

Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (x) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be majors

CHAPLAINS

Sullivan, Jeremiah Edward, [REDACTED]
Williams, Alfred Alexander, [REDACTED]

To be captains

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Arnold, Gene Gervase, [REDACTED]
Bailey, Robert Allen, [REDACTED]
Barrett, Burton Stewart, [REDACTED]
Barry, Learned Walter, [REDACTED]
Bassett, Charles Arthur, [REDACTED]
Berggren, John Sydney, [REDACTED]
Borodkin, Marvin, [REDACTED]
Boyd, Clifton Linwood, [REDACTED]
Breslin, Francis James, [REDACTED]
Broe, Thomas Phillip, [REDACTED]
Brothers, Herbert Henry, [REDACTED]
Burlison, Aaron Crowe, [REDACTED]
Carrington, Louis Higgins, Jr., [REDACTED]
Caton, Edward Harper, [REDACTED]
Chell, Paul Laurance, [REDACTED]
Cicarelli, James Richard, [REDACTED]
Clifford, Paul Vincent, [REDACTED]
Cole, Ray Martin, [REDACTED]
x Collins, Alvin James, [REDACTED]
Cormier, Joseph Roderic Alyre, [REDACTED]
Cotterill, Wray Pierson, [REDACTED]
Covey, Frank Stuart, [REDACTED]
Cox, Hannibal Maceo, [REDACTED]
Dean, Cecil Oree, [REDACTED]
DeLonga, Peter Raymond, [REDACTED]
DeMont, John Vernon, [REDACTED]
Denning, Kemp Hoy, Jr., [REDACTED]
x Dennis, David Stanley, [REDACTED]
DeWitt, Charles Walter, [REDACTED]
x Dickey, Earl Roger, [REDACTED]
Donnelly, George Charles, [REDACTED]
Duffield, Albert Vernon, [REDACTED]
x Echeverria, James Vidal, [REDACTED]
Ellis, Dale Eldon, [REDACTED]
Emming, Lawrence Joseph, [REDACTED]
Englerth, Joseph Raymond, [REDACTED]
Fiebig, Julius Walter, [REDACTED]
Fiske, William Eldon, [REDACTED]
Flanders, Charles Wesley, [REDACTED]
Fluhr, Julius Cleveland, Jr., [REDACTED]
Fodermaier, Fredric Christian, [REDACTED]
Franklin, Truman Lee, [REDACTED]
Frazee, Malcolm Cleverdon, [REDACTED]
Gareri, Dan James, [REDACTED]
Geyer, William Edward, [REDACTED]
x Grimm, Alfred Ray, Jr., [REDACTED]
Grisham, Leon Magill, [REDACTED]
Gross, Fred Alfred, Jr., [REDACTED]
Gross, Robert Anthony, [REDACTED]
Gstrein, Francis Joseph, [REDACTED]
Hall, Charles Robinson, [REDACTED]
Hansen, Harley Linnet, [REDACTED]
Harse, William Howard, [REDACTED]
Hasek, Francis Joseph, [REDACTED]
Haughey, William Ray, [REDACTED]
x Heard, Edward Clark, Jr., [REDACTED]
Heimstead, Douglas Aloysious, [REDACTED]
Heran, Donald Frederick, [REDACTED]
Hewlett, Cecil James, [REDACTED]
Hicks, John Ellison, [REDACTED]
Higgins, Jack LaVern, [REDACTED]
Hill, James Howard, [REDACTED]
Holliday, Ben Lamb, [REDACTED]
x Hopkins, Hubert Vincent, Jr., [REDACTED]
Hornbarger, William Henry, Jr., [REDACTED]
x Houghten, Richard Allen, [REDACTED]
Hunnicut, Samuel Zayne, [REDACTED]
Hynes, John Alden, [REDACTED]
Irvin, David William, Jr., [REDACTED]
Istvan, Edwin John, [REDACTED]
Jackson, Charles Worrell, [REDACTED]
Jeffrey, Rayford Warren, [REDACTED]
Jenkinson, Frank Frederick, [REDACTED]
x John, Frank Evan, [REDACTED]
x Johnson, George Ware, [REDACTED]
Johnson, Karl Robert, [REDACTED]
Johnson, Lewis Tasker, [REDACTED]

Kaiser, Donald Leo, [REDACTED]
Kalvelage, George Raymond, [REDACTED]
Keeney, John Gerard, [REDACTED]
King, William Benjamin, [REDACTED]
Kotter, Marvin Anderson, [REDACTED]
Laird, Robert Waldo, [REDACTED]
Lamb, Forrest York, [REDACTED]
Lane, Roland Eugene, Jr., [REDACTED]
LeRoy, Malden Junior, [REDACTED]
Mannen, Daniel Joseph, [REDACTED]
Maret, Paul Lemuel, [REDACTED]
Marsh, Robert Edward, [REDACTED]
Martin, Clarence Riggs, [REDACTED]
McFadden, Kirk Laverne, [REDACTED]
McHargue, Manson William, Jr., [REDACTED]
McKay, William Linton, [REDACTED]
McKee, George Henry, [REDACTED]
Messerli, Louis Gottlieb, Jr., [REDACTED]
Meyer, Edwin Frederick, Jr., [REDACTED]
Mimler, Arthur Mathew, [REDACTED]
Moody, Reuben Benjamin, [REDACTED]
Moore, Max Leonidas, [REDACTED]
Neel, Edwin Elmer, [REDACTED]
Nelson, James Arthur, [REDACTED]
Nickels, Albert Benno, [REDACTED]
Nolton, Lee Blackstone, [REDACTED]
O'Barr, William Connie, [REDACTED]
O'Reagan, Jack, [REDACTED]
Parker, John Bennie, [REDACTED]
Patchen, Clifton Alfred, [REDACTED]
Perry, Donald Harvey, [REDACTED]
Peters, Donald Frank, [REDACTED]
Povalski, James Albert, [REDACTED]
Pyle, Lowell Dale, [REDACTED]
Rafferty, Charles Donald, [REDACTED]
Ragsdale, Herbert Lee, [REDACTED]
Reilly, Maurice Robert, [REDACTED]
Richards, Hilburn Frazer, [REDACTED]
Romans, Basil Webster, [REDACTED]
Russell, Claude Evans, Jr., [REDACTED]
Saubers, Jerome Ivan, [REDACTED]
Savage, Gene Thomas, [REDACTED]
Schifferer, John Samuel, [REDACTED]
Schultes, William Albert, [REDACTED]
x Seadler, Walter Scott, [REDACTED]
Smiley, Frederick Franklin, [REDACTED]
Smith, James Spencer, Jr., [REDACTED]
Smith, Landgrave Thomas, Jr., [REDACTED]
Spencer, Paul Newman, [REDACTED]
Steffes, Sylvester Phillip, [REDACTED]
Stone, Addison William, [REDACTED]
Struble, Rex Daniel, [REDACTED]
Stumpe, Albert Frederick, [REDACTED]
Sutton, James George, [REDACTED]
Taylor, Samuel Gatewood, Jr., [REDACTED]
Thomas, John Leonard, [REDACTED]
Thornton, Lee Roy, [REDACTED]
Trammell, William Howard, [REDACTED]
Wagoner, Robert Charles, [REDACTED]
Weathermon, Gerald E., [REDACTED]
Webb, Hardie Glenn, [REDACTED]
Weber, John Anthony, [REDACTED]
Wells, Jack Ames, [REDACTED]
Wickes, Edward George, Jr., [REDACTED]
Wilson, Robert Benjamin, [REDACTED]
Windsor, David Warren, [REDACTED]
Wright, Charles Francis, [REDACTED]

To be first lieutenants

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Hubbard, George Maurice, [REDACTED]
Jacobson, Richard Kalman, [REDACTED]
Lange, Roy Allert, [REDACTED]
Perdew, Denning Miles, [REDACTED]
The following named officers for promotion in the United States Air Force under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by Public Law 514, Eighty-first Congress.

To be captains

AIR FORCE NURSES

Pfeiffer, Rita M., [REDACTED]
Russell, Georgeann Eileen, [REDACTED]
Walters, Alice Marie, [REDACTED]

Women's medical specialist

Thompson, Lois Ruth, [REDACTED]

NOTE.—All officers nominated for promotion to major, captain, and first lieutenant are eligible for permanent promotion during

the month of April 1951. Dates of rank will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 1 (legislative day of January 29), 1951:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

C. Dickerman Williams, New York, to be Solicitor, Department of Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rabbi Samuel Soskin, Temple Beth Emeth, Brooklyn, N. Y., offered the following prayer:

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." May these sacred words, O Heavenly Father, touch our souls as we seek guidance in a day of difficulty. From of old our country builded by men and women of invincible will has served as eloquent symbol of that liberty so desperately sought by mankind. Pioneers and workers with spirits seared by tyranny have come here for refuge and safety. In gratitude for that refuge they have cemented even more strongly the free institutions of our beloved Nation.

Help us, O Lord, to keep secure those very institutions they cherished. May we never allow the siren calls of ambition or of complacency to drown out the voice of liberty and thus cause betrayal of a noble legacy. Kindle in us the fire which flames against any and all oppression and cuts through the chains which enslave men.

Yea, may our very deeds and words be so acceptable before Thee that they will "proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday 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, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On February 21, 1951:

H. R. 2141. An act to extend for 2 years the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad.

On February 28, 1951:

H. J. Res. 87. Joint resolution amending section 5012 of the Internal Revenue Code.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Woodruff, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to extend the time within which prisoners of war may file claims under the War Claims Act of 1948.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Offices, of which the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] is chairman, may have permission to sit this afternoon while the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER AND PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MARCH 5

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the majority leader tell us what the program will be for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be pleased to tell the gentleman.

Monday: The Consent Calendar.

Tuesday: The Private Calendar, and if a rule is reported by Monday on the bill H. R. 2615, the peanut acreage allotment bill, it will come up on Tuesday.

The defense housing bill, H. R. 2988, and the aid to India bill, if reported out of committee and a rule is reported out on them so they may be considered next week, will be brought up. I reasonably expect that the aid to India bill may be programmed for some day next week. I hope so. But it will not be before Wednesday. I am not announcing that they will be programmed for Wednesday, but not before; and if not on Wednesday, then on Thursday if rules are reported out making them in order.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Any further program will be announced later, and as far in advance as possible for the information and guidance of the Members.

Mr. KEATING. Does the gentleman expect the aid to India bill will come up ahead of the defense housing bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. I would expect it, yes; and if both rules are out in time so that either can be brought up, I would program that bill first; so the answer to that is that it will be brought up before the other bill unless the other bill is reported out and no rule obtained on the aid to India bill by the time we start consideration of the defense housing bill; but I do not expect that situation to arise.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice the gentleman made some remark about a bill limiting the acreage of peanuts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know about limiting.

Mr. RANKIN. They seem to have made a closed shop of peanut growing.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand it increases it.

Mr. RANKIN. I was just wondering if there was any chance for our getting an amendment on the bill for the relief of cotton growers who are being robbed of about \$135 a bale on their cotton now by this attempt to fix the price or to hold it down. Can the gentleman tell us

whether there will be any chance to get an amendment in that bill, or will we have to amend the rule in order to make an amendment for the relief of the outraged cotton farmers in order?

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know any person in the House who is more qualified on the rules of the House than the gentleman from Mississippi; and I know of no Member better qualified to answer the gentleman's question than the gentleman himself.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts. When the time comes we will look into it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 70)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems covering its operations from April 1, 1950, to September 30, 1950, and describing in accordance with section 4 (b) (5) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the participation of the United States in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the above period.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 1, 1951.

VETERANS' RIGHT TO FILE CLAIMS

Mr. FERNANDEZ. 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 Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, the right of veterans who were prisoners of war to file their claims under the War Claims Act of 1948 expires today. The Senate on yesterday unanimously passed a bill extending the time for veterans and veterans' survivors to October 1. I hope the committee that has charge of the bill will report it out with such amendments as may be necessary and ask for its immediate consideration on this side of the Capitol.

I express this hope on my own behalf and also on behalf of my colleague the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. DEMPSEY], who is ill at home and cannot be present today. He has been very active in urging that this additional time be granted, as I am sure it will be in due time. Delay in getting all claims in is not due to any fault on the part of the claimants, nor on the part of the Commission which was hampered by several

unfortunate obstacles, not the least of which were the long delay in getting the Commission appointed, the lack of adequate funds at the start, and the death in a plane crash of one member of the Commission and one of its officials.

INFLATION

Mr. ABERNETHY. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, inflation is a distinct threat to our economy. Fortunately, we as Americans have never felt the extent of inflation which came upon our foes as well as some of our allies during World War I and World War II. But we can and we might.

The consequences are indescribable. They cannot be sufficiently impressed upon us in words. On the other hand, we do have a reasonably distinct comprehension of what the consequences are. Inflation means a wiping out of the "rainy day" retirement funds set aside by our older people when they were both physically and mentally alert. It means a wiping out of the dollars which millions of Americans have invested in defense bonds, insurance policies, annuities, and everything of a liquid character. It eventually means hunger, starvation, cold, distress, panic, and hysteria. It must be controlled.

Control cannot be effected without the full cooperation of every segment of our citizenship. We do not have that cooperation at this hour. There are too many who are thinking too much of the present and too little of the future consequences of inflation.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is most unfortunate that, at this tragic hour when we are on the very verge of a terrific dip into the deep, dark depths of tragic inflation, the leadership of some groups in America have seen fit to walk out of the control councils of their Government.

I am not in position to say, Mr. Speaker, whether or not the claims of labor leaders are with or without merit. That, however, is beside the point. I do say that the means which they have adopted is not the way to settle their differences. I concede them and every other group the right and privilege of fighting, reasoning, and even arguing for their cause, but I deplore a walk-out. They are doing a disservice to the rank and file who labor for a livelihood. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that for the sake of these men, and for the sake of everyone, they will return to the council tables and settle their differences in a cooperative and democratic manner as reasonable men should.

Their walk-out is a distinct threat to our Nation's economy.

HARRY B. MITCHELL, CHAIRMAN OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. 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 Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 26, the President accepted with reluctance the resignation of Hon. Harry B. Mitchell, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

Through Mr. Mitchell's retirement the Government will lose one of its most able and conscientious administrators. For 18 years he has served as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and he is largely responsible for carrying out most of the improvements in personnel management which have occurred since the inception of the civil service.

As chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee I have come to know and admire Chairman Mitchell for his kindness, cooperation, devotion to duty, and his adherence to the highest moral and spiritual standards.

His many friends, which include the employees of the Civil Service Commission, Members of Congress, and the heads of the executive departments and agencies, will miss him. His great public service is a landmark on the road to a better civil service system for which he has earnestly strived for many years.

Chairman Mitchell has earned a well deserved vacation. All of us wish him improved health and we trust he has many years of happiness.

Chairman Mitchell will be succeeded by our former distinguished colleague from Georgia, Hon. Robert Ramspeck. I know of no person in or out of Government service who is more qualified or better fitted for the chairmanship of the Civil Service Commission to succeed Mr. Mitchell than Mr. Ramspeck. As the chairman of the House Civil Service Committee and a member of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government he received experience which will be of inestimable value to our Government in this time of national emergency. The universal acclaim which greeted Mr. Ramspeck's appointment indicates the wholehearted support which he will have in his new assignment.

THE POSTAL DEFICIT

Mr. JONES of Missouri. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am in complete accord with the President's recommendation that we enact legislation that will have the effect of reducing, if not eliminating, the present postal deficit. I was glad to note that the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service has stated that hearings will be held in the immediate future to bring about this legislation.

The House of Representatives passed similar legislation 2 years ago. As a newspaper publisher for more than 25

years, I have always felt that the newspapers should pay their fair share of the cost of Government. Two years ago I met with the newspaper publishers of my district and I am happy to report to you that I found not a single publisher who objected to having the postal rates on his publication doubled. The people in the newspaper profession, especially the small newspapers, do not believe in subsidies. They are not asking for something for nothing. They want to pay their fair share of the burden.

I hope that legislation will be passed to do away with this unnecessary deficit in the Post Office Department.

In connection with the proposed increases, I believe there is little basis for any argument against doubling the present 1-cent rate on postal and post cards which rate, authorized in 1872, was never intended as a subsidy for commercial firms which today use more than 90 percent of this low-priced subsidized medium. While raising this post card rate to 2 cents will recover approximately \$47,000,000 of the loss which is being incurred, there will still result a deficit due to the fact that it is estimated it costs on an average 2.8 cents to handle this type of first-class mail.

The increased use of parcel post, a service which has long been operated at a loss, not only tends to materially increase the deficit each year but puts the Post Office Department in the position of continuing an unfair, discriminatory competition with private legitimate business. In addition to this unfair competition, with the resultant mounting deficits, the facilities of many of the smaller as well as the larger offices are being taxed beyond their existing facilities to such an extent that the personnel of these offices is handicapped in rendering the efficient service of which they are capable if they were not called upon to handle tremendous volumes of fourth-class parcel post, all at a loss to the Government.

In a similar category should be placed third-class mail made up principally of circulars and advertising material, usually mailed in bulk at 1 cent for each piece, which last year caused a deficit of approximately \$123,000,000.

As we contemplate ways and means of reducing deficits and unnecessary expenditures and in effecting greater economies in the operation of our Government, let us move at once to put into effect this recommendation of the President which can at once save a half billion dollars annually.

LATVIAN REFUGEES

Mr. ARMSTRONG. 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 Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, on last August 29, there arrived in Boston a boatload of brave refugees, Latvian nationals who, in the fall of 1944, had fled to Sweden to escape Soviet persecution. They fled from Sweden be-

cause of ever-increasing Soviet pressure to surrender them to concentration camps and death. These Baltic peoples, whose homeland now lies in the grip of Bolshevik absorption, have chosen freedom the hard way.

Eighty-four of these Latvians have been held at Ellis Island in New York and 24 at Boston. The gentleman from Massachusetts, the distinguished majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK], joined me in a request to the Immigration and Naturalization Service that these people be given the right of temporary asylum in this country. The Honorable A. R. Mackey, Acting Commissioner of this service, has authorized their parole under proper bond, pending congressional action to determine their future status.

Accordingly, I am today introducing bills for the relief of these refugees. I am proud that my first bills in Congress are to extend human liberty. I do this with the hope that our Government may assure refugees from Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, and the nationals of these Baltic countries, that we will never relax our efforts until their lands are freed from Bolshevik terror and slavery, and that someday they may return to rebuild their homes and firesides and live in freedom and peace.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad to join with the gentleman from Missouri in the statement he has made. The gentleman has talked with me about the matter and we have worked together on it. The gentleman has initiated it and I am glad to cooperate with him, and I am only too glad to continue the fullest cooperation possible. If there is any type of case that warrants early favorable consideration by the committees of this House and the other branch, it is the case of these fine people who would rather die than have liberty denied to them. They came to our shores seeking liberty.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman.

RESTRICT NUMBER AND MOVEMENTS OF RED DIPLOMATS HERE

Mr. LANE. 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked the United States State Department to limit the Russian delegation at Washington to the same size and field of maneuver that is imposed on our staff in Moscow.

Maybe in this way, we can teach Stalin what equal treatment means by the numbers.

On the idea that a fair swap is no robbery, he might come to understand in time that four in his language means just the same in ours and no three-two-one or zero.

If he tries to short-change us, we can short-change him in turn—no more or

less—so that he will get his arithmetic straight if nothing else.

When the messenger boys who masquerade as the leaders of the Hungarian Government squeezed and hobbled our staff at Budapest, we matched them at Washington by cutting them down to size and containing them within an 18-mile area.

"It is soccer, you know."

But, at the same time, we let the boys from the Kremlin get away with it. Could it be that we were afraid of them?

It seems to me that we will never get anywhere with the Reds until, for example, they learn to play ball with 9 men on the fielding team, instead of 29. Without deviation. And with no hidden ball.

So far, the Russians have not claimed that their people have four hands in place of the usual two, so there is some hope that they will learn to count accurately.

Our own American people could never figure out why we let the Russians reduce the number of our Foreign Service officials and then keep the number remaining under house arrest over there, while we allowed their overstuffed staff to have the run of the whole United States.

They still cannot figure it out. And their common sense about this is right.

Stalin has been inflating his staff and deflating ours, all the while calling this an exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Will our State Department now curtail the number of Russian emissaries here and thus square the accounts?

There is nothing like being exact.

But Stalin might retaliate. So what?

If he broke off diplomatic relations and sent our staff home, we would reciprocate. No Americans in Moscow, and no Russians in Washington. Under such a stand-off, we would at least have some measure of security. The American Commies would be lost without their command post.

What is holding up this equalization move by our State Department?

That is what we would like to know.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to address the House on Monday next for 20 minutes at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to address the House on Monday next for 30 minutes following any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to address the House today for 30 minutes following any special orders heretofore entered.

NATIONAL GUARD

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, it appears to me and many of my constituents

that an injustice is being done. Only 4 divisions of the National Guard of the United States out of 27 and a few miscellaneous combat teams have been called to active duty, 1 of those in the Northeast, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Oklahoma, and 1 in California. The California and Oklahoma divisions have now been ordered to Japan for further training.

I think you will agree with me that if any National Guard divisions are to be called to active duty in the Federal service all should be called, in order to be perfectly fair to all concerned.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. Not only that, but we are not being credited on the selective-service quotas for these men we have already contributed to the national defense.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman has made a very good point, one which I think we should look into with great care, because of all things we want to be fair in the United States and not call upon one State and its people to do more than the others may be called upon to do.

Mr. Speaker, these divisions of the National Guard from California and Oklahoma were federalized and are now being shipped to Japan, as they say, to complete their training, because they are already better trained, organized, and equipped than other divisions. In one sense that is a nice compliment to Oklahoma and California. But in another sense it is a penalty against these officers and men and their families for their having done such a good job. Also it becomes a penalty against our States. Before the beginning of the last war California was ready and several thousands of California National Guard men with some from New Mexico suffered the death march of Bataan as they were in the Philippines before December 7, 1941.

Mr. Speaker, we would like to know where the other 25 National Guard divisions are and how soon they may be ready to join California and Oklahoma.

SANCTIONS AGAINST RED CHINA

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. 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. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, since this time yesterday approximately 200 more of our soldiers in Korea have become casualties, and by this time tomorrow approximately 200 more will be casualties in Korea. All this time a glance at the President's daily visiting list will reveal him to be occupied with pals and patronage. Apparently, if one may judge from the visiting list, no time remains to consider one of the most important questions before us, namely, when, if ever, are we going to demand from the United Nations sanctions against the Red aggressor? Without making such a demand, without insisting upon following up the naming of Red China as an aggressor

with the right to apply sanctions, our actions are futile, and no way of ending this tragic war is in sight. No means to attain peace are being pursued by the President so far as the public is aware. Without daily, urgent efforts to find means to end the war as quickly as possible, what excuse can the President offer to the families of those 200 daily casualties? Upon whose hands is the blood of our children?

ADMIRAL JOEL T. BOONE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include the remarks of Admiral Joel T. Boone on accepting his position as Chief Medical Director of the Veterans' Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged yesterday to hear Admiral Joel T. Boone accept the position of Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine and Surgery, of the Veterans' Administration. It was a very fine speech, and I know everyone that heard it was assured that we will have in Admiral Boone a very capable Chief Medical Director, an able executive, a very fine doctor, and a man of great sympathy and understanding.

I was also privileged last night to hear him address the American Legion Rehabilitation Conference. He spoke with deep feeling of what he felt should be done for the disabled in their rehabilitation.

Following are Admiral Boone's remarks in accepting his new position:

STATEMENT BY VICE ADM. JOEL T. BOONE UPON THE OCCASION OF TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE AS CHIEF MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, FEBRUARY 28, 1951

In assuming my new role in public service, I desire and intend to give close attention to every detail of my new responsibilities so as to familiarize myself with the over-all mission. So far as specific policies of the Department of Medicine and Surgery are concerned, it would be unbecoming for me to issue any special pronouncements or predictions at this time.

One thing, however, I do want to make clear right at the start.

I have made a study of the medical program in which the Veterans' Administration is associated with leading medical schools throughout the Nation.

I know that the cooperation given to the VA by the American medical profession has been, and is, magnificent. It is an accomplishment of which it has a right to be proud.

I know that top-notch medical care for veterans is basic Veterans' Administration policy; to that policy I wholeheartedly subscribe.

Consequently, the present close-knit association of the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery, and deans' committee and teaching medicine has my complete support. Programs for care of veterans in non-deans' committee hospitals and in regional offices will receive my support and consideration toward their evolutionary improvement.

An interruption or disruption of this program would be a disservice to veterans and to the Nation. I pledge you I shall bend every effort not only to continue the program but to seek ways to strengthen it.

In this purpose, I have the complete assurance of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that I will enjoy his full support.

I am assuming leadership of the well-conceived and well-established medical program that was brought into being by the combined efforts of the Veterans' Administration and the leading medical schools in the United States. I am comforted and gratified to have been assured that I inherit such relationship. No upheavals to interfere in any way with that fine relationship are to be expected.

For me, public service is not something new or strange. I am fully aware of the tremendous responsibility that goes with the solemn oath to which I have just sworn. I firmly hold that authority and responsibility are inseparable and I have the assurance of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs that I will have authority commensurate with my responsibilities.

Upon assuming this office, I shall as rapidly as possible analyze the organizational structure and the policies governing the Department of Medicine and Surgery with a view to recommending constructive changes as indicated. To use an appropriate quotation:

"God give me the serenity

To accept things which cannot be changed;

Give me courage to change things

Which must be changed

And the wisdom to distinguish one from the other."

I shall do everything within my power to see to it that the VA's long-established policy of the best medical care for veterans remains strong, positive, and progressively better.

In that spirit I salute all my fellow citizens and particularly the veterans and their families. I ask for their good will and their helpful support in a very difficult but privileged opportunity for service to our country.

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, my information has it that there is an attempt being made by certain lawmakers throughout the country in the several States to abridge the Constitution by depriving hunters and sportsmen of their constitutional right to bear arms. I believe that if this is true some action should be taken by this Congress to protect these hunters and sportsmen so that they can exercise their constitutional right to continue to possess firearms, not only to pursue their sports but also to protect the inherent right of every citizen to defend his hearth and his home.

As the result of the petition I have received from several hundred sportsmen in my district, I believe it is time for the Congress to take some action to prevent the recurrence of the attempts of the Nazi-minded individuals during World War II to deprive the private citizen of firearms and to take away the constitutional privilege which we all should be able to enjoy. Our founding fathers wrote that Constitution for the protection of individual private rights. Certainly it behooves this Congress to see that those rights are carried out.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOULD REQUEST WESTERN UNION TO CUT OFF SERVICE TO THE NATIONAL GAMBLING INTERESTS

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution which I believe will be helpful in the fight we are waging against the national gambling interests and is a step we may well take while considering legislation based upon the ultimate findings of the Kefauver committee.

I have also written to the Attorney General calling to his attention the specific situation in St. Louis, Mo., and asking him to take action along the lines of the resolution, feeling full well that the House is in accord with the sentiments it expresses.

In essence the resolution calls attention to the disclosure of the Kefauver committee that illegal gambling on racing is largely dependent on the special wires leased from Western Union by Continental Press Service of Chicago and that Western Union is willing to discontinue such service if officially notified that the laws are being violated, and suggests that the Attorney General, being the proper official, supply such official notification to Western Union.

DORSEY JOE BARTLETT

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow one of the most faithful servants of the minority in the House of Representatives joins the colors. Dorsey Joe Bartlett, our chief minority page, has become a marine and leaves for active duty. "Joe," as we all know him, with his friendliness, courtesy, and unaffected personality, has been a wholesome influence on the floor of the House. His ability and experience will be sadly missed, for he has performed his duty with zeal and enthusiasm. Our loss will be the Marine Corps' gain. I am sure he will be an asset to his country in this great branch of the service. I know all of you will want to join with me in wishing him Godspeed and good luck for the future.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes today, following the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk, and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted.

INCOME FROM MUNICIPAL BONDS SHOULD BE EXEMPT FROM INCOME TAX

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House

for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to speak for a moment on a Federal proposal to impose a tax on bonds issued by municipalities to carry on their local government projects. The Federal Government is planning to impose taxes on the income from these bonds and securities, thus increasing the burden of taxation which we already bear.

The unequal tax burden has pinched municipalities unfairly. They are forced to offer their bonds for sale in a market dominated by the administration's cheap-money program. To add Federal taxes on top of this means that the return on their securities is depressed to the danger point. In addition, the Federal Government has taken so much tax-producing land out of the jurisdiction of the municipalities, by Federal housing, defense, and other projects, that the revenue potential of these communities is gravely endangered. This is true not only of the smaller communities such as Lakewood, Ohio, here mentioned, but of the larger cities as well.

For example, I have had communication with Mr. Charles Henderson, mayor of Youngstown, and president of the Ohio League of Municipalities. He tells me that the same problem is facing communities large and small all over the State of Ohio.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that Ohio is not alone as a State.

Mayor Henderson, of Youngstown, however, who is a national authority on municipal affairs, raises the important point for us to consider, namely: That Federal taxes of this kind mean infringement on the right of local self-government itself, by cutting the financial foundation from under the communities. This proposal would increase the cost of local financing by at least 50 percent. In some cases it would mean that sorely needed projects would have to be abandoned because their financing would not be possible.

Mr. Speaker, the right of self-government, one of the few rights left locally, must be protected. I feel very strongly on this point.

If local power to finance is taken away, it would mean that many of these municipalities would appeal to the Federal Government to finance their projects. Thus a vicious circle is established in which more and more of our local rights are absorbed by Federal Government for which we must pay higher and higher taxes.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, under permission to revise and extend my remarks, I include therein Resolution 3479 approved February 21, 1951, by the Council of Lakewood, Ohio:

Resolution 3479

Whereas the Secretary of the Treasury proposes that Federal income taxes be applied to income from municipal bonds; and

Whereas municipalities currently are faced with critical financial problems arising not only from increased costs and burdens (such

as local defense) but also from limited sources of income; and

Whereas principal and interest of most municipal bonds are paid by levies upon real estate, including residence property, already bearing heavy tax burdens; and

Whereas taxing the income of bonds would tremendously increase the cost of local financing which increase would result in additional levies upon real estate, thus indirectly resulting in a Federal tax on real estate; and

Whereas Federal subsidies to local projects from this or other sources result in heavier tax burdens due to loss of revenue in administrative processes; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of the City of Lakewood, State of Ohio, That the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and each Senator and Representative from the State of Ohio, be, and they are hereby requested to oppose application of Federal income taxes from municipal bonds; and

Resolved further, That the clerk of this council forward a copy of this resolution to the Ways and Means Committee and to each such Senator and Representative.

Adopted February 19, 1951.

WM. R. FAIRGRIEVE,
President.

H. A. REES, Clerk.

Approved February 21, 1951.

A. I. KAUFFMAN,
Mayor.

WAGE AND HOUR LAW

Mr. BAILEY. 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 West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I learn through the grapevine in the cloakroom that some of the bigwigs and others without any wigs at all, belonging to both the majority and minority groups, are huddling with the idea of destroying our standard 40-hour workweek. The proposal would be to amend our wage and hour law to provide a 44-hour week.

I would like to say to those gentlemen that if that matter is brought up they are likely to face a proposal from the Committee on Labor that we also include in this proposal a \$1 minimum instead of 75 cents, and that we include under the provisions of the act commercialized and mechanized farms. I think you will all agree with me that the farmer who is making money today has the mechanized farm. He is the fellow who can buy Cadillacs. As Representative of a district made up largely of consumers, I think one way to get some relief is to at least bring those fellows in under the provisions of the wage and hour law and the minimum wage law.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. CELLER. 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 York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state to the gentleman from Missouri who addressed us concerning those brave, stout-hearted Estonians, Lithuanians, and Latvians, who braved the terrors of the deep in an open boat and who came here and are now in Boston, that when he offers his bill I, as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, will do all in my power to expedite its passage.

They are the type that is needed here. They are the type that tunneled our mountains, built our railroads, constructed our ships and our subways. They are indeed the hewers of stone and the drawers of water. We need them in the present labor shortage; but, above that, they would be a wondrous pipeline of intelligence for us. They will enable us to penetrate a bit behind the iron curtain and tell us that which is now to us a dark secret. They would create a wondrous liaison with the underground in Communist countries, so that they could communicate with them and encourage them into a fury against Stalin and his sadistic practices. They are God-fearing people, and we should welcome them. They would make good citizen material.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

WHY NOT NEGOTIATE PEACE BEFORE THE KILLING AND DESTRUCTION TAKES PLACE?

Mr. SABATH. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, day before yesterday I was requested by the American Heart Association to appear on a television program. I accepted. I made a few short observations, but I did not have time to elaborate on what I intended to say.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday evening, January 27, in furtherance of the cause of the American Heart Association, I appeared on the television program *Life Begins at 80*. Among the questions propounded to me was this: "What do you consider the most important issue facing our country?"

I stated that in my opinion the threat of war and the high cost of living were the most serious questions in the minds of the people today. Owing to the limited time accorded me, I was not able to fully give my views and to make clear my position on the important question of peace. However, I did state that I naturally agreed with our President, that his aim is to bring about peace. If time had permitted I would have stressed the point that in the interest of peace, warring nations, after cessation of hostilities or an armistice, had always gathered together around the confer-

ence table in an effort to work out peace terms. That very thing is being done today to bring about final peace terms with our late enemy, treacherous Japan, who, without any justification or warning, attacked us at Pearl Harbor. Every American condemned this dastardly act.

Today, we are continuing to negotiate final peace terms with this former enemy. The same situation applies to the Hitlerite Nazis whom we are now endeavoring to rehabilitate in every conceivable way, notwithstanding their barbarous, brutal, inhuman atrocities—yes, criminal deeds against humanity. And, yet, we are also negotiating peace terms with them, while extending relief and aid to the industrialists who built up Hitler, who hold control of the cartels that cost the American people millions upon millions of dollars yearly.

In view of the above, why should we not make a real honest-to-God effort to negotiate peace with the one nation that threatens the peace of the world today, as we are doing with those nations who, as I said, wantonly and murderously attacked us—and do so before the killing and destruction takes place. We have enough unbiased, honest, loyal, patriotic Americans who would be willing to assume this responsibility, who are not controlled by the war profiteers and militaristic groups. This is the course we should take instead of preparing for war and spending billions upon billions of dollars of the taxpayers' money for that purpose. I repeat—every effort should be made to bring about the adjustment of differences that would involve us in a destructive war and actually try to come to some agreement for disarmament instead of rearmament, before the killing and maiming and destruction takes place.

General Sherman made the famous statement "War is hell." The New York Journal-American of Tuesday, February 27, carried some pictures from the battlefront in Korea on its picture page, and the heading over the pictures read: "War's a dirty business—Mud, blood, and tears." Nothing I might say would add to the realistic and gruesome descriptions of war by General Sherman and the headline mentioned above. Every word contained in both is all too true. I might add, however, that it is not only the tears of the wounded at the front and the suffering and sacrifices they endure, but the heartaches, anxiety, worry, and grief that comes to the millions of mothers, wives, and loved ones at home. In addition to the grieving over the boys on the fighting front, these parents and relatives, as well as the rank and file of the people at home, are confronted with the constantly mounting cost of living which has reached the highest peak in all history at this moment. Soaring living costs always go along with preparations for war or actual war, with its resultant ill effects on the mental and financial well-being of our workers and their families. Confusion confounded inevitably results from placing price ceilings on foods and the necessities of life, with wages usually controlled and unable to meet the higher home budget, while other items, such as scrap iron which is not digestible by the

people but is palatable to the steel interests in their operations, have their prices rolled back, thus adding to the excess profits of the warmongers.

There are many who are charging President Truman with responsibility for the situation today, instead of placing the blame where it belongs—at the door of Joe Stalin and on those war profiteers and militarists who have been advising, urging, and demanding that he follow their recommendations. I hesitate but cannot help say that behind this nefarious group can be found the billionaire corporations that are again accumulating millions upon millions of profits out of the war-preparedness program. As far as the military are concerned, only the favored and influential youth are appointed to West Point and the Naval Academy where they are educated and cared for at Government expense. Once they become members of the military caste they are never obliged to worry about taxes, the high cost of living, housing problems, or any of the other worries that beset the average working man because they are taken care of for life by a beneficent government.

Having a fair knowledge of world history, I have been, and am now, opposed to militarization which invariably at all times has been responsible for wars. That is all the military knows; that is all they thrive on.

These same leaders and politicians constantly condemn the bureaucrats in Washington. They ignore the fact that nearly all of the principal bureaucrats today are Republicans, such as Mr. Charles E. Wilson, president of General Electric; Gen. Lucius Clay and William H. Draper, former vice president of Dillon Read & Co., both of whom were connected with the American military government in Germany; William H. Harrison, of American Telephone & Telegraph; Eric Johnston, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and such men as John Foster Dulles, Republican advisor to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey; ex-Republican Senator Warren R. Austin, representative to the United Nations, and many others connected with the giant banking interests and big business. There are others from Big Steel, General Motors, the utility interests whose profits reach into the hundreds of millions of dollars each year. It is these men who are largely responsible for our present predicament.

Then too, Mr. Speaker, I feel we should no longer follow the diplomatic policies of Great Britain, who, from time immemorial, have played a double-dealing game with all nations, eventually unloading upon us, with the use of our money, all of their foreign involvement, making us share the burdens of controlling her possessions.

In furtherance of the real objective of world peace, I have advocated and shall continue to work for the strengthening of the United Nations as the one great bulwark against aggression and war. While the charter of the United Nations may have its weaknesses, I am convinced

that it can be made the most powerful instrument for peace yet devised.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately in this enlightened age, instead of following the Biblical precept of turning sabers into plowshares, we are turning plowshares into sabers. I realize that the militaristic groups who thrive on wars, such as the munitions makers and war profiteers, are the sole beneficiaries and gainers by wars. Their loved ones are not found in the fox holes and mud holes or in the front lines; nor do they lose their limbs from freezing, their minds from heat, or their bodies wracked with bullets. They are seen in swivel chairs, far removed from conflict or danger. Therefore I know that I speak for at least 98 percent of the American people who are praying and hoping for peace and who suffer anguish and fear for their loved ones in the thought that we might again become involved in fighting another war.

So that I may not be misunderstood, though I extremely desire peace, if our country at any time should be endangered I am ready to vote once more for war, but not until I am satisfied that every effort has been made to bring about peace before such action is necessary.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I want to repeat and stress again, with all the force at my command, that our duty today is to strive for the settlement of world problems, to ensure lasting peace for all mankind, before the killing and maiming of humanity and the destruction of property and possessions takes place. Peace should come before war—not after.

I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks so as to make plain what I started to say and what I intended to say in the few short minutes that I had on this television program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an excerpt from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

HARRY B. MITCHELL, ROBERT RAMSPECK, AND THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. McCORMACK. 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 Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY], chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service, in the very fine and appro-

priate remarks he made today in relation to the outstanding years of service given to our country in various capacities by one of the finest men I have ever met in the journey of life, President Mitchell, of the Civil Service Commission, and father of one of our distinguished colleagues. During the years I have had occasion to contact President Mitchell on many occasions I found him a sincere gentleman, a man of outstanding ability, and a man who has always performed the duties of his office with devotion and loyalty.

I join with the gentleman from Tennessee in congratulating Mr. Mitchell upon the great service that he has given to our country and the contributions he has made in all other respects, the constructive contributions which were the only kind he could make and has made during his entire life; and to also express the hope that God will bless him with many years in retirement from the Federal service, a retirement that I know will not be inactive, because one of his character, one of his ability, and one of his viewpoint toward life could never enter into complete retirement in relation to inactivity.

I also join with the gentleman from Tennessee in his references to our distinguished former colleague, Mr. Robert Ramspeck, who is or will be nominated to succeed President Mitchell as the head of the Civil Service Commission. Bob Ramspeck, as those of us who served with him know, for years was an outstanding Member of this House, honorable and trustworthy in every respect, a fearless and courageous legislator. He will enter into this office with a profound knowledge and experience which qualifies him to carry on the outstanding work President Mitchell has rendered in that position, and to extend and strengthen the Civil Service Commission of the country as the important arm in carrying out the merit system which exists under our laws.

President Truman is to be congratulated in selecting Bob Ramspeck. I know that all my colleagues who served with Bob Ramspeck without regard to party, and those who did not, but who knew of him, join with me in extending to him our congratulations and best wishes for the maximum of success and happiness in his new position of responsibility.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. I would like to say that it is a pleasure to join in everything the gentleman has said and to comment also on the tact and great ability that our former colleague, Bob Ramspeck, has. He brings to this office qualities which we all welcome in so important a position.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate very much the observations and the contributions of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Mitchell was a resident of my district at the time he came to Washington to occupy this high office. He is still a resident of Great Falls, Mont., where one of his sons now lives. We out there hold him and his wife in very high regard and we honor him in our State for the very fine way in which he has served this country. We too wish him pleasure in the years to come in his retirement.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the observation of the gentleman and I know that will bring happiness to Mr. Mitchell and that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR.] will bring happiness to Bob Ram-speak.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. Bow asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include an editorial.)

COMMENDATION OF OUR TROOPS IN KOREA

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a concurrent resolution that the Congress on behalf of a grateful citizenry express its gratitude and commendation to our troops in Korea.

One reason for my resolution, Mr. Speaker, is that recently the citizens of the United States read with great interest newspaper accounts of the sensational withdrawal of our American troops from certain sections of Korea under the onslaught of the Red hordes poured into the area by the Communist bosses. Particularly daring was the escape of the marines and a task force through the withdrawal route which came to be known among military men as Nightmare Alley.

What escaped the attention of most readers was the heroic part played by our fellow Americans from our insular dominion of Puerto Rico. These men covered the withdrawal of our troops by seizing command of the high ground on both sides of the withdrawal road.

True enough, men from our 48 States, Alaska, and Hawaii, as well as Puerto Rico, have been fighting valiantly side by side, but I refer to this outstanding performance of Puerto Rican troops because it shows their true devotion to the United States and offsets, in part at least, the recent dastardly deeds of a handful of Puerto Rican revolutionists and crackpots whose exploits tended to cast a shadow over the island in the minds of many.

Puerto Rico is a part of the United States. Her men served nobly with our mainland troops in World Wars I and II. Recently the Congress of the United States enacted a law which enabled the citizens of the island area to elect their own governor. In addition, last year Congress enacted a law to permit Puerto Rico to adopt and establish its own constitution. This is tantamount to the establishment of a new status of a United States dominion. This was certainly democracy in action and served to refute

a lot of Red propaganda about our handling of territorial and insular matters.

The commendable military action of the Puerto Rican troops in Korea is, therefore, worthy of attention. These men comprise the United States Army Sixty-fifth Regiment, made up of native Puerto Ricans under the command of Col. W. W. Harris. This regiment was a part of the 2,000-man task force commanded by Brig. Gen. Armistead D. Mead, other units being the Third Division and Tenth Corps Artillery, engineer, and reconnaissance elements. The 6-day battle in the Chosin Reservoir area was marked by the fighting rear guard action of this Puerto Rican regiment covering the withdrawal of the marine column and the task force itself. The Sixty-fifth Regiment was the last group out of Nightmare Alley.

A Department of Defense press release gave General Mead's account as follows:

Reviewing events of the 6-day battle of the fast-moving task force, General Mead pointed out that after the marine column passed through on December 7, the vulnerable rear positions were protected by two battalions of the Sixty-fifth. The Puerto Rican infantrymen of these units took command of the high ground on both sides of the withdrawal road.

"On the night of December 11," General Mead said, "the flow of Marine traffic was halted by what looked like the awaited Communist push. The Sixty-fifth pushed northward rapidly and in a 3-hour fight dispersed the would-be ambushers and the convoy resumed movement."

"The Sixty-fifth Regiment and the division and corps artillery proved to be the ideal blocking force for our ball carriers," General Mead said. "Without the blockers our chances for success would have been nil."

The Armed Force, a publication for military men, paid tribute to the Puerto Rican Sixty-fifth Regiment in its December 30 issue with an editorial and I appreciate the unanimous consent accorded by the House to insert it in the RECORD at this point. It follows:

THE PAY-OFF

Having carried, several months ago, two related editorials which touched upon the parallel between recent joint amphibious maneuvers and actual combat, it would be inappropriate to halt the series, in view of certain recent reports from Korea. From every account, it would seem that the Sixty-fifth Infantry distinguished itself, above and beyond the call of duty, in the bitter fighting which preserved the Hungnam beachhead so that trapped forces in northeastern Korea might be evacuated. Earlier, operating with the Third Division, the Sixty-fifth helped spearhead the advance from the coast to link up with Marine and Army units in the Changjin Reservoir area.

These men of the Sixty-fifth are United States soldiers in the finest tradition of that term. They differ from others whose heroic deeds have been heralded only in that they are native Puerto Ricans. A preview of what could be expected from them when put to the test was unveiled last March when, as part of the aggressor forces under Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, they mounted a brilliant and vigorous defense of Vieques Island during PORTREX, against invading forces comprised largely of troops of the same Third Division with whom they are now fighting shoulder to shoulder. It was the firm con-

viction of many who observed that maneuver that, barring the intercession of the umpires, the greatly outnumbered Sixty-fifth might have pushed the invading forces right back into the sea.

At that time, their resourcefulness, energy, discipline, and tactical behavior evoked much favorable official comment. Their static defenses represented untold man-hours of hard, manual labor. Their tactical defense was flexible, alert, and cunning. They inflicted on the invading troops the same savage, unorthodox guerrilla warfare, intermingled with surprise, infiltration, and deception, that American forces later encountered in Korea. They took every advantage of terrain. In short, they even "played" at war for keeps.

Granted that a fierce national pride, and pride of unit, stimulated their desire to prove to the visiting "Norte Americanos" that they were worthy of the uniform they wore and the traditions they bore, the men of the Sixty-fifth outdid themselves in that endeavor, and the performance undoubtedly was a factor in the decision that won for them the first chance ever given Puerto Rican troops to demonstrate what they could achieve in aggressive first-line combat. True, the Sixty-fifth served valiantly in World War II, but the unit was used during 1944 primarily to furnish air-base security for the Twelfth Air Force. Later, the outfit moved into southern France as a component of Seventh Army, and was cast consistently in a defensive role, although it suffered casualties from mortar and artillery fire.

Puerto Ricans are proud of their combat regiment, and they have every right and reason to be. In a sense there is a psychological compensation to be derived by the residents of the island from the valorous exploits of their countrymen in cold, far-off Korea, which serves partly to offset the unjust indictment of them, as a people, for the scurvy, lunatic deeds of a handful of members of the island's Nationalist Party. As for the fighting men themselves, they are probably discovering that their stern and competitive attitude in the PORTREX maneuver is now paying handsome dividends in actual combat.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FERNANDEZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. STEED asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two editorials.

Mr. MULTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MACHROWICZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

Mr. POTTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware (at the request of Mr. Davis of Wisconsin) was

given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. WITHROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. KEARNS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial appearing in the Erie Daily Times.

Mr. SCHWABE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial and newspaper comment.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances.

Mr. GARMATZ asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include additional matter.

Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD) was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. ADDONIZIO (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A joint resolution of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to extend the time within which prisoners of war may file claims under the War Claims Act of 1948; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, March 5, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

JANUARY 15, 1951.

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 July 1, 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
James H. Rowe, Jr....	General counsel from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, at \$6,720 base.	\$2,945.21
Richard C. O'Hare....	Assistant general counsel from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, at \$5,000 base.	2,273.10
Robert B. Barker.....	Chief investigator, from July 16 to Dec. 31, at \$4,800 base.	3,411.50
Jeremiah T. Riley.....	Investigator, from Aug. 23 to Dec. 31, at \$3,500 base.	1,981.77
Adrienne C. Master-son.	Clerk, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, at \$2,760 base.	1,899.94
Barbara C. Crafton....	Stenographer, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, at \$2,000 base.	566.86
Oliver F. Reid.....	Investigator, from Dec. 18 to Dec. 26, at \$6,000 base.	227.56
Howard W. Amos.....	Investigator, from Dec. 14 to Dec. 30, at \$6,000 base.	429.83
Maurice H. Eastburn.	Investigator, from Dec. 13 to Dec. 30, at \$6,000 base.	455.12
Ida Mohr.....	Clerical assistant, from Dec. 14 to Dec. 31, at \$2,160 base.	170.86
Catharine Logan.....	Stenographer.....	80.21

Funds authorized or appropriated for committee expenditures.....\$40,000.00
Amount expended from July 21 to Dec. 31.. 21,128.25

Balance unexpended as of Dec. 31, 1950. 18,871.75

MIKE MANSFIELD,
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

252. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1952 involving an increase of \$36,694,250 for various agencies in the executive branch in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 66); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

253. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1951 and prior fiscal years in the amount of \$242,165,024, together with several proposed provisions and increases in limitations pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 67); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

254. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of \$403,000,000 for the Federal Civil Defense Administration (H. Doc. No. 68); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

255. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1951 in the amount of \$51,000,000, for funds appropriated to the President, expenses of defense production, and for an increase of \$1,000,000,000 in the debt limitation contained in section 304 (b) of Public Law 774, Eighty-first Congress (H. Doc. No. 69); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

256. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting copies of the orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service granting the applica-

tion for permanent residence filed by the subjects of such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

257. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, transmitting a letter dated January 22, 1951, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by Mr. Josef Sprinzak, President of the Israel Knesseth, which transmits a resolution concerning the rearming of Germany passed by the Knesseth on January 10, 1951; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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. MADDEN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 95. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; with amendment (Rept. No. 182). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MITCHELL: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 116. Resolution to direct the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate actual and contemplated action affecting production or consumption of newsprint, or affecting certain other matters; without amendment (Rept. No. 183). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 148. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 2615, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 184). 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. D'EWART:

H. R. 3016. A bill to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration hospital at Miles City, Mont., as the Edward E. Van Dyke Memorial Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H. R. 3017. A bill to furnish emergency food-relief assistance to India; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. R. 3018. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in certain lands in Klamath County, Oreg., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 3019. A bill to expand the authority of the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate aids to navigation to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 3020. A bill to authorize the printing of the annual reports of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America as separate House documents; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. R. 3021. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3022. A bill to aid in preventing shortages of petroleum and petroleum products in the United States by promoting the

production of synthetic liquid fuels; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 3023. A bill to prohibit registration of firearms already issued legally and to protect citizens against unconstitutional seizure of private weapons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 3024. A bill to abolish the pauper's oath in the United States and to preserve private property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STOCKMAN:

H. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution to provide for a suitable and adequate system of timber access roads to and in the forests of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. J. Res. 179. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on the Interpretation and Enforcement of Federal Law; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BOW:

H. Con. Res. 74. Concurrent resolution to commend the United States Forces and units of the United Nations in Korea; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. Res. 146. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Attorney General request suspension of wire service to gambling interests; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. Res. 147. Resolution to invite the Honorable Herbert Hoover to address the Members of the House and Senate in the Hall of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, relative to extension of filing date for payment of prisoner-of-war claims; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 3025. A bill for the relief of Wilson J. Walthall; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MCCORMACK:

H. R. 3026. A bill for the relief of Joseph A. Ferrari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGUIRE:

H. R. 3027. A bill for the relief of Wai Hsueh Tan, May Jane Tan, Robert Tingsing Tan, and Ellen Tan; 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:

72. By Mr. BUSH: Petition of Rev. Bertil Lovain and the congregation of the Mission Covenant Church, Bradford, Pa., urging the passage of legislation prohibiting alcoholic beverages in the Armed Forces and banning liquor advertising on the radio and in periodicals; to the Committee on Armed Services.

73. By Mr. CANFIELD: Petitions and resolution of the City Council, Bloomingdale, N. J.; Mayor and Board of Finance of Paterson, N. J.; Mayor of Haledon, N. J., and the Board of Commissioners of Passaic, N. J., opposing

the passage of any legislation to tax municipal bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

74. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the chairman, State of New York Division of State Racing Commission, Department of State, New York, protesting passage of any legislation which would discriminate against racing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

75. Also, petition of the secretary, Fort Davis Citizens' Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to investigating existing transportation facilities; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1951

(Legislative day of Monday, January 29, 1951)

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

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God our Father, we thank Thee for the unquenchable impulse toward Thee Thou hast planted within us; that Thou hast set eternity within our hearts. Open our eyes to see Thee, not out on the rim of the universe, on some distant star, but warm, sweet, tender, even yet, a present help; in human love that hallows our own lives, a love which, at its best, bears witness to Thee and alone can heal the hurt of the world.

Conscious of Thy overshadowing presence we pray for fidelity; not to shirk the issues of these momentous days. Committing our way unto Thee who knowest the path we take, bring us forth as gold tried in fire. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 1, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on March 1, 1951, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 59) for the relief of Vernon Crude.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators be permitted to present petitions and memorials, submit reports, introduce bills and joint resolutions, and offer routine matters for the RECORD, without debate and without speeches.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PETITIONS

Petitions were presented and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ANDERSON:

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico, relating to

the building of a post-office building at Bernalillo, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Vice President on February 28, 1951, p. 1635, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of New Mexico, relating to the construction of Chiflo Dam, on the Rio Grande River above Cerro, Taos County, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the Vice President on February 28, 1951, p. 1635, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

PROTECTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN CONSTRUCTION OF TRANSMISSION LINES—RESOLUTION OF SOUTH DA- KOTA LEGISLATURE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, the right of a farmer to protect his premises and his property is one of the great Anglo-Saxon rights. It appears to me from a resolution I have received, which was adopted by the South Dakota Legislature, that the Bureau of Reclamation is flagrantly violating that right. Therefore, I present for printing in the RECORD, and appropriate reference, the resolution, which indicates that certain employees of the Bureau of Reclamation are trespassing on the property of South Dakota farmers.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 7

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress and the Secretary of the Interior to take action regarding the construction and maintenance of power transmission lines by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of South Dakota (the house concurring therein):

Whereas the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior is about to construct in this State high-voltage lines for the transmission of electricity across the lands of this State and has been and is now making the preliminary surveys and plans for the location, construction, and maintenance of such lines; and

Whereas the agents and employees of said Bureau are entering and trespassing upon the property of private landowners without permission and damaging crops, trees, and improvements; and

Whereas said agents and employees are acting in an arrogant and arbitrary manner and refusing to cooperate with the landowners in locating and constructing said lines so as to do less damage; and

Whereas the refusal of said Bureau to cooperate and to locate and construct said lines so that less damage will result is causing unnecessary and useless loss to the farmers and ranchers of this State; and

Whereas the autocratic and high-handed acts of said agents and employees is causing permanent damage to the landowners of this State for which said Bureau is refusing to make a fair and honest appraisal and remuneration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the senate of the thirty-second session of the South Dakota Legislature (the house of representatives concurring) do memorialize Congress that in all appraisals for such damages that these facts, including the permanent damage done to