Near East comprising 200,000,000 people, who now demand that years of colonialism come to an end and that they have the absolute right to control their own affairs.

Mr. Speaker, the State Department and our Military Establishment are fully aware of the importance of this Near East area to our own security. Here are 200,000,000 people who want to be our friends and it will cost us no dollars. Here are great natural resources of oil—60 percent of the world's oil reserves—together with rich deposits of phosphate, magnesium, and potash.

I have heard military men testify that this area is of great strategic importance to the United States in our effort to arrest the spread of communism. It is centrally located where Europe, Asia, and Africa meet and for centuries it has been the meeting place between the east and the west. Since the Bolsheviks took over the Russian Government in 1917, they have been trying to get a foothold in this part of the world. In this mechanical age if they are to operate their planes and tanks they need large oil reserves. They are not very far from this 60-percent deposit in the Near East and there is little doubt that they have plans to move in by force, if it is necessary. Latest reports are to the effect that great unrest prevails because of an Arab refugee problem, social conditions, and uncertainty in the political situation.

Mr. Speaker, when attention is called to these conditions the State Department is ready with the excuse that it is our policy to refrain from participation or interference in the internal affairs of another nation and I think this is sound policy, but we did not hesitate to do so in the Philippines and Cuba. It is well known that we exercised great influence in Indonesia, India, and other places where we thought the peace of the world was involved. In the Near East, communism can very easily propagandize the discontented elements into seeking an overthrow of present governments. Colonialism in this area should cease and with it would come stability and a perfect barrier to the spread of communism.

I did not realize it, Mr. Speaker, but British troops are stationed in Iraq and Jordan, against the will of the people. They have also occupied important port cities in Egypt since 1882, notwithstanding lofty declarations of intentions in two world wars and the present charter of the United Nations. The Suez Canal is occupied by the British as is the Sudan, the latter by military force.

Mr. Speaker, American soldiers who were stationed in North Africa in the last war can tell us about colonialism in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. Here 30,000,000 people are suppressed by the French and denied the right of self-determination, a right which we guaranteed in the last war. Have we forgotten that promise? Are we immune to the plea of human beings who insist that they be granted their inalienable rights, as we do?

I have already alluded to the campaign by the Soviet to gain control of the Near East. At this moment they are appealing to the discontented people who are easy victims of their lying, but we must admit a certain vulnerability. Russia is actively exploiting its economic and political weakness. Especially gullible are the Palestinian refugees. Propaganda barrages are laid down every day. The ultimate Soviet aim is to spread communism, seek an outlet to the warm waters of the Mediterranean and chiefly to gain control of the rich oil fields that contain 60 percent of the world's supply. We are on notice, Mr. Speaker, of just what our enemy is doing in this vital area and we cannot sit idly by. The British and French must be aware of this situation and our Government should be in consultation with them in an effort to solve the problem. The United States must assume leadership and initiate a realistic policy in our own selfish interest.

Mr. Speaker, a program of self-interest in the Near East does not call for men or money. As we consider the drift of our foreign policy since 1945, we know that it has been geared principally to the spending of dollars and the giving of our material resources. It has been a wasteful policy and with precious little to show for this sacrifice. We cannot say that our chief concern is Asia or Western Europe. I submit that the Near East is just as important. We must direct our efforts toward the further prevention of the spread of communism in this area that stretches east from the Atlantic to India. Here is a great reservoir of 200,000,000 people who want our friendship and invite our leadership and at no cost in money, material, or men. We cannot afford to wait; time is running out. If President Truman and the State Department are really serious and sincere in their statements to stop the spread of communism, they can do it here at no cost to the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, what kind of America is ahead for us? The people are asking that question—mothers and fathers, young men and women who are in colleges and universities, others who are in business and industries. The present situation is terrifying.

We look back to the days before Pearl Harbor. Remember peacetime conscription, the stepping up of the industrial machine? The cry was "We must prepare for peace." That is the slogan today. Then came Pearl Harbor and 5 years of bloody war finished off with the atom bomb. I agree with one writer who said just a few days ago that war is here again. Korea is just the prelude to the global contest that will surely follow. The tinder box has been prepared; the match is lit.

During war, Mr. Speaker, normal life is suspended; hope, aspirations, dreams give way to the demand for material survival. Social power abdicates in favor of state power, and the identity of the individual is lost.

War does not go on forever, Mr. Speaker, and when it is over, what will then be the American way of life? That is the question the true patriot will keep asking, ever over the din of war. He will propound it day in and day out, not in the expectation that it will be answered but with the prayerful hope that its reiteration will keep alive the concept of human dignity, the very basis of the idea of freedom.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I notice the gentleman calls attention to the importance of the oil fields in Iraq and Iran. Also, we have had called to our attention the importance of keeping the Ruhr out of the hands of the Moscow-Kremlin crowd. Does it not occur to the gentleman that we cannot fight ground wars, all types of wars, all over the world, but that we probably should specialize on air power and, having built up our air power, might it not be well to serve notice on the Kremlin that the next move they make we shall declare war on them and, not through land armies, but through air power, try to devastate those things that make war possible, the great industries, the industrial heart of Russia? I should like to have the gentleman's thought on that.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I agree with the gentleman that we cannot match Russia's armies on the ground. The free world just does not have enough men to do that at the present time. That is the reason I am so much concerned about this 60 percent of oil reserves which are in the Near East, which are actually in the hands of Russia today, if they ever start to move. So far as we are concerned, I think this next war will be an air war or a naval war and we must have oil if we are to sustain those two branches of the military.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. I commend the gentleman for his very thoughtful and very clear exposition of the fallacies and mistakes which have led us to where we are today. Does not the gentleman think it might be well if we could persuade, because I realize we cannot force, the United Nations to move out of the United States and to move into a neutral country where their deliberations could be carried on in a more suitable atmosphere? We know the world today is divided into two camps, one led by the United States and one by the Soviet Union. It seems to me if the United Nations is to perform a useful service, it should be away in a neutral country, such as Switzerland perhaps, where it would be out of the fight which is going on here internally; because after all we realize there is turmoil in our own country at this time.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I am willing to subscribe to the statement made by the gentlewoman. I think it is a very important observation, because we know today the United Nations organization is at the mercy of a big-city press. It is at the mercy of politicians who want to use it for their own selfish purposes. I think if the United Nations organization would move out of New York and move out of Lake Success, or wherever they are established, and return to the old League of Nations Building, there they could operate in a better atmosphere.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. And that fine building on the Hudson River could be made into a hospital or used for some other humanitarian purpose.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I agree with the gentlewoman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a comment along that same line?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Just a few days ago, and after the gentleman spoke, or I think the same day—I know it was the same day—a suggestion was made here on the floor that we might better get out of the United Nations. Then a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House suggested to me that what the gentleman suggests is all wrong, because inasmuch as there were some 4,000 or 4,500 individuals in this organization in New York, and since many of them were spies, and some of them who represented this country were traitors, or might be so classed, we should keep them here where we could control them. To me that seems to be the silliest proposition, and the most absurd suggestion that could be made, because if they are traitors, what do we want them around here for? Why not kick them out and let them go? They are no good to us. They just get us into trouble. They cannot back us up after they have gotten us into the situation which is making so much trouble for us in this war. What do you think of that? Have you any thought, or do you care to express a thought about whether or not we should stay in the United Nations?

I have noticed that while the gentleman is making a very constructive statement, as he did before, on several occasions the other members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, after the gentleman really gets started, go out. They will not listen to you here. Do they listen to you at all in committee?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Not much. But that is all right with me because I have to live with my conscience and that's what counts.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I know that it would be. Maybe they do not want to be converted.

Mr. SADLAK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. SADLAK. I thoroughly enjoyed the gentleman's remarks because I know that he puts in a great deal of time and effort, is very conscientious, thorough and he is a scholar of the House.

On yesterday I had the opportunity to see a movie in a local moving picture house entitled, "Why Korea?" It appears to me that it is somewhat an answer to what the gentleman has been saying this afternoon. To me it appears as a defense and justification of the reason why we have gone into Korea. I had interpreted the film as an unlabeled propaganda picture for the administration. I would like to suggest to the gentleman, if he can find time among his labors, that he should see that picture and then give the House the benefit of his reaction to "Why Korea?"

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Where is it playing?

Mr. SADLAK. At the Palace Theater.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. Would the gentleman like to comment on the fact that the 31 patriotic organizations of women, representing 3,000,000 people, in their resolution narrowly escaped demanding that we get out of the United Nations completely, which is an indication that the American people would welcome their moving from New York to a more neutral zone, as suggested by the lady from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE], rather than to furnish the Soviets a sounding board for their nefarious propaganda over here. I think that is rather important.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. I think it is important, also, but I think it is also evident that the American people are giving this matter very serious consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order of the House heretofore entered, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, these are the most serious days that have faced our Nation since its beginnings. To gird our defenses, to mobilize our potential while developing our resources is the monumental task facing everyone of us. We can expect that this crisis besetting the world will touch all of our lives.

The responsibilities placed upon the Congress to safeguard our Republic have imposed grave burdens on the membership of the Congress. Many problems will have to be resolved in order that maximum utilization of men and materials may be had. About 4 months ago the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments assigned its Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations—of which I have the honor to be the chairman—studies and surveys which I should like to bring to your attention at this time.

The Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations gave its attention to the following Federal programs: (a) disposals of surplus property; (b) the Federal cataloging program; (c) the medical activities cataloging, and (d) utilization of warehousing. Before discussing these various programs and the work of the subcommittee in connection with them, perhaps it would be well to outline the methods employed by the subcommittee in gathering its data. Through the cooperation of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Comptroller General of the United States, key personnel was made available to work with our subcommittee staff for assistance in the evaluation of the information developed. In addition, the Defense Department, the General Services Administration, and other agencies concerned, have been most helpful in aiding the subcommittee.

During the many meetings and hearings conducted by the subcommittee it became very apparent that with the present increased emphasis on defense activity our inquiry would be most productive if directed to those quarters. The subcommittee determined that studies and field surveys in military posts in the Southeast, New England, Midwest- and west-coast areas would be centered in the heaviest defense concentrations, thus providing a representative cross-section. As the Eighty-second Congress embarks on its legislative duties I can now report that the first segment of our field staff surveys have been completed. Our investigators detailed from the General Accounting Office, have spent a minimum of 10 days at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C.; Camp Lejeune, N. C.; Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Ga.; Atlanta General Depot, United States Army, Atlanta, Ga.; Pope Air Force Base and Fort Bragg, N. C. There they analyzed operations of the programs I have outlined. It is contemplated that our subcommittee will study and discuss these reports and follow that up with field visits. In this manner perspective emphasis and considered inquiry can be brought to these projects of such interest to the Congress. It will lay the groundwork for a significant report demonstrating the degree of conformity between policy and operational levels.

SURPLUS PROPERTY DISPOSALS

I know the membership of the House is very aware of problems involved in the Federal surplus property disposal programs.

In the period following World War II, a vast amount of war-generated surplus of the Federal Government was on hand. Many items of use to the Federal Government had been produced at the cost of denial to the civilian consumption. With the cessation of hostilities great pressure was brought to bear upon the Government and the Congress to release this property, no longer of use to the Government, in order that it might be employed by private industry and individuals.

In the transition from wartime to civilian economy, a period for retooling was necessary. When to this the need to maintain maximum employment during this juncture was presented, the case for surplus-property disposal is made abundantly clear. Such demands from all sides together with the factor of a rapid national demobilization, brought about the huge disposals of war surplus by the War Assets Administration. Gradually the war-generated surplus was, in this fashion, disposed of by the Federal Government. Under the circumstances existing at the time these disposals were generally valid, since they conserved maintenance and warehousing expense, while also making available to private industry much material not available then in the civilian economy. Although by and large, this program administered under great difficulties, was carried out with direction and dispatch, there were brought to light some instances of matters prejudicial to the interests of the Federal Government. It is the intention of our subcommittee that in regard to these matters every appropriate inquiry should be had. Taking a lesson from the past, it is our further hope also to be able to recommend to the Congress remedial steps—steps which will establish more efficient and economical administration of disposal programs arising inevitably out of the present defense effort, while effectively forestalling repetition of any incidents inimical to Federal interests. The surplus disposals on the advent of the Korean war were geared at the policy level toward disposition of obsolete, salvage, and scrap material. This is the normal generation accruing from governmental operations and is quite to be expected. However, at the field level the subcommittee has found some deviations from standards set for determination of what is obsolete, salvage, or scrap. In justice to the Defense Department, and other agencies concerned, it must be stated that after June 25, 1950, a screening order was instituted which pruned material and equipment which could now be usefully employed by the Government in the strengthening of our defense, based on the change in circumstances. Field observations have indicated to the subcommittee membership that a thorough examination of the surplus donations to educational and health institutions should be in order, as well as some of the activities of the State educational agencies for the receipt of Federal surplus property. It is the intention of the subcommittee to examine this problem and make suitable recommendations to the Congress.

More attention must be given surplus property in the future than has been in the past.

More attention must be given to the program of surplus property that will accrue and will be gathered together as the result of a great national defense program that is now necessarily being brought into effect and being enlarged, which is causing and will cause in the future sacrifices from the civilian population of America.

To say that the program has not miscarried at all would be incorrect. There are many instances where the program has come close to being a question for the Department of Justice to investigate. I refer to these fly-by-night veterans' schools—schools that have made a business of receiving and selling war surplus property. State organizations have been set up thinking this thing would go on forever, thinking that property usable by State institutions would be declared surplus by the Federal Government and passed down to the States.

When I first observed this I was greatly surprised and shocked that our States in the financial condition that all are would be looking to the Federal Government for something when the Federal Government needs aid from the States if it ever needed it since the organization and creation of our great Government. We have agencies in the Federal Government that are procuring property, we have agencies in the Federal Government that are declaring surplus and disposing of property. One agency wants to keep its high personnel rolling and going along and naturally it procures all it can procure. The other agency, on the other hand, has got to keep its personnel working disposing of property, giving it away, and, naturally, they are grabbing everything they can to give away and dispose of. It is one end working against the other.

There must be more economy practiced by the leaders of our national defense, and, of course, the Congress wants to give them every dollar that is necessary, but they can practice economy, and there will be, should be, and must be economy practiced by the civilian agencies of our Government. It is high time that every Member of this Congress look into that phase of our national expenditures, because millions and millions of dollars can be saved by such a course.

Next we come to the Federal cataloging program that the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has given so much time to.

FEDERAL CATALOGING PROGRAM

Another program of vital interest to the Federal Government has engaged the attention of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments for some time. This is the Federal cataloging program. This project is of keystone importance for the real economies it can effect in procurement and subsequent disposal phases. Despite apparent misinformation, there is an agency for Federal cataloging. This organization is known as the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency. Very often in press comment and public discussions, the yeoman task assigned this body is not adequately emphasized. The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments placed on the statute books Public Law 152—the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. This legislation calls for closest coordination of civilian and military effort, to the end that the Munitions Board Cataloging Agency continue its titanic task.

The Munitions Board Cataloging Agency early in 1947 undertook this landmark program to produce a single Federal catalog for items used by the Government. Briefly, this would mean that an item would bear the same identification mark, designation and name in procurement by all governmental agencies. Recently on this floor the gentleman from Indiana, Congressman RALPH HARVEY, a distinguished former member of our subcommittee, brought out the fact that one single item procured by the Federal Government was known by over a thousand different designations or names with resultant confusion in stocking this commodity.

Mr. Speaker, in my time around the Capitol and as a Member of Congress, I have never known of a more conscientious man than the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY]. I have never had the pleasure of serving with a gentleman whom I enjoyed being with any more. He is a splendid Member of this House, and I regret exceedingly that it was his desire to change and leave the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, because the splendid service he has rendered to that committee will be greatly missed.

When to this is added the uncertainty of identification and value when declared surplus, the magnitude of the problem is laid bare. Of the 2,500,000 items in use by the Government and eligible for cataloging, this agency has completed approximately 1,150,000 items. In a comparatively short time the rewards of this far-reaching project will be available to the entire Government with tremendous savings. One further thought should be borne in mind: fullest utilization of this cataloging will call for constant implementing and deletion of items as Government needs and requirements alter through the years.

The Munitions Board cataloging agency has not performed its work in the dark; a most valuable report has been filed with the Congress, and I recommend its earnest consideration by the membership for a thoroughgoing understanding of cataloging efforts.

In view of studies of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and the additional appropriations made available during the fiscal year, the Munitions Board cataloging agency may have the single Federal catalog available before the close of 1951. The war crisis we are passing through will have a great impact on the goals in this task and the membership should support and maintain this cataloging program on its merits; its self-evident possibilities are manifold. In this respect also our subcommittee was enabled to visit the naval center at Mechanicsburg

for an evaluation of several phases of this cataloging program. They were impressed with the need and urgency for such a single Federal catalog. They affirmed the present approach as well-founded and capably executed. In our projected field surveys it will be the plan of the subcommittee to bring home to the operations in the field the need that exists for this cataloging and the interest displayed by the Congress, and also to stress that Federal Government activities should be utilized in these quarters so that joint procurement, cross-servicing, and optimum coordination can be had between the Defense Department and other agencies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. There are several other special orders.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I have the next special order, I think of 10 minutes. Would it be in order for me to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina 5 minutes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That will be all right.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I yield him 5 minutes, then.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for five additional minutes.

There was no objection.

MEDICAL CATALOGING PHASE

Mr. BONNER. I have mentioned in the beginning of my discussion here today that we are making an excursion into the medical phase of the cataloging program. I should like to take a moment to explain the purpose of this inquiry. The Federal cataloging program is being undertaken in segments. The portion dealing with cataloging of medical supplies has been realized. There are approximately 6,000 medical items included in this endeavor. It was the thinking of the committee members that it would be well in the consideration of the entire Federal cataloging program to focus attention on this now vitalized segment. In this way they would have a projected view of the possibilities inherent, in addition to the opportunities presented for fullest utilization. Appreciation by the agencies of the significance attached by the Congress to this vast undertaking could also be had. Many avenues of inquiry are available now to our Members based on our investigative surveys, and it is our intention to fully explore them during the present session.

For instance, medical supplies are procured jointly for the armed services, yet when delivered, are stored at the various service supply locations. The possibility of centralization of distribution as well as procurement should be given close analysis. The cross-servicing or exchanging of materials among the armed services or the executive agencies in a given area should also receive every encouragement.

WAREHOUSING

The field surveys, investigative data, and studies of the subcommittee early disclosed that warehousing was very directly related to the foregoing areas of interest. During World War II appropriate and adequate storage space was a serious problem. Our present situation has again revealed a need for a study in this most important function. The conserving of our equipment and matériel through proper storage takes its place alongside the elements of procurement and utilization. The declarations of surplus property, the retention of property excess to the needs of the Government, the stocking of repetitious inventories all have a bearing on the utilization of warehousing. It is in this guise that the subcommittee will determine the degree of use to which warehousing is being assigned in the activities under study.

I have sought to bring to your attention these very important and challenging projects of the Federal Government. Their direction, approach, and utilization can compensate in economy and efficiency, and can be translated into a reduction of expenditures now during a time when we must analyze well our needs and requirements. During the Eighty-first Congress another subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Fxecutive Departments, of which the Honorable CHET HOLIFIELD, of California, is chairman, made a number of interesting studies in these very fields. Its hearings have afforded the committee and the House membership an intimacy of knowledge with these projects. With the joint interest displayed by our subcommittees and the approbation of the full committee under Chairman WILLIAM L. DAWSON, the membership of the House can be assured of a close supervision of this entire program.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to serve under many committee chairmen since becoming a Member of Congress, and I was privileged to know many committee chairmen prior to that time. May I say that I have never seen a Member of this House more conscientious in his duties, more desirous of keeping harmony in his committee, and more interested in the personnel of his committee, than the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, the Honorable WILLIAM L. DAWSON. He has made a splendid chairman.

He has made a splendid chairman. In just desert, I want to say a word in respect to the ranking minority member of the committee, who has displayed a most cooperative spirit. Oh, yes, some of us joke and laugh about our good friend from Michigan sometimes. I think of him like a fellow down in my home country told me about his dog. "Why," he said, "his bark is worse than his bite."

I get to rowing with my good friend from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] and after it is all over, why he is just as good a fellow as anybody in the world, and he will say, "Why, go ahead."

So it has been a pleasure to serve on this committee under the leadership of the chairman, and the assistant leadership of the ranking minority member. I hope he will stay in the Congress a long time, to give us his able cooperation in this and other things that will come before the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I expected you to say something of that kind, and that is why I wanted you to have the 5 minutes so that you would have time to say it. I would like to say something about that dog business.

Mr. BONNER. I was very disappointed when my time ran out, for fear that I would not have the time to say what you are so justly entitled to have said about you.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. You just keep right on going. I have another 5 minutes, which you can have.

But here is what I want to suggest to you. I recall very distinctly one time speaking at a political meeting, when some fellow back in the crowd said, "Don't you know you are nothing but a yellow dog?"

And the chairman of that meeting got up and said, "Well, even so, he is our yellow dog and don't you start kicking him around."

So, as long as the people of my district elect me to represent them, why, it is all right.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, in addition to mentioning the delightful gentleman from Michigan, who has been so generous in letting me have some of his time, I want to place another name in this RECORD, the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Rich, who served on my subcommittee. There was never a more conscientious man in this House, and there was never a man whom I have served with who fought more seriously and fairly and squarely or impartially about the matters under consideration than Mr. Rich. I regret very much that he has left the Congress.

Our subcommittee while directing its attention to the scrutiny of the agencies concerned is rather primarily pointing its way to the encouragement, based on merits, of these worthwhile projects so as to acquaint the House membership with the work being done as well as to bring to light any need for beneficial legislation which may be developed as a result of the subcommittee's studies. The membership of our subcommittee and the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments is to be complimented on the keen interest and industry displayed, and the worthwhile contributions made during the course of the surveys.

It is a pleasure to assure the House membership that the reports which our committee will bring to them on these problems will prove of inestimable aid to the deliberations of the Congress.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. RIVERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 20

minutes tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

CONSUMERS' DOLLARS PURCHASE POLITICAL SUPPORT

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, everyone who thinks knows that when dollars outnumber commodities, prices go up.

My first factory job was $3 for six 10-hour days. After being granted a bachelor of laws degree at Northwestern University, taking a shorthand and typewriting course, my first job in a law office was at $6 for a 9-hour-6-day week.

Tough? Not at all. Beef steak, 10 cents a pound; eggs 6 cents a dozen. Other prices comparatively the same. That meant a dollar gave me 16.1 dozen eggs. Today I pay 75 cents for one dozen. Then I got 10 pounds of meat for a dollar. Today a dollar will not buy a pound of round steak. Why? Because now there is less meat, fewer eggs, more dollars. Then there was more of each than there were dollars. It was just that simple.

More recently, say since 1933, the Federal Government has been pumping dollars into circulation at a rapid rate. Production has not kept pace. The cows—beef factory—and the eggs—egg plant—have lost out in competition with the New Deal dollar factory. Many of the dollars the administration has been spending were collected from you by taxation. You know about that. You will know more about still higher taxes soon.

Other dollars, and you did not know too much about that, were borrowed. As interest on those borrowed dollars falls due, you will learn about that.

Having spent so many dollars that prices have gone so high few of us can meet them, the administration is now forced to attempt to stabilize prices by controls.

The administration has finally been forced to admit that if prices are to be stabilized, wages must be controlled. But, even though it has long been aware of that basic truth, Mr. Truman and his political advisers have been giving the go sign to the labor leaders who are his political supporters to increase wages. So it was that months ago Philip Murray's steel workers received a wage increase, steel industry received a price hike thus adding to the price of the knife you would use to cut your steak, if you had a steak. Reuther's UAW-CIO got a wage increase, the motor industry was a little slow—caught a stabilization order. Practically all wage earners who belong to big, politically powerful unions, within the last few months have had their wage increase. All obtained while the Administration looked the other way. But prices went so high that the wage earners, white collar workers and those living on the proceeds of their investments, who received no increase, began to find it impossible to buy the things they must have if they are to eat, have a roof over their heads, sufficient clothing, and a little coal in the bin.

Now comes what is called the price and wage control order—after wages have been hiked. The sensible, honest course would have been to have controlled the price of things, the compensation for services, at some prior normal period. Or still better—but that never occurred to the New-Fair Dealers—quit wasteful, needless spending.

But that would not have bought votes nor the labor leaders support. They wanted higher wages for the services they sold, lower prices for the things they bought—an almost universal desire of all of us. Same idea as the Brannan plan which Mr. Truman is still plugging. High prices for the farmer—low prices for the consumer.

But the Truman political machine, to purchase the labor vote, encouraged high wages, now has slapped price control on a few items, a limited synthetic price control on wages—after the horse has left the barn. That is the way it is. That is why we have price control now, not earlier. The consumer, as he makes a purchase, will help pay for Mr. Truman's vote-buying, will be paying the recent increase in wages which have been passed along to him in everything he buys. It is a slick maneuver if Mr. Truman can get away with it.

And soon will come that old ration book—the black market and a few hundred thousand snoopers on the Federal pay roll. But do not kick—you have Mr. Truman, the New Deal, and world war III. How much can you take?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILDAY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

CONDITIONS AT LACKLAND AIR FORCE BASE

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, I have taken this time because in the last few days there have been a number of reports in magazines and newspapers as to conditions existing among the recruits at Lackland Air Force Base. There have been some statements issued by Members of the other body with reference to it, and the statement has been made that an investigation will be held by the Senate Committee on Armed Services. I think the matter is one in which the true facts should be known and known immediately, because of the effect these stories are having on the morale of the men in the camp as well as those who are scheduled to go there and the parents of those boys. I am sure you have all read the stories of the prevalence of pneumonia, even suicides and things of that sort, at Lackland Air Force Base. The Lackland Air Force Base happens to be in my district. I have been acquainted with its functions from its very beginning, and have been in day-to-day contact. Yesterday I had a number of conversations with officers and officials of the Air Force, and I had a long telephone conversation with the commanding general at Lackland. I do not say that the situation existing there is ideal. Certainly it is not.

Here is the truthful situation as it now exists. The Lackland Air Force Base has barracks for 28,000 men. At one time, during December and January, because of the great influx of recruits into the Air Force, they got up to 74,000 men at one time in that base. In a period of 11 days they received in that base 56,000 recruits. Here I say there is something definitely wrong. Someone made a serious blunder. Whether it was in the headquarters of the Army Air Force or the headquarters of the air training command, someone should have been coordinating the program so that the men did not come there in larger increments than they could take care of.

This is the only indoctrination center that the Air Force has. What we need now is to have the facts known so that the morale of our people will be righted.

Mr. Eugene Zuckert, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, was scheduled to arrive at Lackland last night. He has asked some outstanding civilians to meet him there. They are entirely outside the Air Force. They will go over the situation and find the true facts. The Senate committee has sent investigators there. They were scheduled to arrive last night. Those of you who have served in the military service know there are certain criteria by which you can judge the efficiency and morale of any station. Here are the facts about suicides and deaths at Lackland Field. In the past 28 months there have been two deaths. Almost unbelievable. These are young, hardy men. One of those deaths was from cancer and one was the result of an injury sustained in an automobile accident.

The story has been put out that some 70 recruits per day are going AWOL. The AWOL rate at Lackland is zero. They have none. It is true that many of them are living in tents. It is something that we do not want but it is something that has happened.

Here is what has been done. Sampson Naval Base at Geneva, N. Y., has been activated by the Air Force. It will accommodate about the identical number that Lackland will accommodate. In other words, twenty-eight to thirty thousand men can be housed in barracks at Sampson. That will be opened in the spring, I think. It is in the district represented by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. TABER. My understanding is that they begin with the first thousand on the 1st of February, and gradually build up.

Mr. KILDAY. That will take a big load off of Lackland and will be a great relief to the situation.

In addition to whatever their primary mission may be, whether they are basic flight training or what not, stations of the Air Training Command are taking an increment of these recruits from Lackland as quickly as they can be processed through Lackland, and taken to these other bases. My whole purpose in bringing it up here today is that perhaps

the press will carry it and the mothers and fathers and relatives of these boys will understand that the situation is not as bad as it has been painted.

The sickness rate at Lackland is running far below the service-wide sickness rate.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I am very happy to have this statement from the gentleman from Texas. It so happens that there were enlisted from my district the largest number whoever entered the Air Force at one time from any one community—350, according to the Rochester, N. Y., Squadron. Those boys are all down there. They have heard these rumors, and I am greatly delighted to have this assurance from the gentleman.

Mr. KILDAY. I can assure the gentleman that I have this information from Maj. Gen. Charles W. Lawrence, who is in command, and who I have known for a long time. He is the type of officer and gentleman that you and I like to see in the service. He is, of course, a strict disciplinarian dealing with recruits, but he is certainly not a martinet. I have had a number of telephone conversations with outstanding citizens in my community, and they assure me that my information is correct.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further just on that point?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. In the matter of sickness has the gentleman any figures on pneumonia?

Mr. KILDAY. There is practically none. I am talking off the cuff now, but I think my memory is correct. Throughout the service the sickness rate runs about 23 per thousand; the rate at Lackland is about 13 per thousand.

There have been no suicides, nothing of the kind has taken place there.

There have been but two deaths in 28 months.

This is a temporary situation. These men will be dispersed.

I hope what I have said will be reassuring to people who have boys at that base.

I can in all sincerity assure them that while the situation is not ideal and not what we want, conditions are steadily being improved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is recognized for 20 minutes.

DEFENSE AIR FACILITIES

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I understand that the Department of National Defense is at present considering the building or enlargement of air facilities and other military construction within certain areas of our Nation. I have already heard of several instances where announcements have been made to a number of Congressmen that millions of dollars will be spent on such facilities in their districts in the immediate future. This action is being taken only a few years after the tremendous expansion of such facilities during the Second World War. The question arises in my mind as to whether or not proper attention has been given to the use of facilities which we already have and enlarging if necessary, those where the work can be done with least cost. I know the answer the military will give. But in the hope that more than a cursory examination will be made and an offhand report from the Military Establishment that such has been done accepted, I repeat here my experience in the last war. Perhaps it will cause a closer study by the Military Establishment and the committees of the Congress before huge amounts are spent.

During the last war I was a member of the subcommittee handling naval appropriations in the House of Representatives. After the war had gone on for a number of years and when the Army was curtailing some of its training program, the Navy Department came before our subcommittee requesting hundreds of millions of dollars for the construction of facilities, much of it for new airfields and aviation facilities — pages 1146 through 1148 of the hearings, fiscal 1945.

As a member of that committee I asked why they were not able to use the fields abandoned by the Army. Admiral McCain, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Aeronautics, stated that the Army had abandoned no fields. I told him that I knew of one field in my area, not in my district but in north Mississippi, that the Army had abandoned. I then asked him if they had any committee or if there was any liaison between the Army and Navy on the use of facilities, and he stated that they had such a committee throughout the war. I asked him why he did not know of this field, and he answered he did not know. I insisted that Admiral McCain talk to the Army again and after the lunch hour of the same day Admiral McCain came back to the committee with an official statement from the Army that up to that moment they had not abandoned any airfields. This, he thought, would settle the issue and he would get his money. Knowing that the Army had certainly moved out from the airfield in my section, upon receiving this notice from the War Department that they had abandoned no fields I immediately called the then Secretary of War, Mr. Patterson, on the telephone and asked if they had not abandoned some air facilities. He stated that the Army certainly had a number of vacant airfields. I demanded then that the sums be held up and that Army witnesses be brought before our committee on naval appropriations. As a result, Under Secretary of War Lovett, a fine public servant who faced the facts, came before our committee. Mind you now, the Navy was then requesting in the name of national defense hundreds of millions of dollars for new construction. When Mr. Lovett came before our committee he stated that this committee on interchange of facilities had not functioned and the type of liaison which they had was for the Navy to send a liaison officer over to discuss the possibility of a specific field and that a certain number of fields under what is called Army Cognizance had been utilized by the Navy. He further testified as follows:

More recently in the month of March, I assume as a result of these hearings, a formal letter was written to the Air Force dated March 18, 1944.

This was the letter to which the Army replied they had abandoned no fields.

In connection with this request from our Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations to the Navy to secure from the Army a statement as to what Army airfields had been abandoned, Mr. Lovett testified that—

The official Army statement that they had abandoned no fields used the word "abandoned" in a technical sense, and the statement which Admiral McCain had presented to our committee, addressed to the Navy from the Army, advising that they had abandoned no fields, while technically correct, did not mean that the Army had not vacated quite a large number of fields, since from the Army viewpoint as long as the Army had caretakers at a large number of fields the fields were not technically abandoned.

Is not that ridiculous?

Mr. Lovett then testified:

Then a second meeting of this group on the 20th of March 1944 made it clear in the light of a communication from Mr. WHITTEN that there was involved a question of Air Force facilities which might be used by the Navy if they met their particular requirements and if the Army would release them for full use.

Continuing, Mr. Lovett said:

The following day, March 21, on the receipt of Mr. WHITTEN's inquiry which put us on notice as to the basic problem as well as the difficulty caused the Navy by the necessary strings we had hoped to keep on these fields until they got out of the planning stage, we arranged a meeting among those respective officers and rather quickly by telephone to the commands and other Army units that had a prior right of user under our regulations to clear a large proportion of these fields. Therefore, on the 23d of March, these meetings having been held virtually daily, we provided the Navy with a list of fields in three categories. In the first category—that is, those facilities which can be made available unconditionally—the total is 46. In the second category—that is, those facilities for which joint use can be arranged promptly—the total is eight. In the third category we would put fields on which the right of reentry must be retained; at present the total is one. I then asked the following question: "And you and your department will be glad at any time to meet with the Navy in regard to any facilities which they may need and work out with them whether or not you possibly can make them available?"

Mr. Lovett's reply was:

Yes, sir; provided we are dealing with surplus fields and not with one of our active units.

Mr. Lovett as Assistant Secretary of War stated that at that time when the Navy was within an inch of securing hundreds of millions of dollars for new facilities, the only knowledge the Army Department had as to what the Navy needed in such facilities was contained in my letter to the Army in which I stated the Navy was requesting the sum of $225,000,000 for such construction—aviation alone. Mr. Lovett stated that there was a full coordination of military effort between the War Department and the Navy Department through the Joint Chiefs of Staff as far as fighting the war was concerned. But he stated that though the committee had been set

up since the beginning of the war, the first meeting, the first coordination and interchange of facilities dated from my inquiry of March 18, 1944. All of this is contained in testimony appearing in the records of the hearings before the Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations, pages 1146 through 1148.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of this information our Committee on Appropriations withheld practically all the funds for naval expansion of air facilities and directed the Navy Department to use instead, and they did use, many of these Army facilities. When the Navy Department came before our Subcommittee on Appropriations in 1945 for the next year's appropriations, fiscal 1946, Secretary of Defense Forrestal stated that our action the year before had done a great deal of good. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Gates, testified that as a result of our action this joint committee on facilities met weekly for many months until the liaison became so firmly established that it was agreed biweekly meetings would serve the purpose. Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks testified that as a result of this committee action the Navy had used 134 facilities which had been transferred to it by the Army instead of building new ones, and that the value of these facilities was $250,000,000. This information is contained in the hearings for fiscal year 1946, pages 17 through 22. Later an additional $100,000,000 in such facilities were used.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that for me to repeat this matter now might seem to be for the purpose of pointing out how my individual efforts contributed toward bringing about savings, but my purpose in reciting these facts to the House at this itme is because here is a concrete example of where except for personal knowledge of an abandoned, which the Army called vacated, airfield in my area the Navy would have spent $350,000,000 which were saved. In our efforts to save that money it developed that the top military people in wartime had a committee on joint use of facilities which had not met for nearly 3 years of the war, and it developed that the Department of the Army was so technical that they would sign a statement for the Navy's use in getting money for new facilities that the Army had abandoned no fields because they had caretakers in charge of such field, indicating none were available for Navy use, when it was clearly apparent that we were seeking available fields which the Army called vacated.

Subsequent personal investigations which I made disclosed that there would have been further savings if the Army had been willing to release air facilities near the ocean, but because of better climate, and living quarters, the Army would only release those airfields in the interior which did not always meet the needs of the Navy or so the Navy said.

Now you may say this is all corrected by the unification of our services. That is not true. You will note from Secretary Lovett's testimony that "he arranged a meeting rather quickly by telephone to the commands and other Army units that had a prior right of user under our regulations."

Each command had its facilities and just as the Army and Navy were slow to find out what they could turn over to the other, because they might want it some day, my investigation disclosed, that within the Army each command and each unit was just as slow to release anything it had to another command or to another branch of the service. That condition exists today, not only between the Army and Navy but within the Army itself.

Mr. Speaker, certainly at this time when our Nation owes $270,000,000,000—when we are only a few years from the time that these hundreds of military facilities were constructed in our country, Mr. Symington, General Marshall, and all others in charge should see that a most thorough and exhaustive study is made of what we have before those in the Military Establishment should be announcing to Members of Congress that they are about to spend millions of dollars in the Congressman's district building military facilities. We are all for national defense, but today we find that the military too frequently does not give due weight to the impact on our financial structure of the huge amounts which they would spend, in some cases at least, without due regard to whether we can meet our military needs without such expenditures. We are fighting a war for survival but we must see to it that we do not destroy our country at home while our troops fight abroad.

I am no longer a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations which handles national-defense items, having moved on to the chairmanship of another subcommittee, but I hope that we will profit by what happened before. I hope that attention will be given to these statements and that proper action will be taken by all to prevent a reoccurrence of this situation. In 1944 I happened to hit upon this case of faulty planning. I wonder how many similar situations we were not able to find out about. How many are happening right now? Up to the present I have heard only that the Department of Defense is reactivating fields, enlarging them at several times the cost for which other fields they have could be reactivated. There should be set up a board through which all new construction should be cleared, after full study of the facilities available regardless of which branch or unit of the service might have them in hand. In fact the National Security Resources Board should make a full study of this matter and, in addition, though I know the committee will do the best it can, we should have appointed a special committee of the House of Representatives with an adequate staff to ride herd on this situation.

We must reduce domestic spending but if we are going to save real money you have to do it largely on the items where the money is spent. Though it isn't popular to say so, all of us who have dealt with the matter know that the National Defense Department is the most extravagant of all not only in spending money but in the use of civilian manpower; but you cannot afford to cut national defense without concrete proof. We should therefore have a regular staff to keep close check for all such proof. It is my opinion, based on experience, that this way we could save billions and not hurt national defense a bit.

I will not burden you with repeating in detail the circumstances of the Elk Hills Standard Oil contract with the Navy which our committee caused to be broken up, saving untold hundreds of millions, which is somewhat similar to the foregoing experience. These facts were reported to the House in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 89, part 11, page A3244, and part 12, page A5376.

Mr. Speaker, our Committee on Appropriations starts hearings right away and since I do not know when I will have the opportunity to address the House again, I would like to discuss a somewhat related matter now.

General Bradley recently testified in support of the Defense Department's bill to lower the minimum draft age from 19 to 18 and to increase the term of service from 21 to 27 months. General Bradley states that the War Department's bill is required in order to mobilize all manpower for the present emergency and for establishing a long-range military training program. I am not convinced that this action is necessary. It is tragic in this peace-loving Nation to have to call all American youth into military service, and if that be necessary they should be mature enough to have mature judgment. It is my opinion that the average boy is not mature enough to be called into active combat or overseas duty at the age General Bradley would use them. With a proper use of manpower, in my judgment, such action will not be necessary.

We are not mobilizing to that extent on the home front. Today with this emergency facing us, with the terrible war going on in Korea now, and with our military leaders advocating the drafting of all youth, we find that this Government continues the established regular workweek of only 40 hours which means 8 hours a day for 5 days a week. I know Members of Congress and their official staffs work throughout the week but today all our work on the week end must be within the office, for we cannot get anything out of the departments, with few exceptions, from about 3:30 on Friday afternoon until about 10:30 on Monday morning.

The same situation exists back home at the local offices. Today when our farmers are being called on to produce to the limit notwithstanding manpower and other shortages, agricultural offices are closed on Saturday making it necessary for the farmer to take off from his urgent work during the week to transact his business. The same is true of other Government offices. If this be an emergency is not all this ridiculous? By the 40-hour week we require more employees to do what fewer could do with a 44-hour week. If General Marshall, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, and General Bradley sincerely wish to mobilize all manpower why do they not recommend a longer workweek, not only for Government em-

ployees but for industry as well, at straight pay—not double pay or pay and a half as though to do more than usual in these tragic times would be done by patriotic American citizens only if they received overtime pay.

If the executive department and the Congress and the military leaders really believe that we must mobilize all manpower, and certainly I believe we should mobilize civilian manpower, the first thing that should be done is to extend the normal work week from 40 to 44 hours without overtime pay and even longer if manpower continues short. The responsibility for the 40-hour week at this time must rest with the Government because the Government employees that I know, in the present emergency, when the youth of this land is being called into military service, would be more than willing to work an additional 4 hours a week. This would do much to alleviate our manpower shortage and I hope that if the Government's workweek were enlarged to that extent that it would serve as an example to industry and industrial workers.

It is a sad state of affairs to be insisting on drafting all youth at a time when the Government says that 8 hours a day, 5 days a week is all the work that is expected of civilians. If the powers that be really want to mobilize all manpower let them call on all to work; and so long as the youth of this land is in military service through the compulsion of the draft let us have a 4-hour increase in the workweek. If times are not serious enough for that it is hard to believe they are serious enough to be talking about taking all young men into the military service. If a 44-hour week is not sufficient I truly believe that the American people should extend that time to the point of meeting our manpower need. Certainly those on the home front should do this much and more to back those who carry on the fight under the terrible conditions which exist in Korea.

The Civil Service Commission ought to be working toward this end. Instead of doing something about the 40-hour week they plan to bring 300,000 new people to Washington, taking them away from work back home where they are needed. Instead of recommending an extension of the work week, the Civil Service Commission is spending its time recommending repeal of the rider which I placed on the deficiency appropriation bill last year which attempts to maintain the regular grade levels and to provide for a better use of manpower. I repeat that rider here, Public Law 843, chapter 1052:

H. R. 9526

A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes

(a) In making appointments in the Government service the Civil Service Commission shall make full use of its authority to make temporary appointments in order to prevent increases in the number of permanent personnel and no employee in the Federal Civil Service promoted, transferred or appointed to a position of higher grade shall be eligible, in the event of separation from the service through reduction in force, to reinstatement at a grade above the grade held by such employee on September 1, 1950; and all reinstatements, transfers or promotions to positions in the Federal civil service shall be temporary and for positions subject to the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made with the condition and notice to the individual reinstated, transferred or promoted that the classification grade of the position is subject to post audit and correction by the appropriate departmental or agency personnel office or the Civil Service Commission;

(b) The names of all persons to be terminated under reductions in force in the departments and agencies of the Government shall be certified as eligible for appointment to positions in agency programs determined by the President to be related directly to national defense, if qualified, at not to exceed the grade and salary last held in the terminating agency or department; and

(c) The Department of Defense is authorized to call on other departments or agencies for such additional personnel as it may require within the limits of its funds.

The Civil Service Commission has made little effort to fully utilize this rider. So far as providing expert manpower to the national defense agencies, this would have been done much more effectively if the Civil Service Commission had not waited months to announce the reemployment rights in their old department for those who transfer to defense work. Even now the Commission has only guaranteed a similar job and not the same one. Such action can only be taken as a half-hearted effort on the part of the Commission to make expert manpower available to the defense agencies.

Regular departments, in my judgment, will take substantial cuts in money and personnel this year. When that happens the provision of subsection (b) will not only help those terminated but the defense agencies as well. However, the provision is certainly working so far as helping to hold steady the permanent grade level in the Federal service and in preventing an increase in the total number of permanent employees of the Government. Contrary to various newspaper reports this provision does not prohibit permanent appointments to vacancies.

During the last war no such provision was in the law, and all national defense agencies gave grades averaging much higher than the average grades existing in the regular departments. Since they were "national defense" they had no trouble getting appropriations. Clerks at $2,000 many times jumped five or six grades or to $8,000 and $9,000 per year. These ratings became permanent and from a study by our committee staff of two regular departments of our Government made since the war, their average grade level for employees is two grades above what it was before the war. If the same situation exists throughout the Government this extravagant upgrading during the last war is costing us at least a billion dollars a year now. That is over and above salary raises voted by the Congress.

According to that the provision or rider which I attached to the appropriation bill will save us a half billion dollars a year.

But the Civil Service Commission would repeal this so-called Whitten rider. They say they must have leeway to meet manpower needs. The rider provides sufficient leeway, but does attempt to hold steady the average permanent grade levels. I say to the Commission, when manpower is short, upgrading will not make it more plentiful. There is only one thing to do and that is for the available manpower to work longer. Our Civil Service Commission is strangely silent on that. Continued silence on their part is to invite more riders, perhaps not the best way to legislate, but certainly an effective way when action is sorely needed.

Federal workers have an interest on my side of this issue, whether they realize it or not. It is not all workers who got this upgrading during the last war, nor would all get it in the absence of this provision now. It is those who jump to other agencies and in the absence of this provision could come back with the higher grade to roll someone who worked many years longer for a lesser grade.

If we continue many more years to spend more than we take in, retirement for Federal workers and others will mean little, as will insurance, and Government bonds may well buy only about 25 cents worth of commodities for each dollar invested. You may say that could not happen here. Already a great deal has happened here, all pointing in that direction.

It is time for all to help maintain financial integrity at home if our system is to be saved. We must work longer if the job is to be done.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. We have in New Mexico very few airfields, one in Clovis and one at Hobbs. They are now making inspections of the air facilities and air bases down there for the purpose of reactivating some of them. My question is: Are they reporting the findings of those inspections to the gentleman's committee?

Mr. WHITTEN. I will have to say this: I am no longer a member of this subcommittee. I point this out as having happened and is borne out by the records and the admissions of the Army itself as evidence of the fact that we should have some special committee, regardless of how good a job this other committee tried to do, to ride herd on the situation. They should have an adequate staff. The problem is so big that unless you do that you will waste hundreds of millions and possibly billions of dollars in the long run.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. I am sorry the gentleman is not on the committee now.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I think the last point brought out is important, that you have to watch the expenditures in the Military Establishment. Each and every one of us wants to give the Military Establishment every dime they need, but at the same time our responsibility to the people of the Nation is to see that there is no waste. The gentleman certainly has done a good job for the Nation

by urging the establishment of such a watchdog committee.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman. As I say, I am no longer a member of the subcommittee on appropriations that handles national defense items, but I do hope we will profit by what has happened before.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think the gentleman has pointed out to the House one of the reasons why the cost of government has risen so high in the last 10 years. As the gentleman knows, I had the privilege of serving as chairman of a subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service during the Eighty-first Congress, whose duty it was to make a survey of personnel utilization in the executive agencies. We made an extensive study in four agencies: The Federal Security Agency, the Interior Department, the Department of the Treasury, and the General Services Administration. Among other things we found—and this is in line with what the gentleman is saying—that in the personnel sections of those agencies, for instance, the salaries of personnel workers had increased between 1940 and 1950 by 164 percent. The Congress by legislation had increased the salaries by 51 percent, which means that the difference between 51 percent and 164 percent was made up by general ungrading of the employees during the war.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman did a very splendid job in handling that investigation, and I hope that committee will be continued.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] is recognized for 10 minutes.

FARM INCOME

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, a great deal has been said recently about the farmer's share of the profits from the increased cost of living. Bureau of Agricultural Economics calculations reveal, however, that the net income from agriculture to people living on the farms of this country dropped from a 1948 peak of more than $19,000,000,000 to approximately $14,500,000,000 in 1950. This drop is partially attributable to the rise in production costs and to the lower volume of farm marketings, but principally to the fact that the price paid to farmers for food products decreased by more than 10 percent from 1948 to 1950. This decrease in farmers' prices becomes all the more striking when we consider the fact that during the same period average consumer prices decreased by only 7 percent.

While more than 18 percent of our people live on the farms of this country, our farmers received only about 7 percent of the national income in 1950. In 1947 the farmers at the peak of their period of prosperity received about 10 percent of the national income. Not only has the average income of the farmer never been equal to the average income of people living in urban communities, but in the past 2 years we have seen a drop of 30 percent in farm income. This has come at a time when there has been no corresponding drop in the income of our nonfarm population.

When it is said, therefore, that farmers have benefited from increased prices during the last 6 months, only a part of the story has been told. While the farmer's share of the consumer dollar used for the purchase of food increased from 46 cents in June 1950 to an estimated 50 cents in December 1950, the farmer's portion is still below the 54 cents he received in 1945 when price controls were in effect.

The charge that farmers are responsible for the major share of price increases is unfair for many reasons. Certainly the farmer received no part of the income which resulted from inventory mark-ups during the period preceding the 1950 harvest. Certainly, also, he has had no part in price increases which have followed the sale of his 1950 crop.

In many of the basic commodities raised on the farms of this country, the farmer's share of the consumer's dollar is ridiculously small. For instance, the wheat farmer receives less than 2½ cents for the wheat which goes into a 15-cent loaf of bread. In October the farmer got 22 cents for the farmer's share of a work shirt which retailed at $1.54. His share of a $3.18 pair of overalls was 54 cents. He receives an average of only 15.6 percent of the consumer dollar on all cotton articles.

The price of citrus fruits to the grower is lower today than it has been for a number of years. In one month during the third quarter of the last year from October 1950 to November 1950, the price paid to farmers for oranges dropped from 20.1 cents to 14.7 cents per dozen. This 27-percent drop in the farmer's price took place when there was no appreciable change in the price to the housewife.

To say that we are not living in a dangerously inflationary period would be ridiculous. But to contend that this inflation can be laid at the farmer's door or that the price of food has increased out of proportion to price increases of other articles used by the American family would be equally absurd. During the past 6 months, there has been a 5-percent increase in the cost of food and a corresponding average increase in the cost of living generally. The cost of clothing has increased 6 percent. The cost of electricity has increased about 3½ percent, and the cost of home furnishings has increased about 10½ percent.

During the last two quarters of the calendar year 1950, corporate profits of this country were in excess of a rate of $24,000,000,000 per year after taxes, as compared to a rate of $17,000,000,000 per year during the same period in 1949. While corporate profits have increased at a rate of 41 percent, there has been a decrease of about 8 percent in net farm income during this same period. Farm income in 1950 was less than it was in 1948 and yet income from dividends and personal interest increased from a rate of $16,100,000,000 in 1948 to an all-time high of $19,300,000,000 in November 1950.

It would seem to me to be unfair to compare the cost of food today with the cost at any other period unless we also compare the income of the consuming public and the quantity and quality of food now being consumed. The average housewife has more money to spend for food and is buying better food than ever before in the history of our country. During the prewar years from 1935 to 1939, 23 percent of the disposable income of our people was spent for food. Today the same quantity and form of food can be purchased for 19 percent of the disposable income of the American people. At the bottom of the depression the people of this country were spending 27 percent of their disposable income for food. Today the housewife who spends the same amount of her income for food is receiving far more food and far better food for her family than the average consumer received in 1933.

The point I am trying to make is that our present inflationary situation cannot be justly charged to the farmers of this country. The fact that his share of the consumer's dollar was 4 cents more in December than it was in June last year should not make him the goat of any proposal to roll back prices. It cannot properly be used as an argument in favor of pegging farm prices below the parity level. The farmer is entitled to catch up before he is checked. In June 1950 prices received by farmers were still about 13 percent below the average for 1948 and in December 1950 the farmer's share was about equal to the 1948 average.

The farmer has never considered that he should have any unfair advantage over anybody else in our economy. He is entitled to an even break. His position cannot be properly appraised by simply comparing his share of the consumer dollar in June 1950 to his share in January 1951. The important consideration is whether he is receiving his fair share of the total disposable net income of the people of our country.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALBERT. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is the heart of the story that most of these columnists omit or quibble about when dealing with this particular matter.

Mr. ALBERT. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. They do not say, for example, that in 1927 at the time of the top peak in agricultural prices that only 25 percent of the average workingman's income went for food whereas, as the gentleman stated, in 1935 to 1939 it costs 2 percent more.

Mr. ALBERT. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized for 1 hour.

THE CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress are in receipt of a circular letter from the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] referring to a letter received by him from Senator BYRD.

The letter contains so many astonishing statements that I am including it as a part of my remarks with comments upon these statements seriatim.

The gentleman from California has been unalterably opposed to the consolidated bill from the beginning and has lost no opportunity to criticize it. But if it is so impractical why does not his own State legislature, of which he was a member, abandon it and return to the old practice of separate bills? Not only California but practically every State in the Union adheres to the consolidated bill. In fact, the principal countries of the world, including England and France, use the consolidated bill. But the gentleman from California opposes it. Every metropolitan newspaper in the United States which has expressed itself editorially on the subject, including all four Washington papers, warmly endorses the consolidated bill. But the gentleman from California says they are all wrong.

Here is his letter:

JANUARY 25, 1951.

MY DEAR SENATOR BYRD: This is in reply to your letter dated January 22, which I received in Tuesday morning's mail. My regard for you personally, and my feeling that you have done an effective job in making the people of the country tax-conscious, particularly as taxes are related to unnecessary employment in government, make me feel that I should do more than acknowledge the letter without comment.

Based on years of budget-making experience, in private industry, in the California State Legislature, and here I was doubtful, when the package budget was first proposed, if it would work. I so wrote Mr. CANNON, about a year and a half ago, when he asked for comments on the consolidated budget idea. What might be successfully applied to the accounting and the budget-making procedures of a corporation, is not always equally successful in government.

You state in your letter, as one of the assets of the consolidated budget, that it shows the people, in a single figure, what the budget total will be for any fiscal year. Senator FERGUSON, in a letter somewhat similar to yours, also made a comment along the same lines, and so did another member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, in a telephone conversation. This is exactly what the package budget does not do, and never can do under Government conditions. Witness the fact that the House sent you last year the big appropriation bill, to which the attention of the people was directed, but we also sent you the urgent deficiency bill; the deficiency appropriation bill of 1950; a bill for appropriations for the District of Columbia; and two 1951 supplemental bills. We are about to take up still another supplemental bill for 1951, and it would be little short of a miracle if we did not have at least one other supplemental or deficiency bill in the current fiscal year. Thus the total figure will be the addition of these seven or more bills.

The people are deceived into thinking that they have a figure, in the consolidated bill, representing the cost of Government for a year, when in effect they do not have it, and never could have it. As war conditions increase, we are less likely to have anything like a single figure.

The package budget gives the most accurate figure that can be compiled on total annual expenditure. The urgent deficiency bill and the deficiency appropriation bill of 1950 to which the gentleman refers were a part of the budget for the previous year. As we stated at the time, the consolidated bill was undertaken, the new system would have to run 1 year in order to clear such deficiencies inherited from previous budgets. Contrary to the statement, the total Federal expenditure for the District of Columbia is included in the consolidated bill and the separate bill for the District of Columbia appropriates the District of Columbia revenues and has no relation to the Federal budget.

The other bills to which he refers were the result of war developments which cannot be foreseen in any peacetime budget and which would not interfere with the operation of the consolidated bill in normal years. As a matter of fact during a war period, defense appropriations must always be handled separately from the regular budget and that is exactly what is contemplated for this year. There are to be two consolidated bills, one dealing with nondefense items and the other with defense items.

I was in favor of the idea in the Reorganization Act of trying to set up, in advance of budget making, a figure for a possible budget maximum based on the probable income of the Nation, but I was not too surprised when this idea also proved to be a failure.

Fixing of a total advance figure under the Reorganization Act was impractical from the start, but the objective of the Reorganization Act is achieved in the consolidated budget where the total figure is the aggregate of all chapters of the omnibus bill. The gentleman from California supported a plan which was doomed to failure. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and I told the House at the time it was adopted that it would fail, and it did fail. Now the gentleman from California comes in and opposes a plan to secure the same result that will work, as demonstrated by the fact that it has accomplished the very object desired.

There is no substitute for ordinary hard work in a subcommittee room. During the Eightieth Congress the House and the Senate together were able to keep the expenditures of the Government inside its income. We did not have a consolidated budget at the time, and we did not need it.

When the Congress convened in January 1947, the budget received from the President was not only in balance but it was in balance for the first time since it went into the red in 1931. The Treasury was in the black for two fiscal years, 1947 and 1948. Appropriations for 1947 were made by the Seventy-ninth Congress. Appropriations for 1948 were made by the Eightieth Congress and while that year was also in the black, the full result of the fiscal program cannot be measured until 1949, for which the Eightieth Congress also made appropriations, and in which year the reduced tax program first became effective, and then only partially. Deficit in 1949 was $1,800,000,000. Budget expenditures for 1950, first year for which appropriations were made by the Eighty-first Congress were only $100,000,000 more than for 1949, although it was necessary to include $2,000,000,000 for the cost of new legislation passed by the Eightieth Congress, and the deficit resulting from full effect of the new tax program was $3,100,000,000.

In no Congress has the budget been processed more carefully and more in detail than in the last session. Heretofore each Member and every member of the staff, had served on from two to four subcommittees and necessarily had to divide time and attention between two to four different bills. Under the consolidated budget members have had the undivided service of the staff assistants and necessarily have done a much better task than heretofore. This is shown by the fact that there were less amendments offered, or agreed to, this last year than ever before.

We had adequate clerical and statistical and investigating help, and we took the budget items apart, almost dollar by dollar, separated the lean from the fat and arrived at a reasonable figure for the final estimate. The subcommittee on which I serve, Independent Offices, took $1,400,000,000 from that one subcommittee appropriation, and I suggest that no one was hurt, and that few people felt the cut directly.

In the Eighty-first Congress, the chairman of the House committee discharged all of our staff except one minority analyst. Not only have we been without help of that kind, but the number of members on each subcommittee was reduced from seven to five, which threw an almost impossible load on most subcommittees.

This has been repeatedly answered in debate on the floor of the House, notably on December 21, 1943. Any matters pertaining to the staff are beside the question as they can have no relation whatever to consolidated bill procedure. By this extraneous discussion the gentleman endeavors to divert attention from the advantages accruing from the consolidated bill.

The gentleman complains of lack of time to make a proper study of the budget. Of course, he will recall that in the Eightieth Congress he served as a member of both the Subcommittee on the Department of Agriculture, the Subcommittee on Independent Offices, whereas in the Eighty-first Congress, under the new plan, he was a member of only the Independent Offices Subcommittee and could devote full time and attention to the work of that subcommittee. In other words he and all other members of the committee had twice as much time for their bills as they had under the old system, and of course bills were given much better study and consideration.

I have suggested to one of my senatorial friends that the same amount of effort now being spent to support the error we made in adopting the consolidated budget, if given to an effort to provide both majority and the minority members of the House and Senate subcommittees with adequate staffing, would result in material savings to the taxpayers.

It is discouraging, as you know from experience, for a member of a Subcommittee on Appropriations to sit on one side of a table, with little help if he is on the majority side, and less help if he is on the minority, and face a battery of spending experts from an agency or department, who have been working for months on the expenditures of the agency, and to be expected to meet this expert competition with little time and no help.

Here again the gentleman seeks to avoid the issue by discussing an irrelevant subject in no way connected with consolidated bill procedure. As a matter of fact we have the most efficient system of investigation that has ever been used, and members of the committee were repeatedly urged in the last session to request information on any item about which they had any question. No request from the gentleman from California or any other Member for any investigation or information or other staff assistance has been denied and reports on all requests by FBI operators are now on file in writing in the archives of the subcommittees which requested them.

I have always understood that one hallmark of leadership was the willingness to recognize and acknowledge a mistake, and try to correct it. A year's experience has shown the consolidated budget to be a device for spenders, not for savers.

The gentleman refuses to accept his own maxim. Every national business organization including the Tax Foundation, the State chambers of commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and others are on record as emphatically approving the consolidated bill because it effects economy. No national business organization disapproves of the consolidated bill procedure. That is a sweeping statement but it is literally true. The gentleman from California is out of step with the best business thought of the Nation.

The gentleman makes the statement that it is a device for spenders and repeatedly asserts that it does not effect savings but at no point does he furnish any substantiating data to support his own bold assertion which still stands as a wholly naked statement unadorned by any factual proof.

The best thing we could do for the taxpayers of the country would be to correct this as quickly as possible, and instead to provide our committees with sufficient staff and whatever else may be necessary, to work intelligently and thoroughly upon appropriation requests.

The question of the staff has been repeatedly and exhaustively debated on the floor of the House. No staff on the Hill is more effective or efficient. It has met every need adequately at a minimum of expense.

Your letter and other comments have made a point of the fact that the Congress was enabled, in the consolidated bill, to instruct the President to cut the final total an amount approximating $550,000,000. I am troubled by that statement. We fought the Revolution with this as one of the principles involved. When our forefathers set up the Government, they not only insisted on keeping the control of the purse in the hands of Congress, as opposed to the President's but they even insisted on keeping it in the House of Representatives as opposed to the Senate, because the lower House was closely in touch with the people. I think this was wisdom, and not accident. Can you think of any greater political influence that we could put in the hands of a President, no matter what his party might be, than to give him the final control over budget items? I suggest to you that the way the cuts were made in the current budget supports my contention. I for one am not willing to surrender the responsibility of the legislative branch given us under our form of government. Wasn't it a Virginian, Senator, who once said that it is better to stick to principles than to be led aside by expediency?

The gentleman voted for the very thing which he decries. On any item he could very easily have offered a motion to cut specific appropriations. Instead of that he preferred to wait and vote for a motion to instruct the President which he now says he deplores. The gentleman should be consistent. The gentleman could have and should have offered any amendment curtailing appropriations on which he wished to retrench or economize. It was not the consolidated bill. It was lack of a desire to economize.

Amendments instructing the President to cut totals could be offered to separate bills just as easily as they could be offered to consolidated bills. The Senate adopted such an amendment to the military appropriation bill in the first session of the Eighty-first Congress. So there is no point whatever in that contention.

You state in your letter of the 22d, that "the reductions * * * ultimately totaled about $2,000,000,000, the greatest ever made." I suspect that this must have been a typing error, as the reductions were not that great, nor were they the greatest ever made. Without referring to my notes for the preceding year, my recollection is that the true reduction was something under $1,000,000,000. In addition to that the Railroad Retirement Board reported to us that the retirement fund had a surplus of approximately $136,000,000, so instead of taking back that amount of money in a rescission bill, we simply deducted it from the amount asked, for fiscal 1951. That can hardly be considered a cut in the budget. Again without checking my figures, my recollection is that the cuts in requested contract authorizations would run to something under a half billion dollars, and whether or not that is a true deduction is debatable. Even if we call it a deduction, to reach a two billion figure, it is necessary to include the reductions the President was instructed to make, and if you will run hastily over that list, you will find that quite a few of those were not what we may honestly class as deductions.

The President cut the Railroad Retirement Board another $19,827,800, which I suggest is meaningless, as the amount expended from that fund depends entirely upon the demands upon it and we are obligated under the law to meet those demands.

The gentleman meets himself coming back. He deplores the fact that the Congress failed to rescind one hundred and thirty-six million from the railroad retirement account and berates the President for taking $19,800,000 from that fund on the ground that the action is meaningless. The gentleman berates the method used to effect a rescission of $136,000,000 from the railroad retirement fund and questions its inclusion as a cut in the budget. The facts are that the railroad retirement appropriation is included in budget totals just as other items are, and a reduction against it, whether in the form of a rescission of prior appropriations or a direct cut against the current figure, is as much a reduction in appropriations as any other cut. The cut referred to represented an excessive amount appropriated in the previous year. The procedure used to recapture that excess was identical with that followed in previous years, including the Eightieth Congress.

The amount of $19,800,000 taken out by the President was an identical proposition except that it related to a different fiscal year.

The fact remains that under the consolidated bill we reduced the budget estimates more than $2,225,000,000, the largest reduction ever made by a Congress of the same political faith as the administration, in the history of the Nation. Furthermore, we also prevented the appropriation of vast sums above the budget estimates, so that the national debt is today somewhere between three and four billion dollars less than it would have otherwise been, and all of that reduction in nondefense expenditures.

That is not a true budget cut. He cut the loan fund of the REA $85,500,000, which is pretty much the same class of cut. There are other cuts of the same kind, and as I glance hastily over the memorandum showing the Presidential cuts, I am impressed with the fact that most of them could have been made much better and much more intelligently by the proper subcommittees in the Congress. Finally, I suggest that you take the list of the President's cuts in one hand, and the copy of the newly arrived budget in the other, and then see how many of the items he cut on our percentage instructions were not simply transferred to the new budget, so that in effect we neither saved any money nor saved ourselves any work. It will be just a little bit harder to dig them out of the present budget, particularly if we are to be required again to work without adequate help. In other words, a saving which should have been made by a congressional committee was passed over to the President, in opposition to constitutional intent, and he in turn passed it over presumably to the Bureau of the Budget. Many of the cuts, taken in response to our instructions, will reappear in the 1952 budget.

The actual reduction of the budget was $2,298,000,000, as shown by the official compilation based on the conference report.

Josh Billings said "It is better not to know so much than to know so much that ain't so." That adage fits the gentleman's statement like a glove. The general reduction was effectively and fairly applied. One of the reductions imposed, to which the gentleman refers specifically, is the reduction in Rural Electrification Administration. If what he says about the application of the reduction were true, then one would suppose that the Rural Electrification Administration appropriation would be $85,000,000 higher for 1952 than it was in 1951, whereas the startling fact is that the President proposed for 1952, $221,000,000 less than the final 1951 figures after taking into account the reduction of $85,500,000.

I do not see how you can say that the bill was handled expeditiously. We started hearings in my subcommittee, which has about 33 agencies of Government, the second week in January. There was constant pressure on the committee to hurry the budget, in order to make some kind of a record for getting the consolidated bill to the floor. This is not good budget making. The consolidated bill was reported on March 21. It had been put through the full Appropriations Committee in so short a time that an average of less than 10 minutes

was given to each one of the sections. I do not see how this can possibly help the taxpayers.

No limitation of any kind was placed on the consideration of any section. No section was concluded until everyone had been given an opportunity to offer any amendment which he chose to propose. Not until the Members had been asked if there were further amendments or further debate—and there was no response—did we pass on to the next section.

In the preliminary schedules one entire week was allotted to consideration of the subcommittee reports in the full committee. But the bill had been so carefully processed and so thoroughly considered that few amendments were offered. Everyone had every opportunity to offer amendments or to extend debate as long as he wished. If the gentleman thought further amendment or further debate would help the taxpayers, why did he not take advantage of the opportunity offered at the time?

Actually, fewer Members of Congress, including members of the Appropriations Committee on both sides of the Capitol, knew the appropriation details than in any preceding Congress in my experience.

On the contrary, Members had a better opportunity to study the hearings, and to understand the bill, than ever before, for the reason that the transcripts were published periodically by installments, as hearings progressed, instead of being held until the bill was finished and the hearings finally published in one ponderous volume as heretofore.

The bill was on the floor for about 6 weeks, and we had great difficulty in keeping up the interest of the Members of the House, in order that we might make those savings which we would have been able to make, had the sections of the consolidated bill come to us as individual bills.

The bill was pending in the House about 6 weeks but was under consideration only a part of that time as other business which should not have interfered was permitted to intervene and the Easter recess took a part of the time. Had the bill been considered promptly when reported, as under the rules we had a right to expect, the bill would have passed the House and would have gone to the Senate before the Easter holidays. The decisive consideration is that the bill was reported to the House on March 21, the earliest date in the history of the Appropriations Committee, and it was passed and sent to the Senate on May 10, the earliest date on which all annual appropriations have been sent to the Senate. That is conclusive.

The bill passed the House on May 10 and was reported in the Senate on July 10. It passed your House on August 4 and was sent to conference on August 8 and it did not get out of conference until August 28 and was signed by the President on September 6. Certainly this is the longest time in my personal experience, and I doubt if, in your much longer experience, you have ever known a bill to drag more, nor the details to be less well known by the Members. For the first time in our history it was necessary for the Congress to pass three continuing resolutions, one covering the entire budget, in order to keep the departments and agencies operating. This meant that the agencies and departments were in the second quarter of the fiscal year before they knew the amounts which Congress had finally appropriated for them. Several agencies (known personally to me) were required to make adjustments for the remaining two and a half quarters, which they should have spread, for greater efficiency, over four quarters.

Again, if the committee had had cooperation on the floor the bill would have been approved with time to spare. The filibusters on the floor were so notorious as to occasion reference in debate.

One of the things which came out of this delay was the necessity, on the part of the Senate, of starting hearings before the bill had been reported by the House. The Senate subcommittees held hearings upon a bill which had not yet reached your House, and were compelled to consider in detail many items on which hearings were found to have been unnecessary when the bill arrived on your side of the Capitol. A more intelligent and satisfactory way of making a budget is to follow the procedure of having the individual bills go through the House and come properly to the Senate for the necessary hearings on the actual details of the bills, as in preceding years.

One of the notable advantages of the consolidated bill is that it permits simultaneous consideration by the committees, both of the House and of the Senate. For the first time the House Committee transmitted to the Senate printed transcriptions from time to time as the hearings proceeded. As a result Senate hearings on many sections of the bill were completed by the time the bill was messaged over. Under the old system the Senate could not begin hearings until after the bill had passed the House and had been messaged over. There is no reason why the Senate hearings should not be held within a few days after the House has completed a subject and transmitted the printed hearing instead of waiting until the entire bill has been heard and the proceedings printed in one volume.

It seems to me an unanswerable argument against the consolidated budget is the fact that under that system only one motion to recommit is permissible, while under the separated budget 8 or 9 or 10 motions to recommit are in order, and I say again that the consolidated budget is a device for the spenders, and not for the savers.

The gentleman ignores the fact that as many items of the bill may be included in the motion to recommit as may be desired. But more convincing is the fact that he has not availed himself of even the one motion to recommit when the bill was under consideration. For example, on May 10, 1950, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] offered a pro forma motion to recommit and could have included the minority economy program, had there been one, if he so desired. Further, he did not even demand a vote on it. Whether there is 1 motion to recommit or 20 motions to recommit, what advantage is there if not used?

Another thing which impressed me about the consolidated budget was that separate budgets, with greater knowledge on the part of the members of the subcommittees, made it possible for us to direct the light of publicity to items which, in the package job, can be covered up. I still say that the most powerful agent we have toward economy is the light of publicity.

Again the theory does not comport with the facts. Under the consolidated bill, releases were made to the press and to the public periodically from the beginning of the hearings to the close. Under the old system, with executive hearings, neither the press nor the public had access to information on any proceedings of the committee until the entire bill had been disposed of.

I point again to the budget work in the Eightieth Congress, in which you had a part, and of which you should be proud. That Congress saved approximately $7,000,000,000. Cutting out some of the same type of savings to which I objected in reports on the current budget, we might properly call the figure $6,500,000,000. However, that is three times the amount of the saving under the current budget, even including doubtful items. In addition to the $6,500,000,000, we had several billions in rescissions, and the total reduction in the budget estimates, plus rescissions, for that Congress reached approximately $9,000,000,000. I emphasize again that we did not have a consolidated budget in the Eightieth Congress, but we did, by hard and intelligent work and efficient help, keep the expenses inside the income. We are in error in thinking that a consolidated budget per se can do the same thing. It would be very damaging to the taxpayers if we permit the fallacious idea to continue that the consolidated budget is beneficial to them. I think also, in passing, that the "performance budget" has a tendency to hide items under major subjects which could be more easily identified and reduced if they were kept separate. I think it would be pretty hard, for example, for you to prevail in an effort to cut the unnecessary personnel costs of government, in which you are interested, if that detail were to be included in a popular war item like the construction of battleships or the construction of submarines or the construction of planes. In other words, every time we give the spenders a chance to confuse the issue or to hide costs we are giving our spending opponents an advantage.

The claim that $7,000,000,000 was saved in the Eightieth Congress is without substantiation. As far as rescissions are concerned, in a previous Congress we had rescissioned over $64,000,000,000. Such huge decreases naturally follow a drop from the war budget to a peacetime budget.

So far as the performance budget is concerned, that is a matter which is adaptable to neither an individual bill nor an omnibus bill and has no part in this discussion. In other words, here is a notable example of an attempt to confuse the issue. Trafficking in the question of the performance budget could be for no other purpose than to further confuse the issue.

I think there is a psychological objection to the consolidated budget, even if it is a minor one. I felt, and I think other members of all subcommittees felt unconsciously, that it was difficult for us to make what we would call final and well-determined cuts in budget items, until we knew what the policy of the so-called super-duper committee was going to be, and what kind of cuts that committee intended to make.

There were certain agencies before our subcommittee which could well have stood additional cuts, and there were others

where we knew, between the Budget Bureau and our own subcommittee, they had taken all the cuts they could well stand. If the super-duper committee were to make an across-the-board cut, in addition to those the subcommittee had already made, damage would be done to some agencies, while additional cuts might have been well justified in others. The central committee finally referred our budget back to our subcommittee with the suggestion that we should go over it again and make further cuts; a general suggestion. Our chairman properly sent back word that we would be glad to do this if we could have some idea of what general cut the central committee had in mind, and what all other subcommittees were doing. We heard nothing further on the subject. There is no telling how many million dollars the consolidated budget has cost the taxpayers of the United States. I think this fact should be made known to them.

The super-duper committee named by the gentleman evidently refers to the central committee. The central committee at no time made an across-the-board cut. As a matter of fact it made no cuts of any kind. It was understood at all times that no one was authorized to cut a chapter but the subcommittee which reported it and the only action ever taken by the central committee was to recommend reductions which could be approved or rejected by the subcommittee writing the bill.

The gentleman makes the surprising statement that there were some agencies where "additional cuts might have been well justified." And still his subcommittee did not make such cuts at a time when we were running billions of dollars in the red. If the gentleman will furnish the list of these items, we will be pleased to help him in the effort to secure rescissions of these funds unless they have already been wasted because of the gentleman's delinquency in not eliminating such unnecessary expenditures. It was not the consolidated budget which "cost the taxpayers of the United States" "many millions of dollars." It was the failure of the gentleman and his subcommittee to make the necessary cuts and savings that "cost the taxpayers of the United States" these "many million dollars."

I think the idea of a coordinating committee may have some merit. It can take the separate bills and keep a running calculation of the probable total for the entire budget, without necessarily having a consolidated budget. The taxpayers can have a total figure at any time by adding up the separate totals just as easily, and more accurately, than by undertaking another package job.

It is always useless to lock the barn after the horse is stolen. The taxpayers, represented by the Tax Foundation, are for the consolidated bill. They have watched it operate.

I could cite other disadvantages of the consolidated budget, but I am afraid I have already exhausted not only the time which you have to read such a letter, but your willingness to listen patiently to my comments. I was fearful, on the basis of professional experience, when the consolidated budget was first proposed; I have seen, in the experience of the eighty-first session, that it will not work and that it is a budget benefiting only the spenders and to the disadvantage of the savers and the taxpayers. I hope that we are courageous enough, in the eighty-second session, to admit that it did not work and that we should return to separate budgets, and that we should give ourselves again, in both House and Senate, adequate statistical and analytical help, to do a thorough and worthwhile budget job.

The gentleman cannot cite other disadvantages. He has included every possible criticism, however inapplicable—none of which are of sufficient weight to have any bearing on the advantages and disadvantages of the consolidated bill. In order to stretch his letter he has been under the necessity of discussing extraneous matters most of the time. If he has "other" disadvantages we would be glad to have him cite them.

I have a feeling that practically every Republican member of the House committee feels as I have indicated in this letter, and that a majority of the Democratic members feel the same way, to the extent that I believe, if this matter comes to a vote next Monday, we will not have a consolidated budget for fiscal 1952. I might suggest, in passing, that such a majority of opinion on the part of the House committee should indicate something to the members of the Senate committee, and that perhaps before we have any more attempts to build up pressure from outside, in order to force it upon us for another year, we should get together, Senate and House, and determine whether there are any commendable features of the consolidated budget which are not presently apparent to those of us who worked most closely with it.

So far as pressure from outside is concerned, much of the antagonism to the consolidated bill has come from outside the committee. Every predatory lobbyist, every pressure group seeking to get its hands into the United States Treasury, every bureaucrat seeking to extend his empire downtown, is opposed to the consolidated bill; and if a plebiscite could be taken, every taxpayer in the United States favors a consolidated bill under which all expenditures can be grouped together and presented at one time in connection and in comparison with our total national revenues.

I think it has already struck you that some of the tax associations which are, perhaps thoughtlessly, supporting the idea of a consolidated budget, are inconsistent. In other recommendations to us they have urged separate votes upon various items, so that a record may be made, and savings encouraged. The consolidated budget is antagonistic to such votes, and is an aid to the spenders who desire, by covering up spending items, to make it difficult for this knowledge to reach the folks at home.

The gentleman would have us believe that in the consolidated budget it is not possible to take a vote on an individual item, whereas the reverse is true. There is exactly the same opportunity to take a vote on an individual item under the consolidated bill as was available under separate bills. The spenders want to cover up by hiding behind a dozen smaller bills which do not attract as much attention as one complete bill.

I think you realize that the efforts to continue this consolidated budget have already delayed the organization of the House committee several weeks and will presumably delay final action on the budget by an equivalent time.

With kindest personal regards and assurances of my appreciation for what you have already done in educating the people to Government spending, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the one weakness of our form of government is that Members of Congress are political beneficiaries of Federal largess distributed in their districts and their States. The more money we can vote out of the Treasury and into our respective bailiwicks, the more votes we may expect at the next election. The appalling increase in the cost of the Federal Government in the last few years is evidence of the imminent danger in which the Government finds itself with expenditures exceeding revenues both in peacetime and in war. We can lose by bankruptcy, as well as by invasion.

The consolidated bill offers the only effective means yet devised to remedy this serious situation. It would be a tragedy to give up the only method which has so far resulted in actual economy and go back to the separate bills under which we have piled up the menacing deficit which overhangs the Nation and which is our greatest handicap in maintaining national defense in these perilous times. We are now spending every year for interest on the public debt alone, six times the amount spent for the entire national budget under Speaker Reed. When the newspapers clamored that Congress had for the first time appropriated $1,000,000,000 Speaker Reed replied that this was a billion-dollar country. But is it a ninety-four billion country when we are going deeper in debt every year and the dollar loses purchasing power every day? As late as 1917 the total actual expenditures by the Federal Government in this century had never exceeded $760,000,000 in any one fiscal year. We are now being asked to appropriate at the rate of approximately $94,000,000,000 for 1952. We must adopt every method that promises to hold down this insidious spending psychology that is draining the life blood of the Nation. We must retain the only effective method adopted up to this time—the consolidated budget.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATTERSON (at the request of Mr. SADLAK) was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in five instances.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. GORDON (at the request of Mr. PRICE), for 4 days, on account of official business.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 30, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from

the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

123. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the transfer of certain military prisoners and confinement facilities to the control and management of the Attorney General"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

124. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize advances for clothing and equipment to cadets at the Military Academy and to midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

125. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Armory Board, transmitting the Third Annual Report of the District of Columbia Armory Board, pursuant to section 10, Public Law 605, approved June 4, 1948; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

126. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report showing the special assistants employed during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1950, with compensation payable from the allotment contained in section 202, General Provisions, Department of Justice, pursuant to the Department of Justice Appropriation Act approved September 6, 1950; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

127. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting recommendations for the enactment of legislation entitled "A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers"; to the Committee on House Administration.

128. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting recommendations for the enactment of the annexed proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, chapter 79, to add a new section, 1623, to extend the law relating to perjury to the willful giving of contradictory statements under oath"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

129. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the adjustment of royalties and like charges for the use of inventions for the benefit of or by the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

130. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917 and subsection (a) of section 338 of the Nationality Act of 1940"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

131. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting recommendations for the enactment of legislation to amend section 334 (c) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (8 U. S. C. 734 (c)) and requesting reintroduction of bills similar to Senate bill 932 and House bill 1951, introduced in the Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

132. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, entitled 'Crimes and Criminal Procedure,' to provide basic authority for certain activities of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

133. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of legislation passed by the fifteenth legislative assembly, pursuant to section 16 of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States, approved June 22, 1936; to the Committee on Public Lands.

134. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize the sale of post route and rural delivery maps, opinions of the Solicitor, and transcripts of hearings before trial examiners, at rates to be determined by the Postmaster General"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

135. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to rescind certain details required by law to be included in the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

136. A letter from the president, Capital Transit Co., transmitting a report covering the operations of Capital Transit Co., for the calendar year 1950, with balance sheet as of December 31, 1950; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

137. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 10, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Fair Plain gut and tributaries, island of St. Croix, V. I., authorized by the Flood Control Act, approved on August 18, 1941; to the Committee on Public Works.

138. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated November 10, 1950, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Sacramento River and tributaries, California, with a view to additional improvement of Butte Creek and Cherokee Canal, including consideration of the advisability of reconstructing the Old Debris Dam below the now inoperative Cherokee Mine. This investigation was requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, and the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on January 24, 1939, and December 18, 1945, respectively; to the Committee on Public Works.

139. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of $3,125,000 for the Civil Service Commission (H. Doc. No. 49); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 1612. A bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 14). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 103. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 1612, a bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 15). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LYLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 33. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business; with amendment (Rept. No. 16). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MITCHELL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 74. Resolution to continue the authority of the Select Committee to investigate the use of chemicals in food products; without amendment (Rept. No. 17). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 78. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to conduct studies and investigations of matters within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 18). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DELANEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 93. Resolution creating a select committee to investigate the alleged abuses in the education and training and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans; without amendment (Rept. No. 19). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 2118. A bill to amend sections 1581, 1583, and 1584 of title 18, United States Code, so as to prohibit attempts to commit the offenses therein proscribed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2119. A bill to amend sections 544 and 546 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 2120. A bill to provide a presumption of service connection for certain disabilities incurred by prisoners of war; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 2121. A bill relating to the salaries and expense allowances of the President, Vice President, and the Speaker and Members of Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H. R. 2122. A bill to authorize the Commissioner of Education to bring to Washington, D. C., theater productions of land-grant and State and other accredited colleges and universities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MANSFIELD:

H. R. 2123. A bill to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands in the State of Montana for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2124. A bill to transfer to the Indian tribes of Montana control over their tribal funds; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 2125. A bill to provide for flood-control improvements at Foy's Bend on the Flathead River in the vicinity of Kalispell, Mont.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RIBICOFF:

H. R. 2126. A bill to repeal those provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 which prevent effective control of food prices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 2127. A bill to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware:

H. R. 2128. A bill to grant income-tax exemptions with respect to compensation received for active service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 2129. A bill to provide for a 25-percent increase in the annuities and pensions payable to railroad employees and to their survivors; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DENTON:

H. R. 2130. A bill to provide a remedy for persons slandered, libeled, or defamed by

Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 2131. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOEVEN:

H. R. 2132. A bill to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan:

H. R. 2133. A bill relating to the salaries and expense allowances of the President, Vice President, and the Speaker and Members of Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 2134. A bill to provide retroactive promotions for certain postal transportation clerks engaged in military service or service on war transfer during World War II; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MAGEE:

H. R. 2135. A bill to extend pension to widows and children of certain persons whose deaths in service in World War I or World War II were not in line of duty; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 2136. A bill to permit secretaries, law clerks, and secretary-law clerks to Federal judges separated from the service involuntarily to acquire a classified civil-service status; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHWABE:

H. R. 2137. A bill authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma, through its business committee, to sell and convey, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Wyandotte Indian public burial ground in Kansas City, Kans.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CAMP:

H. R. 2138. A bill to provide that in certain cases dividends on national service life insurance shall be applied to the payment of unpaid premiums on such insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 2139. A bill to designate the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SCHWABE:

H. R. 2140. A bill to name the reservoir to be created by the construction of the Fort Gibson Dam on the Grand River, in the State of Oklahoma, Lake Chouteau; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 2141. A bill to make permanent the existing temporary privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2142. A bill to provide that the additional tax imposed by section 2470 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply in respect of coconut oil produced in the Territory of the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. R. 2143. A bill to designate the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 2144. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2145. A bill to allow a widow or widower to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid in providing for the care of children while the taxpayer is employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2146. A bill to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2147. A bill to amend the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to reduce the number of grades for the various positions under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2148. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to provide a reclassification of the custodial service, mail equipment shops, and Division of Equipment and Supplies; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 2149. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a two-price plan for wheat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEALL:

H. R. 2150. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 2151. A bill to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURNSIDE:

H. R. 2152. A bill to promote the national defense and security by providing for a temporary program to aid in relieving the shortage of physicians and other health personnel; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 2153. A bill to grant certain benefits provided for veterans of World War II to persons on active service with the Armed Forces during the military, naval, and air operations against the forces of North Korea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 2154. A bill to fix the personnel strength of the United States Marine Corps, and to make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2155. A bill to increase the salaries of Federal judges and the compensation of Members of Congress and heads and assistant heads of executive departments and independent agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2156. A bill to provide for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 2157. A bill to provide out-patient treatment for non-service-connected disabilities for certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. J. Res. 134. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to joinder of the United States in suits in the United States Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of the Colorado River system available for use in the lower Colorado River Basin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. J. Res. 135. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to joinder of the United States in suits in the United States Supreme Court for adjudication of claims to waters of the Colorado River system available for use in the lower Colorado River basin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. J. Res. 136. Joint resolution requesting the President to answer questions relating to our foreign policy, and for the creation of a Select Joint Committee on Foreign Policy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. J. Res. 137. Joint resolution providing for recognition and endorsement of the International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans, La.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution to appoint a board of engineers to examine and report upon the proposed central Arizona project; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. Con. Res. 50. Concurrent resolution to create a select joint committee to conduct an investigation and study of the farm machinery and equipment industry of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 51. Concurrent resolution to provide for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Concurrent Resolution 50; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. Res. 101. Resolution calling for a general roll-back of retail prices to the July 1939 level; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. Res. 102. Resolution to amend the rules of the House with request to dual services for investigating committees; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 2158. A bill for the relief of Sister M. Crocefissa and Sister M. Reginalda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2159. A bill for the relief of Ina Adams, nee de Silva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2160. A bill for the relief of Sister M. Leonida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BELCHER:

H. R. 2161. A bill for the relief of Ralph W. Pfeiffer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2162. A bill for the relief of Fumiko Uekusa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT:

H. R. 2163. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ura Mae Sahara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 2164. A bill to authorize the appointment of Joseph E. Robison, Jr., to the permanent grade of major in the Regular Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURTON:

H. R. 2165. A bill for the relief of Matthew Terry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 2166. A bill for the relief of Sister Anita (Vincenzina Di Franco); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 2167. A bill for the relief of Arthur N. Forsmark; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHATHAM:

H. R. 2168. A bill for the relief of Dr. Enrico Rolandi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 2169. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Homer G. Hamilton; to the Committee on the Judiciary

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. R. 2170. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Johanna Maria Lummer Valentine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 2171. A bill for the relief of Robert E. Robinson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2172. A bill for the relief of C. Paul Phelps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2173. A bill for the relief of Herbert J. Eberts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 2174. A bill for the relief of Nissim Salim Tawil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 2175. A bill for the relief of Addie Dean Garner Scott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 2176. A bill for the relief of the Fort Pierce Port District; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT:

H. R. 2177. A bill for the relief of Desiderio Fischer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 2178. A bill for the relief of Lee Lai Ha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 2179. A bill for the relief of Ilona Agoston; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2180. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence E. Homann and her son, John A. Villas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H. R. 2181. A bill for the relief of the Trust Association of H. Kempner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 2182. A bill for the relief of Julie Bettelheim and Evelyn Lang Hirsch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2183. A bill for the relief of Kimiko Furuya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EATON:

H. R. 2184. A bill for the relief of Henri Suderman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. Con. Res. 49. Concurrent resolution favoring the grant of status of permanent residence to certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

25. By Mr. PROUTY: Resolution of the Vermont General Assembly, relating to dangers of inflation and providing ways and means to prevent same; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

26. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of the Pearl R. Reed Union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Hughesville, Pa., urging the enactment of legislation to keep alcoholic beverages out of the armed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great God of all our days and years, by whose mercies we are spared and by whose power we are sustained, we thank Thee for this day so significant in the life of our highly esteemed and dearly beloved Speaker whom we delight to honor and upon whom we are bestowing the diadem of our heartfelt praise and affection for his many years of outstanding service and achievement.

We believe in no man's infallibility of wisdom and judgment but we rejoice with one another as we contemplate the glorious privilege of walking and working with one of our fellow citizens whose integrity of character, lofty idealism, devotion to duty, and humility of spirit inspire us with confidence and courage as we also seek to serve our God, our country, and all mankind.

Grant that his own heart may be filled with joy and peace as he continues to accept the challenge of tasks which demand the consecration of his noblest manhood. We pray that at the close of each day he may receive the benediction which Thou dost give unto the faithful.

In the midst of our rejoicing we would pause to pay tribute to the Christian life and character of one of our associates whose spirit Thou hast called from among us to dwell with Thee in heavenly blessedness. Grant unto the members of his bereaved family the consolation of Thy grace.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise for the joys which cheer us and the trials which teach us to put our trust in Thee. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Woodruff, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 15. An act to amend section 215 of the United States Code;

S. 27. An act to prohibit the transportation of obscene matters in interstate or foreign commerce;

S. 44. An act for the relief of John E. Turri and Edward H. Turri;

S. 45. An act for the relief of Alfred E. Bosche;

S. 46. An act for the relief of Ruth Obre Dubonnet;

S. 48. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Lucillo Grassi;

S. 51. An act for the relief of Arthur Henrik Sorensen, Maren Anderson Sorensen, and minor child, Evelyn Sorensen;

S. 52. An act for the relief of Delfo Giorgi;

S. 53. An act for the relief of Vittorio Quilici;

S. 54. An act for the relief of Stella Jean Stathopoulou;

S. 56. An act for the relief of Francis Kueen San Thu, Mary Luke Thu, Catherine Thu, Victoria Thu, and Anne Bernadette Thu;

S. 57. An act for the relief of Ertogroul Osman and Mehmed Fahreddin;

S. 58. An act for the relief of Edulji Dinshaw and his sister, Mrs. Bachoo Dinsha Woronzow;

S. 59. An act for the relief of Vernon Crudge;

S. 62. An act for the relief of Stefanos Stefanou;

S. 63. An act for the relief of Marie Louise Ardans;

S. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens; and

S. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution favoring the suspension of deportation of certain aliens.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

THE LATE JOHN B. SULLIVAN

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to announce the death of our colleague and friend, JOHN SULLIVAN.

Last evening in his apartment, working after dinner as was his custom on his official correspondence—while he was in the act of designating a young man of his constituency to the United States Military Academy at West Point, suddenly, without premonition, his tired brain ceased to function. He was rushed to the naval hospital at Bethesda where he died a few minutes after his arrival.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that he died as he would have wished to die—in the harness—on the job—serving his people and his country.

It is perhaps an explanation of his unexpected and untimely death, in the prime of life, at the height of his power, the zenith of his accomplishments, that he had always worked tirelessly, indefatigably; that he did not spare himself; that he threw himself wholeheartedly and unreservedly, with all of his extraordinary powers, into every task committed to him—in the promotion of every enterprise entrusted to his care. He gave of himself and his resources so prodigally that in the noonday of life, the sun has gone down, ere it is yet night.

His death deprives his State and the Nation of the services of a man who has long been intimately associated and always earnestly active in the political, the commercial, the social, and the fraternal life of St. Louis and Washington.

In addition to every phase of national legislation, and the field of the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in particular, of which he was an outstanding member, he was deeply interested in and he had achieved notable progress toward congressional recognition of the development of the Jefferson Memorial on the river front at St. Louis. Although the war had interfered, he had already secured assurances which bid fair to lead ultimately to the adoption of that great development.

He was wholeheartedly concerned and vigilantly cooperative in the alleviation of the slum districts which are indigenous to every city, and to which St. Louis is no exception. And he never failed at any opportunity to work here on the floor and in the committees and in local and national civic organizations and associations in the development of those blighted areas, especially in his efforts to make available appropriate housing at low cost for the workers of his city.